

CITY OF LEDUC
COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE MEETING AGENDA



Monday, September 23, 2019, 5:00 P.M.
Lede Room, Leduc Civic Centre
1 Alexandra Park, Leduc, Alberta

		Pages
1.	CALL TO ORDER	
2.	APPROVAL OF AGENDA	
3.	ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS NOTES	
3.1	Approval of Notes of the Committee-of-the-Whole Meeting held Monday, September 16, 2019	3 - 8
4.	DELEGATIONS & PRESENTATIONS	
5.	BUSINESS ARISING FROM PRESENTATIONS	
6.	IN-CAMERA ITEMS	
6.1	Edmonton International Airport Annual Briefing FOIP s. 21, 24 & 25 (M. Hales / T. Ruth / N. Bashir - 30 minutes) FIRST ITEM OF BUSINESS	
6.2	Christenson Developments Senior / Assisted Living Development Update for September 23, 2019 FOIP s. 16, 24 & 25 (M. Pieters / S. Olson - 20 minutes)	
6.3	Committees of Council FOIP s. 24 (D. Melvie / S. Davis - 15 minutes)	
7.	RISE AND REPORT FROM IN-CAMERA ITEMS	

8. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE & ADMINISTRATION

8.1 Building Understanding for Process, Service Delivery, Departmental and Organizational Reviews

9 - 11

(C. Tobin / M. Hay - 30 minutes)

9. INFORMATION ITEMS

9.1 2019 AUMA Resolutions - Recommended City of Leduc Positions

12 - 112

(M. Hay - 15 minutes)

10. ADJOURNMENT



**NOTES OF THE CITY OF LEDUC
COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE MEETING**

Monday, September 16, 2019

Present: Mayor B. Young, Councillor B. Beckett, Councillor G. Finstad,
Councillor B. Hamilton, Councillor L. Hansen, Councillor T. Lazowski,
Councillor L. Tillack
Also Present: P. Benedetto, City Manager, S. Davis, City Clerk

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor B. Young called the meeting to order at 5:02 pm.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOVED by Councillor B. Beckett

That the Committee-of-the-Whole approve the agenda with the following additions:

6. IN-CAMERA ITEMS

6.5 Community Group Request FOIP s. 16 & 24

6.6 Midsize Communities Update FOIP s. 21, 24 & 25

8. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE & ADMINISTRATION

8.3 Sound Attenuation Walls

Motion Carried Unanimously

3. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS NOTES

**3.1 Approval of Notes of the Committee-of-the-Whole Meeting held Monday,
September 9, 2019**

MOVED by Councillor L. Hansen

That the notes of the Committee-of-the-Whole meeting held on Monday,
September 9, 2019, be approved as presented.

Motion Carried Unanimously

4. DELEGATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

There were no delegations or presentations.

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM PRESENTATIONS

6. IN-CAMERA ITEMS

MOVED by Councillor B. Beckett

That Committee-of-the-Whole move In-Camera at 5:04 pm.

Motion Carried Unanimously

6.1 Surety Bonds

FOIP s. 24 & 27

6.2 Regional Transit Update

FOIP s. 16, 24 & 25

MOVED by Councillor L. Hansen

That Committee-of-the-Whole move In-Public at 6:27 pm.

Motion Carried Unanimously

MOVED by Councillor G. Finstad

That Committee-of-the-Whole move In-Camera at 7:40 pm.

Motion Carried Unanimously

6.3 Verbal Update on Christenson Senior Housing Development

FOIP s. 16, 24 & 25

6.4 Intermunicipal Projects Update/Strategic Planning

FOIP s. 24 & 25

6.5 Community Group Request

FOIP s. 16 & 24

6.6 Midsize Communities Update

FOIP s. 21, 24 & 25

MOVED by Councillor L. Hansen

That Committee-of-the-Whole move In-Public at 8:04 pm.

Motion Carried Unanimously

7. RISE AND REPORT FROM IN-CAMERA ITEMS

7.1 Surety Bonds

FOIP s. 24 & 27

Also in Attendance

Executive Team

L. Randa, Brownlee LLP

J. Cannon, Director, Finance

K. Woitt, Director, Planning & Development

D. Peck, Manager, Current Planning

S. Losier, Manager, Long Range Planning

S. Losier introduced L. Randa.

L. Randa made a verbal presentation.

L. Randa and S. Losier answered the Committee's questions.

MOVED by Councillor T. Lazowski

That Administration conduct more research on:

- developers to ascertain which ones the City would consider entering into surety bonds with;
- surety bonds for secondary improvements; and
- the type of surety company the City of Leduc will accept bonds from.

Motion Carried Unanimously

7.2 Regional Transit Update

FOIP s. 16, 24 & 25

Also in attendance:

Executive Team

A. Thom, Ernst & Young LLP

K. Wenzel, Manager, Transportation Services

M. Kane, Regional and Intergovernmental Advisor

A. Thom made a PowerPoint presentation (attached to Agenda) and answered the Committee's questions.

7.3 Verbal Update on Christenson Senior Housing Development

FOIP s. 16, 24 & 25

M. Pieters, General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning, made a verbal presentation.

M. Pieters and I. Sasyniuk, General Manager, Corporate Services, answered the Committee's questions.

Administration will bring forward a report for consideration at the September 23, 2019, Council meeting.

7.4 Intermunicipal Projects Update/Strategic Planning

FOIP s. 24 & 25

There were no matters under this heading.

7.5 Community Group Request

FOIP s. 16 & 24

Mayor B. Young made a verbal presentation.

Mayor B. Young and D. Melvie, General Manager, Community and Protective Services, answered the Committee's questions.

7.6 Midsize Communities Update

FOIP s. 21, 24 & 25

Mayor B. Young and P. Benedetto, City Manager, made a verbal presentation and answered the Committee's questions.

8. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE & ADMINISTRATION

8.1 RCMP Annual Update

Insp. D. Kendall, Staff Sgt. J. Derouin and Con. M. Duplessis made a PowerPoint presentation (attached to Agenda) which included:

- QE II Project

- Criminal Intelligence Analyst
- Detachment Facilities Update
- Staffing
- Divisional Statistical Highlights
- Crime Severity Index
- 5 Year Trend
- Crimes of Opportunity
- APP 2019-2020 Priorities and Initiatives
- Miscellaneous Update
- Files of Interest

Insp. D. Kendall answered the Committee's questions.

The Committee recessed at 6:53 pm.

The Committee reconvened at 7 pm.

8.2 Utilities Cross Connection Control Program

R. Sereda, Director, Public Services, and S. Tooth, Manager, Utility Services, made a PowerPoint presentation (attached to Agenda).

The installation of cross connectors is now legislation. Administration is proposing a rebate program to assist qualified businesses and apartment style multi-family properties with installation of cross connectors. The rebate is estimated to be approximately 20% of the cost to the business. A timeline to take advantage of the rebate could be put into effect. Once installed annual inspection costs will be the responsibility of the business/multi-family properties.

R. Sereda and S. Tooth answered the Committee's questions.

Committee members indicated that they are in favour of Administration's suggestion.

8.3 Sound Attenuation Walls

Councillor L. Hansen asked Administration where the City is at relative to construction of attenuation walls in Willow Park along QEII. Councillor L. Hansen also asked whether Administration would consider attenuation walls in Corinthia Park.

M. Pieters, General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning, advised that the attenuation walls along QEII are the responsibility of the provincial government

and will be completed with the realignment of QEII. The measurement for sound attenuation along Corinthia Drive did not meet the necessary "noise" threshold.

MOVED by Councillor L. Hansen

That Administration look into the costs of attenuation walls in both Willow Park and Corinthia Park, and return with a report to Committee.

Motion Carried Unanimously

9. GOVERNANCE

There were no items.

10. COUNCIL CALENDAR UPDATES

There were no items.

11. INFORMATION ITEMS

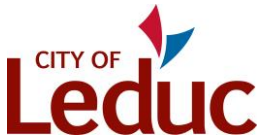
There were no information items.

12. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:05 pm.

B. YOUNG, Mayor

S. DAVIS, City Clerk



COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE

MEETING DATE: SEPTEMBER 23, 2019

SUBMITTED BY: M. Hay, Director Government Relations and Corporate Planning Strategy and C. Tobin, Director Human Resources

PREPARED BY: C. Bole, Manager Corporate Planning and Performance and K. Kalanchey, Manager, Organizational Effectiveness

REPORT TITLE: Building Understanding for Process, Service Delivery, Departmental and Organizational Reviews

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stemming from Council's Strategic Planning Committee session on April 18, 2019, this report provides a summary of Council's feedback and background information with respect to process reviews, service delivery reviews, departmental reviews and organizational reviews.

Prior to determining the relevancy of reviews in an organization, we need to build an understanding of and develop common language for each type of review. Once consensus is built, we must identify the problem statement (what are we trying to solve, improve, change) and once completed, how will we know it has achieved the desired outcome? These answers will help us understand what is envisioned for the organization, that it can support the community and what opportunities need to be taken advantage of. This will help determine a course of action, developed between Council and the executive team, and how reviews may or may not contribute to that outcome.

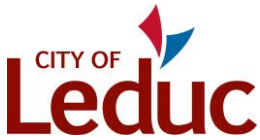
BACKGROUND

Council met on April 18 to review and provide feedback on the 2019-2022 City of Leduc Strategic Plan, the associated strategic action plan and to discuss new ideas or emerging issues. Two new initiatives were identified by Council. The first was related to reducing 'red tape' by streamlining processes and the second new initiative dealt with regular and rotating reviews of departments for efficiency and effectiveness. The evaluation and potential implementation of a service delivery review framework was an existing initiative identified in the strategic action plan for 2021/2022.

Although process, service delivery and departmental reviews are different, they contain similar components that may be used to inform one another. Administratively, this is how we define each of them:

Process Review: reviewing a single process from beginning to end for the purpose of identifying and eliminating waste and increasing value to end-users (e.g. processing road closure permits, processing business licenses, responding to media inquiries, etc.)

- Generally follows a methodology like Lean, Six Sigma, Kaizen, TQM, etc.
- Short-term project (1-3 months per review) - which includes implementation of the change
- Reviews can be conducted by internal or external resources
- Costs (no budget currently allocated) are associated with initial training and hiring/realignment of staffing resources – costs not budgeted at this time
- Outcome success is greater by developing internal capacity (1-3 people trained in the chosen methodology) that have dedicated time in their job descriptions for reviews (not off the side of a desk)



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Service Delivery Review: aims to drive more efficient use of resources while providing services to meet the needs and expectations of the end-user (e.g. turf maintenance on public property, LATS services, public swimming lessons)

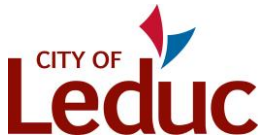
- An in-depth approach that identifies expectations of the customers, mandatory vs. discretionary services, cost/resourcing allocations to provide the service, method of delivering the service and risk tolerances associated with making changes to the service – costs not budgeted at this time
- Likely to contain aspects of a process review
- Short-medium term project (2-6 months per review) depending on the size of the service – provides recommendations for improvements, but generally doesn't include implementation as part of the review project
- Reviews can be conducted by internal or external resources
- Costs (no budget currently allocated) are associated with initial training and hiring/realignment of staffing resources – costs not budgeted at this time
- Outcome success is greater by developing internal capacity (4-8 people with various skill sets) that focus on service reviews as a significant portion of their job description

Departmental Review: A process that consists of analyzing a department's business functions, structure, processes and performance, and the employee complement within, for the purpose of assessing whether the outcomes are still relevant and being met. These types of review can result in efficiency and effectiveness, or to identify improvement opportunities related to processes, structure and skill development.

- Likely to contain aspects of both a process review and of a service delivery review
- Medium-long-term project (6-12 months per review) depending on the size of the department
- Reviews can be conducted by internal or external resources, however, recommendations may be more objective if external resources are engaged
- Costs (no budget currently allocated) for external resources are associated with consulting fees. Internally there are costs associated with pulling staff away from their daily work to collect information – costs not budgeted at this time
- Outcomes may include recommendations to enhance automation or introduce new technologies which would include additional costs (i.e. process automation) – costs not budgeted at this time
- Outcome success is greater if Council and Executive could identify specific elements to focus the department review towards (i.e. staffing compliments, structure, opportunities for improvement)

Organizational Review: A review of a municipality's organizational structure as well as its overall efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring the best use of staff and municipal resources. In addition to reviewing the organizational structure, these reviews usually contemplate departmental functions, service delivery, general efficiency and cost effectiveness of all operations, staff complements and competence, and delegation of authority.

- Includes aspects of process review, service delivery review, and departmental review
- Provides the opportunity to review the organization in a holistic manner that considers the relationship and impact of service, process, function and form
- Typically is conducted by an independent third party with a report and/or presentation to Council, senior management and others, as required
- Costs (no budget currently allocated) for external resources are associated with consulting fees. Internally there are costs associated with pulling staff away from their daily work to collect information – costs not budgeted at this time



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- Provides the opportunity to benchmark the City's structure, management, staffing, service, and efficiency against comparable public sector bodies

This will be a facilitated discussion, similar to the discussion around strategic planning and budget improvements. The objective of this discussion with Council is to build consensus for each definition (process review, service delivery review, departmental review, organizational review) and to identify any current issues that require further investigation. While all of the reviews mentioned above are important management tools, building a clear understanding around the purposes and processes will ensure that review projects are resourced appropriately and the outcomes are clear.

As a starting point, the following questions will get us thinking:

1. How is your definition of process review, service delivery review, departmental review and organizational review different from administration's definition?
2. Are there certain aspects of each review that Council would like to focus on? If so, what are those aspects and why are they important to Council members?
3. Are there any current issues that need to be solved and if so, what would success look like?

NEXT STEPS

Next steps will be identified and approved at the end of this committee discussion. Any information that requires follow-up will be reviewed and assessed by administration and scheduled for a subsequent council or committee meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

No attachments



COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE

MEETING DATE: September 23, 2019

SUBMITTED BY: M. Hay, Director, Government Relations and Corporate Planning Strategy

PREPARED BY: B. Kelly, Regional and Intergovernmental Advisor
M. Kane, Regional and Intergovernmental Advisor

REPORT TITLE: 2019 AUMA Resolutions - Recommended City of Leduc Positions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

City councillors in attendance at the upcoming 2019 AUMA conference are entitled to vote in the resolution session that provides, in part, the basis of member direction to the organization. The resolutions to be debated at the 2019 AUMA conference have been reviewed by administration; recommended positions with commentary/ justification regarding the relative merit of each, are included for consideration as part of the Council Information Package for 2019 AUMA Convention (see pages 5-25 of the convention package)

BACKGROUND

2019 Resolutions

The City of Leduc has an established process for analyzing resolutions presented at the AUMA convention through which a considered position can be advanced. As part of that process, city subject matter experts have analyzed the resolution(s) applicable to their area regarding its merit, municipal alignment and impact to the City of Leduc.

Within the attached *Council Information Package for the 2019 AUMA Convention*, you will find:

- Schedule of meetings with provincial ministers and officials
- contains analysis by individual resolution
- a summary of key City of Leduc advocacy messages
- profiles of key provincial and AUMA officials
- 2019 AUMA Resolution Book (Version 2; Sept. 11, 2019)

The 2019 AUMA Resolution Book contains the bylaws and procedures applicable to the resolution process. This year, delegates will consider 20 member resolutions on a range of issues. These resolutions will be debated and voted on during the resolutions sessions at the annual convention scheduled for 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 26 and, if more time is required, 8:45 a.m. on Friday, Sept. 27. The resolutions will be included in hardcopy form in the convention book in the delegate's package at check in during registration.

About Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA):

The AUMA represents urban municipalities including cities, towns, villages, summer villages and specialized municipalities and more than 85 per cent of Albertans. Its primary role is to advocate the interests of its members to the provincial and federal orders of government and other stakeholders. Their mission is to act "voice" or representative of urban municipalities in an effort to build and sustain thriving Alberta communities.



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They recognize that coordinated and united efforts, on behalf of urban municipalities, can be more effective than one municipality acting alone.

Through leadership, engagement, advocacy and communications, the AUMA works to ensure that municipalities are recognized and respected as the local level of government who are accountable to their citizens and are trusted to act in the best interests of their citizens. This includes building and leveraging strategic partnerships, building capacity through the development of resources and tools, or developing efficient, effective business solutions, while balancing the unique needs of each municipality.

Each year, the AUMA hosts several events to bring the membership, committees or sub-groups together to work on various initiatives and to provide progress updates on those initiatives. The annual convention and tradeshow is AUMA's flagship event, where members meet for ministerial updates, information/ professional development sessions, networking opportunities, annual general meeting and resolutions sessions.

The resolution sessions are particularly significant as they provide the opportunity for the AUMA membership to direct and set the priorities of the AUMA on a number of projects and initiatives. Resolutions are meant to be broader in scope than one municipality's particular issue or concern, but rather they are meant to address those of common concern or opportunity to multiple municipalities. Further, resolutions forwarded to the AUMA should be those that councils are hoping to ultimately have endorsed by the majority of Alberta's municipalities.

NEXT STEPS

Administration will update the Council information package as more information becomes available and meetings are confirmed.

Council is encouraged to review the package and consult with City of Leduc intergovernmental affairs staff should you have any questions or need more information.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Information Package for 2019 AUMA Convention



2019 Council Information Package

2019 AUMA Convention & AMSC Trade Show **Sept. 25-27, 2019 • Edmonton, AB**



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- *2019 AUMA Resolution Book (version 2; September 11, 2019)..... page 41*

BUILD ALBERTA

2019 AUMA CONVENTION & AMSC TRADE SHOW AGENDA*

September 25-27, 2019

Edmonton Convention Centre

Edmonton, Alberta

*AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Tuesday, September 24

Time	Location	
7:30 am – 6:00 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Registration
7:30 am - 8:30 am	<i>Meeting Room Foyer</i>	Continental Breakfast – Pre-Convention
8:30 am – 3:30 pm	Pre-Convention Sessions (separate registration required)	
	<i>SALON 5/6</i>	Council's Role in Strategic Planning (EOEP)
	<i>SALON 8</i>	Regional Partnerships and Collaboration (EOEP)
	<i>SALON 10</i>	RMRF Legal Seminar
12:30 pm – 4:30 pm	<i>ECC Jasper Avenue entrance</i>	MCCAC Clean Energy Tour (separate registration required)
3:30 pm – 4:30 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Welcome to Convention reception

Wednesday, September 25

7:00 am – 5:30 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Registration
7:00 am – 8:00 am	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Hot Buffet Breakfast
8:00 am	<i>Hall A</i>	Morning Announcements
8:30 am – 9:45 am	Board and Committee Reports (4 concurrent)	
	<i>SALON 8</i>	How to Make Friends and Influence the New Government (<i>Municipal Governance Committee</i>)
	<i>SALON 9</i>	Exploring the intersection of mental health, addictions, and crime (Previously titled: Policing Panel) <i>Safe and Healthy Communities Committee</i>
	<i>SALON 10</i>	Employee Financial Wellbeing: Emerging Trends and Continuing Barriers (<i>APEX Board of Directors</i>)
	<i>SALON 11</i>	A Conversation with Paula Simons (<i>Infrastructure and Energy Committee</i>)
10:00 am – 11:30 am	<i>SALON 12</i>	CAO/CFO Session - Succeeding in a Multi-Generational Workplace
10:15 am – 11:30 am	Board and Committee Reports (5 concurrent, including CAO/CFO Session)	
	<i>SALON 8</i>	Advocacy 101 (<i>AUMA Executive Committee</i>)

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	<i>SALON 9</i>	Strong Partnerships Build Strong Communities (<i>Small Communities Committee</i>)
	<i>SALON 10</i>	Recycling, Jobs and Circular Communities (<i>Sustainability and Environment Committee</i>)
	<i>SALON 11</i>	Let's Go Phishing – Protecting yourself both professionally and personally (<i>Audit and Finance Committee</i>)
11:30 am – 12:15 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Buffet Lunch
12:30 pm – 2:20pm	<i>Hall A</i>	Processional, O'Canada Welcome – Convention Chair Host City Welcome Keynote Speaker: Rick Mercer
2:20 pm – 3:00 pm	<i>Hall A</i>	President's Welcome AUMA Awards
3:00 pm – 5:30 pm	<i>Hall BC</i>	Trade Show Opens: AMSC Trade Show Dessert Reception
4:30 pm – 6:00 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Municipal Affairs Reception
After 6:00 pm	<i>See App for details</i>	Sponsors' Networking Events

Thursday, September 26

7:00 am – 4:00 pm	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Registration
7:00 am – 8:00 am	<i>Assembly Level Foyer</i>	Hot Buffet Breakfast
7:30 am	<i>Hall A</i>	Morning Announcements
8:00 am - 9:00 am	Education Sessions (6 concurrent)	
	<i>Salon 4</i>	Rebuilding your Downtown
	<i>Salon 8</i>	Strong Communities are Built on Firm Ethics
	<i>Salon 9</i>	Logical strategic planning – built to get results
	<i>Salon 10</i>	Innovation in Research and Public Engagement
	<i>Salon 11</i>	Stress Success and the Mind Body
9:00 am – 2:00 pm	<i>Hall BC</i>	Trade Show opens (first hour geared towards CAOs)
9:15 am – 10:15 am	Education Sessions (6 concurrent)	
	<i>Salon 4</i>	Is your community ready to support your disability?
	<i>Salon 8</i>	Building Better Lives through Election 2019
	<i>Salon 9</i>	Moving Towards an EPR Paper and Packaging Program in Alberta
	<i>Salon 10</i>	How to Engage with your Local Media
	<i>Salon 11</i>	Municipal Innovation and Drivers of Change
10:30 – 10:40 am	<i>Hall A</i>	Address from the Minister of Municipal Affairs
10:40 am – 11:55 am	<i>Hall A</i>	Dialogue Session with Provincial Ministers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Affairs • Transportation • Economic Development, Trade, and Tourism

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance
12:00 pm – 2:00 pm	Hall BC	Trade Show Buffet Lunch & Prize Draws	
2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Hall A	Dialogue Session with Provincial Ministers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Service Alberta Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice and Solicitor General Community and Social Services Seniors and Housing
3:05 pm – 4:00 pm	Hall A	Resolutions – Part 1	
4:15 pm – 5:00 pm	Hall A	Federal Candidates Panel (Candidates to be confirmed)	
After 6:00 pm	City Hall	Sponsors' Networking Events	
6:00 pm – 9:00 pm	See App for details	City of Edmonton – host city night at City Hall (ticketed event)	

Friday, September 27

Due to the nature of the program, programming times for Friday are approximate and subject to change

7:00 am – 1:00 pm	Assembly Level Foyer	Hot Buffet Breakfast	
7:00 am	Assembly Level Foyer	Hot Buffet Breakfast	
7:30 am	Hall A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AUMA Annual General Meeting Member Priorities Survey 	
		Update from FCM	
8:30 am		Opposition Party Leader	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Election of AUMA Directors Election of AUMA Vice Presidents Resolutions – Part 2 	
10:00 am		Address from the Premier	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolutions – Part 3 Introduction of 2019-20 Board of Directors 	
		Closing Entertainment & PRIZE DRAWS!	
12:30 pm	Assembly Level Foyer	Box Lunch to Go – See you in Calgary in 2020!	

Meetings with provincial ministers and officials

During the annual convention, municipalities are often offered meetings with various provincial ministers or other officials in attendance. The following meetings are scheduled as of September 17, 2019.

Date	Time	Meeting with...	Ministry	Location	Attendees
Wednesday, Sept. 25	8:30-8:50 a.m.	Minister Kaycee Madu	Municipal Affairs	AUMA - Salon 20	Mayor Young Paul Benedetto Michelle Hay or Brandy Kelly
Wednesday, Sept. 25	3:30-4:00 p.m.	Minister Prasad Panda	Infrastructure	Legislature offices (1 st , floor west wing, room 127) <i>*Note: this meeting is offsite of the AUMA convention</i>	Mayor Young Paul Benedetto Michelle Hay

Administration has also secured a meeting with Minister Ric Mclver, Alberta Transportation, in mid-October.

City of Leduc Key Messages

Below is a list of key messages to use (as and when appropriate) in your networking.

ALBERTA GLOBAL TRADE CORRIDOR PROJECT (65 Avenue + QEII Interchange)

- City of Leduc, Leduc County and the Edmonton International Airport (EIA) are working together in the Edmonton Metropolitan Region to build a global trade corridor, which connects new and existing businesses and exports to more global markets.
- The trade corridor project supports the development of land uses, transportation networks and multi-modal trade corridors to:
 - unlock lands for development
 - increase investment potential
 - access increased global markets
 - promote and support business and export diversification
- Our current challenges come with commitments from other levels of government to build new and necessary infrastructure (such as the 65 avenue interchange, which is provincial infrastructure)
 - The previous provincial government committed \$33 Million to the project
 - A provincial commitment is required to access federal funding commitments
 - This infrastructure project is expected to provide critical transportation access and open lands for development in and around the Edmonton international Airport.
 - It is expected to generate \$600 million in investment growth for the region, including 4,000 new construction jobs and 4,300 permanent, multi-sector jobs.
- We look to the AUMA to help support municipalities in their efforts to provide infrastructure within their communities.

STREAMLINED REVENUE SHARING WITH MUNICIPALITIES

- Leduc is working very hard to build a strong region with our partners at the Edmonton Metro Region Board and we are also planning for and continuing to build a complete community in Leduc.
- It is extremely challenging as an order of government to not be able to budget and plan for the future when you are unsure of the financial resources available.
- Municipalities would benefit from the development of a streamlined and centralized mechanism for applying and transferring of funds from the province and federal government. Currently, municipalities, like Leduc, are forced to navigate unnecessary red tape (often unsuccessfully) to access funding meant for us.
- We look to the AUMA to continue to advocate for predictable funding but to also ensure that the means by which municipalities acquire it is streamlined and easily access.



2019 Resolutions for Consideration

Elected Officials:

As an elected official attendee at the 2019 Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) Annual Conference and Tradeshow, you have the opportunity to participate in the resolutions sessions on **September 26 & 27**. The resolutions process gives members the opportunity to directly influence the direction of AUMA's public policy and advocacy work, as well as the organization itself.

Session Details:

Session 1:

Date: Thursday, Sept. 26

Time: 3:00-4:00 p.m. (subject to change)

Room: TBD (available at registration desk)

Session 2/3:

Date: Friday, Sept. 27

Time: 8:45 a.m. (subject to change)

Room: TBD (available at registration desk)

Rules & Procedures:

Purpose of AUMA's resolutions process

Many issues confronting local councils require action by other orders of government. Since these issues can be common to many municipalities, forwarding them to AUMA is an effective way to reach key stakeholders. Resolutions should be actions or outcomes you and your council are hoping ultimately to have endorsed by a majority of Alberta's municipalities.

The resolutions process gives members the opportunity to directly influence the direction of AUMA's public policy and advocacy work, as well as the organization itself. Resolutions submitted for AUMA's consideration are placed in the one of five (5) categories to guide subsequent action.

- **Strategic/Business Plan Scope** – contains matters related to implementing the AUMA strategic and/or business plans.
- **Provincial Scope** – contains resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities in the province.
- **Targeted Scope** – contains resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities located in one area of the province or municipal members of a similar size.
- **Endorsement Requests** – includes requests of regular Members to endorse positions they are taking without any advocacy action by AUMA
- **Non-Municipal Matters** – includes matters outside of municipal jurisdiction and therefore not appropriate for presentation to the Resolutions Session; no further resolution action will be taken by AUMA.

In addition, municipalities may submit **extraordinary resolutions**—meaning a resolution arising from the proceedings of the convention or related to a matter of an urgent nature arising after the resolution deadline. Should there be an extraordinary resolution accepted for consideration, it will be presented following debate of the Targeted Scope resolutions at the Resolution Sessions.

Resolutions session procedures:

The resolution process is described in the AUMA Resolutions Policy included on page 5 of the 2019 Resolution Book.

Resolutions for consideration:

You'll note that there are 20 resolutions for consideration are fall under the provincial scope category. One resolution is being reworked by AUMA and details will be provided at a later date.

Note: Detailed information/background for the resolutions is included in the 2019 Resolutions Book (version 1), found in the appendices of this *Council Information Package*.

VOTING: By default, resolutions will be recommended in the affirmative unless otherwise stated. At the resolution session, information presented and discussions may offer more insight into the intent of the resolutions below. As a voting member, you have the right to vote how you feel is best suited to Leduc and its citizens.

PROVINCIAL SCOPE:

RESOLUTION 2019.A1: DISPARITY IN TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION CHARGES ACROSS ALBERTA

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Drumheller

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);

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); 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.

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Although any escalating costs are a concern, administration would be more supportive of advocating for a reduction in costs for transportation and distribution (T&D) to match consumption reductions, as then all consumers would see savings.

City administration does not feel that this resolution (as currently presented without amendment) is a priority area that we need AUMA to focus on at the present time.

RECOMMENDATION: NON-SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A2: SUPPORT FOR THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Sponsoring municipality: Strathcona County

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

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

The City of Leduc is supportive of the energy industry and demonstrated this through its support of the launch of the Resource Communities of Canada Coalition (RCCC) earlier this year—a partnership between AUMA and other provincial, territorial associations and municipalities.

The City of Leduc also actively participated in the RCCC's Support Canadian Energy Campaign at FCM in Quebec in June 2019.

While many energy industry "support" and advocacy activities/initiatives are underway from various organizations and groups, administration and council support a coordinated approach to these efforts and believes RCCC is the best avenue to coordinate and lead these activities and initiatives.

Overall, we are in favour of a coordinated and consistent approach in our advocacy efforts and prefer to not duplicate efforts in this regard. There is, however, merit in this resolution where the RCCC and AUMA could be partnering with the province to deliver the same coordinated messages.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A3: PROCUREMENT OPTIONS

Sponsoring municipality: Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

While the City of Leduc supports local businesses and the local economy, administration isn't supportive of this resolution because it could lead to unintended negative consequences. Giving preferential treatment to local businesses could eliminate competition and affect service, quality and value.

Current trade agreement thresholds are not restrictive when considering the volume of municipal spending and fiscal responsibilities, and for procurements below the thresholds, policies and processes can be structured to the best interests of the municipality.

Further from an economic standpoint, municipalities already spend locally without having a provision for preferential treatment. Municipalities must also recognize that local businesses are also supported from outside of municipal boundaries.

It would also be challenging to define what "local" means. Preferential treatment based on location could create a negative impact to businesses that do business regionally or beyond, and this could affect Leduc's business attraction initiatives as some businesses may choose to locate in another municipality the demand for work may not justify setting up shop in Leduc.

As a municipality, Leduc is accountable to its citizens and must manage public funds responsibly and demonstrate accountability for how it spends and receives value for the costs incurred; giving preferential treatment to local businesses may not allow municipalities to demonstrate this value. There needs to be a balance between supporting local businesses and a reasonable level of municipal taxation for all citizens.

Municipalities could implement procurement policies to include a local economic impact assessment of tenders received, which could evaluate two similar bids with an added layer of local benefit considerations, but this would be done by individual municipalities.

Administration is aligned with council to explore initiatives to support local businesses and the province's efforts to "get Alberta back to work", and seeing as the operative or "action" clause of this resolution is asking the Province to consider options to permit greater options for local sourcing, **support** is recommended.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A4: MORTGAGE STRESS TEST

Sponsoring municipality: City of Lethbridge, Town of Okotoks

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

While affordability of homes is a concern, administration does not believe this is a municipal issue, and further that AUMA's advocacy efforts would be better spent on other municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: NON-SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A5: OUTCOMES-BASED FOCUS FOR PROVINCIAL REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Nanton

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Leduc has long been advocating through many avenues for adequate, predictable, long-term, sustainable infrastructure funding from the province, and while the themes of this resolution seem to be in line with this priority, administration wants to flag the concern of potential “relaxing” of best practices—particularly in regards to the environment. Administration is not in favour of funding policies that will allow for short-term gains (i.e. save some money now) at the expense of long-term sustainability and impacts to environment, social and economic factors/considerations. Administration doesn’t see the requirements as prescriptive, but rather as holistic and building in long-term sustainability of projects and in turn-communities.

Administration realizes that there is a limited amount of infrastructure funding available, but would be supportive of long-term, holistic solutions that benefit now and into the future, rather than short-term perceived ‘wins’.

Administration would also be interested in participating in/being consulted in the development of capacity building tools, as we realize that when municipalities work together and with other partners, we can develop some innovative and beneficial solutions.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A6: ALBERTA COMMUNITY AIRPORT PROGRAM

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Edson

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

This is not applicable to the City of Leduc, as we do not have a municipal airport. However, as a municipality, we strive for equity for ratepayers. With that in mind, administration would be supportive of the user-pay model.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

**RESOLUTION 2019.A7: RELEASE REVISED FLOOD MAPPING AND APPROVED FLOOD DEVELOPED
REGULATION RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN BY HIGH RIVER**

Sponsoring municipality: Town of High River

~~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*.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Municipalities are facing a daunting issue as downstream drainage Right of Way (ROWs) are going to need to be negotiated between developers and landowners. Development in municipalities could be at risk without provincial regulations (like the Floodway Development Regulation) to control/govern drainage channels as a means to enable streamlined development processes.

Further, access to updated flood mapping reduces risks for the City of Leduc by way of ensuring development does not occur or is mitigated in floodplains. This eases potential financial burdens to homeowners and the municipalities.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A8: EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Rocky Mountain House

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

The City of Leduc has been advocating and supporting other motions on extended producer responsibilities, and administration recommends supporting this one as well. This is critical to ensuring those that create the waste do not get to download the cost of their decisions to the municipalities. As indicated in the motion this would save municipalities between 60 and 70 million dollars annually in Alberta on recycling costs.

While AUMA's analysis indicates that this resolution currently aligns with their priorities, this resolution gives more prescriptive direction to pursue EPR regulations be established by the province.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

**RESOLUTION 2019.A9: RECYCLED CONTENT THRESHOLD LEVELS IN NEW PLASTIC PRODUCTS
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD IN ALBERTA**

Sponsoring municipality: City of Lethbridge

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration supports the diversion of waste products from landfills. With the Chinese ban on certain plastics, incorporating more recycled plastics into consumer products is a positive shift which helps provide options of what to do with the material other than landfilling it.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A10: WASTE MANAGEMENT STORAGE SITE OPERATIONAL PRACTICES

Sponsoring municipality: City of Calgary

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

This resolution relates most closely to Leduc's Eco-Station. As there are different kinds or levels of intensity for waste management facilities, it makes sense from a land use planning perspective to recognize these differences by more or less stringent setbacks or other regulations, as a municipality would for different levels of industrial uses.

Administration does not foresee any concerns with our eco-station complying with regulations as proposed, and would welcome the opportunity to be consulted in their development.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A11: REGULATORY CLARIFICATION ON ELECTRONIC ATTENDANCE

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Thorsby

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 councillors are beneficial to both Municipalities and Residents;

WHEREAS section 153(c) of the Municipal Government Act (MGA) states that the role of a municipal councillor 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 councillor 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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration has no concerns with this resolution. Leduc has already amended its *Council Procedures Bylaw* to allow for this.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A12: SCHOOL SITE PROCUREMENT

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Morinville

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration believes the intent of the motion is for the province to provide better-timed announcements (i.e. earlier), to allow municipalities more time to plan for the servicing of the school site rather than the current practice of bypassing municipality that needs a school but doesn't have a "shovel-ready" site. Municipalities do not have the resources or capacity to service every school site just in case we get an announcement.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A13: MOBILE HOME SITES TENANCY ACT

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Hinton, Town of Okotoks

WHEREAS the Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act sets out the rights and responsibilities that apply to people who own a mobile home and rent the mobile home site (pad) from a landlord;

WHEREAS Service Alberta is responsible for the enforcement of the Mobile Homes Sites Tenancy Act and Regulations;

WHEREAS mobile home tenants have limited options for obtaining solutions to ongoing issues regarding targeted rent increases, safety and accessibility within the mobile home parks;

WHEREAS mobile home tenants' quality of life, including economic and social impacts, may be at risk through a municipality enforcing mandatory improvements to the property owned by mobile home landlords; and

WHEREAS a municipality has limited authority or tools to effectively manage quality of life and safety issues arising between mobile home park landlords and tenants; and

WHEREAS Service Alberta offers binding mediated resolution services only to regular landlord and tenant disputes under the Residential Tenancies Dispute Resolution Service;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the AUMA urge the Government of Alberta to conduct a review and amend the Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act to offer Residential Tenancies Disputes Resolution Services to mobile home site residents, to prohibit the potential practice of "economic eviction" of residents by defining such targeted rental increases as an offence and address the quality of life and safety of mobile home park tenants.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

The City of Leduc has not had experience with this, and advises that only one client was previously renting a unit in the mobile home park.

However, if *Residential Tenancies Disputes Resolution Services* for mobile homes is currently excluded from the Act, it would be important to have this opportunity to have it included as mobile home owners "rent" (lease) the lot for their mobile home; it's not as easy for home owners to be evicted from the lot as they would need to move their mobile home. Should home owners be subject to economic challenges or the rent for the lot increases significantly, this resolution service would be helpful in supporting the homeowner while maintaining positive relationships between homeowners and property owners.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A14: ADVERTISEMENT AND PROMOTION OF VAPING PRODUCTS TO YOUTH

Sponsoring municipality: City of St. Albert

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

While our Business License Bylaw already restricts the advertisement of vaporizers to the outside of a store front, it would be good to have more tools for use since vaping among youth in Leduc is a growing concern and very popular right now.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A15: PRESUMED CONSENT FOR HUMAN ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION

Sponsoring municipality: City of Lethbridge, Town of Olds

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

This is not a municipal issue and administration believes AUMA should be focussing its advocacy efforts on other municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: NON-SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A16: PROVINCIAL DRUG STRATEGY

Sponsoring municipality: City of Lethbridge

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Leduc Community Drug Action Committee explores all four options mentioned in this resolution for the City of Leduc but having the province's buy-in, participation and support in developing a provincial strategy would be beneficial to all municipalities and Albertans, as it could bring coordination, collaboration, guidance and extra funding.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A17: NEEDLE DEBRIS

Sponsoring municipality: City of Red Deer

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration has no concerns with this resolution. Consideration should, however, be given to if this is where you want your municipal association to be focussing its advocacy efforts given other identified municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A18: DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL IMAGING GUIDELINES

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Strathmore

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration recognizes that access to quality health care helps to foster complete communities, yet realizes that it is not feasible for every community to have access to every amenity and service. Overall, administration has no concerns with this resolution. Consideration should, however, be given to if this is where you want your municipal association to be focussing its advocacy efforts given other identified municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A19: MAKING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE A PRIORITY IN ALBERTA

Sponsoring municipality: City of Grande Prairie

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.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration recognizes that access to quality health care helps to foster complete communities, yet realizes that it is not feasible for every community to have access to every amenity and service. Overall, administration has no concerns with this resolution. Consideration should, however, be given to if this is where you want your municipal association to be focussing its advocacy efforts given other identified municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.A20: ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DAY

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Okotoks

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".

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

While administration understands and appreciates the intent of this resolution to recognize the benefit that the RCMP provides to many municipalities, this may not be the best use of AUMA advocacy efforts considering not all municipalities directly benefit from RCMP. AUMA's advocacy efforts may be better suited to other municipal priorities.

RECOMMENDATION: NON-SUPPORT

RESOLUTION 2019.E1: TAXATION OF INTERMUNICIPAL COST SHARING AGREEMENTS

- *This is an extraordinary resolution that was likely submitted after the resolution deadline, but deemed time-sensitive or of significant importance to be brought forward at the annual convention.*

Sponsoring municipality: Town of Peace River

WHEREAS Section 55(1) of the *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) permits a municipality to enter into an agreement with another municipality to share grants paid under section 366 or taxes; and

WHEREAS the Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) GST/HST Technical Bulletin B-067 provides that a transfer payment made for a public purpose does not constitute a taxable supply; and

WHEREAS the CRA has recently determined that a cost share agreement may constitute a taxable supply; and

WHEREAS Part 17.2 of the *MGA* requires the establishment of intermunicipal collaboration frameworks that include cost sharing agreements for infrastructure and services that provide mutual benefit; and

WHEREAS there now exists a situation whereby municipalities are required to enter into agreements with no clear provision for ascertaining the taxation status of matters within the agreements.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the AUMA engage with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, other municipalities and municipal organizations to advocate for the CRA to officially confirm intermunicipal cost sharing arrangements and resulting fund transfers as being made for a public purpose and therefore not constituting a taxable supply; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AUMA provide material assistance in the preparation of the Appeal to the Minister.

CITY OF LEDUC COMMENTS:

Administration supports seeking clarity and confirmation regarding the taxation of intermunicipal tax sharing agreements. Although currently the GST is refunded to municipalities, clarity that we do not have to pay, or charge GST on cost sharing agreements is important, as there is a cash impact for the municipality paying for the cost share.

RECOMMENDATION: SUPPORT



Relevant provincial ministers, local MLA & AUMA representatives

Alberta Government – relevant ministers and local MLA:



PREMIER JASON KENNEY

Minister of Intergovernmental Relations (UCP)

Sworn in as 18th Premier of Alberta on April 30, 2019, Kenney's political career began in 1997 at the age of 29 when he was elected to parliament by Calgary voters. After serving in several federal ministries, Kenney returned to his Alberta roots to run as Alberta's Progressive Conservative Party leader in 2017; later leading the creation of the new United Conservative Party (UCP) and taking the role as the new leader of the official opposition.

In the early 1990s, Kenney also served as the president of the Canadian Taxpayers' Association.



BRAD RUTHERFORD

MLA, Leduc-Beaumont (UCP)

Newly elected Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) for Leduc-Beaumont (April 2019), Rutherford was appointed as the Canadian Armed Forces liaison in early June and currently serves as a member of the Standing Committee on Legislative Offices and the Standing Committee on Families and Communities. Before entering his political career, Rutherford served as a member of the Edmonton Police Service for 10 years, and also served for two years in the Canadian Armed Forces reserves.



TANYA FIR

Minister of Economic Development, Trade & Tourism (UCP)

Elected as the MLA for Calgary-Peigan on April 16, 2019, her background includes Bachelor of Commerce, and management of organizations and Human Resources; specifically in the oil and gas industry for more than 19 years.



PRASAD PANDA

Minister of Infrastructure (UCP)

Elected during the 2015 by-election, he is serving his second term as MLA, first for Calgary-Foothills in 2015, and now the newly formed riding of Calgary-Edgemont since April 2019.

Originally from India, Panda is a professional engineer by trade and previously worked in the energy sector for 28 years.

Formerly he served as a member of the Legislative Standing Committees on Public Accounts, Resource Stewardship and Alberta’s Economic Future and served as the official opposition critic for Energy and Economic Development and Trade.



RIC MCIVER

Minister of Transportation (UCP)

First elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta in a 2012 for Calgary-Hays. He was re-elected in May 2015 and in April 2019, and previously served as minister of Transportation, Infrastructure, and Jobs, Skills, Training and Labour.

Previously, Ric also served three terms with Calgary City Council.



TRAVIS TOEWS

Minister of Finance and President of Treasury Board (UCP)

Elected to the Legislative Assembly in April 2019 as the MLA for Grande Prairie-Wapiti.

Coming from an accounting and business background (holds a CPA and CMA accounting designation), for the last 15 years he co-managed a cattle ranch and an oilfield environmental company in the Grande Prairie region.



SONYA SAVAGE

Minister of Energy (UCP)

Elected to the Legislative Assembly in April 2019 as the MLA for Calgary-North West.

She has a Masters in Laws, specializing in Environmental and Energy, and practiced for 13 years before becoming an advocate for the oil and gas industry.

Other provincial party leaders:



RACHEL NOTLEY

Leader, New Democratic Party (NDP) + official opposition

MLA for Edmonton-Strathcona, she previously served as Alberta's 17th premier and is now in her third term as MLA.

She has a Bachelor of Arts in political science and a law degree.

Note: Currently no seats are held by the Liberal Party, Alberta Party or Green Party following the 2019 election.

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) Relevant Faces:

>> AUMA'S Executive Team



Dan Rude
Chief Executive Officer



Steve Kruska
Chief Operating Officer



Nicole Martel
Executive Officer, Policy & Advocacy

>> AUMA Board Members



Mayor Barry Morishita
City of Brooks

- President, AUMA (2017-19)
- Chair, Executive Committee



Councillor Peter Demong
City of Calgary

- Director, Cities over 500,000 (2017-19)



Councillor Ward Sutherland
City of Calgary

- Director, Cities over 500,000 (2017-18)



Councillor Tony Katerina
City of Edmonton

- Director, Cities over 500,000 (2017-19)



Councillor Mohinder Banga
City of Edmonton

- Director, Cities over 500,000 (2017-20)



Mayor Bill Given
City of Grande Prairie

- Director, Cities up to 500,000 (2017-19)



Mayor Cathy Heron
City of St. Albert

- Director, Cities up to 500,000 (2017-19)



Mayor Tyler Gandam
City of Wetaskiwin

- Director, Cities up to 500,000 (2018-20)



Councillor Fayrell Wheeler
Town of Drayton Valley

- Director, Towns West (2018-20)



Deputy Mayor Trina Jones
Town of Legal

- Director, Towns East (2017-19)



Councillor Tanya Thorn
Town of Okotoks

- Director, Towns South (2018-20)



Deputy Mayor Angela Duncan
Village of Alberta Beach

- Director, Villages West (2018-20)



Mayor Bruce McLeod
Village of Acme

Director, Villages South
(2017-19)



Mayor Peter Pellatt
Summer Village of Sundance
Beach

- Director, Summer Villages (2017-19)

Questions? Need more info?

Come see us!

When you get back from the annual AUMA Convention, if you:

- want to know more about how to get involved
- have a question about something that happened
- want to know more about a certain initiative or advocacy priority
- just want to chat over a tea/latté

Please come see **one of the Michelles or Brandy** with the City's Intergovernmental Affairs and Corporate Planning department. We would be happy to help, facilitate, chat, etc.

We are located . . .

Across from the City Manager + Mayor's office area in the Civic Centre.

We can be reached by phone or email:



Michelle Hay

Director, Government Relations + Corporate Planning Strategy

780-980-7175

mhay@leduc.ca



Brandy Kelly

Regional + Intergovernmental Advisor

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Michelle Kane

Regional + Intergovernmental Advisor

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Appendices



Key Messages on the MacKinnon Report

September 6, 2019



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YOU NEED

WE ARE THE
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IN MUNICIPALITIES

WE ARE YOUR
advocate

Overall

- AUMA appreciates the intent of the [MacKinnon Panel on Alberta's Finances](#) to provide recommendations on how the Government of Alberta can improve its financing and smooth out “rollercoaster” spending patterns.
- We remain committed to working with the Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) and the province to create a new fiscal framework for municipalities that supports the province’s financial goals while maintaining the critical infrastructure that supports Albertans’ quality of life.

Areas of Alignment

Capital Spending - Municipal Grants (pages 55-56)

We agree that capital spending on infrastructure contributes to both the quality of life and the productive capacity of Albertans.

- We concur that Alberta must continue to grow its economy to retain and attract young people. We also know that a modern economy and current local infrastructure are key to achieving this goal.

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 funding for municipalities.
- We encourage collaboration between the province & municipalities on a 20-year infrastructure investment plan.

We appreciate the support to make better use of the federal infrastructure funding through the Canadian Infrastructure Program (ICIP).

We agree that the allocation of municipal funding needs to be adjusted to:

- ensure funding is received according to each municipality’s needs; and
- address municipalities’ lack of capacity to increase mill rates.

Improvements to Capital Planning (page 80)

We agree that the capital process and system must consider future operating impacts as a mandatory requirement for approval. The selection criteria for projects should include considerations about

operating costs to ensure that a project balances a municipality's needs with revenue considerations (such as with water and wastewater projects).

Fixed Budget Dates (page 72)

We agree with the panel's recommendation to establish a fixed budget date (Recommendation 25). This would provide municipalities more predictability when determining their own budgets.

Nurse Practitioners (page 72)

In keeping with the spirit of our February 2019 decision to support a Primary Care Position Statement from the Nurse Practitioner Association of Alberta, as well as [previous resolutions from our members](#), we support the MacKinnon Panel's assertion that "many health care problems can be more appropriately treated at less cost by other health professionals, like Nurse Practitioners."

Our Questions

Capital Spending - Municipal Grants (pages 55-56)

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

- Tax-shifting from the province to municipalities is only downloading the burden of revenue-raising and impedes intermunicipal collaboration that sees more effective and efficient infrastructure investment in regions.

The report states that capital grants to municipalities make up 25% of the provincial government's capital spending, and that the government can't maintain these levels. The report also suggests municipalities should contribute more to infrastructure projects. However, municipalities own and maintain 60% of Alberta's infrastructure, while they receive only 10% of every tax dollar.

- Provincial legislation limits municipalities' revenue generating options, resulting in reliance on property taxes. Urban municipalities do not have room to increase property taxes, especially considering that the provincial government takes roughly 30% of the property tax base for education from the same taxpayer the report references.

Municipal Accountability (page 56)

We question the report recommendation to establish more accountability mechanisms to monitor the delivery of municipal programs and services. Municipalities are already the most transparent level of government.

- Our budgets are debated in open council meetings.
- We provide detailed financial reporting to Municipal Affairs, and those results are accessible to the public.
- Municipalities are the only order of government that cannot run deficits.

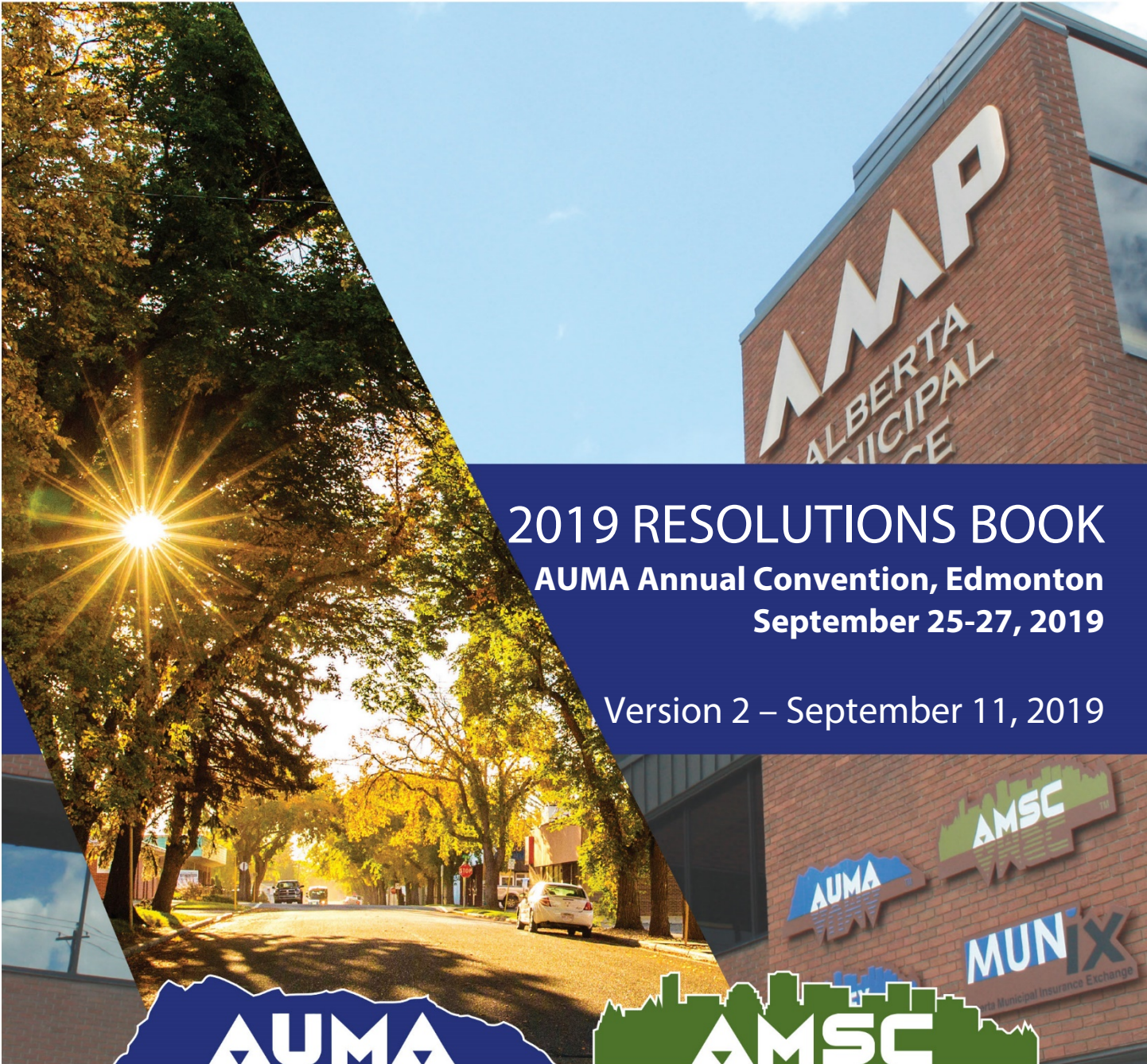
The focus of municipal accountability should be to our local electorate, not additional reporting to the Government of Alberta, which would only serve to increase the government's footprint with another layer of red tape.

Municipal Grants – Financial Stewardship (page 55)

The \$440 per capita in municipal grants, as stated in the report, is very misleading, as it includes federal grant funds (such as the Gas Tax Fund) that flow through the provincial coffers before being reallocated to Alberta municipalities.

While we question the validity and context of much of the statistical revenue growth of the province and municipalities from 2008 to 2018, one factor is evident — municipalities are superior financial steward of taxpayer dollars when compared to the other two orders of government.

Municipalities are the most efficient stewards of financial resources. They are continually required to make tough economic decisions, since, unlike the other two orders of government, municipalities cannot run financial deficits.



2019 RESOLUTIONS BOOK
AUMA Annual Convention, Edmonton
September 25-27, 2019

Version 2 – September 11, 2019



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2019 Resolutions Book

Version 2 – September 11, 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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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 either the 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 2/3rds 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);¹

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);² 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.³

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.

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

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

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

BACKGROUND:

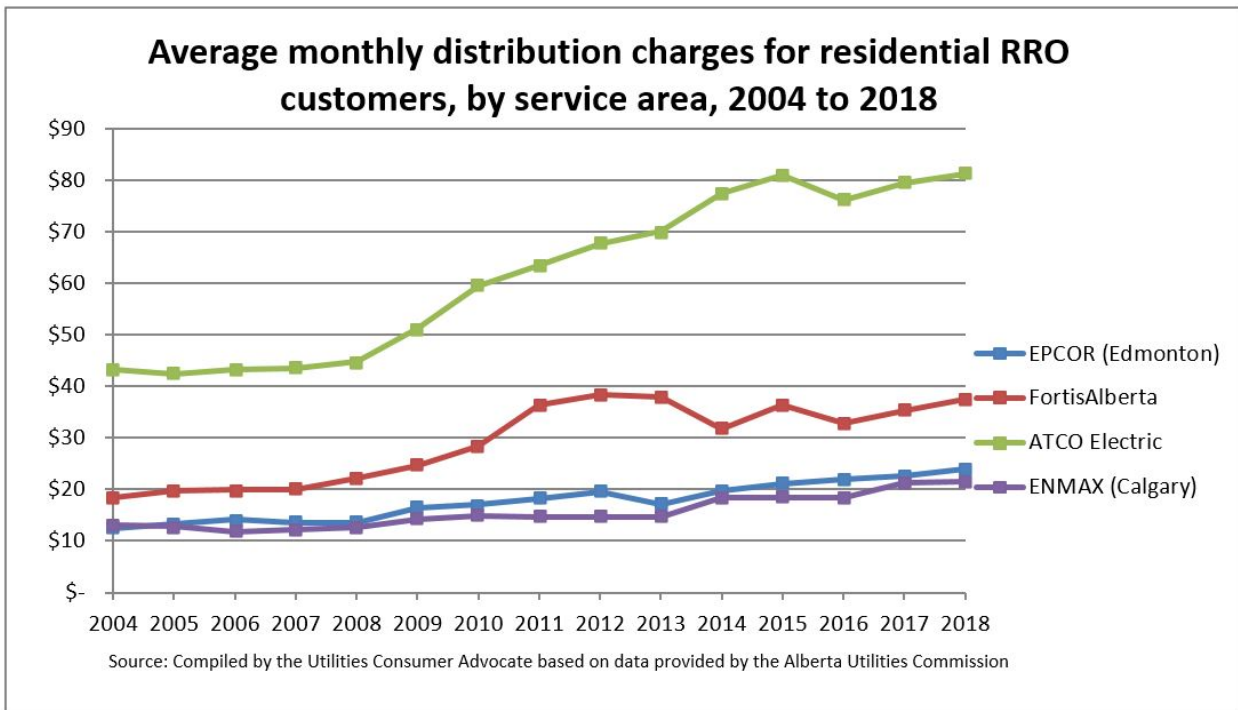
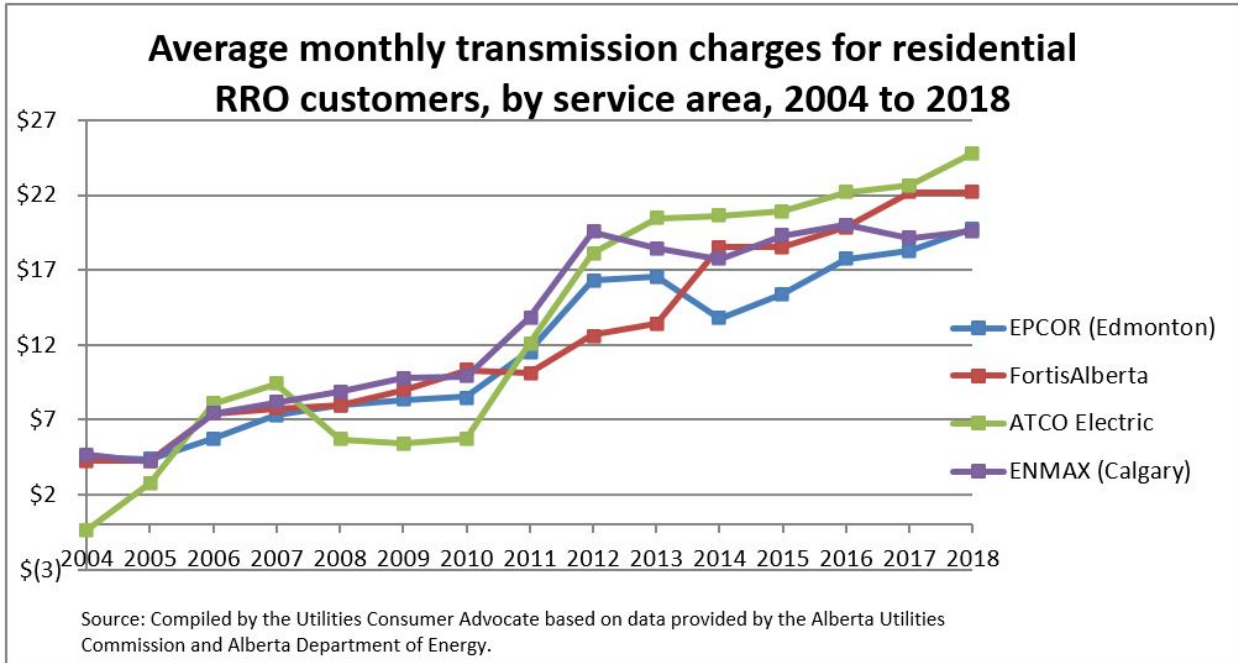
Because electricity delivery is a fully regulated service, the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) reviews the costs in detail and approves the rates to ensure all the charges are fair and reasonable. However there seems to be a disparity in these charges depending on where you live in Alberta. Energy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

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. A4

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

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**

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.

Former system	New system	% Change
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

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 WITHDRAWN**Town of High River****Release Revised Flood Mapping and Approved Flood Developed Regulation**

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

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 potentially 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

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

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

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

AUMA Resolution 2019. A13

Town of Okotoks
Town of Hinton
Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act

WHEREAS the *Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act* sets out the rights and responsibilities that apply to people who own a mobile home and rent the mobile home site (pad) from a landlord;

WHEREAS Service Alberta is responsible for the enforcement of the *Mobile Homes Sites Tenancy Act* and Regulations;

WHEREAS mobile home tenants have limited options for obtaining solutions to ongoing issues regarding targeted rent increases, safety and accessibility within the mobile home parks;

WHEREAS mobile home tenants' quality of life, including economic and social impacts, may be at risk through a municipality enforcing mandatory improvements to the property owned by mobile home landlords; and

WHEREAS a municipality has limited authority or tools to effectively manage quality of life and safety issues arising between mobile home park landlords and tenants; and

WHEREAS Service Alberta offers binding mediated resolution services only to regular landlord and tenant disputes under the Residential Tenancies Dispute Resolution Service;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the AUMA urge the Government of Alberta to conduct a review and amend the *Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act* to offer Residential Tenancies Disputes Resolution Services to mobile home site residents, to prohibit the potential practice of "economic eviction" of residents by defining such targeted rental increases as an offence and address the quality of life and safety of mobile home park tenants.

BACKGROUND:

In 2016, the Town of Okotoks submitted an AUMA resolution regarding an amendment to the *Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act* to offer Residential Tenancies Disputes Resolution Services (RTDRS) to mobile home park residents. This resolution was passed, but saw a limited response from the Government of Alberta over the last three years.

Residents of mobile home park sites across Alberta should be afforded the same binding mediation services as offered to other landlord/tenant situations to bring effective and efficient resolution to tenancy issues. The Residential Tenancies Dispute Resolution Services is a free service offered under regular tenancy/landlord disputes where a tribunal can make decisions and issue a binding order that is filed at court. This service should be offered under the MHSTA also.

The *Mobile Home Sites Tenancy Act* is in dire need of a substantial review or revision to provide for more protections and address safety concerns for tenants. Through the Act, municipalities have the authority to create Advisory Boards to educate and advise landlords and tenants on rental practices, rights and remedies; and to mediate disputes. The Act does not provide municipalities authority to enforce reasonable solutions to disputes that support the safety and quality of life of the mobile home site tenants, who may have limited income or alternate housing options.

Municipalities therefore have no levers to create remedies to issues that are sometimes decades old, and are unable to effectively support tax paying citizens living within municipal jurisdiction. This is a problem that affects numerous municipalities across Alberta—and is a problem in need of immediate provincial attention through dialogue with the AUMA.

AUMA Comments:

AUMA members adopted a resolution on the same issue in 2016, which expires this year. In response to AUMA's advocacy, the previous government indicated that it was considering expanding the reach of the Residential Tenancy Dispute Resolution Service to mobile home site tenants, and to prohibit the practice referred to as "economic eviction". However, it is not known if the current government is willing to do the same. The current resolution provides the opportunity for AUMA to re-profile this issue and learn about the current government's position on this issue.

AUMA Resolution 2019. A14**City of St. Albert****Advertisement and Promotion of Vaping Products to Youth**

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

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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**

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

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 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

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

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
Town of Vegreville****Making Children's Health Care a Priority in Alberta**

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 14.¹ Between 2017 and 2025, the population aged 5 to 17 years is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.1%.²

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.³

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.⁴

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

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.

2019 Resolutions

EXTRAORDINARY CATEGORY

AUMA Resolutions Policy:

An **Extraordinary Resolution** deals with an emergent issue of concern to the general membership that has arisen after the May 31, 2019 resolution deadline, where a critical aspect of the issue needs to be or will be addressed before the next Convention.

Prior to the merits of any proposed extraordinary resolution being debated, a 2/3 majority vote is required to determine whether it meets the criteria in Section 13 and therefore will be considered at the Resolutions Session.

Extraordinary resolutions accepted for consideration by the Resolutions Session shall be presented following debate of the Provincial Scope resolutions.

1 resolution is recommended under this Category to date.

AUMA Resolution 2019. E1**Town of Peace River**
Taxation of Intermunicipal Cost Sharing Agreements

WHEREAS Section 55(1) of the *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) permits a municipality to enter into an agreement with another municipality to share grants paid under section 366 or taxes; and

WHEREAS the Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) GST/HST Technical Bulletin B-067 provides that a transfer payment made for a public purpose does not constitute a taxable supply; and

WHEREAS the CRA has recently determined that a cost share agreement may constitute a taxable supply; and

WHEREAS Part 17.2 of the *MGA* requires the establishment of intermunicipal collaboration frameworks that include cost sharing agreements for infrastructure and services that provide mutual benefit; and

WHEREAS there now exists a situation whereby municipalities are required to enter into agreements with no clear provision for ascertaining the taxation status of matters within the agreements.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the AUMA engage with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, other municipalities and municipal organizations to advocate for the CRA to officially confirm intermunicipal cost sharing arrangements and resulting fund transfers as being made for a public purpose and therefore not constituting a taxable supply; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AUMA provide material assistance in the preparation of the Appeal to the Minister.

BACKGROUND:

The CRA Technical Bulletin B-067 exempts payment of GST for grants, subsidies and transfer payments on several grounds, including when:

- a. The transfer is made for a public purpose;
- b. No direct benefit is provided to the grantor or a specified third party;
- c. The payment is not for a purchase purpose;
- d. The transfer payments are part of a regular, on-going program of financial support
- e. The grantor is not a commercial organization; and
- f. No supply was made solely for the purposes of accountability by any party.

In July 2019, the CRA upheld an auditor's report which found that items on intermunicipal cost share agreements constituted "supply". Specifically cited was language within the agreement which, while establishing the agreement as being for regional benefit, specified

that the signatories would “provide access to regional assets, programs and services to each other’s residents in a manner that does not discriminate between them.”

The CRA holds that the clause constituted a “supply of access” under the *Excise Tax Act*, S. 146(e) even though no direct benefit was provided such as preferential rates, right of access, purchase of service, nor other form of supply. This ruling contradicted a previous CRA assessment in 2011 when the same clauses were in effect and the auditor at that time did *not* assess the agreements as ‘supply’.

CRA further applies this interpretation to transfers outside the specified agreements. For example, where the cost share agreement covered Recreation Programs and arena operating costs, CRA assessed GST on \$8,000,000 in capital contributions to a new multiplex. Additional examples of areas assessed, but outside the specified agreements, include:

- a. Contributions to the Healthcare Attraction and Retention Committee;
- b. Costs for an RCMP Liaison Officer;
- c. Fire Hall Lease cost share;
- d. Canada Day Fireworks contribution; and

This finding potentially affects all Alberta municipalities given that:

1. There is no longer surety with respect to how CRA is determining ‘public purpose’. With the requirement to develop Intermunicipal Collaboration Frameworks, it is now unclear as to which items should or will be assessed as taxable supply.
2. Related clauses in any existing agreements expose municipalities and other public bodies to risk of reassessment.
3. Adjustment, collection and remittance of GST assessed under this interpretation imposes a substantial burden on municipalities in terms of manpower and short-term expenditure.
4. The inconsistency within the interpretation of agreements and the Technical Bulletin results in accounting firms being unable to appropriately advise their clients as to their financial obligations. As a result, municipalities are severely hampered in their ability to provide accurate annual financial statements to the Province

While this finding currently rests on a single case, it establishes a precedent which affects any municipality or public body which has entered into a cost sharing agreement. Given that any GST collected in the course of a cost sharing agreement is reflected by an input tax credit, this finding does not affect the balance of GST revenue received by CRA. It does, however, impair the ability of municipalities to enter effective agreements, appropriately collect/remittance GST, and maintain accurate financial statements.

AUMA Comments:

AUMA understands that that the CRA is currently assessing the original audit and is preparing further information for the Town of Peace River. Pending the CRA's assessment, the Town of Peace River can file an appeal. AUMA is actively communicating with excise tax experts and FCM to seek more information and an early resolution of this issue. AUMA will stay in close contact with the Town of Peace River as they move through the assessment and potential appeal process and will provide updates to members through the weekly Digest as appropriate.