

# Changes to the *Municipal Government Act (MGA)* 2024

## Conflicts of Interest

### Relevant *MGA* sections

- *MGA* s. 170
- *MGA* s. 172.1
- *MGA* s. 172.2

### Previous *MGA* requirements

Prior to this amendment, elected officials were only permitted to abstain from discussion and voting on matters before council when they had a pecuniary interest or missed all or part of a public hearing on a matter.

### What has changed

The *MGA* was amended to allow elected officials to recuse themselves from discussing and/or voting on a matter in front of council due to a conflict of interest, that may extend beyond a pecuniary interest.

### What municipalities need to know

If a councillor knows, or should know, that they have a real or perceived conflict of interest, they may disclose the interest and follow the process outlined in s. 172.1 of the *MGA*.

For additional clarification, a councillor will have to take into consideration the specific circumstances and facts of the matter before the council and determine if the matter affects a private interest. This allows a councillor to disclose something that a reasonable person would believe is a conflict of interest – such as a group that the councillor has supported in the past being a beneficiary of a council decision.

It also allows for the councillor, should they choose, to recuse themselves from the discussion. However, this is not intended to be a tool for councillors to avoid difficult decisions.

S. 172.2 clarifies that the actions a councillor chooses to make or not make regarding conflict of interest, cannot be considered in relation to any hearing respecting potential disqualification or compliance with the code of conduct.

If a councillor is concerned that council may be discussing a matter where they may have a conflict of interest or pecuniary interest, it is recommended they seek legal advice or, if available, speak to their municipality's integrity commissioner.

### How to know if you have a conflict of interest

The approach to determine if a councillor has a conflict of interest relies on the definition of 'private interest.'

It is not possible to foresee every circumstance in which an individual may have a conflict of interest. To provide clarity, the *MGA* includes a definition of private interest. The language is very similar to the *Conflicts of Interest Act*, which defines the ethics rules for members of the legislative assembly.

A private interest does not:

- have general application to a person as part of the broader public;
- concern the person's pay and benefits; or
- have a minimal level of impact or is trivial in nature.

A councillor's private interest extends beyond their personal benefit. It is also considered a private interest if the councillor knows or should know that it affects the private interests of their family or employer. S. 169 and 170(2) of the *MGA* provide definitions for family and employer.

It is up to each councillor, on a case-by-case basis, to evaluate the matter before council and determine if the matter meets the threshold of a 'private interest'.

### Statement of Disclosure Bylaw

Determination of conflict of interest may be facilitated by a bylaw created under s. 171 of the *MGA*. Establishing this type of bylaw would require councillors to provide a list of potential people or entities who may be affected by a matter before the council. This can help ensure a councillor's family and employer are considered when determining if a pecuniary interest, or non-pecuniary conflict of interest, exists.

### What happens when several councillors declare a conflict of interest and council loses quorum

In the unlikely event that there is no quorum due to a councillor(s) abstaining from a vote due to a conflict of interest, the Minister has authority to address the situation under s. 168 of the *MGA*. The Minister may order that the remaining councillors constitute quorum, or the remaining councillors constitute quorum and appoint an official administrator for supervision, or

appoint an official administrator who has all the powers and duties of council.

### Effective date

This change took effect upon proclamation of Bill 20 October 31, 2024.

### Resources

To learn more, please refer to:

- Strengthening local elections and councils:  
<https://www.alberta.ca/strengthening-local-elections-and-councils>
- Bill 20:  
[https://docs.assembly.ab.ca/LADDAR\\_files/docs/bills/bill/legislature\\_31/session\\_1/20230530\\_bill-020.pdf](https://docs.assembly.ab.ca/LADDAR_files/docs/bills/bill/legislature_31/session_1/20230530_bill-020.pdf)
- Amendment summary for Bill 20:  
<https://www.alberta.ca/system/files/ma-municipal-affairs-statutes-amendment-act-fact-sheet.pdf>
- Pecuniary Interest for Municipal Councillors:  
[http://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/Pecuniary\\_interest\\_%202017.pdf](http://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/Pecuniary_interest_%202017.pdf)

### Contact us

**Phone:** 780-427-2225  
**Toll-free in Alberta:** 310-0000  
**Email:** [ma.advisory@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.advisory@gov.ab.ca)

February 27, 2025

Ms. Wendy Wildman  
Chief Administrative Officer  
SOUTH VIEW  
PO Box 8, Alberta Beach, AB T0E0A0

Dear Ms. Wildman:

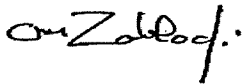
This letter is an annual notification of the Government of Alberta's legislation for collecting a municipality's policing cost share under the Police Funding Model (PFM) Regulation. Through a system of shared responsibility between the government and municipalities, a portion of the costs of frontline policing is allotted back to each municipality based on a number of factors: population, equalized assessment, crime severity, shadow population, and detachment location.

As per the Police Funding Model (PFM) Regulation, each municipality will contribute a portion of frontline policing costs based on a 30 per cent cost recovery for the fiscal year 2024-25. Total revenue generated is estimated to be \$67,189,720 and will be reinvested in Alberta policing initiatives. For fiscal year 2025-26 and beyond, further increases to the cost recovery percentage or revenue base estimate are not planned at this time. Any changes to the PFM will not be made until consultation with municipalities has occurred, and adequate notice has been provided.

Please remit payment within 45-days of the invoice made payable to the Government of Alberta and forward to the address provided on the invoice.

Any questions related to the financial details of this invoice may be directed to the attention of Ann Chen at [ann.chen@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ann.chen@gov.ab.ca). Other background and contextual inquiries regarding the policy of PFM may be directed to Lisa Gagnier at [lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca).

Sincerely,



C.M. (Curtis) Zablocki, O.O.M.  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Director of Law Enforcement  
Public Security Division

### Cost Breakdown

The provincial payment generating \$67,189,720 in revenue after modifiers is calculated on an annual basis using 50 per cent population, 50 per cent equalized assessment, and modifiers/subsidies for crime severity, shadow populations, and detachment location.

### *Provincial Data*

Revenue Generated 2024-25 after modifiers	Total Municipal Affairs Population (2023)	Total Equalized Assessment (2025)	Total Revenue Base Estimate
\$67,189,720	834,259	359,176,224,029	\$69,800,000

### *Municipal Data*

<b>SOUTH VIEW</b>	<b>Data/Cost Breakdown</b>
2023 Population	72
2025 Equalized Assessment	\$20,725,386
Equalized Assessment per capita	\$287,853
Population % of total for PFM	0.01%
Equalized Assessment % of total for PFM	0.01%
Amount based on 50% Population (A)	\$3,012
Amount based on 50% Equalized Assessment (B)	\$2,014
Total share policing cost C = (A + B)	<b>\$5,026</b>
<b>Less modifiers:</b>	
Subsidy from Crime Severity Index (CSI) Value (variable %) (Note 1)	\$0
Subsidy from Shadow Population (variable ) (Note 2)	\$0
5% for No Detachment Subsidy (Note 3)	\$251
Total share with modifiers D= C-note 1- note 2 -note 3	<b>\$4,774</b>

#### Notes

Population estimate is based on 2023 Municipal Affairs Population List.

Equalized Assessment – an annual calculation that measures the relative wealth of a municipality creating a common assessment base. It determines the ability of a community to pay a portion of policing costs in this context.

Municipality Population / PFM Population

Municipality Equalized Assessment / PFM Equalized Assessment

Population % of provincial x 50% population x Total Base Estimate

Equalized Assessment % x 50% x Total Base Estimate

**Note 1:** CSI Subsidy received if above rural municipal average. Accounts for volume and seriousness of crime based on incarceration rates. A three-year average is used to calculate your average CSI.

**Note 2:** Shadow Population – temporary residents of a municipality employed by an industrial or commercial establishment for a minimum of 30 days within a municipal census year. Shadow populations use the municipality's services but do not contribute to its tax base. Subsidy is up to 5% of total share.

**Note 3:** No detachment subsidy provided if town/municipality does not have access to a detachment.



ALBERTA

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

*Office of the Minister**MLA, Calgary-Hays*

AR118376

March 12, 2025

Dear Chief Elected Officials:

As you are aware, changes to the *Local Authorities Election Act (LAEA)* in *Bill 20, the Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendments Act, 2024*, came into force on October 31, 2024. One of these changes prohibits the use of tabulators, voting machines, vote recorders, and automated voting systems in local elections.

This change inadvertently created a lack of clarity regarding whether Elector Assistance Terminals (EATs) would be permitted in upcoming local elections. As you may know, an EAT is an assistive voting machine that enables electors with visual or physical disabilities to vote independently and privately. EATs are not connected to the Internet or another network and create a paper ballot that records the vote cast by the elector. EATs were offered in some local jurisdictions in the 2021 general elections and to electors in the 2023 provincial general election.

Our government is planning to bring forward *LAEA* amendments in spring 2025 to clarify that local authorities may, by bylaw, offer EATs to electors. In order to offer EATs in the 2025 general local elections, a local authority will be required to pass a bylaw by June 30, 2025.

If you have any questions regarding this upcoming change, please reach out to Municipal Affairs staff by telephone at 780-427-2225 (toll-free in Alberta by first dialing 310-0000) or via email at [ma.advisory@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.advisory@gov.ab.ca).

Sincerely,

Ric McIver  
Minister

svsouthview@outlook.com

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**From:** Samantha Mclean <SMclean@inspectionsgroup.com>  
**Sent:** March 13, 2025 10:49 AM  
**To:** General  
**Subject:** The Inspections Group Inc. and One Nation Group Partnership  
**Attachments:** One Nation Group Letter.pdf

Good Morning,

We hope this email finds you well.

We are pleased to announce the collaboration between One Nation Group and The Inspections Group Inc.

More information is on the attached letter.

Thank you

*Samantha McLean*



Contracts Coordinator

Phone: 780 232 0851

[smclean@inspectionsgroup.com](mailto:smclean@inspectionsgroup.com)



**ONE NATION GROUP**

*in collaboration with*

**theinspectionsgroupinc.**

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## **One Nation Group Ltd. and The Inspections Group Inc. Forge Strategic Partnership to Enhance Safety Codes Services on First Nations Lands in Alberta**

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Sanford Big Plume of One Nation Group and Tim Roskey of The Inspections Group Inc. are proud to announce their new strategic collaboration aimed at elevating Safety Codes Services on First Nations lands throughout Alberta. This partnership is founded on a shared commitment to integrity, accountability, and empowering First Nations communities through education, oversight, and sustainable development.

Sanford has been a tireless advocate for economic development, housing, education, and emergency response resources. Under his leadership, the Tsuut'ina Nation has seen transformative growth, including major infrastructure upgrades, expanded scholarship programs, and strengthened partnerships with provincial and federal governments.

As One Nation Group works to drive sustainable development on First Nations lands, their leadership team recognized the need for a partner that shared their vision and values. After a thorough review of potential collaborators, it became clear that The Inspections Group Inc. was the ideal partner. With their decades of expertise, unwavering ethical standards, and proven excellence in Safety Codes Services, The Inspections Group Inc. was the natural choice.

With a team of over forty highly skilled Safety Codes Officers, The Inspections Group Inc. has been a trusted leader in ensuring safe, responsible construction practices throughout Alberta for more than twenty years. Their multidisciplinary expertise and commitment to public safety make them the perfect partner for One Nation Group's mission to provide First Nations communities with the resources, education, and oversight needed to ensure that development projects are carried out safely and in full compliance with safety codes.

Together, One Nation Group and The Inspections Group Inc. will work to promote education, enhance safety code enforcement, and foster long-term economic and infrastructural growth within First Nations communities. This collaboration marks a significant milestone in the effort to create sustainable, safe environments for future generations. By combining One Nation Group's advocacy for First Nations peoples with The Inspections Group Inc.'s unmatched expertise in Safety Codes, this partnership will deliver lasting impact through education, oversight, and community empowerment.

This partnership stands as a powerful example of how Indigenous-led organizations and industry leaders can work together to create lasting change, ensuring safe, accountable, and prosperous futures for First Nations communities in Alberta and across Canada.

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ALBERTA  
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

*Office of the Minister  
MLA, Calgary-Hays*

AR118482

March 14, 2025

Dear Chief Elected Officials:

As you know, my colleague, the Honourable Nate Horner, President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance, tabled *Budget 2025* in the Alberta Legislature on February 27. I am writing to share further information regarding *Budget 2025* as related to education property tax (EPT).

*Budget 2025* takes an important step toward stabilizing operational funding for education systems across Alberta. Historically, approximately one-third of operational funding for Alberta Education came from the EPT municipalities collect from their rate payers on behalf of the province. In recent years, the proportion that EPT contributes to funding the operations of Alberta Education has decreased to less than 30 per cent. Through *Budget 2025*, the Government of Alberta is increasing the proportion of Alberta Education's operating budget covered by EPT to 31.6 per cent in 2025/2026 and back to 33 per cent in 2026/2027.

To provide Alberta's public education system with a stable and sustainable source of funding and meet the demands of increased student enrollment, EPT revenue will increase by 14 per cent from last year, to a total of \$3.1 billion. This increase will be reflected on the property tax bills that municipalities send to property owners in 2025.

The Ministry of Municipal Affairs sent EPT requisitions to all municipal administrations, informing them of their share of the provincial EPT. For more information on EPT, including a fact sheet (Attachment 1) and the EPT Requisition Comparison Report (Attachment 2), please visit [www.alberta.ca/property-tax](http://www.alberta.ca/property-tax) and click on "Education property tax."

Municipalities across Alberta can inform residents that a portion of their property taxes goes directly to the provincial government to help pay for the operations of Alberta's education system. Many municipalities do this by adding a note to their property tax bills sent through the mail.

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*Budget 2025* is meeting the challenge of the cost of living by helping families keep more money in their pockets with lower personal income taxes and continuing investments in education and health care. I look forward to working together over the next year as we build strong and vibrant communities that make Alberta the best place in Canada to live, work, and raise a family.

Sincerely,

*Ric McIver*

Ric McIver  
Minister

Attachments:

1. Education Property Tax Fact Sheet (2025)
2. Education Property Tax Comparison Report (2025)

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# Education Property Tax

## Fact Sheet

### Highlights of the 2025-26 provincial education property tax

Budget 2025 will see an increase to the education property tax rates after being frozen in 2024-25. The higher rates, along with rising property values and increased development, are expected to raise the education property tax requisition from \$2.7 billion in 2024-25 to \$3.1 billion in 2025-26.

The share of education operating costs funded by the education property tax will increase to 31.6 per cent in 2025-26, following historic lows of about 28 per cent in 2023-24 and 29.5 per cent in 2024-25. This will enhance Alberta's ability to fund school operations, leading to better educational outcomes as student enrolment continues to grow.

Education property taxes provide a stable source of revenue and equitable funding that supports K-12 education, including teachers' salaries, textbooks and classroom resources. They are not used to fund government operations, school capital costs or teachers' pensions.

Under the provincial funding model, all education property taxes are pooled by Alberta Education through the Alberta School Foundation Fund and distributed to public and separate school boards on an equal per-student basis.

### How education property tax is calculated for municipalities

All municipalities collect an equitable share of the provincial education property tax in proportion to their total taxable property assessments, which are equalized across the province. The equalization process ensures owners of properties of similar value and type across the province pay similar amounts of education property taxes. For more details on this process, refer to the [Guide to Equalized Assessment](https://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/as/guide_to_equalized_assessment.pdf) ([www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/as/guide\\_to\\_equalized\\_assessment.pdf](https://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/as/guide_to_equalized_assessment.pdf)) on the Alberta website.

The provincial equalized assessment base used to determine education property taxes this year reflects 2023 property values.

In 2025, the education property tax will be calculated at a rate of \$2.72 per \$1,000 of the total residential/farmland equalized assessment value. The non-residential rate will be set at \$4.00 per \$1,000 of equalized assessment value. Most property owners will see a change to their education tax bill due to increasing mill rates and assessment values. Individual properties are taxed based on the local education property tax rate set by the municipality.

### How much Calgary and Edmonton contribute to education property tax

Based on this formula, Calgary taxpayers will contribute \$1.037 billion in education property tax in 2025. Edmonton taxpayers will contribute \$575 million in education property tax in 2025. Funding for Calgary and Edmonton school boards will be based on the published profiles expected to be released by the end of March 2025.

### Declaration of faith

The Canadian Constitution guarantees Roman Catholic citizens' minority rights to a separate education system. In communities with separate school jurisdictions, property owners can declare they are of the Roman Catholic faith, so their education property tax dollars can be directed to those separate school jurisdictions.

### Education system benefits everyone

Alberta's education system plays a crucial role in shaping a skilled workforce, driving economic growth and fostering the social well-being of individuals and the province as a whole. It serves as a cornerstone for personal and collective prosperity, benefiting all Albertans—regardless of age, marital status or parental responsibilities.

Questions about financial assistance for seniors or the Seniors Property Tax Deferral program can be directed to the Alberta Supports Contact Centre at 1-877-644-9992 (in Edmonton - 780-644-9992).

**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality City	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
City of Airdrie	\$32,676,721	\$40,805,954	25%	\$7,511,823	\$8,908,827	19%	\$40,188,545	\$49,714,781	24%
City of Beaumont	\$8,754,927	\$10,279,535	17%	\$941,561	\$1,075,964	14%	\$9,696,488	\$11,355,500	17%
City of Brooks	\$2,922,626	\$3,197,756	9%	\$1,245,129	\$1,331,680	7%	\$4,167,755	\$4,529,436	9%
City of Calgary	\$662,592,617	\$790,698,938	19%	\$218,956,754	\$246,642,379	13%	\$881,549,371	\$1,037,341,317	18%
City of Camrose	\$5,706,740	\$6,369,265	12%	\$2,395,051	\$2,602,544	9%	\$8,101,791	\$8,971,809	11%
City of Chestermere	\$12,471,769	\$16,199,231	30%	\$898,257	\$1,100,498	23%	\$13,370,026	\$17,299,728	29%
City of Cold Lake	\$4,333,490	\$4,965,053	15%	\$2,250,679	\$2,494,154	11%	\$6,584,170	\$7,459,208	13%
City of Edmonton	\$376,410,720	\$411,115,425	9%	\$152,709,073	\$164,041,580	7%	\$529,119,793	\$575,157,005	9%
City of Fort Saskatchewan	\$10,595,208	\$11,991,264	13%	\$4,936,892	\$5,538,948	12%	\$15,532,100	\$17,530,212	13%
City of Grande Prairie	\$18,324,596	\$20,103,995	10%	\$11,818,731	\$12,679,645	7%	\$30,143,327	\$32,783,641	9%
City of Lacombe	\$4,114,518	\$4,683,149	14%	\$1,315,723	\$1,546,049	18%	\$5,430,241	\$6,229,198	15%
City of Leduc	\$12,014,226	\$13,877,339	16%	\$8,093,219	\$9,565,323	18%	\$20,107,445	\$23,442,662	17%
City of Lethbridge	\$32,216,642	\$36,528,257	13%	\$11,640,476	\$13,377,829	15%	\$43,857,118	\$49,906,086	14%
City of Lloydminster	\$5,541,443	\$6,079,283	10%	\$4,042,364	\$4,433,079	10%	\$9,583,808	\$10,512,362	10%
City of Medicine Hat	\$20,260,317	\$22,491,557	11%	\$6,535,656	\$7,437,516	14%	\$26,795,973	\$29,929,073	12%
City of Red Deer	\$30,998,165	\$34,713,671	12%	\$14,008,329	\$15,291,018	9%	\$45,006,494	\$50,004,689	11%
City of Spruce Grove	\$14,515,474	\$16,553,065	14%	\$4,551,525	\$5,171,599	14%	\$19,066,999	\$21,724,664	14%
City of St. Albert	\$30,468,863	\$33,797,441	11%	\$7,729,758	\$8,571,041	11%	\$38,198,621	\$42,368,481	11%
City of Wetaskiwin	\$2,649,107	\$2,926,303	10%	\$1,333,280	\$1,436,688	8%	\$3,982,386	\$4,362,991	10%
<b>Specialized Municipality</b>									
Lac La Biche County	\$3,402,910	\$3,748,401	10%	\$6,876,399	\$7,598,780	11%	\$10,279,309	\$11,347,181	10%
Mackenzie County	\$3,268,046	\$3,728,460	14%	\$3,460,652	\$3,759,748	9%	\$6,728,698	\$7,488,208	11%
Municipality of Crowsnest Pass	\$2,845,014	\$3,415,101	20%	\$652,417	\$728,785	12%	\$3,497,431	\$4,143,885	18%
Municipality of Jasper	\$2,897,656	\$3,244,828	12%	\$2,870,879	\$3,435,565	20%	\$5,768,534	\$6,680,393	16%
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	\$25,588,211	\$26,818,348	5%	\$44,973,467	\$49,007,432	9%	\$70,561,678	\$75,825,781	7%
Strathcona County	\$49,559,018	\$55,303,202	12%	\$23,807,109	\$27,576,981	16%	\$73,366,127	\$82,880,183	13%
<b>Municipal District</b>									
Athabasca County	\$2,968,750	\$3,314,562	12%	\$2,935,244	\$3,141,602	7%	\$5,903,993	\$6,456,165	9%
Beaver County	\$2,127,932	\$2,369,081	11%	\$1,707,543	\$1,847,370	8%	\$3,835,475	\$4,216,451	10%
Big Lakes County	\$1,588,207	\$1,819,359	15%	\$3,445,321	\$3,862,452	12%	\$5,033,528	\$5,681,811	13%
Birch Hills County	\$297,581	\$326,293	10%	\$478,049	\$478,783	0%	\$775,630	\$805,076	4%
Brazeau County	\$2,737,950	\$3,083,062	13%	\$7,336,337	\$8,195,680	12%	\$10,074,287	\$11,278,741	12%
Camrose County	\$3,797,777	\$4,261,631	12%	\$2,090,341	\$2,274,726	9%	\$5,888,118	\$6,536,357	11%
Cardston County	\$1,685,667	\$2,104,898	25%	\$341,693	\$386,567	13%	\$2,027,360	\$2,491,465	23%
Clear Hills County	\$546,825	\$629,296	15%	\$2,559,575	\$2,776,830	8%	\$3,106,401	\$3,405,926	10%
Clearwater County	\$5,085,847	\$5,911,264	16%	\$14,021,592	\$15,701,105	12%	\$18,995,973	\$21,612,368	14%
County of Barrhead No. 11	\$2,124,431	\$2,333,529	10%	\$637,472	\$775,048	22%	\$2,761,903	\$3,108,577	13%
County of Forty Mile No. 8	\$1,326,654	\$1,432,634	8%	\$879,141	\$885,612	1%	\$2,205,795	\$2,318,247	5%
County of Grande Prairie No. 1	\$11,607,927	\$12,861,368	11%	\$14,419,704	\$15,807,044	10%	\$26,027,632	\$28,668,412	10%
County of Minburn No. 27	\$1,056,824	\$1,171,345	11%	\$1,367,655	\$1,508,893	10%	\$2,424,478	\$2,680,238	11%
County of Newell	\$2,636,382	\$3,011,645	14%	\$9,258,318	\$10,054,070	9%	\$11,894,699	\$13,065,715	10%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
County of Northern Lights	\$1,163,594	\$1,318,339	13%	\$2,357,154	\$2,465,897	5%	\$3,520,748	\$3,784,236	7%
County of Paintearth No. 18	\$607,198	\$674,528	11%	\$1,518,731	\$1,640,601	8%	\$2,125,929	\$2,315,129	9%
County of St. Paul No. 19	\$2,716,097	\$3,023,206	11%	\$1,675,231	\$1,820,102	9%	\$4,391,327	\$4,843,307	10%
County of Stettler No. 6	\$2,178,165	\$2,506,532	15%	\$1,969,009	\$2,155,166	9%	\$4,147,174	\$4,661,699	12%
County of Two Hills No. 21	\$1,128,952	\$1,267,303	12%	\$538,400	\$567,641	5%	\$1,667,352	\$1,834,944	10%
County of Vermilion River	\$3,105,239	\$3,504,031	13%	\$3,607,692	\$3,922,259	9%	\$6,712,931	\$7,426,290	11%
County of Warner No. 5	\$1,377,310	\$1,576,481	14%	\$763,665	\$831,683	9%	\$2,140,976	\$2,408,164	12%
County of Wetaskiwin No. 10	\$5,534,040	\$6,361,900	15%	\$2,571,375	\$2,697,651	5%	\$8,105,416	\$9,059,550	12%
Cypress County	\$4,164,065	\$4,756,597	14%	\$9,165,422	\$9,980,926	9%	\$13,329,487	\$14,737,523	11%
Flagstaff County	\$1,385,419	\$1,524,706	10%	\$2,296,911	\$2,465,257	7%	\$3,682,330	\$3,989,962	8%
Foothills County	\$20,718,315	\$24,817,686	20%	\$4,016,897	\$4,479,153	12%	\$24,735,212	\$29,296,839	18%
Kneehill County	\$1,919,588	\$2,234,421	16%	\$3,653,309	\$4,034,251	10%	\$5,572,896	\$6,268,673	12%
Lac Ste. Anne County	\$4,767,410	\$5,334,125	12%	\$1,299,875	\$1,435,830	10%	\$6,067,284	\$6,769,955	12%
Lacombe County	\$5,610,186	\$6,213,691	11%	\$7,250,909	\$7,833,466	8%	\$12,861,095	\$14,047,157	9%
Lamont County	\$1,559,287	\$1,727,462	11%	\$1,763,676	\$1,958,153	11%	\$3,322,963	\$3,685,614	11%
Leduc County	\$8,159,017	\$9,442,769	16%	\$20,320,932	\$23,628,449	16%	\$28,479,949	\$33,071,219	16%
Lethbridge County	\$3,698,818	\$4,187,551	13%	\$2,643,677	\$2,963,143	12%	\$6,342,496	\$7,150,694	13%
Mountain View County	\$7,735,673	\$9,098,245	18%	\$6,284,415	\$6,923,038	10%	\$14,020,087	\$16,021,283	14%
Municipal District of Acadia No. 34	\$184,219	\$198,106	8%	\$38,429	\$47,746	24%	\$222,648	\$245,852	10%
Municipal District of Bighorn No. 8	\$1,805,415	\$2,140,349	19%	\$1,755,884	\$2,030,637	16%	\$3,561,299	\$4,170,986	17%
Municipal District of Bonnyville No. 87	\$5,005,435	\$5,676,433	13%	\$12,176,155	\$13,366,783	10%	\$17,181,590	\$19,043,216	11%
Municipal District of Fairview No. 136	\$515,720	\$547,243	6%	\$453,223	\$504,090	11%	\$968,943	\$1,051,332	9%
Municipal District of Greenview No. 16	\$2,854,277	\$3,296,919	16%	\$29,122,178	\$32,658,178	12%	\$31,976,455	\$35,955,097	12%
Municipal District of Lesser Slave River No. 124	\$1,442,011	\$1,582,612	10%	\$2,611,656	\$3,016,477	16%	\$4,053,667	\$4,599,089	13%
Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17	\$682,373	\$734,631	8%	\$8,299,570	\$9,291,968	12%	\$8,981,943	\$10,026,599	12%
Municipal District of Peace No. 135	\$487,302	\$551,075	13%	\$436,111	\$439,013	1%	\$923,413	\$990,088	7%
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9	\$1,935,495	\$2,306,550	19%	\$1,234,671	\$1,355,159	10%	\$3,170,165	\$3,661,708	16%
Municipal District of Provost No. 52	\$774,826	\$846,255	9%	\$4,135,144	\$4,529,243	10%	\$4,909,970	\$5,375,497	9%
Municipal District of Ranchland No. 66	\$69,910	\$79,213	13%	\$562,190	\$607,009	8%	\$632,100	\$686,222	9%
Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130	\$627,528	\$708,827	13%	\$820,142	\$925,736	13%	\$1,447,670	\$1,634,563	13%
Municipal District of Spirit River No. 133	\$218,076	\$247,068	13%	\$436,310	\$556,133	27%	\$654,387	\$803,201	23%
Municipal District of Taber	\$2,461,834	\$2,939,243	19%	\$2,977,866	\$3,271,695	10%	\$5,439,700	\$6,210,938	14%
Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61	\$1,870,314	\$2,036,211	9%	\$4,439,583	\$4,992,764	12%	\$6,309,897	\$7,028,975	11%
Municipal District of Willow Creek No. 26	\$2,481,124	\$3,018,965	22%	\$1,658,119	\$1,866,268	13%	\$4,139,243	\$4,885,234	18%
Northern Sunrise County	\$626,390	\$681,246	9%	\$4,598,306	\$4,984,628	8%	\$5,224,696	\$5,665,873	8%
Parkland County	\$18,079,142	\$20,338,767	12%	\$12,638,309	\$13,866,868	10%	\$30,717,451	\$34,205,635	11%
Ponoka County	\$4,744,959	\$5,612,733	18%	\$3,680,077	\$4,109,553	12%	\$8,425,035	\$9,722,286	15%
Red Deer County	\$10,558,882	\$12,203,080	16%	\$8,991,886	\$9,829,912	9%	\$19,550,768	\$22,032,992	13%
Rocky View County	\$38,920,613	\$47,862,361	23%	\$23,236,941	\$29,811,930	28%	\$62,157,553	\$77,674,291	25%
Saddle Hills County	\$513,541	\$657,511	28%	\$6,672,392	\$7,558,362	13%	\$7,185,933	\$8,215,873	14%
Smoky Lake County	\$1,043,840	\$1,209,203	16%	\$1,048,058	\$1,180,297	13%	\$2,091,898	\$2,389,500	14%
Starland County	\$616,057	\$713,053	16%	\$1,341,942	\$1,468,496	9%	\$1,957,998	\$2,181,548	11%
Sturgeon County	\$10,951,968	\$12,344,569	13%	\$9,175,271	\$10,047,558	10%	\$20,127,239	\$22,392,127	11%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Thorhild County	\$1,143,781	\$1,245,132	9%	\$1,296,708	\$1,416,297	9%	\$2,440,489	\$2,661,429	9%
Vulcan County	\$2,024,349	\$2,444,881	21%	\$1,564,558	\$1,747,180	12%	\$3,588,907	\$4,192,061	17%
Westlock County	\$2,255,121	\$2,557,655	13%	\$564,510	\$633,448	12%	\$2,819,632	\$3,191,102	13%
Wheatland County	\$4,122,594	\$4,828,880	17%	\$6,645,007	\$7,303,042	10%	\$10,767,601	\$12,131,922	13%
Woodlands County	\$2,041,854	\$2,309,541	13%	\$3,290,161	\$3,692,933	12%	\$5,332,015	\$6,002,475	13%
Yellowhead County	\$4,577,378	\$4,859,162	6%	\$22,438,768	\$25,332,759	13%	\$27,016,146	\$30,191,921	12%
<b>Town</b>									
Town of Athabasca	\$673,705	\$737,486	9%	\$407,866	\$427,792	5%	\$1,081,571	\$1,165,279	8%
Town of Banff	\$5,452,073	\$6,139,710	13%	\$4,891,651	\$7,239,681	48%	\$10,343,724	\$13,379,391	29%
Town of Barrhead	\$974,653	\$1,089,113	12%	\$450,923	\$495,890	10%	\$1,425,576	\$1,585,002	11%
Town of Bashaw	\$156,921	\$181,407	16%	\$67,935	\$80,469	18%	\$224,856	\$261,876	16%
Town of Bassano	\$233,950	\$263,839	13%	\$113,893	\$138,615	22%	\$347,843	\$402,454	16%
Town of Beaverlodge	\$596,683	\$648,163	9%	\$244,276	\$272,598	12%	\$840,959	\$920,760	9%
Town of Bentley	\$250,394	\$276,434	10%	\$57,414	\$59,363	3%	\$307,809	\$335,797	9%
Town of Blackfalds	\$3,261,920	\$3,712,428	14%	\$611,935	\$706,756	15%	\$3,873,855	\$4,419,184	14%
Town of Bon Accord	\$385,872	\$408,266	6%	\$28,429	\$32,741	15%	\$414,300	\$441,007	6%
Town of Bonnyville	\$1,519,070	\$1,574,566	4%	\$1,317,668	\$1,376,262	4%	\$2,836,738	\$2,950,828	4%
Town of Bow Island	\$373,506	\$404,338	8%	\$183,991	\$206,498	12%	\$557,497	\$610,836	10%
Town of Bowden	\$271,677	\$305,287	12%	\$58,369	\$64,180	10%	\$330,046	\$369,467	12%
Town of Bruderheim	\$363,604	\$398,261	10%	\$70,745	\$78,521	11%	\$434,349	\$476,782	10%
Town of Calmar	\$618,465	\$672,762	9%	\$187,788	\$214,536	14%	\$806,253	\$887,298	10%
Town of Canmore	\$23,913,325	\$27,778,702	16%	\$6,438,454	\$7,999,686	24%	\$30,351,778	\$35,778,387	18%
Town of Cardston	\$898,811	\$997,958	11%	\$180,488	\$214,989	19%	\$1,079,299	\$1,212,947	12%
Town of Carstairs	\$1,910,780	\$2,235,333	17%	\$255,532	\$284,693	11%	\$2,166,312	\$2,520,025	16%
Town of Castor	\$162,370	\$181,011	11%	\$53,449	\$60,928	14%	\$215,819	\$241,939	12%
Town of Claresholm	\$1,069,376	\$1,246,100	17%	\$381,473	\$423,148	11%	\$1,450,849	\$1,669,249	15%
Town of Coaldale	\$2,761,332	\$3,260,084	18%	\$673,399	\$837,833	24%	\$3,434,732	\$4,097,917	19%
Town of Coalhurst	\$797,268	\$914,316	15%	\$55,482	\$61,675	11%	\$852,750	\$975,991	14%
Town of Cochrane	\$16,990,384	\$21,325,962	26%	\$2,577,223	\$2,880,699	12%	\$19,567,606	\$24,206,661	24%
Town of Coronation	\$142,829	\$158,116	11%	\$83,519	\$92,592	11%	\$226,348	\$250,708	11%
Town of Crossfield	\$1,389,235	\$1,697,192	22%	\$717,281	\$834,122	16%	\$2,106,516	\$2,531,315	20%
Town of Daysland	\$194,940	\$216,695	11%	\$28,246	\$29,904	6%	\$223,185	\$246,599	10%
Town of Devon	\$2,127,248	\$2,380,509	12%	\$492,293	\$524,496	7%	\$2,619,541	\$2,905,006	11%
Town of Diamond Valley	\$2,208,310	\$2,764,092	25%	\$316,360	\$364,689	15%	\$2,524,671	\$3,128,780	24%
Town of Didsbury	\$1,521,057	\$1,737,458	14%	\$307,636	\$356,979	16%	\$1,828,694	\$2,094,437	15%
Town of Drayton Valley	\$1,775,121	\$2,025,777	14%	\$1,714,259	\$1,921,015	12%	\$3,489,381	\$3,946,792	13%
Town of Drumheller	\$1,814,112	\$2,062,736	14%	\$877,638	\$995,066	13%	\$2,691,750	\$3,057,802	14%
Town of Eckville	\$247,955	\$267,636	8%	\$80,853	\$92,285	14%	\$328,809	\$359,921	9%
Town of Edson	\$2,243,943	\$2,441,048	9%	\$1,512,476	\$1,669,593	10%	\$3,756,419	\$4,110,641	9%
Town of Elk Point	\$269,770	\$281,227	4%	\$159,710	\$170,692	7%	\$429,480	\$451,919	5%
Town of Fairview	\$571,989	\$604,192	6%	\$250,629	\$275,678	10%	\$822,618	\$879,870	7%
Town of Falher	\$145,054	\$157,251	8%	\$100,790	\$111,257	10%	\$245,844	\$268,508	9%
Town of Fort Macleod	\$869,224	\$1,017,081	17%	\$526,464	\$608,171	16%	\$1,395,688	\$1,625,252	16%

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Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Town of Fox Creek	\$504,733	\$503,588	0%	\$576,444	\$575,761	0%	\$1,081,177	\$1,079,349	0%
Town of Gibbons	\$901,128	\$996,373	11%	\$118,711	\$146,924	24%	\$1,019,840	\$1,143,297	12%
Town of Grimshaw	\$538,354	\$569,588	6%	\$188,597	\$181,690	-4%	\$726,951	\$751,279	3%
Town of Hanna	\$429,952	\$492,715	15%	\$235,065	\$252,372	7%	\$665,017	\$745,087	12%
Town of Hardisty	\$174,968	\$189,827	8%	\$112,379	\$117,531	5%	\$287,348	\$307,358	7%
Town of High Level	\$647,561	\$745,421	15%	\$775,817	\$869,788	12%	\$1,423,378	\$1,615,209	13%
Town of High Prairie	\$463,008	\$507,551	10%	\$416,569	\$452,358	9%	\$879,577	\$959,909	9%
Town of High River	\$5,185,679	\$6,262,867	21%	\$1,258,625	\$1,425,533	13%	\$6,444,304	\$7,688,400	19%
Town of Hinton	\$2,903,719	\$3,248,988	12%	\$1,730,494	\$1,897,036	10%	\$4,634,213	\$5,146,024	11%
Town of Innisfail	\$2,163,212	\$2,454,357	13%	\$973,022	\$1,061,323	9%	\$3,136,234	\$3,515,680	12%
Town of Irricana	\$335,782	\$400,812	19%	\$31,470	\$33,800	7%	\$367,252	\$434,612	18%
Town of Killam	\$184,519	\$201,804	9%	\$87,769	\$90,729	3%	\$272,289	\$292,534	7%
Town of Lamont	\$348,707	\$392,648	13%	\$104,466	\$109,447	5%	\$453,173	\$502,095	11%
Town of Legal	\$316,271	\$333,739	6%	\$32,996	\$36,812	12%	\$349,267	\$370,551	6%
Town of Magrath	\$638,897	\$744,423	17%	\$62,836	\$73,655	17%	\$701,733	\$818,079	17%
Town of Manning	\$227,713	\$245,891	8%	\$104,782	\$117,904	13%	\$332,495	\$363,795	9%
Town of Mayerthorpe	\$198,045	\$211,689	7%	\$102,394	\$105,880	3%	\$300,440	\$317,569	6%
Town of McLennan	\$79,379	\$86,129	9%	\$36,440	\$43,818	20%	\$115,819	\$129,947	12%
Town of Milk River	\$163,614	\$199,252	22%	\$42,209	\$48,759	16%	\$205,823	\$248,011	20%
Town of Millet	\$515,036	\$568,429	10%	\$129,356	\$168,955	31%	\$644,392	\$737,384	14%
Town of Morinville	\$3,097,155	\$3,500,557	13%	\$694,330	\$753,169	8%	\$3,791,484	\$4,253,725	12%
Town of Mundare	\$217,819	\$239,213	10%	\$52,965	\$56,443	7%	\$270,784	\$295,655	9%
Town of Nanton	\$691,299	\$847,683	23%	\$227,315	\$273,998	21%	\$918,614	\$1,121,681	22%
Town of Nobleford	\$346,672	\$414,409	20%	\$146,866	\$178,593	22%	\$493,538	\$593,002	20%
Town of Okotoks	\$13,779,201	\$17,010,168	23%	\$2,967,871	\$3,560,904	20%	\$16,747,072	\$20,571,072	23%
Town of Olds	\$3,184,858	\$3,750,666	18%	\$1,465,506	\$1,468,898	0%	\$4,650,364	\$5,219,563	12%
Town of Onoway	\$216,104	\$239,271	11%	\$140,242	\$134,295	-4%	\$356,346	\$373,566	5%
Town of Oyen	\$180,943	\$199,680	10%	\$81,592	\$101,503	24%	\$262,536	\$301,184	15%
Town of Peace River	\$1,662,202	\$1,750,544	5%	\$1,006,007	\$1,040,072	3%	\$2,668,209	\$2,790,616	5%
Town of Penhold	\$1,021,712	\$1,143,774	12%	\$152,701	\$180,175	18%	\$1,174,413	\$1,323,950	13%
Town of Picture Butte	\$472,143	\$557,869	18%	\$151,248	\$177,088	17%	\$623,390	\$734,957	18%
Town of Pincher Creek	\$973,274	\$1,189,883	22%	\$469,681	\$561,301	20%	\$1,442,955	\$1,751,185	21%
Town of Ponoka	\$1,776,801	\$1,986,442	12%	\$725,492	\$786,222	8%	\$2,502,293	\$2,772,664	11%
Town of Provost	\$364,151	\$391,494	8%	\$246,407	\$269,682	9%	\$610,558	\$661,176	8%
Town of Rainbow Lake	\$40,982	\$44,887	10%	\$49,354	\$52,583	7%	\$90,336	\$97,471	8%
Town of Raymond	\$992,896	\$1,174,077	18%	\$107,995	\$121,051	12%	\$1,100,891	\$1,295,127	18%
Town of Redcliff	\$1,554,017	\$1,733,801	12%	\$787,411	\$868,553	10%	\$2,341,428	\$2,602,354	11%
Town of Redwater	\$534,777	\$576,910	8%	\$338,658	\$353,488	4%	\$873,435	\$930,397	7%
Town of Rimbey	\$613,977	\$679,488	11%	\$309,420	\$355,264	15%	\$923,397	\$1,034,751	12%
Town of Rocky Mountain House	\$1,808,759	\$2,047,210	13%	\$1,064,113	\$1,167,426	10%	\$2,872,872	\$3,214,636	12%
Town of Sedgewick	\$183,204	\$198,272	8%	\$69,687	\$75,688	9%	\$252,891	\$273,960	8%
Town of Sexsmith	\$681,162	\$748,870	10%	\$192,410	\$203,172	6%	\$873,572	\$952,043	9%
Town of Slave Lake	\$1,629,791	\$1,796,707	10%	\$949,735	\$1,018,839	7%	\$2,579,526	\$2,815,547	9%
Town of Smoky Lake	\$197,093	\$223,157	13%	\$74,691	\$84,708	13%	\$271,784	\$307,865	13%

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Town of Spirit River	\$166,509	\$176,441	6%	\$75,363	\$81,040	8%	\$241,873	\$257,481	6%
Town of St. Paul	\$1,260,430	\$1,341,698	6%	\$627,699	\$694,064	11%	\$1,888,129	\$2,035,762	8%
Town of Stavely	\$141,229	\$168,982	20%	\$44,882	\$41,993	-6%	\$186,111	\$210,974	13%
Town of Stettler	\$1,456,021	\$1,633,399	12%	\$903,555	\$1,034,464	14%	\$2,359,576	\$2,667,863	13%
Town of Stony Plain	\$6,375,406	\$7,276,531	14%	\$1,940,532	\$2,210,709	14%	\$8,315,938	\$9,487,240	14%
Town of Strathmore	\$4,757,855	\$5,848,969	23%	\$1,195,802	\$1,403,028	17%	\$5,953,657	\$7,251,997	22%
Town of Sundre	\$837,834	\$949,140	13%	\$370,402	\$384,838	4%	\$1,208,236	\$1,333,977	10%
Town of Swan Hills	\$122,536	\$137,620	12%	\$111,045	\$104,896	-6%	\$233,581	\$242,516	4%
Town of Sylvan Lake	\$6,166,325	\$6,809,225	10%	\$1,282,671	\$1,431,680	12%	\$7,448,997	\$8,240,905	11%
Town of Taber	\$2,179,692	\$2,467,407	13%	\$1,012,489	\$1,188,322	17%	\$3,192,181	\$3,655,730	15%
Town of Thorsby	\$207,956	\$223,229	7%	\$80,840	\$81,266	1%	\$288,796	\$304,495	5%
Town of Three Hills	\$714,532	\$807,504	13%	\$232,148	\$278,749	20%	\$946,680	\$1,086,252	15%
Town of Tofield	\$505,708	\$546,545	8%	\$201,851	\$220,732	9%	\$707,560	\$767,277	8%
Town of Trochu	\$187,250	\$219,112	17%	\$63,669	\$74,608	17%	\$250,919	\$293,719	17%
Town of Two Hills	\$159,745	\$173,598	9%	\$52,490	\$56,602	8%	\$212,235	\$230,200	8%
Town of Valleyview	\$348,413	\$396,108	14%	\$293,412	\$342,250	17%	\$641,826	\$738,359	15%
Town of Vauxhall	\$204,637	\$242,223	18%	\$66,674	\$80,528	21%	\$271,311	\$322,750	19%
Town of Vegreville	\$1,270,223	\$1,398,415	10%	\$714,209	\$784,479	10%	\$1,984,432	\$2,182,894	10%
Town of Vermilion	\$1,048,118	\$1,148,399	10%	\$657,967	\$722,215	10%	\$1,706,085	\$1,870,614	10%
Town of Viking	\$181,712	\$199,249	10%	\$82,710	\$87,407	6%	\$264,422	\$286,656	8%
Town of Vulcan	\$506,701	\$581,657	15%	\$155,929	\$176,348	13%	\$662,630	\$758,004	14%
Town of Wainwright	\$1,647,086	\$1,773,328	8%	\$952,095	\$1,028,317	8%	\$2,599,181	\$2,801,645	8%
Town of Wembley	\$366,635	\$404,951	10%	\$140,603	\$160,702	14%	\$507,238	\$565,653	12%
Town of Westlock	\$1,062,898	\$1,175,208	11%	\$681,121	\$727,190	7%	\$1,744,019	\$1,902,398	9%
Town of Whitecourt	\$2,736,404	\$2,959,682	8%	\$2,275,620	\$2,535,055	11%	\$5,012,024	\$5,494,737	10%
<b>Village</b>									
Alberta Beach	\$460,851	\$493,842	7%	\$42,315	\$50,665	20%	\$503,166	\$544,506	8%
Village of Acme	\$137,589	\$166,973	21%	\$41,136	\$48,261	17%	\$178,726	\$215,235	20%
Village of Alix	\$157,002	\$184,519	18%	\$59,747	\$69,550	16%	\$216,748	\$254,068	17%
Village of Alliance	\$17,468	\$18,792	8%	\$10,788	\$11,391	6%	\$28,256	\$30,183	7%
Village of Amisk	\$29,421	\$30,500	4%	\$5,498	\$6,820	24%	\$34,919	\$37,319	7%
Village of Andrew	\$67,963	\$69,512	2%	\$20,820	\$23,248	12%	\$88,783	\$92,760	4%
Village of Arrowwood	\$34,108	\$42,675	25%	\$11,414	\$14,358	26%	\$45,523	\$57,032	25%
Village of Barnwell	\$263,431	\$293,199	11%	\$17,378	\$19,299	11%	\$280,809	\$312,499	11%
Village of Barons	\$47,345	\$65,841	39%	\$9,814	\$13,829	41%	\$57,159	\$79,670	39%
Village of Bawlf	\$84,230	\$92,378	10%	\$6,686	\$7,387	10%	\$90,916	\$99,765	10%
Village of Beiseker	\$204,158	\$245,284	20%	\$109,271	\$118,304	8%	\$313,430	\$363,588	16%
Village of Berwyn	\$73,925	\$75,735	2%	\$12,354	\$13,080	6%	\$86,279	\$88,815	3%
Village of Big Valley	\$57,540	\$64,384	12%	\$19,214	\$22,565	17%	\$76,754	\$86,948	13%
Village of Bittern Lake	\$57,647	\$62,677	9%	\$8,552	\$9,357	9%	\$66,199	\$72,035	9%
Village of Boyle	\$156,074	\$168,100	8%	\$96,197	\$105,289	9%	\$252,271	\$273,389	8%
Village of Breton	\$106,294	\$121,299	14%	\$41,573	\$44,422	7%	\$147,867	\$165,721	12%
Village of Carbon	\$102,293	\$117,893	15%	\$11,484	\$12,220	6%	\$113,778	\$130,113	14%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Village of Carmangay	\$48,404	\$58,953	22%	\$9,539	\$11,983	26%	\$57,943	\$70,936	22%
Village of Champion	\$59,751	\$87,219	46%	\$13,866	\$17,077	23%	\$73,617	\$104,296	42%
Village of Chauvin	\$40,059	\$42,816	7%	\$21,383	\$24,237	13%	\$61,443	\$67,053	9%
Village of Chipman	\$47,300	\$51,912	10%	\$16,261	\$17,871	10%	\$63,561	\$69,783	10%
Village of Clive	\$194,459	\$214,050	10%	\$12,322	\$13,636	11%	\$206,781	\$227,686	10%
Village of Clyde	\$77,161	\$86,993	13%	\$9,832	\$9,822	0%	\$86,993	\$96,815	11%
Village of Consort	\$105,248	\$116,274	10%	\$62,836	\$70,117	12%	\$168,084	\$186,390	11%
Village of Coutts	\$37,085	\$42,040	13%	\$35,530	\$42,011	18%	\$72,615	\$84,051	16%
Village of Cowley	\$43,135	\$54,146	26%	\$15,417	\$17,089	11%	\$58,553	\$71,236	22%
Village of Cremona	\$111,326	\$122,020	10%	\$26,963	\$29,397	9%	\$138,289	\$151,416	9%
Village of Czar	\$25,085	\$28,713	14%	\$7,748	\$10,967	42%	\$32,833	\$39,680	21%
Village of Delburne	\$206,633	\$220,020	6%	\$43,829	\$42,883	-2%	\$250,463	\$262,903	5%
Village of Delia	\$34,212	\$39,445	15%	\$12,863	\$13,637	6%	\$47,075	\$53,082	13%
Village of Donaldda	\$31,630	\$35,086	11%	\$5,958	\$6,579	10%	\$37,588	\$41,665	11%
Village of Donnelly	\$49,360	\$54,966	11%	\$8,044	\$8,796	9%	\$57,403	\$63,763	11%
Village of Duchess	\$250,760	\$270,911	8%	\$35,705	\$40,972	15%	\$286,465	\$311,883	9%
Village of Edberg	\$20,445	\$23,160	13%	\$1,265	\$1,514	20%	\$21,711	\$24,674	14%
Village of Edgerton	\$63,662	\$67,381	6%	\$14,104	\$15,890	13%	\$77,766	\$83,271	7%
Village of Elnora	\$50,896	\$60,071	18%	\$10,459	\$10,647	2%	\$61,356	\$70,718	15%
Village of Empress	\$18,516	\$19,581	6%	\$6,651	\$6,571	-1%	\$25,167	\$26,152	4%
Village of Foremost	\$110,123	\$132,442	20%	\$43,240	\$50,545	17%	\$153,362	\$182,987	19%
Village of Forestburg	\$148,651	\$162,777	10%	\$37,102	\$38,679	4%	\$185,753	\$201,456	8%
Village of Girouxville	\$33,288	\$36,433	9%	\$10,115	\$10,327	2%	\$43,402	\$46,761	8%
Village of Glendon	\$92,993	\$99,084	7%	\$17,999	\$19,290	7%	\$110,993	\$118,375	7%
Village of Glenwood	\$75,308	\$90,453	20%	\$9,190	\$9,732	6%	\$84,497	\$100,185	19%
Village of Halkirk	\$14,685			\$6,513			\$21,198		
Village of Hay Lakes	\$123,952	\$139,060	12%	\$7,320	\$9,248	26%	\$131,272	\$148,308	13%
Village of Heisler	\$17,266	\$19,492	13%	\$5,182	\$5,825	12%	\$22,448	\$25,316	13%
Village of Hill Spring	\$54,414	\$60,440	11%	\$4,211	\$4,750	13%	\$58,625	\$65,190	11%
Village of Hines Creek	\$34,209	\$35,332	3%	\$20,015	\$21,640	8%	\$54,224	\$56,972	5%
Village of Holden	\$44,248	\$50,417	14%	\$32,543	\$34,896	7%	\$76,791	\$85,313	11%
Village of Hughenden	\$26,637	\$28,084	5%	\$5,880	\$6,641	13%	\$32,517	\$34,725	7%
Village of Hussar	\$30,710	\$35,112	14%	\$10,012	\$11,784	18%	\$40,723	\$46,896	15%
Village of Innisfree	\$24,567	\$28,117	14%	\$11,944	\$13,608	14%	\$36,510	\$41,725	14%
Village of Irma	\$94,487	\$103,158	9%	\$28,797	\$30,672	7%	\$123,284	\$133,830	9%
Village of Kitscoty	\$211,072	\$223,850	6%	\$26,720	\$29,034	9%	\$237,792	\$252,884	6%
Village of Linden	\$168,416	\$200,029	19%	\$65,604	\$71,363	9%	\$234,019	\$271,392	16%
Village of Lomond	\$26,897	\$31,081	16%	\$8,775	\$9,843	12%	\$35,672	\$40,924	15%
Village of Longview	\$133,296	\$157,316	18%	\$48,454	\$52,257	8%	\$181,750	\$209,574	15%
Village of Loughheed	\$32,223	\$34,916	8%	\$18,238	\$19,609	8%	\$50,461	\$54,525	8%
Village of Mannville	\$107,608	\$117,702	9%	\$32,971	\$35,179	7%	\$140,579	\$152,881	9%
Village of Marwayne	\$92,007	\$103,214	12%	\$16,706	\$19,408	16%	\$108,714	\$122,622	13%
Village of Milo	\$23,853	\$29,740	25%	\$12,798	\$14,627	14%	\$36,651	\$44,367	21%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Village of Morrin	\$34,991	\$39,171	12%	\$4,515	\$5,360	19%	\$39,506	\$44,531	13%
Village of Munson	\$43,099	\$48,199	12%	\$4,950	\$5,534	12%	\$48,050	\$53,733	12%
Village of Myrnam	\$36,939	\$39,970	8%	\$5,457	\$6,587	21%	\$42,396	\$46,558	10%
Village of Nampa	\$57,385	\$59,957	4%	\$67,853	\$71,282	5%	\$125,238	\$131,239	5%
Village of Paradise Valley	\$21,596	\$23,767	10%	\$5,095	\$5,744	13%	\$26,691	\$29,511	11%
Village of Rockyford	\$64,255	\$72,280	12%	\$23,645	\$26,088	10%	\$87,900	\$98,368	12%
Village of Rosalind	\$31,128	\$35,286	13%	\$9,256	\$10,292	11%	\$40,384	\$45,578	13%
Village of Rosemary	\$73,179	\$77,918	6%	\$8,384	\$10,011	19%	\$81,563	\$87,929	8%
Village of Rycroft	\$88,634	\$91,295	3%	\$94,487	\$99,226	5%	\$183,121	\$190,520	4%
Village of Ryley	\$65,801	\$71,484	9%	\$43,682	\$48,904	12%	\$109,483	\$120,388	10%
Village of Spring Lake	\$373,548	\$424,975	14%	\$11,986	\$13,638	14%	\$385,534	\$438,613	14%
Village of Standard	\$80,933	\$93,175	15%	\$52,180	\$55,237	6%	\$133,113	\$148,411	11%
Village of Stirling	\$294,781	\$346,258	17%	\$14,241	\$16,389	15%	\$309,022	\$362,647	17%
Village of Veteran	\$23,395	\$26,027	11%	\$9,571	\$10,370	8%	\$32,966	\$36,397	10%
Village of Vilna	\$28,541	\$30,806	8%	\$7,727	\$8,895	15%	\$36,268	\$39,701	9%
Village of Warburg	\$122,242	\$135,895	11%	\$41,969	\$44,792	7%	\$164,211	\$180,687	10%
Village of Warner	\$65,587	\$80,346	23%	\$16,418	\$20,411	24%	\$82,005	\$100,757	23%
Village of Waskatenau	\$40,856	\$43,870	7%	\$6,749	\$7,746	15%	\$47,605	\$51,617	8%
Village of Youngstown	\$22,650	\$24,802	10%	\$7,765	\$8,701	12%	\$30,415	\$33,503	10%
Summer Village									
Summer Village of Argentia Beach	\$233,387	\$266,905	14%	\$1,180	\$1,326	12%	\$234,567	\$268,232	14%
Summer Village of Betula Beach	\$80,456	\$86,947	20%	\$215	\$239	11%	\$80,671	\$87,187	20%
Summer Village of Birch Cove	\$36,311	\$41,937	15%	\$207	\$230	11%	\$36,518	\$42,167	15%
Summer Village of Birchcliff	\$509,079	\$572,211	12%	\$7,128	\$7,674	8%	\$516,207	\$579,885	12%
Summer Village of Bondiss	\$170,894	\$194,473	14%	\$2,877	\$3,402	18%	\$173,770	\$197,875	14%
Summer Village of Bonnyville Beach	\$68,232	\$72,907	7%	\$667	\$733	10%	\$68,899	\$73,641	7%
Summer Village of Burnstick Lake	\$53,970	\$76,288	41%	\$131	\$150	14%	\$54,101	\$76,437	41%
Summer Village of Castle Island	\$35,579	\$37,112	4%	\$62	\$70	13%	\$35,641	\$37,182	4%
Summer Village of Crystal Springs	\$238,164	\$267,321	12%	\$1,208	\$1,341	11%	\$239,372	\$268,662	12%
Summer Village of Ghost Lake	\$126,210	\$156,277	24%	\$263	\$282	7%	\$126,472	\$156,559	24%
Summer Village of Golden Days	\$367,537	\$419,422	14%	\$3,258	\$3,258	0%	\$370,795	\$422,680	14%
Summer Village of Grandview	\$287,308	\$322,822	12%	\$1,076	\$1,222	14%	\$288,384	\$324,045	12%
Summer Village of Gull Lake	\$269,295	\$314,039	17%	\$4,504	\$5,412	20%	\$273,799	\$319,450	17%
Summer Village of Half Moon Bay	\$121,653	\$130,500	7%	\$157	\$180	14%	\$121,810	\$130,680	7%
Summer Village of Horseshoe Bay	\$42,270	\$45,515	8%	\$727	\$808	11%	\$42,997	\$46,323	8%
Summer Village of Island Lake	\$300,691	\$349,645	16%	\$2,611	\$3,237	24%	\$303,302	\$352,882	16%
Summer Village of Island Lake South	\$82,853	\$91,599	11%	\$408	\$456	12%	\$83,262	\$92,055	11%
Summer Village of Itaska Beach	\$124,501	\$137,429	10%	\$583	\$642	10%	\$125,084	\$138,070	10%
Summer Village of Jarvis Bay	\$490,062	\$575,535	17%	\$1,387	\$1,558	12%	\$491,449	\$577,092	17%
Summer Village of Kapasiwin	\$87,853	\$94,742	8%	\$317	\$347	9%	\$88,170	\$95,089	8%
Summer Village of Lakeview	\$46,084	\$55,272	20%	\$256	\$292	14%	\$46,340	\$55,564	20%
Summer Village of Larkspur	\$88,448	\$98,107	11%	\$220	\$240	9%	\$88,668	\$98,346	11%
Summer Village of Ma-Me-O Beach	\$272,676	\$287,565	5%	\$7,797	\$8,247	6%	\$280,473	\$295,811	5%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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**2025 Education Property Tax Requisition Comparison Report**

Municipality	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
Summer Village of Mewatha Beach	\$153,698	\$176,305	15%	\$916	\$1,152	26%	\$154,614	\$177,457	15%
Summer Village of Nakamun Park	\$110,355	\$125,086	13%	\$568	\$637	12%	\$110,923	\$125,723	13%
Summer Village of Norglenwold	\$600,456	\$702,346	17%	\$2,192	\$2,485	13%	\$602,648	\$704,831	17%
Summer Village of Norris Beach	\$97,746	\$106,415	9%	\$661	\$722	9%	\$98,407	\$107,137	9%
Summer Village of Parkland Beach	\$203,204	\$228,849	13%	\$9,298	\$10,332	11%	\$212,502	\$239,182	13%
Summer Village of Pelican Narrows	\$138,468	\$154,043	11%	\$1,162	\$1,279	10%	\$139,630	\$155,322	11%
Summer Village of Point Alison	\$65,116	\$69,073	6%	\$289	\$321	11%	\$65,405	\$69,394	6%
Summer Village of Poplar Bay	\$266,865	\$286,011	7%	\$1,487	\$1,644	11%	\$268,352	\$287,655	7%
Summer Village of Rochon Sands	\$162,437	\$176,078	8%	\$1,677	\$1,847	10%	\$164,113	\$177,926	8%
Summer Village of Ross Haven	\$163,226	\$181,804	11%	\$835	\$935	12%	\$164,061	\$182,739	11%
Summer Village of Sundance Beach	\$123,810	\$139,589	13%	\$2,364	\$2,708	15%	\$126,174	\$142,296	13%
Summer Village of Seba Beach	\$480,197	\$557,449	16%	\$13,885	\$15,546	12%	\$494,083	\$572,995	16%
Summer Village of Silver Beach	\$247,016	\$265,357	7%	\$755	\$839	11%	\$247,772	\$266,197	7%
Summer Village of Silver Sands	\$163,468	\$190,537	17%	\$4,717	\$5,376	14%	\$168,185	\$195,913	16%
Summer Village of South Baptiste	\$54,415	\$62,931	16%	\$2,889	\$3,115	8%	\$57,304	\$66,046	15%
Summer Village of South View	\$50,810	\$55,997	10%	\$498	\$552	11%	\$51,309	\$56,550	10%
Summer Village of Sunbreaker Cove	\$386,984	\$435,456	13%	\$613	\$681	11%	\$387,597	\$436,137	13%
Summer Village of Sundance Beach	\$169,430	\$187,637	11%	\$327	\$367	12%	\$169,757	\$188,004	11%
Summer Village of Sunrise Beach	\$75,973	\$85,126	12%	\$547	\$612	12%	\$76,520	\$85,738	12%
Summer Village of Sunset Beach	\$94,310	\$104,457	11%	\$575	\$646	12%	\$94,885	\$105,104	11%
Summer Village of Sunset Point	\$190,911	\$202,280	6%	\$727	\$811	12%	\$191,637	\$203,091	6%
Summer Village of Val Quentin	\$129,824	\$148,205	14%	\$1,098	\$1,223	11%	\$130,922	\$149,428	14%
Summer Village of Waiparous	\$97,209	\$125,505	29%	\$183	\$204	12%	\$97,391	\$125,708	29%
Summer Village of West Baptiste	\$98,465	\$116,564	18%	\$504	\$562	11%	\$98,969	\$117,126	18%
Summer Village of West Cove	\$152,266	\$163,052	7%	\$793	\$886	12%	\$153,059	\$163,939	7%
Summer Village of Whispering Hills	\$126,676	\$154,680	22%	\$1,096	\$1,890	72%	\$127,772	\$156,570	23%
Summer Village of White Sands	\$309,431	\$345,232	12%	\$2,257	\$2,512	11%	\$311,688	\$347,744	12%
Summer Village of Yellowstone	\$97,654	\$110,447	13%	\$629	\$707	12%	\$98,283	\$111,154	13%
<b>Improvement District</b>									
Improvement District No. 04 (Waterton)	\$486,959	\$557,367	14%	\$267,914	\$300,923	12%	\$754,873	\$858,290	14%
Improvement District No. 09 (Banff)	\$311,788	\$379,499	22%	\$2,732,751	\$3,522,788	29%	\$3,044,539	\$3,902,287	28%
Improvement District No. 12 (Jasper National Park)	\$15,812	\$18,047	14%	\$215,094	\$231,275	8%	\$230,906	\$249,323	8%
Improvement District No. 13 (Elk Island)	\$956	\$1,018	6%	\$22,334	\$23,454	5%	\$23,291	\$24,472	5%
Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo)	\$6,267	\$6,636	6%	\$3,913	\$4,363	11%	\$10,180	\$11,000	8%
Kananaskis Improvement District	\$179,885	\$208,069	16%	\$441,342	\$532,210	21%	\$621,228	\$740,278	19%
<b>Special Area</b>									
Special Areas Board	\$1,589,002	\$1,838,695	16%	\$8,984,038	\$9,707,515	8%	\$10,573,040	\$11,546,210	9%
<b>Townsite</b>									
Townsite of Redwood Meadows Administration Society	\$583,080	\$679,043	16%	\$0	\$0	0%	\$583,080	\$679,043	16%

Requisitions are actuals, subject to revision

Classification: Public

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11.f

svsouthview@outlook.com

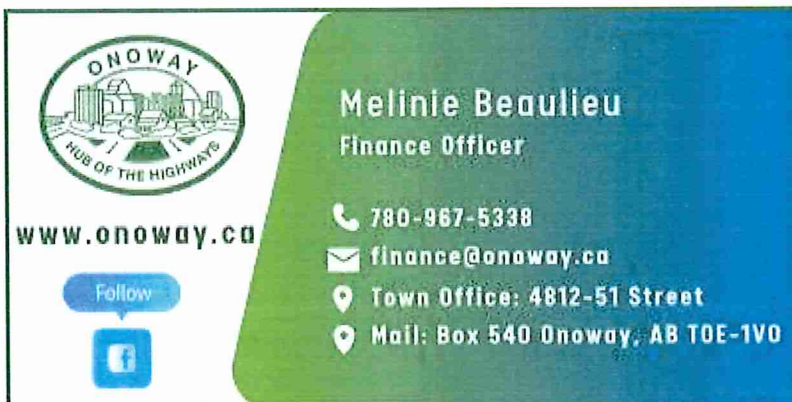
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**From:** Finance <Finance@onoway.ca>  
**Sent:** March 17, 2025 1:21 PM  
**To:** svsouthview  
**Subject:** Non-Chargeable Fire Invoice  
**Attachments:** J2025-51 #1089 Feb 26, 2025 Alarm 21 Lakeview Ave Southview.pdf

Good Afternoon,

Please see attached Non-Chargeable Fire invoice for your records.

Have a great day,



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# Fire Rescue International

Box 1550  
Onoway, Alberta T0E 1V0  
Canada  
accounting@firerescueinternational.net

## INVOICE

Invoice No.: 1089  
Date: 02/26/2025

Sold to:

### Town of Onoway

Box 540  
Onoway, AB T0E 1V0

Business No.: 770543184RT0001

Quantity	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
	Job: 2025-51 Incident Date: February 26, 2025			
1	Pump 2	G	352.73	352.73
76	Km-Pump Truck	G	3.15	239.40
1	Charlie 1	G	170.06	170.06
46	KM-Command	G	1.75	80.50
2	Additional Firefighters- 1 on C1, 1 on P2	G	74.44	148.88
1	Alarm - No Charge	G	-991.57	-991.57
	Type: Alarms - First Call out Address: <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span> Municipal District: South View Responding Agencies: Fire Rescue International			
	Subtotal:			
	G - GST @ 5% GST			
		Total Amount		
		Amount Paid		
		Amount Owing		

11.9

svsouthview@outlook.com

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**From:** Alberta Police Governance <AlbertaPoliceGovernance@gov.ab.ca>  
**Sent:** March 17, 2025 11:25 AM  
**To:** svsouthview@outlook.com  
**Subject:** Summary of Questions from Alberta Policing Legislation Information Sessions  
**Attachments:** Information sessions QA Comms and CPPO FINAL.pdf

Good Afternoon,

The Government of Alberta hosted three virtual information sessions in December 2024 regarding recent changes to policing legislation, which came into effect on March 1, 2025. As communicated during these sessions, we have compiled a comprehensive summary of all questions raised, including responses to those addressed during the events, as well as answers to additional questions for which time did not permit discussion.

This document is being distributed to all municipalities across Alberta—not only those that attended the sessions—in the hope that the information proves valuable. It includes details relevant to municipalities policed under the Provincial Police Service Agreement, as well as those with populations exceeding 5,000 that operate under Municipal Police Service Agreements. Given the evolving complexities of establishing policing committees, we have also updated certain responses to reflect the most current information available.

We appreciate your ongoing dedication to fostering safe and secure communities across Alberta and your commitment to excellence in civilian governance. I look forward to continuing our strong collaborative relationship.

Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at [albertapolicegovernance@gov.ab.ca](mailto:albertapolicegovernance@gov.ab.ca).

Governance Team

Classification: Protected A

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## Commonly Asked Questions

The Government of Alberta is enhancing civilian governance of RCMP-policed communities to ensure they have a voice in setting local and province-wide policing priorities and performance goals by creating municipal and regional policing committees, as well as a Provincial Police Advisory Board.

This document provides answers to questions that were asked during the information sessions, which were held Dec. 17 and 18, 2024. Where appropriate, we have included updated information to reflect the current state and provide an accurate response.

### Information Session 1: Municipal Population over 15,000

Will there be any further regulation change or direction on structure/operations of the committees forthcoming?

The act and the regulations came into force March 1, 2025. Further amendments or new regulations are not anticipated in the short term.

Is there an expectation as to when the committees need to be operational?

Due to the development of a new enhanced security check process for police governance bodies, most committees will experience delays in their appointment process. However, the expectation is that municipalities are taking all necessary steps to establish their bylaws and recruit/appoint members, as quickly as possible.

Municipal elections are happening in the fall. Could we delay appointing committee members until after the election?

As above, the legislation and accompanying regulations are in force. The expectation is that municipalities take all necessary steps to establish their committees, or appoint members, as soon as possible.

Why was the timeline for implementation so tight?

We recognize some communities may need more time to determine the best approach and to develop and pass a bylaw. We will remain connected with individual communities to gauge their progress towards implementing the bylaw and appointing committee members.

Our policing committee has a committee member code of conduct that has been established in the bylaw. Can that stay or does it have to be removed?

The legislation sets out a minimum standard. Municipalities may wish to ensure they have a suite of policies governing their policing committee and a code of conduct is highly recommended.

Does the act require that the committee be established through bylaw?

The committee would be established through the municipality's usual bylaw channels. Training materials are available through the Government of Alberta's Police Governance E-Learning Training Program. Bylaw templates and other useful resources are available on the Alberta Association of Police Governance's website: [aapg.ca](http://aapg.ca).

We recognize that passing bylaws can take time and may require community consultation.

Can you elaborate on the process of a ministerial appointment to the committees? What will be the process? What will be the criteria for selection? Does a municipality have any input on this?

Ministerial appointments to committees follow the appointment process for agencies, boards and commissions coordinated by the Government of Alberta. There are a few methods for provincial appointments to municipal governance bodies. The Minister may choose to appoint members either directly or through an open competition or a combination of these two methods.

Provincial appointments will proceed in a manner that ensures the best representation on the governance bodies.

The Government of Alberta recognizes the critical importance of local oversight and input to policing. It is important to ensure community and municipality-specific concerns and trends are not overlooked, particularly for areas that have diverse and geographically dispersed populations and demographics.

The new model, consisting of a mixture of municipal and provincial appointments, ensures sufficient representation from both local and provincial government while allowing the municipalities to hold the majority of representation. This brings Alberta into alignment with other jurisdictions in Canada that facilitate provincial appointments to governance bodies.

Will the provincial appointments be limited to residents of the municipality for which the policing committee is set up?

Currently, municipal and provincial appointments are not restricted to residents of the municipality establishing the municipal policing committee.

Is it counter-intuitive to have the creation of municipal policing committees to enhance community input and involvement, while allowing for the GOA ministerial appointment of committee members?

Provincial appointees are subject to the individual bylaws of the police governance body to which they are appointed. The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Services is responsible for ensuring that adequate and effective police services are provided across the province, and the decision to mandate provincial appointees on police governance bodies is a logical extension of the minister's mandate.

It is common practice to have provincial appointees on police boards and commissions across Canada, including B.C., Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Our municipality has a policing committee that consists of nine members, do we need to reduce that number down to seven to align with this new regulation?

The Police Governance (Ministerial) Regulation states that a municipal policing committee shall consist of not fewer than three members and not more than seven members appointed by the municipality's council. To align with the regulation, the municipality would have to reduce the size of the municipal policing committee to seven. The minister may also make appointments to the committee.

The regulation states that if a municipal policing committee consists of:  
(a) three members, the Minister may appoint one member to the committee,  
(b) four to six members, the Minister may appoint up to two members to the committee, or,  
(c) seven members, the Minister may appoint one member for each group of three members appointed to the committee, including any remaining group that is fewer than three members.

Why are chief elected officials not allowed to chair the committee?

This provision has been in the *Police Act* since the inception of governance bodies in the legislation. Further, the legislation also states that elected officials, mayors, and vice mayors cannot be elected as a vice chair, demonstrating the committee or commission is operating outside the normal course of political influence.

Is it a correct reading of the regulations to state that a committee could, potentially, consist of only council members?

While the legislation in its current form does not explicitly require community representation on all committees – and this may allow for some committees to be composed solely of council members - the intended purpose of these requirements to ensure community representation on every committee.

The Ministry is currently reviewing this aspect of the regulation to ensure consistency across police governance bodies and to support strong community and civilian involvement in policing oversight.

For municipal policing committees, the municipality typically conducts a recruitment process to engage interested community members. Regional policing committees may also follow a similar approach or may choose to appoint a council member as their representative, based on what they determine best represents their interests at the regional level.

Public access was indicated during municipal police committee meetings - is creating public access a requirement?

Public access is a feature of police governance that creates transparency and builds the public trust. There is latitude for a municipality to decide what an appropriate level of public involvement should be. By being present and observing / participating members of the community can better understand the purpose and scope of the municipal policing committee, thereby increasing engagement, public interest and input. Typically, the structure of meetings of police governance bodies involves a public portion and a private or "in-camera" portion of meetings. In-camera portions of meetings typically are set aside for official matters having to do with personnel or detachment issues that may be sensitive or confidential in nature.

Are committee members compensated for attending meetings? Are the provincially appointed members going to be compensated?

Municipal policing committees are formed under municipal bylaw and remain a municipal responsibility, meaning that municipalities are responsible for the costs of establishing, administering, and sustaining membership of municipal and regional policing committees. This also applies to provincially appointed members who are expected to participate at the same level.

Municipalities do have the option of using a portion of their annual Police Support Grant, which allows funds to be used for governance and local police oversight.

Communities with populations between 5,000 and 15,000 may also take the opportunity to share costs related to RCMP governance by becoming part of a regional policing committee.

Can you explain the expectations and standards surrounding the new required community safety plans?

The act creates a requirement for police governance bodies to create, maintain and submit community safety plans to the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services. In the coming months, more information, tools, training and templates will be made available to support committees with this responsibility.



Will there be a standardized template for municipal police committee annual reporting?

Wherever possible and as deemed useful to municipalities and governance bodies, the Ministry will work with municipalities and the Alberta Association of Police Governance to provide templates for those plans that are submitted to the Ministry in order to provide for consistency.

Were municipalities directly consulted in the creation of the committee requirement and what feedback did they give?

Albertans shared their thoughts on policing and their experiences with the police through an online survey from Dec. 3, 2020 to Jan. 4, 2021. In late 2020 and early 2021, government officials met with stakeholders, including police associations, First Nations, community leaders, municipalities, and culturally and ethnically diverse communities.

Following the proclamation of the *Police Amendment Act, 2022* a series of amendments were set to come into force over the next three years. The ministry engaged with municipalities, municipal associations and the RCMP about RCMP governance bodies, their composition, roles, and functions during January and February of 2024. The feedback helped to inform the Police Governance Regulation and the Police Governance (Ministerial) Regulation that were enabled by the *Police Amendment Act 2022*.

## Information Session 2: Regional Policing Committees

What is the composition of a regional policing committee?

Regional policing committees will consist of at least one member appointed by each municipality (with an MPSA) for a period of two to three years. They can also include additional members appointed by municipalities with the agreement of all the municipalities in the region where the municipality is located.

The four regions are: Central Alberta; Southern Alberta; Eastern Alberta and Western Alberta and utilize the regional boundaries of the Alberta RCMP in Alberta.

If we currently have a policing committee, do we have to still get ministerial approval to maintain this?

If a municipality between 5,000 and 15,000 population, with a Municipal Police Service Agreement (MPSA), currently has a policing committee and wishes to continue with that committee, they may elect to opt out of the regional policing committee.

To opt out of the regional policing committee, a municipality must seek ministerial approval by writing to the Minister to request permission to continue operating their municipal policing committee and confirming the municipal policing committee bylaw will align with the Police Governance Regulation and the Police Governance (Ministerial) Regulation.

Is there a notification or application process opt out of the regional committee. Are there certain requirements or criteria that a municipality has to meet in order to be considered?

To initiate the process of obtaining ministerial approval, a municipality should make a motion in council to opt out of the regional committee and write to the Minister requesting approval to establish their own municipal policing committee.

There is no requirement or criteria; a municipality must simply identify its intentions and the benefits to the community and confirm that the municipal policing committee bylaw will align with regulations.

In terms of regional committees, will the province designate the regions or are they leaving it up to the municipalities to decide on the size of the committee or region?

As identified above, the regions are aligned with the current RCMP Districts (east, west, central and south). We recommend that municipalities within a region connect with each another, so they are actively and collectively aware of which communities intend to opt out and which ones want to remain in the regional committee.

Can MPSA municipalities and Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) municipalities form a regional committee?

Communities policed by the PPS do not have a requirement to form a police governance body. All PPSA communities fall under the purview of the Provincial Police Advisory Board.

Informal police advisory committees or regional police advisory committees continue to exist and collaboration amongst neighboring communities is recognized as being valuable. Although these advisory groups are not recognized in legislation an MPSA community along with neighboring PPSA communities may collaborate to form an informal police advisory committee. There is more information on this topic in section 3.

What is the reasoning for requiring an enhanced security clearance as opposed to reliability status?

A modern, robust security clearance framework will help ensure the integrity of appointees, as well as information, infrastructure and reputation of the committees.

All appointees should be properly vetted to ensure public trust in government institutions and processes, which in turn would improve public safety. Security incidents within Canada's public service community, including law enforcement, have demonstrated the importance of strong vetting practices reflected in the enhanced security clearance process.

Have there been discussions on the anticipated impacts on detachment commanders to be able to support the number of committees they may have to support?

The Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services engages in regular meetings with Alberta RCMP K Division and remains in close contact with the division during the implementation of these governance bodies. There will be impacts, as there are with most shifts in policy at a provincial level, but the RCMP have pledged to work collaboratively with all partners to ensure the transition to this new governance framework is successful. RCMP detachments have always worked together with municipalities; the shift to this governance model is just a more formalized way of doing this. The ministry welcomes feedback from the RCMP and municipalities with respect to the new governance structures.

The same detachments will be required to align with municipal, regional, and the provincial police oversight bodies. How will conflicting priorities among these groups be handled and who ultimately directs the detachment priorities?

Alberta RCMP leadership and the RCMP Districts will determine the best way to address their participation in municipal and regional policing committees. Any issues encountered will be managed through regular meetings between the ministry and Alberta RCMP K Division.

## Information Session 3: Provincial Police Advisory Board (PPAB)

Do we have to pass a bylaw if we fall under the PPAB?

PPSA communities who fall under the purview of the Provincial Police Advisory Board are not required to form a governance body and are not required to establish any formal bylaws at the community/municipal level. Small and rural communities with populations under 5,000 including municipal districts and counties who are policed by the RCMP will be represented by the Provincial Police Advisory Board (PPAB). The PPAB is established by the Government of Alberta.

How will representatives be selected within the four divisions?

The Minister will appoint 15 representatives following the existing appointment process to agencies, boards and commissions coordinated by the Government of Alberta. The Minister can appoint in three ways: via a direct appointment, an open competition or a combination of these methods. The act and regulations are prescriptive about the composition of the PPAB, so these requirements must be met. For the First Nations and Metis Settlements' representations, these nominations will come from the communities themselves.

As provided for in the *Police Act* and Police Governance Regulations, the PPAB will include:

- First Nations representation: The *Police Act* prescribes at least one member from a First Nation, nominated by the First Nation, and the regulation includes two additional First Nations representatives. The regulations make allowance for additional First Nations members.
- At least one member from a Metis Settlement or community, nominated by the Metis Settlement or community.
- Two Rural Municipalities of Alberta representatives.
- Two Alberta Municipalities representatives.
- Four representatives, one from each RCMP district, who are members of the community (not RCMP members).
- Three other representatives with consideration given to geographic representation, expertise and other desirable attributes that will contribute to the PPAB's ability to serve the 280+ small and rural communities it represents.

Why just three Indigenous representatives when there are four RCMP divisions?

The three Indigenous representatives are not bound by geographic districts. These representatives would serve in the broader interest of the board and may be nominated by their Nation to act in respect of the interests of all indigenous communities.

The First Nations communities policed by the RCMP are not considered municipalities and are not among the PPSA communities that fall under the *Police Act*. Instead, these communities are part of a framework agreement with the Government of Canada. Existing Community Consultative Groups apply in some of the RCMP-policed First Nations communities.

For municipal representation, does the legislation specify that PPAB membership be elected officials, or can they be community members at large?

The PPAB will be a blend of elected officials and residents from communities across Alberta.

How can PPSA communities ensure their local priorities and concerns are heard?

Communities should establish strong communication networks and channels with the PPAB to ensure their interests are represented to the ministry and Alberta RCMP. In addition, communities should expect that the PPAB will, in turn, represent information to them from the Ministry and Alberta RCMP.

The PPAB will help advance the interests of small and rural RCMP-policed communities by:

- Advising and supporting collaboration between the RCMP, communities and community agencies on integrated community safety planning.
- Representing the interests of communities served by the RCMP under a provincial police service agreement.
- Reporting annually on progress related to provincial police service priorities, provincial police service resourcing, and related initiatives.
- Working with the RCMP and the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services to communicate with municipalities about provincial priorities, resourcing, and community specific challenges.

What is the mandate of the Provincial Police Advisory Board?

As per the roles and functions mentioned above, the PPAB will help foster effective communication and collaboration between the RCMP and the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services with communities on matters of public safety or issues affecting their Alberta's small and rural communities.

What if the policing priorities identified by these existing regional advisory committees clash with those identified by the new PPAB?

The PPAB will represent the collective interests of small and rural communities across Alberta. Given the diverse needs of different regions, some variation in priorities is natural. The board will work to foster collaboration and ensure local concerns are heard, bringing key issues to the attention of the Government of Alberta and the RCMP.

How many meetings does the detachment commander have to go to?

Detachment commanders do not attend meetings of the PPAB. The PPAB will establish a regular meeting cycle with senior leadership at Alberta RCMP, including the commanding officer and representatives from the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services. The PPAB may convene meetings on its own for its membership in deliverance of its mandate. Police members are not appointed to the PPAB.

If we have an enhanced agreement for a Community Peace Officer - does that have any impact?

The PPAB operates at a provincial level. Community Peace Officer programs are managed locally by municipalities and do not fall under the purview of the PPAB.

How is the PPAB envisioned to work with communities that have RCMP detachments that are under an MPSA for the urban portion and a portion of PPSA for the smaller rural component?

Currently, the structure for RCMP governance bodies in legislation is based upon the type of agreement via which a municipality receives policing services. PPSA communities are not required to have police governance bodies. MPSA communities do have governance obligations in administering their agreement and a responsibility to the communities they serve.

PPSA communities may form informal police advisory groups with neighbouring PPSA communities to develop a regional police advisory approach to priority setting and community safety planning. Detachments do participate in local advisory committees with the communities represented. This local advisory approach is outside the scope of legislation but has seen success over the years in Alberta communities.

Do we have to stop having our own meetings with the RCMP (where they report to council on stats, and allow council to ask questions)? What is the status of local police advisory committees?

It is recommended that municipalities' with locally established advisory groups (advisory committees) for informal regional collaborations continue current practices, as these advisory groups add value and facilitate communication within and across communities.

Many of these local and regional advisory groups have been successfully operating in the province for years. For example, Red Deer County operates a Regional Police Advisory Committee for PPSA neighbouring communities, often including other municipal representation. This configuration has proven effective in this jurisdiction as it offers excellent information sharing and engagement opportunities with the local communities and the police. It is recommended that these informal configurations continue.

Given the intent of the legislation is to promote community engagement with the RCMP, could you explain the rationale that municipalities under a PPSA cannot join a joint municipal police committee with a municipality under a MPSA.

While geographically adjacent communities served by the same RCMP detachment may benefit from collaboration, formal governance structures differ based on the type of policing agreement. The legislation does not intend to disrupt effective informal arrangements between communities. If your municipality has established informal collaboration mechanisms that are working well, we recommend maintaining these practices to continue meeting your communities' needs. The formal distinction between governance bodies exists primarily for administrative purposes but should not prevent practical cooperation that serves citizens effectively.

Municipalities under an MPSA have statutory authority over policing, including setting priorities and monitoring performance, while PPSA municipalities provide input through advisory groups without formal oversight powers. This distinction requires separate governance structures but does not prevent informal collaboration. Municipalities are encouraged to maintain any existing cooperative arrangements that effectively support local policing needs.

Can an MPSA municipality fall under the PPAB or does it have to be represented under a regional committee?

Communities with populations over 5,000 that have MPSAs must join a regional committee or have their own municipal policing committee. The PPAB is limited to only serving the needs of those policed by the PPS in an advisory capacity.

Will those interested in participating in the PPAB apply through the GOA's agencies, boards and commissions process? Will opportunities be posted publicly?

Any municipality with an interest in serving as a member on the PPAB should express their interest in writing to the Minister or through their preferred association – Rural Municipalities of Alberta or Alberta Municipalities.

Can municipalities recommend members to the PPAB for ministerial approval?

Municipalities may recommend or nominate an individual to be considered for appointment to the PPAB by writing to the Ministry to advocate on behalf of a person. Communities may also make representation through Rural Municipalities of Alberta and Alberta Municipalities on behalf of someone they feel is an excellent candidate.

Will there be a change in the legislation to recognize the configuration of MPSA and PPSA?

As with any policy change, the ministry will work with municipalities over time to assess what is working well and where adjustments may be needed. Feedback on the new RCMP governance bodies is welcome and can be shared directly with the Minister, through the PPAB, or via [albertapolicegovernance@gov.ab.ca](mailto:albertapolicegovernance@gov.ab.ca).

Were the Alberta Summer Villages Association (ASVA) engaged to provide input into the process?

An invite to the stakeholder sessions would likely have been provided by the Rural Municipalities of Alberta. They should liaise with the RMA in connection with both this matter and future engagements.

Who is responsible for costs associated with the PPAB?

All the costs related to the Provincial Police Advisory Board are borne by the province. There will be no cost to municipalities in terms of the establishment or ongoing operations of this advisory board.

Who can municipalities contact with questions about the new civilian governance bodies?

Municipalities can contact the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Services at [AlbertaPoliceGovernance@gov.ab.ca](mailto:AlbertaPoliceGovernance@gov.ab.ca) with questions and/or support in setting up these new governance bodies.

More information on RCMP civilian governance bodies can be found in the [Police Act](#), [Police Amendment Act](#) and in the [Police Governance Regulation](#) and [Police Governance \(Ministerial\) Regulation](#), found at Alberta King's Printer.

svsouthview@outlook.com

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**From:** ma.provincialprioritiesact@gov.ab.ca  
**Sent:** March 28, 2025 3:56 PM  
**To:** Angela Duncan  
**Subject:** Provincial Priorities Act and Municipal Sector Update  
**Attachments:** Provincial Priorities Act Municipal Sector Fact Sheet.pdf

Dear Chief Elected Officials:

I am following up on the February 27, 2025, letter you received regarding the *Provincial Priorities Act* (PPA) to provide further clarity on the newly enacted legislation and the intake process that all municipalities and designated municipal entities will be subject to as of April 1, 2025.

The PPA supports the Government of Alberta in pushing back against overreach by the federal government. The Act was passed last spring and will come into force on April 1, 2025, at the same time as the supporting regulation. This legislation aims to strike a careful balance between respecting Alberta's jurisdiction and maintaining access to federal dollars for provincial entities.

Regardless of the monetary value of the agreement, municipalities and designated municipal entities will need to submit information to Municipal Affairs (MA) on all new agreements with the federal government, agreement amendments, and agreement renewals, along with a copy of the agreement. Agreements eligible for an exception to provincial approval under the PPA must still be submitted to MA in order for the exception to apply.

Additionally, municipalities and designated municipal entities will need to fill out and submit a short intake form to accompany the agreement. The intake form will collect information such as the value of the agreement, entities involved, agreement start and execution dates, and other relevant information. Chief administrative officers (CAOs) will be advised when the form is available on the municipal [PPA website](#).

Upon receipt of your agreement and the intake form, MA will forward them to the appropriate lead ministry, and that ministry will be responsible for the review and approval of the agreement. Time-sensitivity will be considered if indicated in the intake form.

Agreements will be reviewed and evaluated based on alignment with the priorities of the province and consideration of whether the agreement oversteps into areas of provincial jurisdiction and/or places unacceptable restrictions on the ability of Alberta to implement its own policies and programs.

You are encouraged to review the attached fact sheet or visit the municipal [PPA website](#). Additionally, CAOs have been invited to attend two webinars where more information on this process will be provided. One webinar was completed on March 26, and another webinar is scheduled for April 3, 2025.

I look forward to working together to ensure Alberta municipalities maintain access to federal dollars while protecting areas of provincial jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

Ric McIver  
Minister

Attachment: *Provincial Priorities Act* Municipal Sector Fact Sheet



# Provincial Priorities Act

## Municipal Sector

### Fact Sheet

#### Background

The *Provincial Priorities Act* (PPA) and *Provincial Priorities Regulation* (PPR) come into force on April 1, 2025. As the lead for the municipal sector, Municipal Affairs (MA) will oversee the intake of all agreements between municipalities or municipal entities and federal entities.

The PPR defines municipal entities as:

- Library boards
- Municipally Controlled Corporations
- Municipal Growth Management Boards
- Regional Services Commissions
- Entities created by a municipal bylaw, except a business improvement area within the meaning of the *Municipal Government Act* and the business improvement area's board
- Entities that are a party to an agreement in which the entity has agreed to operate and administer real property assets of the Alberta Social Housing Corporation

Federal entities include the Government of Canada departments, federal Crown corporations, and federal agencies.

#### Submission Requirements

Municipalities and municipal entities must submit information on all new agreements with federal entities, including any new agreement amendments, extensions, and renewals. These details must be provided along with a copy of the agreement to MA, regardless of the agreement's monetary value.

- Agreements valued under \$100,000 must be submitted to MA but do not need approval.
- Agreements valued between \$100,000 and \$5 million require ministerial approval. The Minister responsible for approving the agreement (lead ministry) will depend on the nature of the agreement between the federal entity and the municipality or municipal entity. For example, agreements related to public transit will fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Transportation and Economic Corridors, and agreements related to housing will fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Seniors, Community and Social Services.
- Agreements valued above \$5 million require Cabinet approval.

There are additional exceptions where provincial approval will not be required. These exceptions include, for example, minor administrative amendments, agreements for the purpose of responding to a disaster, and agreements between federal entities and municipally controlled corporations. While approval of agreements designated as exceptions is not required, these agreements must be submitted to MA as soon as possible after their execution for the exception to apply.

Existing agreements made between a municipality or a municipal entity that were signed prior to April 1, 2025, are not subject to the PPA, unless they are being amended, extended or renewed.

#### Intake Process

Agreements and intake forms should be submitted to MA to [ma.provincialprioritiesact@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.provincialprioritiesact@gov.ab.ca) when the signatories to the agreement are ready to sign the agreement or are in the final stages of negotiations.

- The intake form will collect high-level agreement information to assist in efficient processing of approval requests.
- Municipalities and municipal entities are encouraged to indicate on the intake form whether the execution of the agreement is time sensitive and the potential consequences of agreement delay.

The intake form will be available on the Federal Agreements and the Municipal Sector website and will also be provided by email to all municipalities prior to April 1, 2025.

While not part of the formal intake process, situations may arise where municipalities or municipal entities would like to understand whether the province is likely to have concerns with an agreement prior to applying to a federal program and/or negotiating a final agreement. In such cases, they may contact MA for additional information on how federal program requirements may conflict with the requirements of the *PPA*, or they may submit a draft copy of the agreement for a preliminary assessment. MA will coordinate these requests with the lead ministry, which will review the information and identify any potential concerns.

## Review Process

Upon receipt of the agreement, MA will forward the agreement to the appropriate lead ministry for approval.

The lead ministry, or Cabinet when required, will review the agreement, and the municipality or municipal entity will be notified of the decision to approve or reject the agreement or approve the agreement subject to specific conditions.

If an agreement is approved subject to specific conditions, the municipality or municipal entity will be given the opportunity to work with the federal entity to incorporate these conditions.

The Government of Alberta is committed to efficiently screening all agreements to minimize delays and ensure timely funding for Alberta's municipalities and municipal entities.

## Contact Information

Additional information regarding the *PPA* and *PPR* can be found on the Federal Agreements and the Municipal Sector website, and additional questions can be directed to Municipal Affairs.

Hours: 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (open Monday to Friday, closed statutory holidays)

Phone: 780-422-7125

Toll free: 310-0000 before the phone number (in Alberta)

Email: [ma.provincialprioritiesact@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.provincialprioritiesact@gov.ab.ca)

Website: <https://www.alberta.ca/federal-agreements-and-the-municipal-sector>

March 31, 2025

Ms. Wendy Wildman  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Summer Village of South View  
PO Box 8, Alberta Beach, AB T0E0A0

**REVISED**

Dear Ms. Wildman:

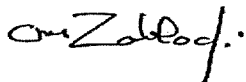
This letter is an annual notification of the Government of Alberta's legislation for collecting a municipality's policing cost share under the Police Funding Model (PFM) Regulation. Through a system of shared responsibility between the government and municipalities, a portion of the costs of frontline policing is allotted back to each municipality based on a number of factors: population, equalized assessment, crime severity, shadow population, and detachment location.

As per the Police Funding Model (PFM) Regulation, each municipality will contribute a portion of frontline policing costs based on a 30 per cent cost recovery for the fiscal year 2024-25. Total revenue generated is estimated to be \$67,144,010 and will be reinvested in Alberta policing initiatives. For fiscal year 2025-26 and beyond, further increases to the cost recovery percentage or revenue base estimate are not planned at this time. Any changes to the PFM will not be made until consultation with municipalities has occurred, and adequate notice has been provided.

Please remit payment within 45-days of the invoice made payable to the Government of Alberta and forward to the address provided on the invoice.

Any questions related to the financial details of this invoice may be directed to the attention of Ann Chen at [ann.chen@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ann.chen@gov.ab.ca). Other background and contextual inquiries regarding the policy of PFM may be directed to Lisa Gagnier at [lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca).

Sincerely,



C.M. (Curtis) Zablocki, O.O.M.  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Public Security Division

### Cost Breakdown

The provincial payment generating \$67,144,010 in revenue after modifiers is calculated on an annual basis using 50 per cent population, 50 per cent equalized assessment, and modifiers/subsidies for crime severity, shadow populations, and detachment location.

### *Provincial Data*

Revenue Generated 2024-25 after modifiers	Total Municipal Affairs Population (2023)	Total Equalized Assessment (2025)	Total Revenue Base Estimate
\$67,144,010	834,259	347,369,936,418	\$69,800,000

### *Municipal Data*

Summer Village of South View	Data/Cost Breakdown
2023 Population	72
2025 Equalized Assessment	\$20,725,386
Equalized Assessment per capita	\$287,853
Population % of total for PFM	0.00863%
Equalized Assessment % of total for PFM	0.00597%
Amount based on 50% Population (A)	\$3,012
Amount based on 50% Equalized Assessment (B)	\$2,084
Total share policing cost C = (A + B)	<b>\$5,095</b>
<b>Less modifiers:</b>	
Subsidy from Crime Severity Index (CSI) Value (variable %) (Note 1)	\$0
Subsidy from Shadow Population (variable ) (Note 2)	
5% for No Detachment Subsidy (Note 3)	\$255
Total share with modifiers D= C-note 1- note 2 -note 3	<b>\$4,841</b>

#### Notes

Population estimate is based on 2023 Municipal Affairs Population List.

Equalized Assessment – an annual calculation that measures the relative wealth of a municipality creating a common assessment base. It determines the ability of a community to pay a portion of policing costs in this context.

Municipality Population / PFM Population

Municipality Equalized Assessment / PFM Equalized Assessment

Population % of provincial x 50% population x Total Base Estimate

Equalized Assessment % x 50% x Total Base Estimate

**Note 1:** CSI Subsidy received if above rural municipal average. Accounts for volume and seriousness of crime based on incarceration rates. A three-year average is used to calculate your average CSI.

**Note 2:** Shadow Population – temporary residents of a municipality employed by an industrial or commercial establishment for a minimum of 30 days within a municipal census year. Shadow populations use the municipality's services but do not contribute to its tax base. Subsidy is up to 5% of total share.

**Note 3:** No detachment subsidy provided if town/municipality does not have access to a detachment.

March 31, 2025

Ms. Wendy Wildman  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Summer Village of South View  
PO Box 8, Alberta Beach, AB T0E0A0

Dear Ms. Wildman:

This letter is to inform you that an error was discovered in the total equalized assessment used to calculate the 2024-25 Police Funding Model share of front-line policing costs.

Equalized Assessment *Previous* Total: \$359,176,224,029

**Equalized Assessment *Revised* Total: \$347,369,936,418**

Reconciliation of the **Summer Village of South View** 2024-25 amount:

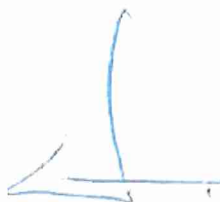
Original amount (sent):	\$4,774	
Add: adjustment to original amount:	\$66	System generated invoice to follow
<b>Total revised amount:</b>	<b>\$4,841</b>	<b>See attached</b>

You will note that for this year (2024-25) your share of front-line policing costs is **\$4,841**. This is **\$328** more than the **\$4,512** share of costs invoiced for 2023-24.

Please remit the amount due within 45-days from the date of the invoice, made payable to the Government of Alberta at the address shown on the invoice.

We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. For questions related to the financial details of the invoice, please contact Ann Chen at [ann.chen@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ann.chen@gov.ab.ca). Other background and contextual inquiries regarding the Police Funding Model may be directed to Lisa Gagnier at [lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lisa.gagnier@gov.ab.ca).

Yours truly,



Wendy Moshuk  
Director, Contract Policing and Policing Oversight



11j

Land and Property Rights Tribunal  
1229 91 St. SW  
Edmonton, Alberta T6X 1E9  
Telephone 780-427-2444

**From:** Susan McRory  
Chair, Land and Property Rights Tribunal

**Our File Reference:** AR118230

**To:** All Chief Administrative Officers

**Date:** April 3, 2025

**Subject: New Fee Structure for Certification Training Courses**

The Land and Property Rights Tribunal (LPRT) supports municipalities by providing certification training to members and clerks belonging to municipal assessment review boards (ARBs) and subdivision and development appeal boards (SDABs).

Prior to commencing duties with these boards, members and clerks are required to complete a training program required by the Matters Relating to Assessment Complaints Regulation and the Matters Related to Subdivision and Development Regulation. While the LPRT is the sole provider of training programs for ARB members and clerks, SDAB members and clerks can choose a training program offered by the LPRT or from other outside private providers. Following completion of a training program, members and clerks are required to complete refresher training every three years.

In 2024/25 and previous years the, LPRT provided this training at no charge. To recover costs associated with providing these services, under *Budget 2025*, the LPRT will begin charging fees of \$300.00 per course participant commencing September 1, 2025, as set out in Ministerial Order MA:001/25 (attached).

Should you have any questions or require information about certification training courses provided by the LPRT, please contact us at 780-427-2444 (toll-free by first dialing 310-0000), or at [LPRT.Training@gov.ab.ca](mailto:LPRT.Training@gov.ab.ca).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. McRory".

Susan McRory  
Chair

Attachment: Ministerial Order MA:001/25



ALBERTA  
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

*Office of the Minister  
MLA, Calgary-Hays*

MINISTERIAL ORDER NO. MA:001/25

I, Ric McIver, Minister of Municipal Affairs, pursuant to Section 579 of the *Municipal Government Act*, make the following order:

1. That a fee of \$300 be established for services provided through the Land and Property Rights Tribunal (LPRT), to provide training required under:
  - a) Part 5 of the Matters Relating to Assessment Complaints Regulation (AR 201/2017) for Assessment Review Board Members and Clerks, and
  - b) Part 1 of the Matters Related to Subdivision and Development Regulation (AR 84/2022) for Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Members and Clerks.
2. An invoice of the fees must be paid by the Municipality to the Government of Alberta within 30 days of the invoice date.
3. Despite section 1 and section 2 of this order, no fee shall be payable in respect of training:
  - a) provided by the LPRT to any person before September 1, 2025; or
  - b) provided by the LPRT at any time to members of the LPRT or to employees of the Government of Alberta, with permission of the Chair of the LPRT.
4. This order shall take effect on September 1, 2025.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 24 day of March, 2025.

Ric McIver  
Minister of Municipal Affairs

320 Legislature Building, 10800 - 97 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada Telephone 780-427-3744 Fax 780-422-9550





ALBERTA  
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Minister  
MLA, Calgary-Hays

April 8, 2025

I am pleased to share that today, our government tabled Bill 50, the *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act, 2025*. Bill 50 makes amendments to the *Municipal Government Act (MGA)*, *Local Authorities Election Act (LAEA)*, *New Home Buyer Protection Act (NHBPA)*, and the *Safety Codes Act (SCA)* to modernize municipal processes.

The proposed amendments will strengthen local governance and reduce conflict by repealing code of conduct provisions and granting Ministerial authority to establish procedures of council. The amendments also clarify the accountability of chief administrative officers and strengthen oversight authorities of appointed Official Administrators.

Also included are amendments regarding Intermunicipal Collaboration Frameworks (ICFs) which would clarify the required content of ICFs and strengthen the dispute resolution process to ensure ICFs are adopted and implemented effectively.

Changes are also proposed to the *LAEA* to clarify administrative requirements in advance of the October 2025 municipal and school board elections. In addition, we are allowing for the use of elector assistance terminals which enable voters who live with visual or physical impairments to vote independently and privately. We are also proposing amendments to residency requirements so that residents displaced by last year's wildfire in Jasper can vote and run for office, provided they intend to return to the community.

Finally, proposed changes to the *NHBPA* and the *SCA* address stakeholder concerns with the current new home buyer protection program, the quality of new homes, affordability, and red tape.

I invite you to read Bill 50. A copy of the Bill can be found here: <https://www.assembly.ab.ca/assembly-business/bills/bills-by-legislature>. Additional information about the proposed amendments is also available here: [www.alberta.ca/modernizing-municipal-processes](http://www.alberta.ca/modernizing-municipal-processes).

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ALBERTA  
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

*Office of the Minister  
MLA, Calgary-Hays*

I will be hosting a town hall for stakeholders to share additional information and answer questions about the proposed amendments. The town hall will take place virtually on April 16, 2025, at 6:00 PM. Please send the names and email addresses of your representative(s) who will attend to [ma.engagement@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.engagement@gov.ab.ca). Individuals identified by your organization will receive a link ahead of the town hall.

Sincerely,

*Ric McIver*

Ric McIver  
Minister