



AGENDA

Monday, April 7, 2025, at 7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers at the Tom Hornecker
Recreation Centre, 2nd Floor, 2122 – 18 Street

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

1. CALL TO ORDER & ADOPTION OF AGENDA:

2. PRESENTATIONS:

- 2.1 JDP Wasserman LLP – Auditors Report - E
- 2.2 Aplin Martin – Town of High River Water Line Project Update - E

3. REPORTS:

3.1 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER:

- 3.1.1 Status Report – E
- 3.1.2 Capital Plan Status - E

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

4.1 ADOPTION:

- 4.1.1 March 17, 2025, Regular Meeting Minutes - E
- 4.1.2 March 31, 2025, Committee of the Whole Meeting Minutes- E

4.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

5. NEW & UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

- 5.1 Request for Decision – New Strategic Priorities - E
- 5.2 Request for Decision - Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) Access Pilot Project – E
- 5.3 Request for Decision – Town of Nanton 2025 Operational Budget - E

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

6.1 FOR ACTION:

6.2 FOR INFORMATION:

- 6.2.1 Letters Regarding the Coal Mining in the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains – E

- 6.2.2 Summary of Questions from Alberta Policing Legislation Information Sessions – E
- 6.2.3 Alberta Municipal Affairs – Education Property Tax Increase – E
- 6.2.4 Alberta Municipal Affairs – Elector Assistance Terminals (EATs) – E
- 6.2.5 Municipal District of Willow Creek 2024 Discretionary Grants – E
- 6.2.6 Nanton Healthcare Management Committee to Minister Lagrange – E
- 6.2.7 Alberta Community Partnerships (Intermunicipal) - E

7. CLOSED CONFIDENTIAL SESSION:

- 7.1 Water License FOIP Section 25 Economic Interests of the Municipality – E
- 7.2 Medical Clinic FOIP Section 21 Harmful to Intergovernmental Relations
- 7.3 Recreation FOIP Section 24 Advice from Officials

8. ADJOURNMENT:



Items 2.1 and 2.2 Delegation Packages attached as separate documents.



STATUS REPORT

Meeting: April 7, 2025
Agenda Item: 3.1.1

Completed = C Under Review = UR In Progress = IP No Further Action = NFA On Hold - HOLD

CAO = Chief Administrative Officer
DO = Development Officer

CS = Corporate Services
LS = Legislative Services

OP = Operations Manager
OTHER = Staff/Contractor/etc.

COMMITTEES: GOV = Governance FIN = Finance SERV = Services REC = Recreation & Culture
ECD = Economic & Community Develop CW = Committee of the Whole

Items will move to "DEPARTMENT" or "COMMITTEE" after first reporting to Council.

COUNCIL MEETING

Res #	Description	Notes	Status	FWD
Regular Meeting March 17, 2025				
	Draft Bylaw 1407/25 Procedural Bylaw	Apr COW Mtg	IP	LS

COUNCIL

Res #	Description	Notes	Status	FWD
Committee Recommendations				
68-24/03/04	RFD – Tribute Wall location	Later this month	IP	CAO/CS
77-24/03/18	RFD cost of Fire Services to cover AHS ambulance		IP	CS/CAO
94-24/03/15	ICF/MOU with FC/THR and possibly Okotoks re water	Part of project mgmt. work	IP	CAO
278-24/10/21	RFD Energy Audit		IP	CS
11-25/01/20	Quality of Life Survey	208 responses	IP	LS/CAO
12-25/01/20	THRC Conceptual Plan	Work underway	IP	CAO
16-25/01/20	ASP for Northwest Areas of Town – ORRSC	Work underway	IP	DO/CAO
30-25/02/03	RFD Firefighter recruitment options		IP	CS
	Letter for ICF Committee re Recreation Funding		IP	CAO

DEPARTMENTS

Res #	Description	Notes	ST	fw

ITEMS ON HOLD FOR FUTURE SCHEDULING/CONSIDERATION

Res #	Description	Notes
135-23/05/01	Application for a solar feasibility assessment for Town's facilities or unserviced industrial lands	Future consideration contingent on Climate Action Centre funding – CS
211-24/08/12	Community Center Green Initiative Grant	Future consideration contingent upon suitable funding.

CAO Comment: *These items should be individually discussed at a future Committee of the Whole.*





CAPITAL PLAN STATUS

Meeting: April 7th, 2025
 Agenda Item: 3.1.2

*Deferred in green text
 2025 Items Only*

Roadway Infrastructure		
Lead: Public Works Supervisor		
Roadway Rehab	Patching & repairs	125,000
Sidewalk replacement program	Sidewalk repair & replacement	50,000
Roadway assessment	Town roads assessment	50,000
<i>Notes: Southern Alberta Blacktop awarded work for this year. Sidewalks Canada are going to look at a number of maintenance issues this year, including some challenges in the 29th Ave area of Westview. Some sinking spots have already been mud jacked once, meaning that new base may be required in future years.</i>		
Utility Infrastructure		
Lead: Manager of Operations		
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Membranes	362,840
Wastewater	De-watering	1,163,800
Valve & hydrant replacement	Hydrant, valves	75,000
29 th Avenue	Service line connections	225,000
Waste water mains	re-lining	100,000
Equipment	Wastewater line Flusher truck COMPLETE	75,000
	Wastewater	83,000
Stormwater management	Westview storm pond assessment	17,000
<i>Notes: Some cost revisions are likely coming for the membranes project; Meter reading hardware and software is being replaced at greater cost than initially expected this year; Hydrant and valve work starts in May; priority areas for sewer re-lining identified for 2025 and going forward (known tariff impacts on cost); storm pond assessment work starting soon.</i>		
Parks & Trails		
Lead: Recreation Manager		
New capital	Pocket park/rain garden at Mile 56 Park	56,500
<i>Notes: An agreement on federal funding is largely complete – more information should be available soon, but full details still embargoed.</i>		
Buildings		
Lead: Various		
THRC - arena	Transfer switch for emergency power	35,000
THRC	Elevator/lift with building modifications	300,000
THRC - pool	Pool liner	200,000



Town Office / Library	Window/wall updates	20,000
Fire Hall	Curb & approach updates	25,000
Community Centre	Energy efficiency upgrades	100,000

Notes: Transfer switch on order; pool liner out to RFP; further discussion on approach to Community Centre upgrades required.

Vehicles & Equipment **Lead: Various**

Equipment replacement under \$75 K	Skid steer COMPLETE	75,000
Equipment replacement over \$75 K	Bucket truck	90,000
Vehicle Replacement	Parks utility vehicle COMPLETE	50,000
Fire Equipment	Reserve contribution for new engine COMPLETE	75,000
Equipment	Parks mower (zero-turn) COMPLETE	30,000

Notes: Additionally, the Town has acquired an electronic sign trailer for improved crew and public safety and with consideration of the Nanton Schools project decanting. We have also had to replace an electronic pedestrian crossing that was partially destroyed at Tim Horton's, first installed in 2019.

Land Development

Administration expects discussions about the Town industrial lands roads or Westview phases to resume with Council over the course of 2025. Two major submissions have been made to the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund for:

- **Westview ASP phases 1A and 1B**
- **The Nanton Northwest Sewer Collector**

Public Realm & Development

Later in April, Council discuss how much it wishes to transfer from the Public Realm reserve to implement the Tribute Wall project.

\$56,500 is already allocated to the Mile 56 project.

This year's capital budget, due to grant situations and other external factors, is more likely to be subject to change and amendment than in years prior.

2024 deferred project comments

- Silver Willow Lodge area curb/gutter/parking expansion project – removed from capital plan at present
- Playground updates – deferred to 2026
- Public Works pickup – still planned for 2025 (funded from reserves/ taxed in 2024)





MINUTES

Monday, March 17, 2025, at 7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers at the Tom Hornecker
Recreation Centre, 2122 – 18 Street

REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING

COUNCIL PRESENT: Mayor Jennifer Handley and Councillors Victor Czop, Roger Miller, Dave Mitchell, and Ken Sorenson.

ABSENT: Councillor John Dozeman

OTHERS PRESENT:

Neil Smith	Chief Administrative Officer
Clayton Gillespie	Corporate Services Manager
Sara-Lynn Lyons	Legislative Services & Communications
Georgina Sharpe	Planning & Development Officer
Jordan Glas	Manager of Recreation
Doug Lockton	

1. CALL TO ORDER & ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

The Regular Meeting was called to order by Mayor Handley at 7:00 p.m.

RESOLUTION # 59 – 25/03/17 - Czop

The Regular Council agenda for March 17, 2025 was accepted as presented.

2. PRESENTATIONS:

2.1 Heavy Truck Regulation – Doug Lockton

Doug Lockton left the meeting at 7:13 p.m.

3. REPORTS:

3.1 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER:

- 3.1.1 Status Report – E
- 3.1.2 Capital Plan Status - E
- 3.1.3 Monthly Report – E

3.2 FINANCIAL:

- 3.2.1 Accounts Payable Reports previous for February 2025

3.3 DEPARTMENT:

- 3.3.1 Corporate Services Manager - E
- 3.3.2 Operations Manager – E
- 3.3.3 Recreation Manager - E
- 3.3.4 Planning & Development Officer - E
- 3.3.5 Fire Chief - E
- 3.3.6 Peace Officer – E
- 3.3.7 Emergency Management – E

3.4 COUNCIL:

- 3.4.1 MAYOR JENNIFER HANDLEY
- 3.4.2 COUNCILLOR VICTOR CZOP - E
- 3.4.3 COUNCILLOR ROGER MILLER
- 3.4.4 COUNCILLOR DAVE MITCHELL
- 3.4.5 COUNCILLOR KEN SORENSON
- 3.4.6 COUNCILLOR JOHN DOZEMAN

RESOLUTION # 60 – 25/03/17 - Sorenson

Moved that all written reports, as recorded on the agenda for March 17, 2025 be received for information and filing. CARRIED

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

4.1 ADOPTION:

4.1.1 March 3, 2025 Regular Council Meeting Minutes – E

RESOLUTION # 61 – 25/03/17 - Mitchell

The Councillors all having read the minutes and there being no errors, omissions, or corrections, the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Council of the Town of Nanton held March 3, 2025 were accepted as distributed. CARRIED

4.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES: None

5. NEW & UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

5.1 Information Brief Municipal Accountability Program Review – E

5.2 Request for Decision Intermunicipal Subdivision and Appeal Board – E

RESOLUTION # 62 – 25/03/17 - Miller

Moves to clarify Resolution 128-19/04/01 by authorizing the Chief Administrative Officer to exercise the authority delegated under Bylaw 1323/19 to appoint one or more Clerks as amended, specifically within the context of the Chinook Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board, as outlined in Section 9.1 of the bylaw, wherein the Chief Administrative Officer, exercising this delegated authority, shall make such appointments pursuant to the provisions set forth in the agreement dated April 3, 2019, with the Oldman River Regional Services Commission, as stipulated in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of said agreement.

5.3 Request for Decision Draft Bylaw 1407/25 Procedural Bylaw – E

5.4 Information Brief Heavy Truck Regulation – E

5.5 Information Brief Emergent Provincial Requisitions and Charges 2025 – E

6. CORRESPONDENCE:

6.1 FOR ACTION: none

6.2 FOR INFORMATION:

6.2.1 Lethbridge Region Economic Resilience Task Force - E

6.2.2 Alberta Southwest Minutes February 5, 2025 – E

6.2.3 Nanton RCMP Quarterly Report - E

7. CLOSED CONFIDENTIAL SESSION:

Jordan Glas Entered the meeting at 8:30 p.m.

RESOLUTION # 63 – 25/03/17 - Czop

IT WAS MOVED at 8:29 p.m. to hold “Closed Confidential Sessions” pursuant to Section 197(2) of the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, Chapter M-26 and the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, as follows:

7.1 Livingstone Range School Division Advisory Committee Update FOIP Section 21 Harmful to Intergovernmental Relations and Section 24 Advice from Officials

7.2 Tom Hornecker Recreation Centre FOIP Section 24 Advice from Officials

7.3 Municipal Government Act FOIP Section 24 Advice from Officials
CARRIED

RESOLUTION # 64 – 25/03/17 - Miller

IT WAS MOVED to reconvene the Regular Meeting at 9:13 p.m. CARRIED

8. ADJOURNMENT:

RESOLUTION # 65 – 25/03/17 - Mitchell

IT WAS MOVED to adjourn the Regular Meeting of Council at 9:14 p.m.

TOWN OF NANTON

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

NS:sl

These minutes accepted and signed this 7th day of April 2025.



MINUTES

Monday, March 31, 2025, at 7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers at the Tom Hornecker
Recreation Centre, 2122 – 18 Street

COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING

COUNCIL PRESENT: Deputy Mayor Dozeman and Councillors Victor Czop, Roger Miller, Dave Mitchell, and Ken Sorenson

ELECTRONIC: Mayor Jennifer Handley

OTHERS PRESENT: Neil Smith Chief Administrative Officer (electronic attendance)
Sara-Lynn Lyons Legislative Services & Communications
Georgina Sharpe Planning and Development Officer
Kattie Schlamp Oldman River Regional Services Commission
Rachel Schortinghauis Oldman River Regional Services Commission

1. CALL TO ORDER & ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

The Committee of the Whole Meeting was called to order by Deputy Mayor Dozeman at 7:00 p.m.

RESOLUTION # 1 - 25/03/31 – CW - Czop

The Committee of the Whole of Council agenda for March 31, 2025, was accepted. CARRIED

2. DELEGATIONS:

Closed Session:

RESOLUTION # 2 - 25/03/31 – CW - Sorenson

IT WAS MOVED at 7:00 p.m. to hold “Closed Confidential Sessions” pursuant to Section 197(2) of the Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, Chapter M-26 and the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, as follows:

- 2.1 Oldman River Regional Services Commission FOIP Section 23 Local Public Body Confidences and Section 24 Advice from Officials

Councillor Miller left the meeting at 8:08 p.m. and returned at 8:10 p.m.

Councillor Czop left the meeting at 8:13 p.m. and returned at 8:15 p.m.

Kattie Schlamp and Rachel Schortinghauis left at 10:14 p.m.

3. PRESENTATIONS BY DEPARTMENT:

Closed Session:

- 3.1 Northwest Area Structure Plan FOIP Section 23 Local Public Body Confidences and Section 24 Advice from Officials

CARRIED

RESOLUTION # 3 - 25/03/31 – CW - Miller

IT WAS MOVED to reconvene the Regular Meeting at 10.28 p.m. CARRIED

4. **MAYOR AND COUNCILLOR INQUIRIES:** None

5. **NEXT COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING:** None

6. **ADJOURNMENT:**

RESOLUTION # 25/03/31 4 – CW - Handley

IT WAS MOVED to adjourn the Committee of the Whole of Council Meeting at 10:28 p.m.

TOWN OF NANTON

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

NS:sl

These minutes accepted and signed this 7th day of April, 2025.



REQUEST FOR DECISION

Meeting: April 7th 2025
Agenda Item: 5.1

New Strategic Priorities

ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Town of Nanton Strategic Plan is amended to add the following:

- **Planning and Development:** Pursuit of funds from the Northern and Regional Economic Development Program and other sources for an Area Redevelopment Plan for Nanton's Highway 2 land corridors.
- **Operations:** Progressively invest in a zonal (neighbourhood) water metering system that can aid water leak detection or water loss prevention through real time monitoring, pursuing eligible grant aid whenever appropriate to implement the system faster; develop an annual water utility audit process in line with best practices that work for Nanton's circumstances.

PURPOSE:

Administration is recommending the addition of these items as new actions within the strategic priorities for either time sensitive reasons or an overarching need for a particular item to be included for the long term.

BACKGROUND / IMPLICATIONS:

Northern and Rural Development Program/ HWY 2

The next round of the NRED grant program will be in the Fall, submission likely overlapping with municipal elections if Council approve moving forward. The timing makes it awkward and the Council whose term starts later in the year should also feel free to subsequently withdraw the application if they do not agree with it. However, putting a proposal together takes time and we'd lose another year if we don't make a move when the next round opens in a few months' time.

An Area Redevelopment Plan (ARP) is basically an Area Structure Plan for an already developed area, imposing a long range plan for changes to the plan area.

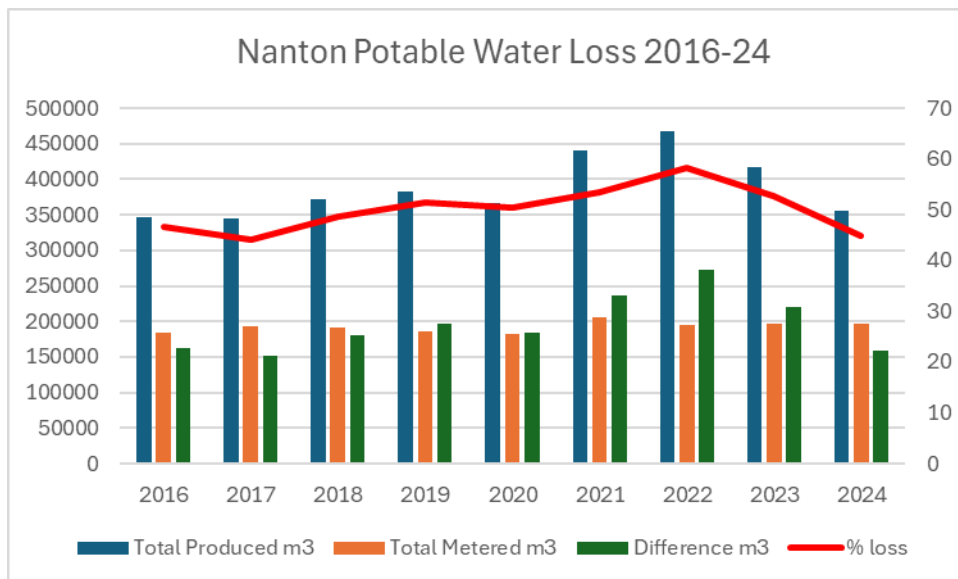
An ARP is intended to provide a land use planning framework to guide future redevelopment by:

- describing the objectives of the plan and how they are to be achieved;
- establishing land uses and development standards for the redevelopment area;
- preserving or improving land and buildings in the area;
- rehabilitating buildings in the area;
- removing buildings from the area;
- constructing or replacing buildings in the area;
- establishing, improving or relocating roads, public utilities or other services in the area;
- facilitating any other development in the area; and
- any other proposals that Council considers necessary

Such an initiative may well be eligible under NRED:

Planning/feasibility studies: This includes market analyses, feasibility studies for new ventures, and other planning activities that lay the groundwork for future development projects.

Zonal Water Metering



While Operations have made good progress on leak detection in recent years, much work still needs to be done and of all the methods used to undertake leak detection remotely, few have proven particularly notable. Even step pressure testing has been shown to have its limits given either the condition of valves or uncertainties around what is buried in the ground vs. what was mapped. Whether the Town ultimately moves to a regional line or expands its reservoir capacity instead, the water loss problem needs better, more effective monitoring and mitigation. One of the most reliable long term approaches is a zonal (neighbourhood) metering system that provides real time information on volumes and flows in different parts of the community. Such monitoring systems are expensive. Without grant aid, we can progressively build a monitoring system. With grant aid (currently nothing available even from FCM), faster progress would be made. Administration believes that zonal metering needs to become a long range strategic priority and the realities around this will transcend Council terms.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Town of Nanton Strategic Plan is amended to add the following:

- **Planning and Development:** Pursuit of funds from the Northern and Regional Economic Development Program and other sources for an Area Redevelopment Plan for Nanton's Highway 2 land corridors.
- **Operations:** Progressively invest in a zonal (neighbourhood) water metering system that can aid water leak detection or water loss prevention through real time monitoring, pursuing eligible grant aid whenever appropriate to implement the system faster; develop an annual water utility audit process in line with best practices that work for Nanton's circumstances.

DECISION OPTIONS:

- #1 – Approve
- #2 – Approve with amendments
- #3 – Do not proceed



ALTERNATIVES:

- REFER to (Administration or Committee)
- DEFER the matter to the Council meeting of (date)

Financial (GL# / Amount) :

Communications/PR:

Applicable Legislation:

Attachments:

Prepared By: Neil Smith

Date: April 1st 2025



APPROVED BY: Neil Smith, Chief Administrative Officer:

NANTON STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OPERATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY SERVICES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE
PRIORITY OR ACTION:			





REQUEST FOR DECISION

Meeting: April 7th 2025

Agenda Item: 5.2

CPIC Access Pilot Project (FRESC)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Town of Nanton support Foothills Regional 9-1-1 Communication Centre and other regional Peace Officer service partners by sending a letter of support for a pilot project that will enable authorized Community Peace Officers to receive critical Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) information directly through Foothills 9-1-1.

PURPOSE:

This initiative would enable authorized CPOs to receive critical CPIC information directly through Foothills 9-1-1 dispatch, ensuring they have the necessary details to address offences effectively and safely. This streamlined approach allows officers to focus on the matter at hand while dispatch personnel handle CPIC queries, ultimately reducing response times and improving public safety outcomes.

BACKGROUND / IMPLICATIONS:

This initiative came out of regional Peace Officer group discussions over the last couple of months where it became apparent that services which utilized Foothills 9-1-1 for dispatch are at a relative disadvantage to services that use other dispatch services (e.g. municipal police forces) who can handle CPIC queries directly by agreement or contract.

While Nanton's CPO can gain access CPIC at present, this initiative would cut through a great deal of administrative red tape and delays, particularly during traffic stops.

Currently, the Foothills Regional 9-1-1 Communication Centre provides dispatch services to 12 Community Peace Officer (CPO) agencies, including our own. The hope is that a combined lobby in support of the initiative will encourage support for the idea from both Alberta RCMP and the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Services, improving general efficiency and safety.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION(S):

That the Town of Nanton support Foothills Regional 9-1-1 Communication Centre and other regional Peace Officer service partners by sending a letter of support for a pilot project that will enable authorized Community Peace Officers to receive critical Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) information directly through Foothills 9-1-1.

DECISION OPTIONS:

- #1 – Approve
- #2 – Approve with amendments
- #3 – Do not proceed

ALTERNATIVES:

- REFER to (Administration or Committee) _____
- DEFER the matter to the Council meeting of (date) _____

Financial (GL# / Amount) :

Communications/PR:

Applicable Legislation:

Attachments: Draft Letter

Prepared By: Neil Smith

Date: April 2nd 2025



APPROVED BY: Neil Smith, Chief Administrative Officer:

NANTON STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT			
<input type="checkbox"/>	OPERATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EMERGENCY SERVICES
<input type="checkbox"/>	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	GOVERNANCE & CORPORATE SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE
PRIORITY OR ACTION:			





Town of Nanton
1907 21 Avenue, P.O. Box 609,
Nanton, Alberta T0L 1R0
Phone 403.646.2029 Fax 403.646.2653
www.nanton.ca

Deputy Commissioner Rob Hill
Commanding Officer, Alberta RCMP
11140 109 St NW
Edmonton, Alberta
T5G 2T4

April 9, 2025

Re: Proposal for RCMP-Sponsored CPIC Access Pilot Project

Dear Deputy Commissioner Hill,

On behalf of the Town of Nanton, I would like to express our appreciation for the Alberta RCMP's ongoing efforts to enhance public safety and strengthen the collaboration between law enforcement agencies. As part of this commitment, we understand that the RCMP is assessing a costing model for providing CPO dispatch services. Currently, the Foothills Regional 9-1-1 Communication Centre serves as a public safety answering point (PSAP) and provides dispatch services to 12 Community Peace Officer (CPO) agencies at no additional cost to municipal partners.

Our priority is ensuring that CPOs have access to the tools and resources necessary to perform their duties effectively and safely. A key component of this is access to timely and accurate CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre) information. Under the current structure, CPO agencies may obtain CPIC data through a tripartite agreement involving the police agency of jurisdiction, the Public Security Division Peace Officer Program (The Program), and the Authorized Employer. This agreement allows for Level 2 CPIC access through the partnered police agency via The Program's Originating Agency Identifier (ORI).

To enhance operational efficiency and officer safety, the Town of Nanton respectfully requests consideration of a pilot project in which the Alberta RCMP would act as the sponsoring police agency, allowing Foothills 9-1-1 to obtain Level 2 CPIC access.

This initiative would enable authorized CPOs to receive critical CPIC information directly through Foothills 9-1-1, ensuring they have the necessary details to address offences effectively and safely. This streamlined approach allows officers to focus on the matter at hand while dispatch personnel handle CPIC queries, ultimately reducing response times and improving public safety outcomes.

This initiative strengthens our communities by ensuring that our local peace officers have the information they need when they need it. By reducing administrative barriers, CPOs can respond more efficiently to situations, enhancing their ability to protect the public and enforce municipal and provincial regulations. Additionally, as Foothills 9-1-1 is already housed within the Okotoks RCMP detachment, with staff who meet existing RCMP security clearance requirements, the integration of CPIC access within this framework is both logical and practical. Foothills 9-1-1 personnel have also indicated their willingness to obtain any additional required designations and comply fully with RCMP and CPIC standards.

AUTHENTIC ALBERTA



Town of Nanton
1907 21 Avenue, P.O. Box 609,
Nanton, Alberta T0L 1R0
Phone 403.646.2029 Fax 403.646.2653
www.nanton.ca

The implementation of this project represents a proactive step toward strengthening public safety across our region. Enhancing information-sharing between enforcement agencies not only improves officer safety but also ensures our communities continue to be well-served by a coordinated and efficient response system.

We would welcome the opportunity to meet and discuss this proposal further. Thank you for your time and consideration, and we look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Handley
Mayor, Town of Nanton

CC: MPP Mike Ellis, Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Services
Sean Bonneteau, Director of Law Enforcement Standards and Audits
Shelley Oriold, Executive Director Postville 9-1-1
Chelsae Petrovic MLA, Livingstone Macleod
Sgt. D. Davis, Nanton RCMP



REQUEST FOR DECISION

Meeting: April 7, 2025
Agenda Item: 5.3

2025 Operating Budget and 3 Year Financial Plan

ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the 2025 Operating Budget along with the 3 year financial plan.

DECISION OPTIONS:

- #1 – Approve the budget and 3-year plan as presented.
- #2 – Approve with changes as directed by council.
- #3 – Refer back to Administration and or the Finance Committee for further consideration.

PURPOSE:

For council to consider approval of the 2025 Operating budget and 3 year financial plan.

BACKGROUND / IMPLICATIONS:

Administration presented the 2025 first draft operational budget at the February 18, 2025 council meeting and the proposed increase in funding over 2024 was 3.38% which is an increase of \$105,187. Administration provided an overview of the main reasons for the increase and highlighted some revenue increases which helped to offset the overall increase. The proposed budget, with new assessment figures factored in would mean the average single family dwelling would see an approximate \$60 increase in municipal tax over what was paid in 2024. Feedback from council indicated that overall, this seemed to be a fair budget and there were no major concerns.

At council's March 17, 2025 meeting administration presented an information brief regarding assessment figures along with requisition information and how this all would impact ratepayers. Due to the larger than normal school requisition administration outlined that the average single family dwelling would see an overall 6.3% (\$206 more) increase in their tax bill in 2025. Council feedback indicated that this wasn't ideal but as the major portion of the increase was related to the school requisition there shouldn't be a need to sacrifice the municipal budget to bring the overall increase down. It was also noted that if savings were possible, an effort should be made to seek these out.

With this feedback in mind administration went back over the operating budget and came up with a few recommendations and new proposed budget (slightly altered). One of the changes made was regarding use of reserve funds – early this year we presented the 2024 variance report and based on the report a recommendation was made and approved to move \$147,000 of surplus dollars into contingency reserves. In the initial budget proposal we had only recommended using \$13,000 and this was for offsetting the cost of new water meter reading equipment. After discussing with staff, we are now recommending the following:

- The \$7,000 surplus from the legislative budget in 2024 be utilized to offset the cost of the 2025 election. Election costs only occur every 4 years and so we believe this is a good use of reserves.

- \$13,500 of the \$25,000 surplus from the 2024 fire budget be used to offset the larger than normal contribution to the fire reserves. The \$75,000 contribution approved in the capital budget is being funded from taxes and so this will reduce that amount and at the same time will add to the overall amount going into reserve.
- \$20,000 of the \$25,000 public works surplus be utilized to fund additional road work, storm water work and to offset unexpected inflationary expenses.
- \$50,000 of the \$75,000 Parks & Recreation surplus be used to fund additional maintenance projects, purchases and to help offset unexpected inflationary increases.

The net effect of implanting these changes would be a \$33,198 decrease in the overall funding needed. A total of \$103,000 from the 2024 surplus would be used to offset expenses that we don't see normally see, would enable staff to do more work and purchase more equipment/supplies and this would still leave \$44,000 in reserves for the future.

When we talk about reserves, we have not recommended any changes from the initial budget discussion. Administration is suggesting that a total of \$450,000 go to reserves for future purchases and projects. This is a \$75,000 increase from what was done in 2024 but is still \$50,000 below the level that council had been contributing to in the years before.

Outside of these changes, the overall budget from what we presented previously hasn't changed. With these changes, the net tax to be collected would go from \$3,217,232 down to \$3,184,034 – this number compared to 2024 is a 2.31% increase so we brought the increase down by about 1 percent. When we now look at tax rates and how the average rate payer would be affected the numbers would look as follows:

Average single family dwelling = \$361,832

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Municipal taxes applicable =	\$2,392.57	\$2,356.45
School requisition taxes =	\$846.37	\$696.08
Seniors requisition taxes =	\$113.92	\$104.00
Police tax =	<u>\$106.02</u>	<u>\$109.58</u>
Total =	\$3,458.88	\$3,266.11

The numbers show that the total tax bill has gone up by \$192 or 5.9% but the municipal tax increase is only \$36 of the overall increase - \$156 of the increase is due to requisitions.

2026-2028 Three (3) Year Financial Plan

Included with the 2025 Operating budget is the 3-year financial plan. An additional year is included as we discovered the plan we were presenting in the past was short one year. This plan is administration's best estimate/budget for the next three years. There will of course be changes that we can't see right now but we do our best to budget for the unexpected and we factor in inflation and projects and purchase that are likely ahead. The year over year increases in funding that we expect range from 3.8% in 2026 and then the increases are expected to go down a little bit in the years after (3.74% in 2027 and 1.90% in 2028) due to having the new de-watering system fully operational. Outside of that we have not budgeted for any major operational changes.

Summary –

Although increases are unwelcome, we believe the modest increase proposed is fair and helps to avoid a large increase in future years. As we always do, the budget strives to ensure infrastructure is maintained and updated as needed and done so in a cost-effective manner. We've also prepared a budget knowing that inflation will likely play a factor and knowing the importance of putting funds away for the future. The three year plan is important and ensures we have a guide moving forward, knowing of course changes will be made as required. Upon council approval administration will prepare the tax rate bylaw for consideration and approval.

ALTERNATIVES:

- REFER to (Administration or Committee) _____
- DEFER the matter to the Council meeting of (date) _____

Financial (GL# / Amount): _____

Communications/PR: The outlined budget if approved will be placed on the Town's website and will be available for the public.

Applicable Legislation: MGA Sections 242-246

Attachments: 2025 Operating Budget with 2026-2028 3 year Financial Plan

Prepared By: Clayton Gillespie, Corporate Services Manager

Date: April 2, 2025

APPROVED BY: Neil Smith, Chief Administrative Officer:

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT			
<input type="checkbox"/>	CORE SERVICES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FINANCE & I.T.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES
<input type="checkbox"/>	GOVERNANCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	SINGLE ISSUE PRIORITY
Please detail the specific strategic priority and objective if applicable: No specific priority or objective.			



TOWN OF NANTON

**2025 Operating Budget
With 3-Year Financial Plan**

Town of Nanton
2025 Operating Budget
with 3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028
REVENUE				
Taxes	4,571,487	4,712,175	4,855,788	4,916,237
MUN - Tfr Payments - ASFF	(1,121,681)	(1,138,506)	(1,155,584)	(1,172,918)
MUN - Tfr Payments - MCF	(137,658)	(138,000)	(139,000)	(140,000)
MUN - Tfr Payments - Police	(128,114)	(130,000)	(132,000)	(134,000)
Net Municipal Taxes	\$3,184,034	\$3,305,669	\$3,429,204	\$3,469,319
Sales & User Fees	1,641,866	1,675,301	1,709,994	1,744,662
Licenses & Permits	56,250	57,250	58,250	58,500
Fines	48,000	48,000	50,000	50,000
Rentals	182,073	182,898	184,098	185,398
Government transfers	247,346	250,346	191,496	191,496
Investment income	110,000	100,000	95,000	90,000
Penalties & cost	54,205	54,305	55,305	55,500
Franchise & Concession	352,800	355,800	360,900	366,000
Other revenues	9,500	5,500	5,500	6,000
Total Revenue	5,886,074	6,035,069	6,139,747	6,216,875
EXPENDITURES				
Legislative	146,870	141,700	143,650	144,300
General Administrative	824,532	824,172	843,370	865,724
Fire	196,425	192,075	195,625	200,000
Municipal Enforcement and Disaster	139,935	145,671	148,972	152,182
Common services	401,501	408,126	419,934	430,579
Roads	490,169	491,923	500,477	509,354
Water	802,472	699,976	720,268	736,692
Waste Water	822,563	805,246	799,364	792,936
Solid Waste	83,000	84,200	85,300	86,550
Recycling	129,771	131,121	133,030	135,078
Cemetery	19,854	17,085	17,459	18,137
Land - Planning, Zoning and Subdivision	178,612	183,886	189,306	194,900
Marketing and Communications	50,866	53,501	58,507	58,765
Parks and Recreation	1,003,188	995,275	1,020,765	1,048,385
Cultural, FCSS and Public Health	166,239	168,176	169,001	171,508
Total Expenditures	5,455,998	5,342,134	5,445,026	5,545,089
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) - BEFORE OTHER	430,076	692,935	694,721	671,786
OTHER				
Government transfers for capital assets	3,448,970	1,475,000	1,235,000	1,716,000
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REV OVER EXP	3,879,046	2,167,935	1,929,721	2,387,786
ADJUST CASH ITEMS THAT ARE NOT REV & EXP				
Capital expenditures	(4,842,142)	(1,475,000)	(1,235,000)	(1,716,000)
Debt proceeds	581,900			
Debt principal repayment	(42,275)	(52,935)	(54,720)	(56,786)
Transfer from reserves	1,043,472	20,000	20,000	20,000
Transfer to reserves	(620,000)	(660,000)	(660,000)	(635,000)

Town of Nanton
OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT- 2025
Including 3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	2028
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	\$2,326,057.25	\$2,387,959.71	\$2,451,823.18	\$2,519,983.61
Contracted & General Services	1,856,349.00	1,649,889.00	1,662,628.28	1,672,247.22
Materials, Goods, Supplies	460,350.00	458,475.00	476,650.00	489,150.00
Utilities	601,650.00	620,450.00	629,150.00	639,100.00
Tfrs to Boards & Agencies	129,183.00	129,183.00	129,183.00	130,683.00
Grants to Individuals & Organizations	43,500.00	44,800.00	45,800.00	46,000.00
Bank Charges	4,700.00	4,700.00	4,900.00	5,000.00
Debenture Interest	33,209.00	45,677.00	43,692.00	41,625.00
Other Expenditures	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,300.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,455,998.25	5,342,133.71	5,445,026.46	5,545,088.83

Town of Nanton
Legislative Budget 2025 w/3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
Revenue				
Other revenues:				
LEG - Transfer from Reserves	(25,700)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total Other revenues	(25,700)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Total Revenue	(25,700)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits:				
COU - Statutory Deductions	2,800	2,800	2,900	2,900
COUNCIL - Health spending	6,270	6,300	6,400	6,500
COU - Allowance	86,000	86,000	87,000	87,000
COU - Per Diem - Mitchell	750	750	750	750
COU - Per Diem - Handley	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
COU - Per Diem - Dozeman	750	750	750	750
COU - Per Diem - Czop	750	750	750	750
COU - Per Diem - Miller	750	750	750	750
COU - Per Diem - Sorenson	750	750	750	750
COU - Per Diem - Todd	750	750	750	750
Total Salaries, Wages & Benefits	101,070	101,100	102,300	102,400
Contracted & General Services:				
COU - Travel, Subsis, Training	10,000	6,000	6,000	6,500
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Mitchell	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Handley	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Dozeman	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Czop	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Miller	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Sorenson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Trav, Subsis, Training - Todd	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
COU - Information Services	2,500	1,000	1,250	1,250
COU- Insurance & Bonds	600	600	600	650
Total Contracted & General Services	20,600	15,100	15,350	15,900
Materials, Goods, Supplies :				
COU - Consumable Foods	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
COU- Misc Goods and supplies	4,000	3,000	3,500	3,500
Total Materials, Goods, Supplies	6,500	5,500	6,000	6,000
Tfrs & Grants to Other Organizations:				
COU - Grants to Individulas & Organizations	18,700	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Tfrs & Grants to Other Organizations	18,700	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Expense	146,870	141,700	143,650	144,300
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(121,170)	(121,170)	(123,650)	(124,300)

**Town of Nanton
Corporate Services Budget 2025 -
w/3 Year Financial Plan**



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	3,750	4,025	4,275	4,275
Penalties, Permits, Fines	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government transfers	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other revenues	7,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
Total Revenue	17,050	13,425	13,675	14,275
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	534,232	548,022	562,170	579,774
Contracted & General Services	257,900	248,300	252,300	256,400
Materials, Goods, Supplies	20,500	15,750	16,400	16,750
Utilities	7,200	7,400	7,500	7,700
Service Charges, Debentures	3,700	3,700	3,800	3,800
Other Expenditures	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300
Total Expense	824,532	824,172	843,370	865,724
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(807,482)	(810,747)	(829,695)	(851,449)

MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS

Revenue				
Business Licences	27,000	27,000	27,500	27,500
Total Revenue	27,000	27,000	27,500	27,500
Expense				
Contracted & General Services	23,066	25,601	29,507	29,515
Materials, Goods, Supplies	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,750
Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500
Tfrs & Grants to Other Groups	24,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
Total Expense	50,866	53,501	58,507	58,765
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(23,866)	(26,501)	(31,007)	(31,265)

FCSS

Revenue				
Government transfers	61,346	61,346	61,346	61,346
Total Revenue	61,346	61,346	61,346	61,346
Expense				
Contracted & General Services	3,685	3,900	4,200	4,500
Utilities	3,900	3,950	4,050	4,100
Tfrs & Grants to Other Organizations	76,683	76,683	76,683	76,683
Total Expense	84,268	84,533	84,933	85,283
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(22,922)	(23,187)	(23,587)	(23,937)

LIBRARY

Revenue

Town of Nanton
Corporate Services Budget 2025 -
w/3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
Expense				
Contracted & General Services	22,021	23,593	23,793	24,200
Materials, Goods, Supplies	250	250	275	275
Utilities	7,200	7,300	7,500	7,750
Tfrs & Grants to Other Organizations	52,500	52,500	52,500	54,000
Total Expense	81,971	83,643	84,068	86,225
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(81,971)	(83,643)	(84,068)	(86,225)

MUNICIPAL

Revenue				
Taxes	4,571,487	4,712,175	4,855,788	4,916,237
Penalties, Permits, Fines	45,500	45,500	46,500	46,500
Rentals, Franchise, Contracts	352,000	355,000	360,000	365,000
Investment income	110,000	100,000	95,000	90,000
Government transfers	(1,259,339)	(1,276,506)	(1,294,584)	(1,312,918)
Total Revenue	3,819,648	3,936,169	4,062,704	4,104,819
Expense				
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	3,819,648	3,936,169	4,062,704	4,104,819

MUNICIPAL ENFORCEMENT

Revenue				
Penalties, Permits, Fines	53,000	54,000	56,000	56,000
Total Revenue	53,000	54,000	56,000	56,000
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	117,525	121,051	123,472	125,942
Contracted & General Services	10,110	10,120	10,600	11,240
Materials, Goods, Supplies	12,300	14,500	14,900	15,000
Total Expense	139,935	145,671	148,972	152,182
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(86,935)	(91,671)	(92,972)	(96,182)

**Town of Nanton
Fire Department Budget 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan**



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
Revenue				
Rentals, Franchise, Contracts	\$41,648	\$42,273	\$42,273	\$42,273
Government transfers	9,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Other revenues	23,500			
Total Revenue	74,148	54,273	54,273	54,273
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	64,225	66,225	67,225	68,800
Contracted & General Services	97,300	90,200	89,950	92,000
Materials, Goods, Supplies	22,150	22,400	24,650	25,150
Utilities	12,750	13,250	13,800	14,050
Total Expense	196,425	192,075	195,625	200,000
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(122,277)	(137,802)	(141,352)	(145,727)

Town of Nanton
PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET - 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan



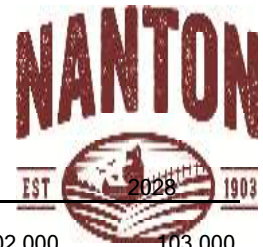
	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
COMMON SERVICES				
Revenue				
Other revenues	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Total Revenue	8,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	202,501	208,576	214,834	221,279
Contracted & General Services	85,400	88,050	89,750	91,700
Materials, Goods, Supplies	71,100	67,000	69,350	71,100
Utilities	42,500	44,500	46,000	46,500
Total Expense	401,501	408,126	419,934	430,579
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(393,501)	(406,126)	(417,934)	(428,579)
ROADS				
Revenue				
Other revenues	4,500			
Total Revenue	4,500			
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	160,314	165,123	170,077	175,179
Contracted & General Services	134,355	130,300	130,900	131,925
Materials, Goods, Supplies	39,500	39,500	41,500	42,250
Utilities	156,000	157,000	158,000	160,000
Total Expense	490,169	491,923	500,477	509,354
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(485,669)	(491,923)	(500,477)	(509,354)
CEMETERY				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	12,100	12,100	12,625	12,625
Government transfers	3,000	3,000	3,150	3,150
Total Revenue	15,100	15,100	15,775	15,775
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	8,407	8,660	8,919	9,187
Contracted & General Services	5,247	1,725	1,740	1,975
Materials, Goods, Supplies	6,200	6,700	6,800	6,975
Total Expense	19,854	17,085	17,459	18,137
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(4,754)	(1,985)	(1,684)	(2,362)
NET PUBLIC WORKS	(883,924)	(900,034)	(920,095)	(940,295)

Town of Nanton
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES BUDGET - 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
STORM WATER COLLECTION				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	\$29,000	\$29,290	\$29,583	\$29,879
Other revenues	7,500			
Total Revenue	36,500	29,290	29,583	29,879
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	16,875	17,381	17,903	18,440
Contracted & General Services	21,000	14,000	14,500	15,000
Total Expense	37,875	31,381	32,403	33,440
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(1,375)	(2,091)	(2,820)	(3,561)
WATER SERVICES				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	670,100	686,850	704,019	721,642
Penalties, Permits, Fines	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Government transfers	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Other revenues				
Total Revenue	695,100	711,850	719,019	736,642
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	244,703	252,044	259,606	267,394
Contracted & General Services	335,660	224,750	233,775	240,275
Materials, Goods, Supplies	127,250	127,500	130,900	132,500
Utilities	78,000	79,500	80,500	81,750
Service Charges, Debentures	16,859	16,182	15,487	14,773
Total Expense	802,472	699,976	720,268	736,692
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(107,372)	11,874	(1,249)	(50)
WASTE WATER SERVICES				
Revenue				
Taxes	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666
Sales & User Fees	716,000	730,320	744,926	759,825
Penalties, Permits, Fines	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,500
Government transfers	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Other revenues				
Total Revenue	745,071	759,391	763,997	778,991
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	244,703	252,044	259,606	267,394
Contracted & General Services	291,835	251,100	233,550	215,050
Materials, Goods, Supplies	51,800	54,225	56,100	58,200
Utilities	180,000	187,000	189,500	192,000
Service Charges, Debentures	16,350	29,495	28,205	26,852
Total Expense	784,688	773,864	766,961	759,496
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(39,617)	(14,473)	(2,964)	19,495
SOLID WASTE COLLECTION				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	100,000	101,000	102,000	103,000

Town of Nanton
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES BUDGET - 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	EST 2028 1903
Total Revenue	100,000	101,000	102,000	103,000
Expense				
Contracted & General Services	81,000	82,200	83,200	84,300
Materials, Goods, Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,250
Total Expense	83,000	84,200	85,300	86,550
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	17,000	16,800	16,700	16,450
RECYCLING & YARD WASTE AREA				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	76,500	77,000	77,500	78,000
Government transfers	36,000	36,000		
Other revenues				
Total Revenue	112,500	113,000	77,500	78,000
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	42,351	43,621	44,930	46,278
Contracted & General Services	85,070	85,100	85,650	86,250
Materials, Goods, Supplies	750	750	750	800
Utilities	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750
Total Expense	129,771	131,121	133,030	135,078
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(17,271)	(18,121)	(55,530)	(57,078)
ENVIRONMENTAL NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(148,636)	(6,013)	(45,862)	(24,744)

Town of Nanton
Planning Development Budget 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan



2025 2026 2027 2028

DEVELOPMENT & ZONING

Revenue

Sales & User Fees	\$1,500	\$1,550	\$1,600	\$1,650
Penalties, Permits, Fines	24,250	24,250	24,750	25,000
Other revenues	500	500	500	500

Total Revenue	26,250	26,300	26,850	27,150
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Expense

Salaries, Wages & Benefits	90,812	93,536	96,342	99,233
Contracted & General Services	86,900	89,450	92,039	94,717
Materials, Goods, Supplies	400	400	425	450

Total Expense	178,112	183,386	188,806	194,400
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NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(151,862)	(157,086)	(161,956)	(167,250)
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Land Related

Revenue

Other revenues	3,925	3,925	3,925	3,925
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Total Revenue	3,925	3,925	3,925	3,925
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Expense

Contracted & General Services	500	500	500	500
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Total Expense	500	500	500	500
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NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	3,425	3,425	3,425	3,425
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DEV. & PLAN. NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(148,437)	(153,661)	(158,531)	(163,825)
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Town of Nanton
PARKS AND RECREATION BUDGET 2025
w/3 Year Financial Plan



	2025	2026	2027	2028
<u>PARKS</u>				
Revenue				
Rentals, Franchise, Contracts	\$1,000	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,200
Total Revenue	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	124,030	127,751	131,583	135,531
Contracted & General Services	85,000	81,950	82,550	83,875
Materials, Goods, Supplies	39,900	41,300	43,250	45,850
Utilities	4,200	4,600	4,700	5,000
Total Expense	253,130	255,601	262,083	270,256
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(252,130)	(254,501)	(260,983)	(269,056)
<u>RECREATION CENTRE</u>				
Revenue				
Sales & User Fees	26,250	26,500	26,800	27,100
Rentals, Franchise, Contracts	136,300	136,400	137,700	139,000
Government transfers	92,000	92,000	89,000	89,000
Other revenues	50,000			
Total Revenue	304,550	254,900	253,500	255,100
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	285,848	294,424	303,257	312,354
Contracted & General Services	206,050	180,200	184,625	188,575
Materials, Goods, Supplies	26,250	25,600	26,550	26,900
Utilities	107,000	113,000	114,500	117,000
Total Expense	625,148	613,224	628,932	644,829
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(320,598)	(358,324)	(375,432)	(389,729)
<u>POOL & EVENT PROGRAMMING</u>				
Revenue				
Government transfers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Expense				
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	88,460	88,700	89,600	90,800
Contracted & General Services	3,650	3,750	4,150	4,350
Materials, Goods, Supplies	31,000	32,500	34,100	35,950
Tfrs & Grants to Other Organizations	800	800	800	1,000
Service Charges, Debentures	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200
Total Expense	124,910	126,750	129,750	133,300
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(123,910)	(125,750)	(128,750)	(132,300)
NET EXCESS (DEFICIT)	(696,638)	(738,275)	(765,165)	(791,085)

Sara-Lynn Lyons

Subject: FW: Action Item for Nanton Town Council

From: B Andreasen [REDACTED]
Sent: March 16, 2025 4:39 PM
To: Jennifer Handley <jhandley@nanton.ca>; Neil Smith <cao@nanton.ca>; Livingstone-Macleod <livingstone.macleod@assembly.ab.ca>
Subject: Action Item for Nanton Town Council

You don't often get email from [REDACTED]. [Learn why this is important](#)

Good afternoon, Mayor, Chief Administrator and Council,

The fight continues to ban coal mining from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. There are multiple good reasons to continue this fight:

- a. the need to protect our mountains from being excavated, stripped and irreparably defaced.
- b. the need to protect our waters and headwaters from selenium contamination where even a tiny fraction of selenium is enough to poison our critical water supply.
- c. the need to protect our critical transportation systems from overload, most notably the railway which is used to transport essential agriculture products.
- d. diminishing world markets for coal which will leave us with no sales for our coal and a ruined landscape.
- e. the clearly stated mandate from Albertans that they are against coal mining in the Rockies.
- f. diminished water supply in our province. Despite the stated views of some council members, please note, the Alberta Government website lists Alberta as having 12% of Canada's population, 7% of Canada's land area and only 2% of Canada's water supply. **We have felt the effects of drought here in the Nanton area and should be keenly aware of any threat to our water purity and supply.**

I would like to concentrate the message of this letter on our water. It is a non-controversial fact that our town needs a reliable quantity and quality of water. Somehow, our need for water has gotten mixed up with politics where we are afraid of having the conversation water for fear of offending the government of the day. No matter who our provincial government is, and realizing that governments come and go, we need to have the discussion of what we can do to preserve our water supply. So much depends upon it. We have ranchers and farmers in our area whose livestock depend on a source of clean water. We have agri-food producers in the Nanton vicinity who irrigate and depend on a source of clean water. We have numerous ranches and farms who rely on their wells for clean water and cannot afford for that water supply to be contaminated. And of course, we have the residents of the town of Nanton who need water for drinking, washing, cooking, and gardens.

If we knew of something that would threaten our access to clean water, not just in Nanton, but in the watersheds of Southern Alberta, would we not do what we could to stop that threat? The Grassy Mountain mine in the Crowsnest pass has the potential to reduce the quantity of

water that all of us must share and the very real potential of contaminating the water with selenium and other poisons. Those problems would be unfixable.

As we know from past summers, you can't create more water when there is a shortage.

And, as we also know, you cannot remove selenium from water once it has been introduced. Yes, in a lab setting they have had some limited success with eliminating selenium in a small sample but this has never been successful in the field. Think about that. In 2021, Teck Coal Limited was sentenced to a fine of \$60 million for allowing selenium to leach into the Upper Fording River and Clode Pond. This happened just across the border near Fernie BC and although there was a fine levied, the damage remains. What does damage look like? Higher mortality in fish fry and deformities in the ones that survived. Poison in the water that is toxic to animals and humans.

I know that it is easy to shrug and hope that governments, whoever they may be, will take care of any threats to our well-being. That sometimes works. And sometimes it doesn't. In this case, the issue is much too important to shrug and hope that someone else will take care of things. We need to tell anyone and everyone that will listen that the "sky is falling" in Southern Alberta if coal mining is allowed to proceed.

I am asking that the Nanton Town Council make it a matter of importance and ACTION to align itself with Craig Snodgrass, Mayor of High River, and, along with other Alberta Municipalities, and now, notably, the city of Lethbridge, publicly denounce coal mining on the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This is an issue that ultimately affects the town of Nanton and certainly the ranchers and farmers surrounding the town.

Keep your eyes on the future.

If council would like to have a broader discussion on this subject, I am happy to arrange for a specialist or two to attend council and present the various facets of this discussion.

With appreciation for your leadership,

Bethe Andreassen

Bethe Andreassen

Nanton AB. T0L 1R0

Subject: FW: NO MINES

From: robert elford [REDACTED]
Date: 18 March 2025 at 13:30:28 GMT-6
To: jhandley@nanton.ca
Subject: NO MINES

Hi

I am writing to let you know that I am against the coal mining in the mountains. Having lived here for 5 yrs it's been a really big eye opener about water supply and how precious it is, something that coming from the UK you really don't appreciate as it barely ever stops raining. From the research I have seen, it seems like these mines are a huge risk to the water supply, for very little reward, 1% royalties is hardly worth the risk and 400 jobs in the grand scheme of things is hardly going to help. As there is no way to remove selenium from the water if it gets contaminated this looks a very high risk proposal. Also the mountains are such a huge draw for the tourism industry in the area, if you destroy them with mines people are hardly going to pay money to come visit that sight. This isn't a situation of we'll give it a try and see what happens, if you go ahead with this and it goes wrong, there is no going back, the damage will be done fit many years to come.

Kind regards Gillian Bilbrough

Sent from my iPad

Sara-Lynn Lyons

From: Neil Smith
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 2025 12:10 PM
To: Sara-Lynn Lyons
Subject: FW: Eastern Slopes

Neil Smith MCIP, RPP
Chief Administrative Officer



Town of Nanton, Box 609, 1907 - 21 Avenue, Nanton, AB T0L 1R0
P: (403) 336-6548 nanton.ca

<https://youtu.be/-rEttOau6YA>

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From: Lynnette Jesso [REDACTED]
Sent: March 19, 2025 12:02 PM
To: Jennifer Handley <jhandley@nanton.ca>; Neil Smith <cao@nanton.ca>
Cc: livingstone.macleod@assembly.ab.ca; john.barlow@parl.gc.ca
Subject: Eastern Slopes

Some people who received this message don't often get email from [REDACTED]. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hello

I've taken extensive actions, including sending hundreds of letters, attending protests and meetings, to urge the AER to uphold their previous denial of the mine application in the Eastern Slopes. Despite the denials, Northback is attempting to rebrand the abandoned Grassy mine site as advanced project, exploiting a loophole that benefits Benga, Northback, Gina Rinehart, and the Crowsnest Municipality. I suspect that bribes and backroom deals are driving these efforts. Coal Mining would have devastating effects on the environmental, quality of life, and economic consequences for southern Alberta. The approval of any coal mine would be a travesty.

We relocated from Crowsnest Pass to Nanton due to the hostile environment and bullying of individuals and companies with environmental concerns, which made it uncomfortable for us to remain.

The government bullying is now apparent as they change coal mine approval rules, in the middle of a hearing and try to change the status to advanced rather cancelled, having a non binding vote that now say is alberta public opinion, disallowing statement of concerns unless you live in Crowsnest. This will

strongly affect southern alberta not just Crowsnest pass. The multiple risks are not worth a potential few hundred jobs in a region, that already has ample mine employment, which is available with a free company bus and thirty minute ride, the only perk is tax base which has proven to be questionable benefit.

We now love Nanton living and ask you use your municipal voice to PREVENT COAL MINING in Alberta Eastern Slopes. Ask the Aussie speculator companies to please go home. Leave the Rockies alone.

Thank you.

Lynnette Jessop

Sara-Lynn Lyons

From: Neil Smith
Sent: Tuesday, March 18, 2025 4:59 PM
To: Sara-Lynn Lyons
Subject: FW: NO TO COAL

Neil Smith MCIP, RPP
Chief Administrative Officer

Town of Nanton, Box 609, 1907 – 21 Avenue, Nanton, AB T0L 1R0
P: (403) 336-6548 nanton.ca

<https://can01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fyoutu.be%2F-rEttOau6YA&data=05%7C02%7Ccommunications%40nanton.ca%7Cfbc0cfeff3fe4923483708dd66706b49%7Cdf0c276fea58486ebf6a94fe3a274a16%7C0%7C0%7C638779355195379644%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJFbXB0eU1hcGkiOnRydWUsIlYiOiIwLjAuMDAwMCIsIlAiOiJXaW4zMilslkFOljoitWFPbClslldUljoyfQ%3D%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=W86UF7eTsFYLEq%2BlyqBmFXkeyeX%2FrRRlPb3Nd2nDdk%3D&reserved=0>

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-----Original Message-----

From: Sharron Toews [REDACTED]
Sent: March 18, 2025 3:45 PM
To: Jennifer Handley <jhandley@nanton.ca>; Neil Smith <cao@nanton.ca>
Cc: Livingstone-Macleod <livingstone.macleod@assembly.ab.ca>
Subject: NO TO COAL

[You don't often get email from [REDACTED] Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]



Dear Jen and Chelsea,

As a concerned resident of Nanton, I am writing to express my apprehension regarding the potential development of coal in the Grassy Mountain and Eastern Slopes of the Canadian Rockies.

Coal development would have far-reaching consequences for our community and the legacy of our ancestors. It poses significant risks to water quality, potentially leading to contamination and exacerbating existing water scarcity issues. Furthermore, it could negatively impact ranching and food production downstream, adding to the challenges we are already facing in this region.

Given the pressing water concerns in our area, it is imperative that we explore alternative energy sources rather than granting access to our resources to a coal company. There are numerous viable options available that do not compromise our environment or future generations.

Sincerely,
Sharron Toews

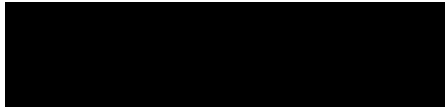

Nanton, AB T0L 1R0


Morgan Wilson



[Redacted]

Nanton, Alberta T0L-1R0



March 20, 2025

Ms. Chelsae Petrovic
MLA, Livingstone-Macleod
Box 760,
4927, 1st Street West
Claresholm, Alberta
T0L 0T0

Dear Ms. Petrovic

I am writing as a Livingstone-Macleod constituent to voice my concerns and opposition to the potential coal developments and indiscriminate logging on the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains near where I grew up.

I spent much of my young life on our family ranch scarcely 10 km from the foot of that first range of mountains. The northernmost peaks of the Livingstone Range were framed in the window of our family home. Mt. Sentinel, Plateau Mountain, and the Hailstone Lookout are ingrained on my visual memory. We can still see that montane profile from where we now live southeast of Nanton.

One of the things I most revere of that slice of territory is the watershed. I lived on the north fork of Willow Creek where it enters Chain Lakes reservoir. My family lives there still. To say that it remains as it was in my youth would be inaccurate. Not only has the creek changed course as many mountain streams do, it has also changed character. Once a pristine stream with a bountiful trout population, it now is less fish friendly due to increasing sedimentation. The headwaters of the Willow and many of its tributaries have been aggressively logged resulting in increased sediment being transported by mountain runoff from slopes denuded by that logging. It once took days for a heavy mountain rainfall to increase creek levels. Now with no barrier to runoff, creek levels fluctuate very quickly leading to frequent eroding high water events that only exacerbate erosion and sedimentation. The proof in the pudding is the large accumulation of sediment in the Chain Lakes reservoir that yield large mud flats when reservoir levels fall during dryer periods.

The Willow Creek watershed is no exception. Very similar conditions are happening on the Livingstone and Oldman rivers. Logging and coal exploration has damaged terrain leaving it very susceptible to wind and water erosion. If I was a landowner or lease holder there and I interfered with water courses, hillsides, or stands of trees to further my business operations, I would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law if I was in contradiction to environmental requirements. Those requirements are strict guidelines that govern how we interact with water courses, topography, and vegetation. All designed to limit impact on wildlife and the vegetation that holds the soil together.

Unless I'm a resource company seeking to harvest timber or to explore and mine for coal. Then, it seems that there are two sets of regulations. If I need to access a hilltop to build a pad for a coal exploration drill site, I can gouge a trail across a stream and hillside and level off as much earth as needed to be able to situate equipment. If I need to access a stand of timber, I can do the very same thing.

With no regard to how those soil disturbances foul trout streams, create dust storms during wind episodes, degrade or remove erosion preventing vegetation, and make physical barriers to wildlife movement. All things I would be prohibited from doing if I held a simple grazing lease to raise cattle.

There are more restrictions to me to dig a small water reservoir or dam a small stream to service livestock than there are to remove a mountaintop to mine coal or clear cut a valley on both sides of a major river system.

The emissions from that herd of cows are more than offset by the benefit to soil regeneration and vegetation control lowering wildfire risk. They most certainly don't make the water toxic or cast carcinogens into the wind to be breathed in by those living downwind.

Coal mining emissions make the water toxic and pollute the air with coal dust and heavy metals. There is a very low acceptable limit to some of the contaminants coal mining produces. It's been shown that mitigation methods are not successful at removing those contaminants. The risk to the watersheds are too great in relation to any economic benefits proposed for mining operations. These statements aren't merely speculative. The Alberta Government's own research is showing the impact of air and water contamination from the Elk Valley. Airborne particulate matter is being blown into Alberta watersheds out of the British Columbia operations. Contaminants are being leached into the Crowsnest Lake and River and Blairmore Creek from existing mines at Grassy Mountain and Tent Mountain and have been for generations.

In a word, all of this activity – particularly coal mining – on the Eastern Slopes and where those tributaries feed the most economically and ecologically significant watersheds in Southern Alberta, is lunacy. We're at a tipping point due to many environmental factors – not the least of which is climate change. We've endured several years of sub average moisture in our snowpacks and growing season precipitation. It has put a magnifying glass on our water supply and usage. Several million people in our province depend on snowpack and glacial runoff for drinking and industrial water. Many more hundreds of thousands depend on ground water and well sources. These aquifers are depleting. It is unknown where many of these aquifers' recharge zones are. It's quite possible they're under those same mountains that the Alberta Government are so keen to sacrifice to line some very large corporate pockets. It is offensive to consider diverting one single drop of that water to a toxic venture. It's also offensive not to take measures to keep it from being laden with excess sediment as it cascades through clear cut terrain.

When cities no longer have glaciers to provide their water, when irrigators have no reliable and safe supply, when rural residents' wells go dry, we'll be left with only a scar on the land. Those predatory coal companies will vanish and leave us with the poisons and their pockets full. Those giant timber companies will move on to a different forest and leave our streams brown and muddy. Our breadbasket will be a toxic desert dustbowl.

I urge you to take these words to the Legislature and demand that they be taken seriously. The astronomical environmental, social, and economic costs of ignoring them are frightening. This is a famine generating path the Government is determined to follow. This is an extinction level event for our sport fisheries. This is a death knell for Southern Alberta agriculture.

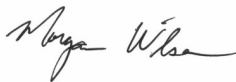
Stop the exploration for and the mining for coal. There is no responsible way to extract it.

Clamp down on clear cut logging and ensure that more trees are planted in those logged areas to help try and anchor that soil. There are better methods, we should be using them.

This is not hyperbolic ranting. This is not just alarmist prophesizing. These are words from a citizen looking in from not so far outside with some skin in the game. Someone who has seen what has happened time and again in jurisdictions when commerce is put ahead of water.

Water is Life. Our province is dead if you kill it.

Sincerely,
Morgan Wilson,



Nanton, Alberta.

cc/
Jennifer Handley
Mayor – Nanton, Alberta

Craig Snodgrass
Mayor – High River, Alberta

Brent Feyter
Mayor – Fort Macleod

[REDACTED]
Nanton, Ab.
T0L 1R0
March 20, 2025

Jennifer Handley, Mayor
Chelsae Petrovic, MLA
Danielle Smith, Premier
Sarah Elmeligi, MLA

Dear Mayor Handley:

I am writing to you, and other concerned parties, as a resident of the town of Nanton and as a constituent of the Livingstone-Macleod riding.

My family and I are deeply concerned about the provincial impetus to mine coal by foreign coal companies in our beloved Rocky Mountains. The province has flip flopped on this issue a few times, leading Albertans to believe, a few years ago, that the protections established by Peter Lougheed would be in place once again, after the majority of citizens made it clear that we want absolutely no coal mining on the Eastern Slopes of our Rocky Mountains. Legislation is clearly needed to protect them.

Allowing coal mining to proceed makes no economic or ecological sense and will destroy the very reason that we have a flourishing tourism industry, a movie industry, and the reason that many Albertans choose to live and recreate with the beautiful Mountains as a backdrop to our lives. My father was born near Stettler, where they homesteaded and ran a flour mill, and we spent our holidays as children hiking in the Rocky Mountains. People from all over the world hiked alongside us, marvelling at the mountains and wildlife.

We all live on Treaty Lands and the indigenous peoples consider the Rocky Mountains holy. The holiness, peace and majesty that we find in these mountains is of infinite value. Who wants to imagine endless streams of big machinery and rail cars clanking along, destroying the mountains irrevocably and altering the skyline forever, rendering it unrecognizable. And the terror of the animals of the forest, losing their habitat.

Coal mining will destroy our huge billion dollar agriculture industry in southern Alberta and will poison the waters and land and air for generations to come, sickening animals and humans alike. It's impossible to remediate. Studies by government scientists have concluded that selenium cannot be eradicated and is toxic to our ecosystem and all forms of life.

As Brian Jean said himself, when Jason Kenney was premier, "The royalties Albertans get from coal are minuscule — they wouldn't fund the annual budget of the energy war room. The cost-benefit of coal may not be there. Alberta collects about one per cent of coal revenue, less than \$100 per coal railcar, that must be weighed against the significant environmental risk and the potentially more severe reputational risk."

The town councils of High River and Lethbridge have unanimously opposed coal mining in the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains. We think this is important for all our towns and cities, to protect our water supply for people and agriculture for years to come.

Louise and Bruce Adie
Nanton, Ab T0L 1R0

Sara-Lynn Lyons

From: Jennifer Handley
Sent: Tuesday, April 1, 2025 11:33 AM
To: Sara-Lynn Lyons
Subject: Fwd: No coal

Jennifer Handley
Mayor of Nanton

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Begin forwarded message:

From: MA [REDACTED]
Subject: **Re: No coal**
Date: March 20, 2025 at 11:00:45 PM MDT
To: jhandley@nanton.ca
Cc: livingstone.macleod@assembly.ab.ca

You don't often get email from [REDACTED] [Learn why this is important](#)

Forwarding my details:

Michaela Loewen
Nanton, AB
T0L1R0

Many thanks,
Michaela

On Thu, 20 Mar 2025, 22:55 MAL, [REDACTED] wrote:
Dear Mrs Handley,

I would like to express my concern regarding the coal mining to the west of us.

I work locally and have heard how concerned and worried people are about the implications of the mining. The effects of water contamination to the communities and livestock is very troubling.

After hearing about your heart for this community and area, I hope you will fight for the well being of the wonderful people from this surrounding neighbourhood.

Yours sincerely,

Michaela Loewen

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.

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.

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 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.



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 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ric McIver". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ric McIver
Minister

Attachments:

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

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](http://www.municipalaffairs.alberta.ca/documents/as/guide_to_equalized_assessment.pdf) (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	Residential / Farm Land Requisition			Non-Residential Requisition			Total Education Requisition		
	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change	2024	2025	% Change
City									
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%
Specialized Municipality									
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%
Municipal District									
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	\$2,776,630	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

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

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%
Town									
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

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 Sunde	\$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%
Village									
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%

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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 Donalda	\$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

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	\$96,947	20%	\$215	\$239	11%	\$80,671	\$97,187	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

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 Sandy 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%
Improvement District									
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%
Special Area									
Special Areas Board	\$1,589,002	\$1,838,695	16%	\$8,984,038	\$9,707,515	8%	\$10,573,040	\$11,546,210	9%
Townsite									
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



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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ric McIver".

Ric McIver
Minister

M.D of Willow Creek

2024 DISCRETIONARY GRANTS			
DATE	NAME	CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT	
	Balance Forward		
1-Jan-24	(Includes 10,500 2024 Allocation)	11,190.46	
10-Jan-24	Claresholm Arts Society	700.00	
28-Feb-24	Chinook Junior Stock Show	1,050.00	
28-Feb-24	Nanton Skating Club	300.00	
13-Mar-24	Stavely Community Centre	500.00	
27-Mar-24	Yellow Rose Futurity Derby Barrel Race	525.00	
24-Apr-24	Fort Macleod Centennial Singers	300.00	
8-May-24	Small Spurs Rodeo - Nanton	400.00	
22-May-24	The Empress Theatre	350.00	
10-May-24	Stavely Pro Rodeo	774.25	
11-May-24	Sabina Wurz	250.00	
4-Jul-24	Nanton Marlin's Swim Club	300.00	
8-Aug-24	High River & District Health Care Foundation	1,100.00	
8-Aug-24	The Fort Museum Of The NWMP	500.00	
25-Sep-24	Fort Macleod & District Ag Society Harvest Roundup	1,000.00	
25-Sep-24	Claresholm Thunder Alumni Charity Tournament	400.00	
23-Oct-24	Southern Alberta Intercollegiate Rodeo Team	700.00	
23-Oct-24	Claresholm & District Health Foundation	700.00	
		9,849.25	
	Balance	1,341.21	

Nanton	1,000.00
Stavely	1,274.25
Claresholm	3,375.00
Fort Macleod	2,850.00
Other	1,350.00



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Toll Free: 888-337-3351

March 28, 2025
 Honourable Adriana Lagrange
 Minister of Health
 Executive Branch
 224 Legislature Building
 10800 – 97 Avenue
 Edmonton, AB
 T5K 2B6

Dear Honourable Minister,

RE: Nanton Health Centre

Since 2012 the Nanton Health Centre has been owned by the M.D. of Willow Creek, the M.D. of Ranchland and the Town of Nanton and under lease to Alberta Health Services for the purpose of providing space for medical doctors, a nurse practitioner, lab services, physiotherapy and other valued community health services that serve our communities.

In September 2022 the Nanton Health Centre Management Committee completed a decade-long effort along with Alberta Health Services to create a design proposal to renovate and expand the Nanton Health Centre to meet the needs of the range of services being currently offered which meet the needs of both the community and Alberta Health Services.

The 58-year-old structure is in dire need of renovation and expansion. Our committee forwarded a business proposal to Alberta Health Services following the completion of the design project in September 2022 and to date have not had any substantive communication with either Alberta Health Services or Alberta Health with respect to the commencement of this project.

Our service model works extremely well. It is our hope that this project can proceed expeditiously with your approval.

At this time the Committee requests that Alberta Health confirm one of the following two options:

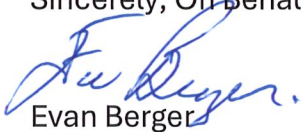
Option 1: That Alberta Health intends to construct the Health Centre as outlined in the Nanton Health Centre business proposal, or

Option 2: That Alberta Health is prepared to enter into a long-term lease agreement with the Nanton Health Centre Management Committee to enable the Committee to undertake the construction and future management of the Nanton Health Centre as outlined in the business proposal.

The Committee intends on issuing a Request for Proposal for the construction of the Nanton Health Centre with occupancy planned for June 2027. As such we request that a response from Alberta Health be provided that will provide guidance to the Committee prior to the April 24, 2025, meeting of the Committee.

We thank you for your timely consideration of this matter.

Sincerely, On Behalf of the Nanton Health Center Management Committee



Evan Berger
Chair

CC:

Honourable Martin Long, Minister of Infrastructure

Ms. Chelsae Petrovic, Parliamentary Secretary for Health Workforce Engagement

Mr. Justin Wright, Parliamentary Secretary for Rural Health

Mr. Calvin Maxfield, Director – Capital Planning – Corporate and Capital Planning Branch,
Alberta Health

Nanton Health Centre Management Committee Members

AR117248

March 31, 2025

Neil Smith
Chief Administrative Officer
Town of Nanton
PO Box 609
Nanton AB T0L 1R0

Dear Neil Smith:

Subject: 2024/25 Alberta Community Partnership – Intermunicipal Collaboration Application

Thank you for your grant application under the Intermunicipal Collaboration component of the 2024/25 Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) program.

Your application was reviewed and screened against publicly available criteria in accordance with program guidelines. On behalf of the Minister, I regret to advise the following application has been declined:

- Regional Water Service Delivery Strategy – \$200,000

The program received significant interest and a high volume of applications. Due to the highly competitive nature of the selection process, not all projects could be funded.

If you have any additional questions regarding your application, please contact Ryan Barber, Manager, Provincial Regional and Operating Programs, toll-free by first dialing 310-0000, then 780-422-8755, or at acp.grants@gov.ab.ca.

The ministry recognizes the cooperative efforts being taken throughout Alberta to build stronger communities. I look forward to working in partnership with you on other endeavours through our grant programs.

Sincerely,



Brandy Cox
Deputy Minister

cc: Honourable Ric McIver, Minister of Municipal Affairs