

A G E N D A

for the SPECIAL MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL,  
to be held in the Council Chambers, City Hall,  
MONDAY, MAY 25, 1987, commencing at 4:30 p.m.

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2. AMBULANCE SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD Re: Changes to Ambulance Legislation Recommendations of the Ambulance Services Advisory Board.	30.
3. PERSONNEL MATTER (Report to be submitted at the meeting).	
4. ALBERTA HISTORICAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION - ALBERTA MAIN STREET PROGRAMME (Possible application by the City. Selection of communities to participate to be made by June 15, 1987. A written report which will be prepared as a result of information to be obtained on the week-end, will be available at the meeting.)	

May 21, 1987

TO: DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING SERVICES  
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE  
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES  
CITY SOLICITOR  
CITY CLERK  
CITY ASSESSOR  
E. L. & P. MANAGER  
FIRE CHIEF  
URBAN PLANNING SECTION MANAGER  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

*Agenda file*

FROM: CITY COMMISSIONER

RE: SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING - MONDAY, MAY 25, 1987  
MUNICIPAL STATUTES REVIEW

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As you are aware, a Special Meeting of City Council will be held on Monday, May 25, 1987 commencing at 4:30 p.m. to discuss the replies and comments prepared by the Administration with regard to the Municipal Statutes Review.

We would request that you attend this meeting to participate in the Council deliberations with regard to this matter, and also to answer any questions which might arise concerning your area of jurisdiction.

Those Department Heads listed below receiving a copy of this memo, may also attend the Council meeting out of interest if they so wish.

*Pat Shaw*  
for CITY COMMISSIONER M. C. DAY

c.c. Bylaws & Inspections Manager, R. Strader  
Economic Development Manager, A. Scott  
F.C.S.S. Manager, R. Assinger  
Parks Manager, D. Batchelor  
Personnel Manager, R. Crossley  
R.C.M.P. Inspector, L. Pearson  
Recreation Manager, L. Hodgson  
Transit Manager, G. Beattie

DATE: MAY 12, 1987  
TO: MEMBERS OF COUNCIL  
RE: MUNICIPAL STATUTES REVIEW

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On August 19, 1986, the City Clerk received an Information Bulletin from Alberta Municipal Affairs, Municipal Administrative Services Division, which included a copy of an advertisement which had been placed by Alberta Municipal Affairs, and a paper entitled "The Future Municipal Government in Alberta".

While comments from interested parties were requested by December 31, 1986, a subsequent telephone conversation with Alberta Municipal Affairs revealed that there would be a delay in formulating the Committee. To date we have heard nothing further from Alberta Municipal Affairs, but a telephone call to Mr. Randy Matlock of the A.U.M.A., on May 12, 1987, indicated that the Committee has been struck and is awaiting the appointment by the Minister, of its Chairman.

In addition to the information from Alberta Municipal Affairs, on March 5, 1987 the A.U.M.A. forwarded a letter addressed to the Mayor and Members of Council indicating that in light of the proposed review, the A.U.M.A. had commissioned the preparation of a discussion paper entitled, "The Philosophy of Municipal Government", which was intended as a mechanism to promote debate, soul searching and action with respect to this important review. A response was requested by May 19, 1987, but the telephone call on May 12, 1987 has afforded us a couple of weeks grace in forwarding our submission.

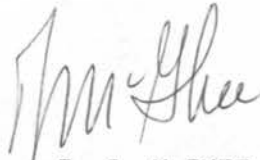
In an effort to provide some guidance to Council the Administration was initially asked to submit written comments or concerns based on the paper entitled "The Future Municipal Government in Alberta". The written comments/concerns were presented to the November Department Head Meeting for discussion. At that meeting, because of the magnitude of the undertaking and its importance, it was agreed that all of the Directors and Department Heads should be invited to meet as a group to discuss this issue. Two meetings have since been held at which both the paper from Municipal Affairs and the philosophy paper, commissioned by the A.U.M.A., were debated and commented upon. Copies of both papers, together with the comments of the Administration are attached as Appendices "A" and "B".

In addition to these documents, we have attached, as Appendix "C", a copy of a summary of the "general" and "specific" comments/statements which were submitted by the individual Directors and Department Heads.

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Because of the significance of this review, and the fact that the Government is not likely to undertake such an exhaustive and intense look at the direction of government in Alberta for a number of years, it is our recommendation that a special meeting of Members of Council be set to review this documentation and formalize a consolidated response to the Government. We would further recommend that certain key administration be included in this meeting. If Council is agreeable, we would suggest the meeting be held on Monday, May 25, 1987 commencing at 4:30 p.m. in City Hall.

Respectfully submitted.



R. J. MCGHEE  
Mayor



for H. MICHAEL C. DAY  
City Commissioner

PMS/bd

Attachments



# INFORMATION BULLETIN

## MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

Number

24/86

Date

August 13, 1986

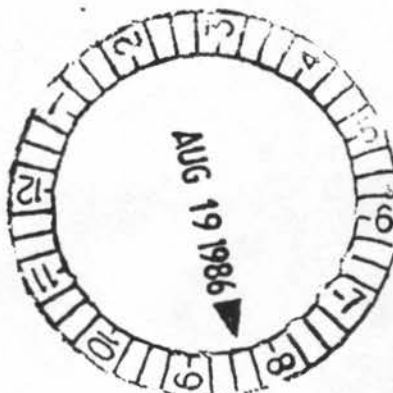
### MUNICIPAL STATUTES REVIEW COMMITTEE

Attached is a copy of the recent advertisement placed by Alberta Municipal Affairs and a paper entitled "The Future Municipal Government in Alberta". This paper deals with a major review of municipal legislation which will be undertaken shortly.

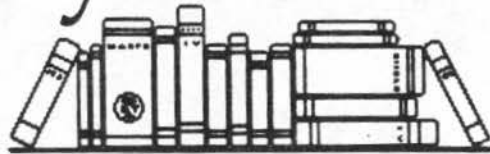
We ask that you provide the committee with such comments as you feel are appropriate and that you obtain and forward such comments and suggestions from any interested and concerned parties to the committee by December 31, 1986.

Input from those in the municipal field is vital to the success of the review and we therefore urge your participation.

For those who wish copies of the current Municipal Government Act, they may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, 11510 Kingsway Avenue, Edmonton, T5G 2Y5, telephone: 427-4952.



# We're going to Act on your ideas



**Y**our municipal government is involved in much of your everyday life. Many of these activities fall under a variety of provincial legislation. While improvements are made constantly, it's been a while since the last major revision.

In the next year and a half we will be putting together many of these changes, with existing legislation, into a new Municipal Government Act.

But, first, we want your ideas.

Whatever opinions or suggestions you may have on any aspect of municipal government will be looked at by the Municipal Statutes Review Committee.

Send your comments as soon as possible, in writing, to:

**Municipal Statutes  
Review Committee**  
Room 1101  
9925 — 107 Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta,  
T5K 2H9  
Phone 427-8861

**Alberta**  
MUNICIPAL STATUTES  
REVIEW COMMITTEE

THE  
FUTURE  
MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENT  
IN  
ALBERTA

## INTRODUCTION

In April, 1986, the Government announced a major review of municipal legislation leading to a new Municipal Government Act to set out the framework for the operation of local government for the 1990's and into the 21st century. This has created an interest in the province and a number of questions have been asked regarding the announcement. This information package has been prepared in an attempt to answer some of these questions and encourage submissions to the Municipal Statutes Review Committee.

### A. WHY A MUNICIPAL STATUTES REVIEW?

A comprehensive review of the Municipal Government Act was last undertaken in the mid-1960's. The current review is in response to representations from the municipal associations, individual municipalities, interested groups and other persons. The review is being undertaken by a Municipal Statutes Review Committee composed of representatives of the municipal associations and of the province.

The Municipal Government Act has been amended on a piece-meal basis almost annually since it was first passed nearly twenty years ago. These amendments have been in response to convention resolutions of the two major associations and requests of individual municipalities. As such they have normally been directed at specific issues rather than a comprehensive review. There has not been an organized opportunity for input by the people of Alberta.

### B. WHAT WILL BE DONE?

The Province has formed a Municipal Statutes Review Committee composed of:

- 4 Representatives of the province
- 2 Representatives of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties
- 2 Representatives of the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
- 1 Representative of the Improvement Districts Association of Alberta.



The committee will receive submissions from interested groups, organizations and individuals. It will review emerging trends in other jurisdictions and will make a final report by December 31, 1987, with enactment of the resulting legislation planned for 1988. Secretariat services to the committee will be provided by Alberta Municipal Affairs.

C. WHY NOW?

In celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Government of Alberta has decided it will initiate a municipal statutes review.

D. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW?

The focus of the review is the Municipal Government Act but, as indicated in its title, the committee has a mandate to review and make recommendations on the entire system and process of municipal government in Alberta. In the spirit of the regulatory reform movement, the committee will be interested in suggestions for simplifying municipal government processes while protecting the rights of individuals and the general public interest.

Any consideration of increased or decreased responsibilities for municipalities will have to include a review of the financial implications of such changes. However, the primary focus of this review is what the Canadian constitution describes as "municipal institutions" in the province. Only indirectly will the provincial/municipal fiscal relationship be considered.

E. WHEN IS THE FINAL REPORT DUE?

The committee shall report to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and shall present its final report no later than December 31, 1987.

F. HOW DO YOU MAKE A SUBMISSION?

Interested associations, municipalities, other groups and individuals are invited to forward written submissions to:

Municipal Statutes Review Committee  
1101 Jarvis Building  
9925 - 107 Street  
Edmonton T5K 2H9

All submissions will be acknowledged and if the committee decides to hold public hearings, you will be invited to be present at the hearing in your area.

G. WHAT ARE SOME THE ISSUES/QUESTIONS THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY REVIEW?

The Municipal Statutes Review Committee will be reviewing every submission presented and will be investigating how solutions to some of today's "municipal" concerns have been addressed elsewhere. You are encouraged to develop your suggestions for ensuring that Alberta's municipalities enter the next century with the best possible set of legislative tools.

As thought provokers, to get you started thinking about the Alberta municipal system, the following are some questions you might want to think about in preparing your submission. The list is not exhaustive but it may help to get you started. The committee will not necessarily be addressing all of these questions.

ISSUE: Municipal/Provincial Relationship

- (a) Is the existing division of powers between the Province and municipalities appropriate for the future?
- (b) Should legislation confer a greater or lesser degree of autonomy on municipalities?

As a general guideline the Province should confer upon municipalities those responsibilities which will impact only on the municipality. Where a decision in one municipality has a potential for impact on another municipality (e.g. sewage pollution) then the Province should maintain some control.

In recent years there has been an erosion of local authority with the division of power in certain areas not clearly defined in the various legislation and a lack of flexibility for municipalities to use their own discretion.

- (c) What role and responsibilities should Alberta Municipal Affairs, and other Provincial Departments, have in relationship to municipalities?

The Province and its various Departments should function as advisor and regulator in relationship to municipalities. There are certain areas where the Province must establish common standards across the Province (e.g. transportation of dangerous goods) and other areas where it is necessary that the Province exercise certain controls to ensure that municipalities do not overstep their authority/responsibility.

It can be reiterated that, in general, the Province should confer upon municipalities those responsibilities which will impact only on the municipality.

- (d) Should there be a Municipal Ombudsman?

No.

- (e) Should the Province be using municipalities to deliver provincial programs?

The Province should continue to provide the funding and use municipalities to deliver the provincial programs in those instances where local needs must be given consideration and response, provided there is full opportunity for discussion prior to the programs being put into place. Direct provincial funding tends to create an expectation at the municipal level but does not afford any input by the municipality in the funding decision.

- (f) Should the legislation set out a statement of purpose when defining a municipal government?

Dependant upon how it is structured, it could be of assistance.

ISSUE: Forms (structures) of Municipal Governments

- (a) Should local government authority be divided up between different forms of local government or should authority reside primarily in one local government for any given area?

There should be retention of the provisions in the current legislation to facilitate co-operation among the various local authorities, with consideration of mechanisms which would require them to address issues of mutual concern and to deal with them in a manner that would be beneficial to the citizens at large.

Where the City is required to collect taxes for another authority (for example, the school authority) the City should have a representative on that particular board.

- (b) Is there any need to differentiate between urban and rural municipal government?

While there is a need to differentiate between urban and rural municipal government, a consolidated Act for municipalities (cities, counties, towns, etc.) appears to work quite well.

- (c) Should the status of urban municipalities be dependent on population levels? Or, is it necessary to have a classification system at all?

Yes. The capabilities of a municipality are dependent upon its size (e.g. only a city can have a school board).

- (d) Should the different classifications have different powers?

Yes.

- (e) Should there be separate powers for major population centers?

Yes.

- (f) Should there be any regional forms of local government?

Yes. The present system appears to be suitable. Counties and municipalities should be encouraged to seek voluntary alliances, but the Province should protect the rights of the municipalities.

- (g) What provision should be in legislation to incorporate, amalgamate or dissolve municipalities?

The current legislation appears to be adequate.

- (h) Should there be new forms of incorporated local government for undeveloped areas?

No comment.

ISSUE: Inter-municipal Relationships

(a) Should legislation facilitate the provision of regional services?

Yes. On a voluntary basis.

(b) Is the current process of annexation appropriate or necessary?

Yes. It appears to be adequately controlled by the Province.

(c) Is it necessary for legislation to address inter-municipal issues and agreements?

As a general guideline the Province should leave to municipalities those responsibilities which will impact only on the municipality. Where a decision in one municipality can impact upon another, some form of regional control is necessary. While current provisions in Provincial legislation provide for such things as joint planning within the urban fringe, regional sewerage systems, and regional waste management programs, further consideration should be given to legislation which would promote additional incentives to encourage even greater urban/rural municipal co-operation.

(d) Is it necessary for legislation to address urban/rural representation on councils/boards/commissions?

Yes.

ISSUE: Municipal Political System

(a) What should be the role of the councillor/alderman?

Fairly stated in current legislation.

(b) What should be the role of the mayor/reeve?

Fairly stated in current legislation.

(c) Should there be a separation of powers between council and its executive (administration)?

Yes.

(d) What system of election of representatives (wards/divisions) should be provided in legislation?

Fairly stated in current legislation.

(e) What should be the role of council committees and boards and what should be their powers?

There is currently an area of confusion in the M.G. Act in terms of the structure and authority of boards. Legislation should be more consistent and specific in terms of the functions of a board which would enable a municipality to give increased authority to the various boards which it establishes. Some consistency in the terminology (e.g. definition of a board, committee, authority, etc.) to save confusion and misinterpretation.

- (f) What role should petitions play in our system of municipal government?

Fairly stated in current legislation.

- (g) Should there be more or less or the same opportunities for citizen participation in the decision-making process?

Current legislation allows ample opportunity for citizen participation in the decision-making process.

- (h) Should the Mayor/Reeve be elected at large or by the council from among its own members? Is there any reason for different systems in different classes of municipalities?

Current legislation acceptable.

- (i) Should municipalities be able to offer incentives in order to encourage new developments?

No. If abused, this procedure could result in price wars, etc. and the possibility of the Province having to "bail out" financially, municipalities which have acted irresponsibly.

#### ISSUE: Municipal Administrative Systems (structures)

- (a) What should be the extent of legislatively required appointments?

No problem with legislation requiring appointments but legislatively, it should indicate that the appointments are made by the municipal manager/commissioner (Chief administrative officer) rather than the council.

- (b) Should legislation prescribe set management systems or allow for different forms?

Legislation should allow for different forms and let the municipality decide which form to adopt.

- (c) Should the responsibilities and powers of administrative officers be defined or established in legislation?

Fairly stated in current legislation.



ISSUE: Own Sources of Revenue

- (a) What authority should municipalities have to raise additional revenue beyond the funding received from their own taxes and fees/charges?

Municipalities should be allowed freedom to secure revenue through any innovative ideas (e.g. sales tax, lotteries, etc.)

- (b) Is there a need to change the authority municipalities have when taxing property?

No.

ISSUE: Relationships with Other Local Authorities

- (a) What responsibility should a municipality have for collecting other jurisdictions' requisitions?

None, unless the municipality has some control over the other jurisdiction.

- (b) Should municipalities be allowed to influence the amount of requisitions received from other authorities?

If the municipality is required to collect the requisition, it should have the option of representation on the board of the other authority, and the other authority should be required to justify the amount of the requisition before the council of the municipality.

ISSUE: Structure of Municipal Legislation

- (a) Should municipal legislation be consolidated or differentiated according to function, activity, or status?

There could be improvement in the organizational structure within the various legislation.

- (b) Should legislation confer general powers or prescribe specific areas of authorized responsibility?

Legislation should confer general powers.

## H. WHAT OTHER MATTERS MIGHT THE MUNICIPAL STATUTES REVIEW COMMITTEE CONSIDER?

- Previous committee or board reports.
- The experiences and practices of other Provinces.
- Local government projects which have considered the issues being addressed.

- The Charter of Rights.
- The agency role municipalities may have to play for the federal government.

COMMENT:

All of the above.

I. HOW DO I/WE PROCEED?

Identify your concerns, prepare a submission, and forward it to the Municipal Statutes Review Committee. The Committee needs your comments and suggestions to prepare proposals for municipal legislation attuned to the requirements and challenges of the 21st century.





# alberta urban municipalities association

APPENDIX B

15.

8712 - 105 STREET  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA T6E 5V  
TELEPHONE: 433-443

This letter to be duplicated  
for Council or read aloud in  
Council meeting.

March 5, 1987

To His Worship the Mayor  
and Members of Council

## Municipal Government into the 21st Century

As startling as the above caption is, the intent of this letter is to offer your Council the opportunity to imprint the direction of municipal government into the next century. Your Association, as part of the Municipal Statutes Review process, has commissioned the preparation of a discussion paper entitled, "The Philosophy of Municipal Government."

The statements within this fundamental paper may or may not have been considered in your municipality's submission on the Municipal Statutes Review.

Regardless, we offer you this mechanism to promote debate, soul searching and action on the occasion of this once in a politician's lifetime review.

Please dedicate time as a Council over the next 2 months to discuss the philosophy statement, adding to it as necessary and react by writing the Association with your views on or before May 19, 1987.

The regional meetings will offer an opportunity to discuss the views held by Council and yourself with peers on other municipal councils. We urge you to be prepared to contribute at these forums.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I thank you for considering this request.

Respectfully submitted,

Sig Dietze  
Executive Director

SD/RDM/d1

Copied to: Council  
City Commissioners  
Directors  
Dept. Heads  
Urban Planning Section Mgr  
Executive Assistant

87/03/11 as

## **The Philosophy of Municipal Government in Alberta**

**A Discussion Paper by**

**E.R. (Ernie) Patterson  
Mayor**

**Town of Claresholm**

**at the request of the AUMA Legislative Services Committee**

### **Preamble**

In volunteering as a member of the A.U.M.A. Legislative Services Committee to write a philosophical paper for consideration in the municipal review process, I realize that I have taken on a task in which it will be impossible to satisfy all. The purpose of this paper is to provide discussion and to assist the A.U.M.A. in defining its philosophical beliefs about Municipal government in Alberta.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines philosophy, "as the most general beliefs, concepts and attitudes of an individual or group". In writing this paper, I found myself at times becoming too specific, but never the less decided to include the concept for your consideration.

Philosophical papers should aim for statements of what ought to be and in stating an ideal belief should provide focus for the formation of more specific objectives. The specific objectives may in the end reflect a compromise or a more practical point of view.

### **Introduction**

The British North America Act set out the roles of the Federal and Provincial governments in Canada. Since 1867, these roles have continued to evolve to meet the changing needs of Canadians. Municipal government is a responsibility of the Provincial governments. Historically, the Federal Government has been viewed as the most senior government and municipalities as being the most junior. In discussions leading up to the repatriation of the Canadian constitution, we have seen the whole concept of senior and junior governments challenged. Provincial governments are now more recognized as partners in confederation.

During this process little thought has been given to the changed roles that Municipal government is required to play to meet the needs of current society. We now have an opportunity to discuss and influence the future roles of Municipal government in Alberta under the major review that was announced in 1986.

The following philosophical concepts will have limited preambles to meet the objective of brevity. I will make myself as available as possible to clarify or provide further background.

To enable discussion to take place effectively or to assist in the formation of future resolutions I have set out the philosophical concept.

## Philosophy

Municipal government is a complex phenomena that must be flexible and able to change to meet the needs of a changing society. Today's Canadian society is subject to many influences ranging from the Charter of Rights in Canada's new constitution to the use of new technology. The courts are still determining the influence of the Charter and no one is able to adequately predict the full impact that new technology will have on our lives ten years from now. New legislation, if it is to be viable in the twenty-first century must be broad in scope and sufficiently open ended to allow Municipal governments to meet changing needs.

1. Municipal government will be best defined by setting out a statement of purpose in the proposed legislation.

Municipal government should exist to provide a viable economic, social, tolerant, safe and an aesthetically pleasing community for all of its citizens.

### COMMENT:

- the statement is too all embracing and would be difficult to legislate
- delete "social" and "tolerant"

2. Municipal government in Alberta is the junior level of government under the present statutes. These statutes enable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, other ministries and various provincial tribunals to veto, question or inspect Municipal government actions.

Municipal government should be enabled to work as a full partner of the Government of Alberta.

### COMMENT:

- agree

3. Full partnership can only work if Municipal government obtains sufficient autonomy or independence. Much independence of action is not now possible under present legislation.

Municipal government in Alberta should be given more independence in fulfilling its mandate to its citizens.

### COMMENT:

- agree

4. The present Municipal Government Act is a mixture of the concepts of responsible government and participatory democracy. Citizens are able to change or stop the directions of their Municipal council through petitions and plebiscites. Council members are required to answer for their actions by facing the electorate every three years.

Municipal government in Alberta should be based on the concept of responsible government and the concept of participatory democracy should be recognized through public hearings rather than through the form of petitions and plebiscites.

COMMENT:

- oppose deletion of petitions and plebiscites but rather the concept of participatory democracy should be recognized through public hearings as well as through petitions and plebiscites

5. Municipal government is the closest level of government to the citizens and is therefore the level of government most capable of recognizing the changing needs of its people. Over the past twenty years, the expansion of human and social services has been phenomenal, but the present statutes do not recognize this change. In fact the present act centers on the provision of physical services.

Municipal government in Alberta should be recognized and enabled to play a major role in the delivery of human and social services either on their own or in partnership with the Government of Alberta.

COMMENT:

- agree, subject to an agreed division of responsibilities for such services
6. Responsible elected government must be answerable to a specific electorate. Current forms of local government such as school divisions and hospital boards may serve some of the same electorate by having over-lapping boundaries. This has worked reasonably well.

Municipal government in Alberta should not be based on one local government being responsible for all functions of existing municipal corporation.

COMMENT:

- agree
7. Urban and rural municipalities currently function under one act but is not certain that all local governments are treated equally under the present system of municipal grants.

All Municipal governments in Alberta should function under one act and all municipalities should be treated equally on the basis of population.

COMMENT:

- believe that all municipalities should be treated "fairly" as opposed to "equally on the basis of population".

8. Boundaries of existing municipalities are based on historical decisions and on amalgamation and annexation. The needs of citizens within these boundaries cannot always be met efficiently, effectively and reasonably by one municipality.

Municipal governments in Alberta should be enabled to enter into agreements with neighboring municipalities to establish joint commissions to provide services for their citizens.

COMMENT:

- agree

9. The concept of democracy is based on representation by population.

All forms of Municipal government in Alberta should be based on the concept of representation by population.

COMMENT:

- disagree

10. The concept of Municipal government in Alberta has effectively operated on the basis of elected policy makers who rely on their competent, trained and experienced staff for advice and management.

Municipal statutes should recognize the need of all municipalities to have competent trained staff to assist the elected officials in formulating policy.

COMMENT:

- agree

11. Leadership is a critical force in enabling a municipality to function effectively. The chief executive officer of any municipality should be directly responsible to the electorate as a whole and not be dependent on his fellow council members for his position of leadership. Mayors in Alberta are a cross between the large ceremonial roles played by British mayors and the presidential style of United States mayors.

Mayors of Municipal governments in Alberta should be elected by the electorate as a whole, and for their effective functioning as leader continue to be described as the chief executive officer.

COMMENT:

- disagree

- the decision should be left to the local jurisdiction as to the method of electing the Mayor, either by the electorate as a whole or from the elected members of council



12. Effectiveness of elected officials is dependent upon serving a reasonable number of citizens.

In addition to cities all other forms of Municipal government in Alberta should have enabling legislation to establish ward systems.

COMMENT:

- agree

13. Conflict occurs most often between Municipal governments and boards over budget items.

Municipal legislation in Alberta should clearly state that once budgets have been established by council for boards and commissions, the board or commission should have the right to expend those funds without further approvals.

COMMENT:

- agree

14. Economics determines the existence or growth of any community. If Municipal government is to be recognized as being responsible government, a Municipal government should be able to fully determine and negotiate new development.

Municipal government in Alberta should be able to negotiate fully and offer incentives to attract new development.

COMMENT:

- disagree

15. Each municipality has different management needs in keeping with its size.

Municipal government in Alberta should be able to establish its own form of management under general guidelines to distinguish the role of elected officials from that of management.

COMMENT:

- agree

16. Property tax, under present statutes, is not always the most equitable tax and in some aging municipalities, may not provide sufficient income to properly maintain municipal services.

Municipal government in Alberta should be enabled to raise revenues through any innovative means or source to meet their financial needs.

## COMMENT:

- municipal government in Alberta should have more flexibility in determining methods of raising revenues

17. Orderly municipal development and expansion is disrupted by speculators who wish to hold tracts of land in the hopes of increased values.

Municipal government in Alberta should be able to assess all land within its boundaries on the same basis.

## COMMENT:

- agree

18. Cost effectiveness is an important consideration for all levels of local government. Where and when possible municipalities should be enabled to assist in delivering provincial programs and continue to collect other jurisdictions' requisitions. This participation and collection may result in extra administrative costs.

Municipal government in Alberta should continue to collect requisitions for other jurisdictions and participate in the delivery of provincial programs, but should be able to negotiate an administrative fee for such services.

## COMMENT:

- generally agree

19. Each municipal authority is an independent corporation directly responsible to its rate payers.

Municipal government in Alberta recognizes the independence of other local authorities and their right to levy requisitions.

## COMMENT:

- agree

20. Elected municipal officials are busy people and often come to municipal office without precise knowledge of municipal legislation.

Municipal legislation should be consolidated to enable elected officials to be fully aware of the legal limitations of their roles.

## COMMENT:

- disagree
- elected municipal officials should be provided with an educational package(e.g. a handbook) which would give a brief overview of legislation covering legal limitations of elected officials

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21. The current trend is to avoid excessive legislation and regulation. The more flexibility local government can be provided the more effective it will be.

Municipal legislation in Alberta should confer general powers and responsibilities with each municipality drafting its own by-laws to take care of the specifics.

COMMENT:

- as amended, with the addition of the word "greater" in front of "general powers" in the first line of the philosophical statement



SUMMARY  
OF  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROPOSALS  
FOR  
LEGISLATIVE CHANGE

I. GENERAL PROPOSALS

1. The Province should leave to the municipalities those responsibilities that will impact only on the municipality (e.g. administrative structure, development levies).
2. The Province should be involved where a decision in one municipality will affect another municipality (e.g. sewage pollution).
3. More Provincial grants should be provided to the municipalities on an unconditional basis, with general, rather than specific guidelines, as the municipal level of government is the level of government most responsive to local needs.
4. The Province should use municipalities to deliver Provincial programs where local needs require consideration and response, provided there is full opportunity for discussion prior to the programs being put into place.
5. The roles and responsibilities of Provincial departments and their relationship to municipalities should be more consistent (e.g. the apparent difference in mandate between Alberta Culture and Alberta Recreation and Parks where, on the one hand, Alberta Culture provides direct funding to elite artists while most Provincial government funds are distributed through the municipality with respect to recreation and parks).
6. The Province should retain the division of local government authority, but should perhaps look at possible methods of encouraging local authorities to be more responsive in addressing issues of mutual concern (e.g. the current method of collecting taxes creates a stressful situation between the school and city authorities).
7. Traditionally there has existed a conflict between urban and rural municipalities often reflected in direct competition for various forms of development. Current legislation provides for joint planning within the urban fringe as well as other cooperative ventures such as regional sewerage systems and regional waste management. Legislation should be reviewed in terms of promoting additional incentives to further encourage urban/rural municipal cooperation.

8. The Province should not be able to pass legislation which can make municipalities incur costs they would otherwise not incur (e.g. recommendation of Committees on Development Charges and Off-site levies which indicates that municipalities not be allowed to recover from developers certain costs incurred as a result of development.) This also reduces municipal autonomy.
9. Legislation should be amended to limit municipal liability. The current trend whereby the courts are finding municipalities increasingly liable in court actions is having a detrimental effect on the capability of municipalities to secure adequate liability coverage such as environment impairment and errors and omissions.
10. Municipalities should have the ability to raise funds as they think appropriate (e.g. sales and amusement taxes).
11. Legislation should be considered which would provide incentives for downtown improvement including tax deferrals and freezes on assessments.
12. Provincial acts should not be consolidated as they would tend to lose their identity.
13. Urban municipalities and rural municipalities are considerably different in nature and structure. The Municipal Government Act and Municipal Taxation Act and others should possibly have sections designated "Urban" and "Rural" etc.
14. Most acts have provisions for each respective Minister to pass regulations pursuant to his/her particular act. Annually, amendments to old regulations and/or additions to existing regulations are made and forwarded to the user, who in turn has the responsibility of interpreting and/or applying the regulation as amended. With no consolidation or index of regulations available on a periodic basis, the interpretation and or application becomes cumbersome and difficult to work with. Consideration should be given to a better method of implementing amendments to regulations.
15. Present legislation and procedures requires that a municipality must process, administer, collect and pay to the other jurisdictions their requisitions, e.g. school boards. These other jurisdictions should be accountable to the public and share in delinquent account collections, etc. If this is not done perhaps the municipality should have "veto" power or, minimally, representation on the boards or governing bodies.
16. Large quantities of information are required annually from each municipality. The Province should establish forms that designate "minimum information" as a guide to municipalities. Should a municipality wish to provide additional information internally, they could do so.

## II. SPECIFIC CHANGES

### Municipal Government Act

1. Section 30(3) - Attention should be given as to why the word "only" is present in the section. The section presently reads "for the purpose of this section and section 31 a member of Council does not have a pecuniary interest by reason only of any interest he may have etc." suggest the word "only" be deleted.
2. Section 59(2)a - The wording regarding the issue of receipts may not be clear. In practice receipts are not issued for all monies received. If this section requires a receipt to be issued for all monies received, the words "when requested" after the word receipts should be added.
3. Section 120 - This is the section giving to the municipality the authority to appoint a board association commission or other organization for the purpose of "managing and operating" or "advising in the management and operation" of any branch or department of municipal service. When such a board is created, it is simply an extension of the City. In the event that a board is to function independently to the extent that it can enter into contracts on its own, or may deal with personnel matters in its own capacity without reference to Council, then there should be appropriate amendments to section 120.

Clearly, under section 214, a Parks Board is given much broader authority than many other municipal boards.

4. Section 149 - Presently provides that a Council may pay for or towards the diffusion of information respecting the advantages of the municipality as a manufacturing, business, education or residential centre. In the event that a municipality is to promote tourism, then this section should be amended to include tourism.
5. Section 162 - Is the section providing that Council may take emergency action to eliminate or minimize a hazard, ie: hole or excavation or unoccupied building. Under the section the municipality is required to promptly notify the owner by registered mail. The problem in this section is that occasionally the municipality does not have an address for the registered owner and the letter is returned. It is therefore felt that there should be some amendment to the section to provide that delivery of the notice to the premises as an alternative to registered mail, will be deemed to be sufficient service of the notice required under this section. A similar provision should be made with respect to section 161(b).
6. Section 164 - Relating to by-laws in controlling animals. At present there is no authority for a by-law enforcement officer dog catcher to enter on private lands in pursuit of dogs. It is felt that an amendment to permit this action would be appropriate.

7. Sections 168, 169, 170 - Dealing with ambulance Service, should be repealed and replaced with a Provincial Ambulance Act which would regulate standards for vehicles, equipment and the training of ambulance personnel.
8. Section 184(1) - The liability of municipalities is receiving a much more liberal interpretation by the Courts. Legislation should be changed to limit the amount of liability of municipalities. In addition, the wording "reasonable state of repair" should be changed to make it more specific and applicable in fewer situations. Municipal liability should be limited to those instances where the municipality was aware of a hazardous situation but did not take appropriate steps to correct it.
9. Section 212(3) - To clarify the section the word "required" should be changed to permitted. This would clarify that grants to organizations performing activities that might normally be provided by a municipality (eg. tourist promotion) would not be restricted by Section 212.
10. Section 308(1) - As with comments on Section 184(1), Courts are becoming increasingly more liberal in their interpretation of municipal liability. The wording should be changed to ensure liability is limited. For example, suppose a municipal employee negligently severed a power line and a business was shut down due to lack of power. Should a municipality be held responsible for loss of business or damage to product being manufactured?
11. Section 309(1) - Clarification is required that costs of utility service supplied to the owner or his agent (e.g. real estate firm) can be added to the tax roll for the property and recoverable as property taxes. Recent court decisions have not supported the intent of Section 310(4).
12. Section 328 - This section requires clarification in that it does not apply to long-term equipment leases. Possibly a new section should be added to provide authority to enter into lease agreements.
13. Section 338(1)(d) and 338(2)(c) - These clauses should be deleted. Why should it be necessary to limit the interest rate to be paid? It causes unnecessary paper work if the market rates exceed the maximum rate of the by-law.
14. Section 397(2) - Requires funds received for special reserves to be put into special bank accounts. This should be changed to only require the Council to maintain a separate accounting record. The requirement for a trust account:
  1. Reduces the interest that can be earned, especially if the funds are not significant.
  2. Increases administration work.

Alternatively, the wording could be changed to that in Section 398.



15. Section 425(2) - Under section 425(1) debts or money owing by any person to the municipality may be set off against any debt or money owing to the same person by the municipality. Subsection 2 provides that this section does not authorize the setting off of debts or money owing against the remuneration of an official or employee of the municipality. It is felt that some thought should be given to amending this section, at least to the extent of permitting a municipality to set off against an employees remuneration, the same amount of money that a municipality would be entitled to deduct under any garnishee process.

#### Municipal Taxation Act

16. Section 119(1) - This section should be revised to clarify that tax prepayments can be received and interest can be paid on the prepayments as authorized by Council. The Section presently only contemplates tax discounts for early payment.
17. Section 154(1) - Legislation regarding the "special local benefit" assessment should give Council more latitude in determining rates of recovery. Present legislation allows a fixed recovery per parcel. This does not recognize, however, different levels of benefit that may be received by different parcels. For example, a single family lot does not benefit from a recreation facility to the same extent as a lot on which a 100 unit apartment is located. Council should be able to determine a system of recovery that they consider reflects the benefit to be received by each parcel.

#### The Planning Act. R.S.A. 1980. CHAPTER P-9

18. As a result of the action "Thiessen Cattle Company v. Lethbridge" section 77.1 of the Planning Act requires amendments which would enable the retro-active recovery of off-site levies with respect to areas which have been developed by the municipality in advance of subdivisions in that area.
19. Division 7 Replotting Schemes - Section 123-138 of the Planning Act dealing with replotting scheme is very complicated and unworkable in practice. These sections require complete revision.

#### Recreation Development Act

20. Although the Act permits in its present form the imposition of a by-law levying taxes in a designed recreation area, the administration and management of the tax so imposed, is extremely difficult. It is our view that amendments should be made to the Recreation Development Act, or alternately to the statutes dealing with off-site and on-site levies, to handle recreation levies in the same manner as off-site and on-site levies.

### Highway Traffic Act

21. Section 124 - Bicycle Races - The practise in some communities has been to temporarily close streets for the purpose of allowing bicycle races. At this point in time this procedure is not sanctioned by statute. In order to enable a municipality to accommodate such activities amendments should be made to this section of the Act which would authorize a municipality by resolution to temporarily close a street for the purpose of a race.

### Cemetery Act

22. There is concern with respect to conduct in a cemetery. There appear to be no regulations of general application under the Cemetery Act and the Act is weak vis a vis municipal powers and the Municipal Government Act does not assist. We recommend that this matter be looked into with a view to recommending any necessary amendments.

### Additional Items

23. With respect to the existing division of powers there is some overlap in responsibilities in the following areas:
- Out of school care programs where the municipality has responsibility to fund such programs under the Family and Community Support Services Act but the province is assuming responsibility for licensing of these programs under the Social Care Facilities Licensing Act.
  - Home support services including homemaking and meals-on-wheels which are provided to people who qualify under the Home Care Program as well as who qualify under the Family and Community Support Services Program. More detail could be provided to explain this predicament if necessary.
24. Consideration should be given to the provision of funds to enable a municipality to develop social service facilities or community service centres to accommodate such things as daycare, social service agencies as a base of operations, and to facilitate program delivery. Such a program should encourage cooperation with existing facility providers such as the recreation and schools system.
25. Consideration should be given to increasing funding to school authorities to provide space for out of school care programs. Most existing facilities are unsuitable for this purpose.
26. There should be legislation that would facilitate the gathering of information through a municipal census that would be useful in determining community need and encouraging more effective and efficient delivery of services.

- 7 -

27. We would suggest that the provincial government give consideration to assuming responsibility for ambulance service throughout the province.
28. The existing autonomy of municipalities in the areas of establishing utility rates, charges, tolls, fares and rents in connection with the operation of the electrical utility should be strongly guarded.

May 15, 1987

TO: CITY COUNCIL

FROM: AMBULANCE SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

RE: CHANGES TO AMBULANCE LEGISLATION  
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMBULANCE SERVICES ADVISORY BOARD

At the Wednesday May 13, 1987 special meeting of the Ambulance Services Advisory Board, consideration was given to recommendations for submission to a committee set up by the Provincial Government to review all aspects of ambulance service in the Province. Board members reviewed the recommendations set forth (copy attached) and the following resolution was passed in this respect.

"THAT the Ambulance Services Advisory Board, having considered report from D. Osborne, re: Hearings Regarding Changes to Ambulance Legislation, hereby refer same to City Council for their consideration and direction."

During further discussion of the ambulance service, Board members were informed that immunization covered by the Government for ambulance staff, has been cut off leaving approximately one-half of the staff yet to be immunized. The following resolution was passed by the Board in this respect.

"THAT the Ambulance Services Advisory Board request City Council to authorize an overexpenditure in the amount of \$6,000 in order to immunize ambulance staff and as directed by the Board May 13, 1987."

The above is submitted to Council for your review and direction.

  
for R. GILLIES, Chairman  
Ambulance Services Advisory Board

Attach:



To: City Council

From: The Ambulance Services Advisory Board

Re: Recommendations of the Ambulance Services Advisory Board  
Regarding Changes to Ambulance Legislation

We have recently been advised that the Provincial Government has formed a committee, chaired by Mr. Stan Schumaker, M.L.A. to review all aspects of ambulance service in the province and to determine if there is a need for an Ambulance Act. In a letter dated April 24, 1987 addressed to Mayor McGhee Mr. Schumaker has invited the City to provide input on this subject at hearings which are being scheduled for May and June. At a special meeting of the Ambulance Services Advisory Board held May 13, 1987 the Board considered this issue and would recommend that the following points be included in the City's submission to this Committee in addition to any points which Council feels should be presented.

1. There is a definite need to establish clear standards for both ambulance vehicles and attendants. These could be adopted from the Alberta Ambulance Operators Association standards.
2. Provision should be made for an inspection and enforcement process for the above standards.
3. There should be direct per capita funding to the Municipalities for the provision of ambulance service. This could be in the form of conditional grants, with the amount set on a sliding scale according to the level of service Emergency Response Unit (ERU), Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS) up to an amount of \$5.00 per capita. Municipalities could then contract out the service or operate it directly.
4. The present Government practise of including ambulance transfer costs for inpatients into the hospitals' global budget encourages hospitals to use the cheapest method of transportation available, which does not necessarily provide the appropriate level of care to the patient. Patient transfer costs should not be included in the hospitals global budget and should be paid by a direct billing method.
5. The Provincial Government should provide and fully subsidize costs for immunization of ambulance staff and other health care professionals. This service was previously being provided by the Health Units free, but they are now charging up to \$200.00 per person to provide immunization against Hepatitis B.

6. The Provincial Government should pay for ambulance response to highway accidents. The Department of Highways pays for fire pumpers and rescue trucks to respond to these incidents, but not for ambulance service, unless the person is dead, in which case they will pay a body removal fee.
7. City Council had previously adopted a resolution regarding helicopter air ambulance service. A copy of this resolution should be provided to the Committee.
8. There is a need for a province-wide communications facility so that ambulance services could talk to each other and to receiving hospitals for medical guidance and control, to alert them when patients are being brought in, and to coordinate the actions of the different ambulance services when responding to Multiple Casualty Incidents such as the Hinton train disaster, or as happened with us on a smaller scale when we were called upon to back up Sylvan Lake and Eckville at the scene of a major motor vehicle accident.
9. The Board feels that ambulance service should be considered as an extension of the Health Care system into the community and as such consideration should be given to its inclusion as an insured service under Alberta Health Care rather than under private insurance plans such as Alberta Blue Cross.

Adjoining communities have expressed an interest in presenting a joint submission with the City of Red Deer to the committee. Once Council's submission has been prepared, copies should be forwarded to them for their consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,



for Ron Gillies  
Chairman  
Ambulance Services Advisory Board



# RED DEER REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2830 BREMNER AVENUE; RED DEER, ALBERTA, CANADA T4R 1M9

DIRECTOR: Robert R. Cundy M.C.I.P.

Telephone: (403) 343-3394

25 May 1987

Mayor and City Council  
City of Red Deer  
P.O. Box 5008  
Red Deer, Alberta  
T4N 3T4

Submitted to City Council  
Date: May 25/87  
Special Meeting

Dear Sir,

Re: Alberta Main Street Programme

The Executive Assistant to the Mayor and Commissioner requested the Urban Planning Section to review material received from the newly created Alberta Main Street Programme and advise the City concerning applying for funding under this programme.

Attached is a brief summary of the programme and an indication of the potential benefits to be derived if the City were successful in being selected as one of the five communities for which the programme is available. The selection of five communities is to be made by June 15, 1987 and therefore it is imperative that an application be completed and forwarded as soon as possible.

It is the opinion of the Urban Planning Section that the City is eligible for the programme and that Red Deer's Downtown could benefit considerably. From discussions with the Alberta Main Street Programme Director, it is our understanding that the programme is designed to be implemented through local B.R.Z.'s where they exist, and operate for a three year period.

The Alberta Main Street Programme would provide up to \$115,000 over three years for downtown revitalization and heritage preservation. It could lead to substantial federal government funding as well with minimal additional investment required from the City, if any.

It is strongly recommended that City Council pass a resolution to apply for funding under the Alberta Main Street Programme. The Urban Planning Section would be pleased to co-ordinate the submission of the application on behalf of the City.

Yours truly,

Vernon Parker  
Associate Planner  
Urban Planning Section

VP:lt

## MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN COMMISSION AREA

CITY OF RED DEER—TOWN OF BLACKFALDS—TOWN OF BOWDEN—TOWN OF CARSTAIRS—TOWN OF CASTOR—TOWN OF CORONATION—TOWN OF DIDSBURY—TOWN OF ECKVILLE—TOWN OF INNISFAIR—TOWN OF LACOMBE—TOWN OF OLDS—TOWN OF PENHOLD—TOWN OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE—TOWN OF STETTLE—TOWN OF SUNDRE—TOWN OF SYLVAN LAKE—VILLAGE OF ALIX—VILLAGE OF BENTLEY—VILLAGE OF BIG VALLEY—VILLAGE OF BOTHA—VILLAGE OF CAROLINE—VILLAGE OF CLIVE—VILLAGE OF CREMONA—VILLAGE OF DELBURN—VILLAGE OF DONALDA—VILLAGE OF ELNORA—VILLAGE OF GADSBY—VILLAGE OF HALKIRK—VILLAGE OF MIRROR—SUMMER VILLAGE OF BIRCHCLIFF—SUMMER VILLAGE OF GULL LAKE—SUMMER VILLAGE OF HALF MOON BAY—SUMMER VILLAGE OF NORGLENWOLD—SUMMER VILLAGE OF ROCHON SANDS—SUMMER VILLAGE OF WHITE SANDS—SUMMER VILLAGE OF JARVIS BAY—COUNTY OF LACOMBE No. 14—COUNTY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 17—COUNTY OF PAINTERTON No. 18—COUNTY OF RED DEER No. 23—COUNTY OF STETTLE No. 6—MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CLEARWATER No. 99

"ALBERTA MAIN STREET PROGRAMME"

URBAN PLANNING SECTION

REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL

MAY 25, 1987

THE PROGRAMME

The Alberta Main Street Programme is a new programme established jointly by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, Alberta Culture, and The Heritage Canada Foundation. It is administered by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation in Calgary through a full-time Programme Director.

This Programme has been created to help communities capitalize on their historical resources and reinforce the image of the downtown as the hub of the community. The focus of the Programme is primarily on the heritage aspects of the downtown and is directed towards the preservation of historical buildings and other buildings characteristic of the development of the downtown area. However the Programme recognizes that the health of the business district is an important factor in downtown revitalization and that assistance for physical improvements will lead to economic benefits for the community as a whole.

In addition to heritage preservation, the programme is designed to assist downtown areas with organization, marketing, design, and economic development. In communities with an active B.R.Z, many of these components are well underway and this is an advantage for Red Deer, where the Towne Centre Association has initiated such programs over the past three years.

The Alberta Main Street Programme will provide:

- \$15,000 per year for 3 years to assist in the payment of the local Co-ordinator
- up to \$10,000 for research and planning studies over 3 years
- up to \$60,000 matching grant over 3 years for building and street improvements.

The City would provide:

- the remaining salary, benefits and travel expenses of the local Project Co-ordinator
- office space and related expenses for a Main Street Office
- clerical or secretarial assistance if required.

## IMPLICATIONS

- Costs to the City

This program will have minimal additional costs, if any, for the City while providing the opportunity for the investment of up to \$500,000 of provincial and federal funds into Downtown Red Deer. The only potential additional costs for the City may be for clerical or secretarial assistance, if required, but this could probably be funded from the Towne Centre Association budget.

- Potential Government Funding

This is a one-time opportunity to receive direct funding from the Province of up to \$115,000 over a three year program. In addition the \$60,000 available for building renovation and facade improvement can be combined with a Canada Works Program under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide skilled labour that is subsidized by the Federal Government. According to the Programme Director, the total government funding including labour costs could amount to \$500,000 over the three year period.

- Visual Improvements

This programme could act as a substantial catalyst for highly visible downtown building improvements to augment the City's Streetscape Program. Over the past three years the Towne Centre Association has been very successful in promotions, marketing and encouraging building renovations. This program offers a direct financial incentive for building improvements and restoration, and an opportunity for savings in labour costs.

- Towne Centre Association

Red Deer already has a Project Co-ordinator, that being the manager of the Towne Centre Association. This programme could contribute toward his salary which would allow for the Towne Centre Association budget to pick up the costs of clerical or secretarial assistance and direct more money towards other programs or projects. The Towne Centre Association office space could easily accommodate the Programme and its location has been well established.



SUMMARY

The Alberta Main Street Programme would provide up to \$115,000 over three years for downtown revitalization and heritage preservation. The Programme is eligible for a Canada Works Program which could add another \$300,000 - \$400,000 in federal government funding for building renovation and restoration. The Costs to the City would be minimal, if any.

As a result of having an active and highly successful B.R.Z. in operation for the past three years and committing public funds for the streetscape improvements, the public and business sectors have demonstrated a commitment to downtown revitalization. This should place the City in a strong position for being selected as an Alberta Main Street Community.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council authorize the submission of an application for funding under the Alberta Main Street Programme.

# THE ALBERTA MAIN STREET PROGRAMME

## Who is Eligible?

Any Alberta community may apply for the Alberta Main Street Programme but preference will be shown to the communities with the following characteristics.

1. Your community should have a population of between 3,000 and 50,000. A smaller or larger community may be considered if it is able to demonstrate that it is especially well-qualified in other areas.
2. There should be evidence of strong community support for participation in the Program. The existence of an active business association within your community and both public and private support of local projects would be an asset.
3. The downtown commercial area should have a significant number of buildings which date from the early development of your community. Buildings which are significant because of their history or special architectural qualities are a valuable contribution to the appeal of your downtown district.
4. The downtown should be economically viable with a retail trading market not totally dominated by regional or suburban shopping centres or competing towns or cities.
5. Your community should be able to demonstrate its ability to raise funds and support for local projects. You must also be able to provide office space in a downtown location for the Project Co-ordinator and secretarial support if required.

May 27, 1987

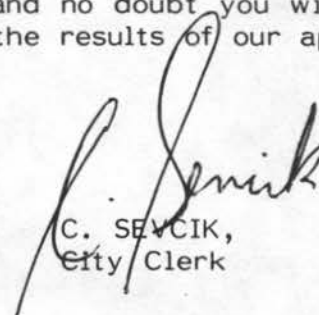
TO: URBAN PLANNING SECTION MANAGER  
FROM: CITY CLERK  
RE: ALBERTA MAIN STREET PROGRAMME

I would advise that the report dated May 25, 1987 re: Alberta Main Street Programme, as presented by V. Parker, Associate Planner, was submitted to the Special Meeting of Council held on Monday, May 25, 1987 and at which meeting Council passed the following motion.

"RESOLVED that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered report dated May 26, 1987 from the Urban Planning Section, Red Deer Regional Planning Commission, hereby approve the submission of an application for funding under the Alberta Main Street Programme as recommended to Council on May 25, 1987 and that the Urban Planning Section co-ordinate the application on behalf of the City."

The decision of Council in this instance is submitted for your information and appropriate action.

Trusting you will find this satisfactory and no doubt you will be reporting back to Council in due course with regard to the results of our application.



C. SEVCIK,  
City Clerk

CS/gr

c.c. City Commissioners  
Director of Finance  
Director of Community Services  
Director of Engineering Services  
Bylaws & Inspections Manager  
City Assessor  
Economic Development Manager  
Museums Director