



Partners in Governance

2015

Bylaws and 2015 Resolutions

Resolution sessions:

September 23: 1:45–3:30 p.m.

September 25: 9:15–9:45 a.m.

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Note: There were no 2015 resolutions in the categories of AUMA strategic/business plan priority or endorsement requests.

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Bylaws

Article I NAME

- 1.01 The name of the Association shall be the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association, referred to in these bylaws as the "Association."

Article II PURPOSE OF BYLAWS

- 2.01 The purpose of these bylaws is to conform to the provisions of the Societies Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-14 and to set out how the Association will provide leadership in advocating local government interests to the Provincial Government and other organizations, and provide services that address the needs of its membership.
- 2.02 These Bylaws establish, and shall continue to establish in each and every year of the Association's existence, a fundamental and paramount principle that the Association is owned and controlled by the Regular Members of the Association in every material way, and that the Association's Bylaws, or any other constating document of the Association, shall be interpreted by the Association's Members, any court of competent jurisdiction and any taxing authority having jurisdiction, in a manner consistent with this fundamental and paramount principle.

Article III – GENERAL

- 3.01 The Board of Directors may establish procedures for convening any meeting referred to in these Bylaws by electronic or other communication facilities including a conference telephone call, facsimile, e-mail or such other technology as may become available.
- 3.02 Notwithstanding anything in these Bylaws, if by virtue of severe weather conditions, a pandemic or other emergency reason, it is impossible for a quorum to participate in any scheduled or required meeting
- (a) the time for undertaking any action, and
 - (b) the terms of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors re extended until the meeting can be reconvened.
- 3.03 When written notice is required to be provided under these Bylaws, the notice may be given by mail, facsimile or other electronic means which enables the recipient to review the entire text of the notice.
- 3.04 The classifications of Regular Members are
- (a) Cities over 500,000 population
 - (b) Cities up to 500,000 population
 - (c) Towns
 - (d) Villages
 - (e) Summer Villages
- 3.05 A reference in these Bylaws to "elected representative" means a member of the council of a Regular Member.
- 3.06 A reference in these Bylaws to a "special general meeting" means a meeting of the membership held at

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a time other than the annual general meeting.

Article IV MEMBERSHIP

- 4.01 Any municipality, organization or business which
- (a) desires to further the Object of the Association,
 - (b) qualifies under a membership category described in 4.02, and
 - (c) pays the relevant membership fee may become a member of the Association.
- 4.02 The categories of membership are:
- (a) REGULAR MEMBERSHIP which shall be available to
 - (i) any City, Town, Village, Summer Village, or Specialized Municipality located in Alberta; and
 - (ii) after July 1, 2007, any successor municipality of a Regular Member referred to in subsection (i) above, including any Municipal District or County if the Municipal District or County is the successor municipality thereof.
 - (b) ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP which shall be available to
 - (i) any municipality other than a municipality referred to in Article 4.02(a)(i);
 - (ii) any organization wholly owned by one or more municipalities that are eligible to be Regular Members or Associate Members, any municipally-related non-profit organization or special purpose board or commission;
 - (iii) any municipally-related non-profit organization or special purpose board or commission that holds a reciprocal membership that has been approved by the Board of Directors; and
 - (iv) any other local authority or related non-profit organization incorporated pursuant to provincial legislation.
 - (c) AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP which shall be available to any company, organization or individual, in or outside of the Province of Alberta.
- 4.03 For purposes of determining membership classification, a Specialized Municipality, Municipal District or County which has a population equal to or greater than the population set out in the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, or any amendments thereto, for a
- (a) city shall be considered a city,
 - (b) town shall be considered a town,
 - (c) village shall be considered a village, and
 - (d) if less than the population set out for a village, shall be considered a summer village.
- 4.04 The Townsite of Redwood Meadows, the Special Areas Board and an Improvement District are eligible for inclusion in the classification of Regular Membership appropriate to its population.
- 4.05 The Board of Directors in its sole discretion may appoint any Past President of the Association and any person who has held municipal office or rendered any meritorious service to municipalities in general as a Life Member.
- 4.06 (a) Subject to sub-clause (b), any member may withdraw from membership in the Association at any time by notice in writing.

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- (b) A Regular Member which wishes to withdraw from membership in the Association shall provide at least 12 months notice in writing to the Association accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of council.
 - (c) Any notice of withdrawal of membership shall be presented to the Board of Directors.
 - (d) A member which withdraws from membership is not entitled to reimbursement of any membership fees.
- 4.07 The membership year is the calendar year.
- 4.08 A “member in good standing” is a member in respect of whom the Association has received the membership fee for the current membership year or in the case of a Regular Member evidence of intention to pay satisfactory to the Board of Directors has been received.
- 4.09 For purposes of this section “Association activities” means all activities of the Association under its mandate other than business services, and “business services” means any product or service provided by the Association to its members either directly or indirectly through a service delivery entity owned by the Association
- (a) Regular Members - Regular Members are entitled to participate in all Association activities and business services, including the right to vote as set forth in Article V.
 - (b) Associate Members - Associate Members are entitled to participate in business services and may, on conditions set by the Board from time to time, be entitled to participate in some or all Association activities, not including the right to vote.
 - (c) Affiliate Members - Affiliate members are not entitled to participate in business services but may, on conditions set by the Board from time to time, be entitled to participate in some or all Association activities, not including the right to vote.
 - (d) Eligible Members (Regular and Associate Member Categories) - Municipalities or organizations eligible for the Regular or Associate Membership categories shall not be entitled to participate in Association activities when not a member in good standing, but shall be entitled to participate in the Association’s business services.
- 4.10 If a member ceases to be a member in good standing, at the expiration of six (6) months from the date for which the membership fee was due, the member shall be automatically expelled from the Association and thereafter shall not be entitled to participate in association activities or enjoy membership privileges until the member has been brought into good standing and reinstated by the Board of the Directors.

Article V VOTING RIGHTS

- 5.01 The persons entitled to vote at any annual general meeting or special general meeting are those elected representatives in attendance whose municipalities are Regular Members of the Association in good standing.
- 5.02 Each person qualified to vote at any annual general meeting or special general meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

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Article VI NOMINATIONS

- 6.01 Nominations shall be conducted in accordance with the election procedures established by the Returning Officer.
- 6.02 To be eligible for nomination a person must
- (a) be an elected representative of a Regular Member in good standing,
 - (b) submit a completed nomination in the form prescribed by the Returning Officer, and
 - (c) be nominated by at least two other elected representatives of Regular Members in good standing.
- 6.03 The persons making a nomination and the person being nominated must be eligible to vote in the election for which the nomination is being made.
- 6.04 The persons eligible for nomination as Vice-President for a classification are the persons who are elected or appointed as Directors for that classification provided that, for purposes of electing a Vice-President,
- (a) the City of Calgary shall be considered as one classification
 - (b) the City of Edmonton shall be considered as one classification, and
 - (c) Villages and Summer Villages shall be considered one classification.

Article VII ELECTIONS

- 7.01 The Board of Directors shall appoint a person as Returning Officer who shall be responsible for the fair and proper conduct of elections.
- 7.02 The Returning Officer shall establish and publish election procedures in accordance with these bylaws and generally in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities Election Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. L-21 or any amendments thereto with any necessary modifications.
- 7.03 Elections shall be held at the annual general meeting.
- 7.04 The election of the
- (a) President shall be conducted among all of the persons,
 - (b) Vice-Presidents shall be conducted among all of the persons from the relevant classification as established in Clause 3.04
 - (c) Directors shall be conducted among all of the persons from the relevant classification as established in Clause 3.04 and electoral zone if applicable who are eligible to vote and are in attendance at the meeting.

Article VIII BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- 8.01 The Association shall have a Board of Directors consisting of
- (a) the President, and
 - (b) 14 Directors.
- 8.02 The number of Directors representing each classification is:
- (a) two Directors appointed by the City of Calgary, one of whom shall be designated by the City as Vice-President for Calgary

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- (b) two Directors appointed by the City of Edmonton, one of whom shall be designated by the City as Vice-President for Edmonton
 - (c) three Directors representing Cities up to 500,000 population
 - (d) three directors representing Towns
 - (e) three Directors representing Villages
 - (f) one Director representing Summer Villages
- 8.03 The Directors representing Towns and Villages shall be elected by electoral zone.
- 8.04 For purposes of establishing electoral zones, the Board of Directors shall group
- (a) Towns into three zones in such a manner that the number of Towns in each zone is approximately the same
 - (b) Villages into three zones in such a manner that the number of Villages in each zone is approximately the same
- and shall publish the zone information by June 30 in each year.
- 8.05 The term of office for each position on the Board
- (a) commences at the organizational meeting of the Board following the annual general meeting and
 - (b) continues until the end of the next annual general meeting at which time the position is available for election.
- 8.06 The term of office for the position of
- (a) President is two years
 - (b) Vice-President is one year
 - (c) Director is two years.
- 8.07 (a) The term of office for the following Director positions shall begin in odd numbered years
- i) 1 Calgary Director
 - ii) 1 Edmonton Director
 - iii) 2 Cities up to 500,000 population
 - iv) Towns East
 - v) Villages South
 - vi) Summer Villages
- (b) The term of office for the following Director positions shall begin in even numbered years
- i) 1 Calgary Director
 - ii) 1 Edmonton Director
 - iii) 1 Cities up to 500,000 population
 - iv) Towns West and South
 - v) Villages East and West
- 8.08 (a) A President who no longer remains an elected representative is nevertheless eligible to remain a member of the Board of Directors and to continue in office as President until the next annual general meeting providing such period shall not exceed three months

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- (b) A Director who no longer remains an elected representative is nevertheless eligible to remain a member of the Board of Directors and to continue in office as a Director until the next annual general meeting providing such period shall not exceed three months.(c) In the case of either (a) or (b), if the period until the next annual general meeting is longer than three months, the position shall be deemed to be vacant.
- 8.09 Should the legal municipal status change of the municipality of which a Director is an elected representative,
- (a) the Director is eligible to remain in the position until the next annual general meeting, and
 - (b) if the term of office for the position does not expire at the end of the next annual general meeting a by-election shall be held at the next annual general meeting to fill the position for the remainder of the term
- 8.10 Should the office of the President become vacant, the remaining Board of Directors shall forthwith appoint a member of the Board to serve as President until the next annual general meeting.
- 8.11 (a) Should a vacancy occur in a Director position other than a Director appointed by the City of Calgary or the City of Edmonton or in a Vice-President position
- i) the Board may appoint a replacement to serve until the next annual general meeting, and
 - ii) if the term of office for the position does not expire at the end of the next annual general meeting a by-election shall be held at the next annual general meeting to fill the position for the remainder of the term.
- (b) Should a vacancy occur in a Director position or a Vice-President position appointed by the City of Calgary or the City of Edmonton, the relevant city may appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term of office of the position.
- 8.12 A person appointed to fill a vacancy in any position must be eligible for election to that position if an election were held.
- 8.13 In carrying out the responsibilities of a Director, every Director of the Association shall
- (a) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Association,
 - (b) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances,
 - (c) comply with the Societies Act (Alberta) and any regulations under it and with the bylaws and policies of the Association,
 - (d) maintain the confidentiality of all Association information given to the Director that is considered confidential, except in the following circumstances
 - (i) the confidential information is or subsequently enters the public domain through no action of the Director; or
 - (ii) the confidential information is required to be disclosed by law,
- and if the Director receives Association information that is considered confidential
- (iii) from his or her own independent sources; or
 - (iv) any third party not under an obligation to keep the information Confidential,

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the Director will disclose to the Board that he or she has received that information.

- 8.14 A member of the Board of Directors ceases to be a Director if:
- (a) the person is disqualified from Council pursuant to Section 174(1) of the Municipal Government Act; R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, or any amendments thereto, or
 - (b) the person misses three consecutive regular meetings of the Board, unless authorized by resolution prior to the conclusion of the missed third consecutive regular meeting of the Board.
- 8.15 The Board of Directors may by resolution passed by at least three fourths (3/4) of the votes cast declare that a Board Member has ceased to be a Board member. The provisions of Article 9.05 regarding notice and an opportunity to be heard apply to a resolution under this Article.

ARTICLE IX DISQUALIFICATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

9.01 In this Article

- (a) "Board member's family" means the Board member's spouse, the Board member's children, the parents of the Board member and the parents of the Board member's spouse;
 - (b) "spouse"
 - (i) includes a party to a relationship between a man and a woman who are living together on a bona fide domestic basis, and
 - (ii) does not include a spouse who is living apart from the other spouse if the spouses have separated pursuant to a written separation agreement or if their support obligations and family property have been dealt with by a court order.
- 9.02 (1) A member of the Board of Directors has a pecuniary interest in a matter if;
- (a) the matter could monetarily affect the Board member or an employer of the Board member, or
 - (b) the Board member knows or should know that the matter could monetarily affect the Board member's family.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is monetarily affected by a matter if the matter monetarily affects
- (a) the person directly,
 - (b) a corporation, other than a corporation the shares of which are traded on a stock exchange, in which the person is a shareholder, director or officer,
 - (c) a corporation, the shares of which are traded on a stock exchange, in which the person beneficially owns voting shares carrying at least 10% of the voting rights attached to the voting shares of the corporation or of which the person is a director or officer, or
 - (d) a partnership or firm of which the person is a member.
- (3) A Board member does not have a pecuniary interest by reason only of any interest
- (a) that the Board member or a member of the Board member's family may have by reason of being appointed by the Board as a director of a company incorporated for the purpose of carrying on business for and on behalf of the Association or by reason of being appointed as the representative of the Board on another body;

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- (b) that the Board member or member of the Board member's family may have with respect to any allowance, honorarium, remuneration or benefit to which the Board member or member of the Board member's family may be entitled by being appointed by the Board to a position described in clause (a);
 - (c) that the Board member may have with respect to any allowance, honorarium, remuneration or benefit to which the Board member may be entitled by being a Board member; or
 - (d) that is so remote or insignificant that it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence the Board member.
- 9.03 (1) When a Board member, or a Regular Member of which the Board member is an elected representative, has a pecuniary interest in a matter before the Board, a Board committee or any other body to which the Board member is appointed as a representative of the Board, the Board member must, if present,
- (a) disclose the general nature of the pecuniary interest prior to any discussion of the matter,
 - (b) abstain from voting on any question relating to the matter,
 - (c) abstain from any discussion of the matter, and
 - (d) subject to subsection (2), leave the room in which the meeting is being held until discussion and voting on the matter are concluded.
- (2) If the matter with respect to which the Board member, or the Regular Member of which the Board member is an Elected Representative has a pecuniary interest is the payment of an account for which funds have previously been committed, it is not necessary for the Board member to leave the room.
- 9.04 (1) A member of the Board of Directors ceases to be a Board Member if he or she
- (a) as a Board Member, takes part in a decision knowing that the decision might further a private interest of
 - (i) the Board Member,
 - (ii) a corporation, firm or partnership referred to in section 4.1.2(2) of this Article 4.1, or
 - (iii) a Regular Member of which the Board member is an Elected Representative,
 - (b) where applicable, does not declare an interest and withdraw from a meeting without voting on or discussing a matter before the Board of Directors which might further a private interest referred to in clause (a)(i), (ii) or (iii), or
 - (c) accepts
 - (i) a fee of any amount other than a fee or honorarium paid by the Association for the Board member's services as a Board member, or
 - (ii) a gift or other benefit having a value of more than \$100. that is received because the Board Member is a Board Member.
- (2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply if a Board Member is invited to attend an event or function as a representative of AUMA and the Board Member discloses such attendance in a manner approved by the Board from time to time.

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- 9.05 (1) A meeting of the Board of Directors may be called under section 10.01 to determine whether a Board Member has ceased to be a Board member under this Article.
- (2) The Board Member
- (a) shall be given notice of a meeting of the Board of Directors called under this section;
 - (b) upon request
 - (i) shall be given particulars of the grounds on which it is alleged that he or she has ceased to be a Board member;(ii) shall be given an opportunity to make representations to the Board of Directors in writing or in person, or by legal counsel, or any combination of the foregoing;
 - (c) is not entitled to be present while the Board of Directors discusses the question whether or not the Board Member has ceased to be a Board Member.
- 9.06 (1) The Board of Directors may by resolution state that the Board Member has ceased to be a Board Member.
- (2) The provisions of Article VIII relating to the filling of vacancies on the Board until the next annual general meeting apply to filling a vacancy under this Article.
- 9.07 A Board Member, by accepting appointment or election as a Board Member, agrees the Board Member will not be entitled to assert any claim or bring any legal action, whether for defamation or any other cause of action, against the Association or any officer, director or employee of the Association, in respect of anything done by any of them in good faith pursuant to this Article.

Article X POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

- 10.01 Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held
- (a) pursuant to a regular schedule of meetings set by the Board at its organizational meeting following the annual general meeting, or
 - (b) at the call of the President, or
 - (c) upon the written request of four Directors with at least 72 hours notice.
- 10.02 A quorum of the Board is eight members.
- 10.03 At meetings of the Board of Directors each Board Member present shall have one vote and, in the case of a tie, the motion shall be lost.
- 10.04 The Board of Directors has the authority and responsibility to carry out as appropriate, or delegate to its committees, the powers and duties conferred upon the Association.
- 10.05 If the Board establishes and prescribes the terms of reference for any committee, or delegates that authority to the Executive Committee, the persons appointed as committee members may be
- (a) Directors
 - (b) elected representatives of members
 - (c) other persons, or
 - (d) any combination of the above.

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- 10.06 Members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee shall receive an honorarium for their service and shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred in performing their duties on the Board of Directors or Executive Committee.

Article XI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- 11.01 The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and the Vice-Presidents.
- 11.02 A quorum shall consist of three (3) members of the Executive.
- 11.03 The Executive Committee shall have all the powers of the Board of Directors between meetings of the Board on emergent issues in accordance with such rules as the Board of Directors may adopt provided that the Executive may only recommend
- (a) the employment or termination of the Chief Executive Officer of the Association,
 - (b) the amount of membership fees under clause 15.04, and
 - (c) borrowing money under clauses 15.07 and 15.08.
- 11.04 The Executive Committee shall report any action taken under clause 11.03 at the next meeting of the Board.
- 11.05 The President and Vice-Presidents have the duties and powers commonly assigned to such officers.

Article XII MEETINGS

- 12.01 The annual general meeting of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors may determine.
- 12.02 Written notice of the date of the annual general meeting shall be provided to each member not less than twelve (12) weeks prior to the date of the meeting.
- 12.03 A special general meeting of the Association may be held at the call of five (5) percent of the Regular Membership or by two-thirds vote of all the Board and written notice shall be provided to each member not less than fourteen (14) days before the date of the meeting.
- 12.04 A quorum at an annual general meeting or special general meeting shall be representation from twenty-five percent of the Regular Membership in good standing and the quorum shall be determined within fifteen minutes of the posted starting time of the meeting.
- 12.05 The President or another member of the Board delegated by the President shall chair the annual general meeting and any special general meeting.
- 12.06 The persons entitled to speak at an annual general meeting or special general meeting are
- (a) those elected representatives in attendance whose municipalities are Regular Members of the Association in good standing,
 - (b) in the event a Regular Member is unable to be represented at the annual general meeting or special general meeting by an elected representative, an official appointed by motion of the Council to represent it, provided that notice of such appointment is submitted in writing to the

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- Chief Executive Officer at least three (3) days prior to the date of the annual general meeting or special general meeting, and
- (c) upon a motion from the floor, a representative of an Associate Member.
- 12.07 Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, the Rules of Procedure to be followed at meetings of the Board of Directors, the annual general meeting and any special general meeting shall be those in "Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised."

Article XIII CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- 13.01 The Board shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer to manage the affairs of the Association under the general direction of the Executive Committee.
- 13.02 The Chief Executive Officer shall ensure that
- (a) accurate minutes of all meetings of the Association, the Board, the Executive Committee and any other committees are recorded,
 - (b) accurate records of revenues and expenditures are recorded,
 - (c) all money belonging to or held by the Association is deposited in a financial institution or invested in financial instruments approved by the Board, and
 - (d) all records and the Seal of the Association are kept safe.
- 13.03 The Chief Executive Officer may employ any administrative staff required within the expenditure authority included in the Association's budget.

Article XIV SIGNING AUTHORITY

- 14.01 After they are approved, the minutes of all meetings shall be signed by the person presiding at the meeting and the Chief Executive Officer.
- 14.02 The Board of Directors shall designate signing authorities for any financial instrument and the use of the seal.

Article XV FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

- 15.01 The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.
- 15.02 Before the end of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall approve a budget for the next fiscal year which shall include revenues at least sufficient to pay the estimated expenditures.
- 15.03 The Board of Directors may approve an interim budget for part of the next fiscal year.
- 15.04 The Board of Directors shall annually determine a method of calculating membership fees which will generate the membership fee revenue projected in the budget.
- 15.05 If any number of Regular Members agree to undertake a special initiative, the Board of Directors may levy a special fee on those members to raise the required revenue.
- 15.06 The membership fees in effect on the date that these bylaws are approved are continued until they are changed by the Board of Directors.

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- 15.07 The Board of Directors shall have the power to borrow on behalf of the Association and upon the credit of the Association for operating purposes an amount not in excess of sixty percent (60%) of annual fees or special assessments then levied or assessed by the Association to its membership but not yet collected.
- 15.08 By a two-thirds majority vote of the Board, the Association may borrow for capital purposes.
- 15.09 The Association may draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.
- 15.10 The books and records of the Association shall be available for the inspection by any Regular Member of the Association at the Association's office during normal business hours.
- 15.11 In the event the Association is wound up or dissolved, all of its remaining assets after payment of its liabilities shall be paid to such registered and incorporated non-profit organization or organizations with purposes similar to those of the Association as a Majority of the Regular Members determine. In no event shall any Member become entitled to any assets of the Association.
- 15.12 The Board of Directors shall appoint by resolution an auditor and an audited annual financial statement shall be submitted to each annual general meeting.
- 15.13 The Association may acquire by gift or purchase and have, possess and enjoy land, tenements, rents, annuities and other property of any kind whatsoever within the Province of Alberta.
- 15.14 The Association may from time to time sell, alienate, exchange, mortgage, let, lease or otherwise dispose of any part of its real or personal estate.
- 15.15 Every Director and officer of the Association and their heirs, executors and administrators, respectively, shall from time to time and at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against:
- (a) all costs, charges, damages and expenses whatsoever which they sustain or incur in or about any action, suit or proceeding which is brought, commenced or prosecuted against them or in respect of any act, omission, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or permitted by them in or about the execution of the duties of their office; and
 - (b) all other costs, charges, damages and expenses which they sustain or incur in or about in relation to any act, omission, deed, matter or thing whatsoever made, done or permitted by them in or about the execution of the duties of their office;
- except such costs, charges, damages and expenses as are occasioned by their own wilful act, default or dishonesty.

Article XVI AMENDMENTS

- 16.01 The Board of Directors or a Regular Member may propose a special resolution, as required by the Societies Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. S-14, or any amendments thereto, to amend these Bylaws.
- 16.02 A proposed special resolution may be considered at the annual general meeting or at a special general meeting.

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- 16.03 Written notice of a proposed special resolution shall be provided to each member not less than eight (8) weeks before the meeting at which the special resolution is to be considered.
- 16.04 An amendment to the Bylaws shall not be made unless a three-quarters (3/4) majority of the representatives of Regular Members in good standing present at the meeting vote in favour of the amendment.
- 16.05 Notwithstanding any other provision of contained in these Bylaws, every Special Resolution to amend these Bylaws shall contain the following preamble:
- WHEREAS the following proposed amendment has been submitted to the Association only after taking into consideration:
- a. the Association's fundamental and paramount principle of ownership and control of the Association by its Regular Members; and
 - b. the Association's tax exempt status under para. 149(1)(d.5) of the Income Tax Act, Canada as discussed by the Canada Revenue Agency in its letter dated March 14, 2007,
- and that the proposed amendment herein will not, by its nature, content or description, compromise, modify, alter, affect or change in any way the fundamental and paramount principle of the Association (the Association being owned and controlled by its Regular Members only) or the Association's tax exempt status under para. 149(1)(d.5) of the Income Tax Act, Canada as same may be amended from time to time.
- 16.06 In 2015 and every subsequent year divisible by five (5), the President shall establish a special committee to conduct a general review of the Bylaws of the Association.
- 16.07 In the event any provision of these Bylaws is in any manner determined to be inconsistent with, or in violation of, the fundamental and paramount principle of the Association set forth in Article 2.02 above, then such provision shall be deemed to be void ab initio and of no force and effect, and such provision shall be struck from these Bylaws without further notice or approval by the Regular Members.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolutions Policy
POLICY NO. AP002

General

1. The Municipal Governance Committee shall serve as the Resolutions Committee of the Association.
2. The responsibilities of the Committee are to review proposed resolutions for format and content, and assign a category.
3. Resolutions may be submitted for consideration at the annual convention by:
 - (a) a regular member or group of regular members or
 - (b) the Board of Directors.
4. Resolutions shall be in the form:

WHEREAS ...

AND WHEREAS ...

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (take some action)

Resolution Guidelines

5. Resolutions must meet the following criteria:
 - (a) Each resolution
 - i) must be approved by the council of the sponsoring municipality.
 - ii) should strive to address a topic of concern to municipalities throughout the Province.
 - (b) Resolutions must not direct a municipality to adopt a particular course of action, but must be worded as a request for consideration of the issue.
 - (c) Whereas clauses should clearly and briefly set out the reasons for the resolutions.
6. Each resolution should be accompanied by background information outlining the issue as it relates to the sponsoring municipality, when and how often the resolution has been submitted in the past, and how the resolution is related to AUMA policy. This material will assist the Municipal Governance Committee, and later the convention body, in understanding the issues.
7. The operative clause of the resolution (i.e. the one beginning NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT...)
 - (a) must clearly set out what the resolution is meant to achieve, and
 - (b) state a specific proposal for action.
 - (c) the wording should be straightforward and brief so that the intent of the resolution is clear. Generalization should be avoided.
8. Resolutions are to be in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer no later than May 31 each year, provided that, the Chief Executive Officer may grant an extension of the deadline,

RESOLUTIONS

- (a) if the annual convention is scheduled later than Thanksgiving Day in any year; or,
 - (b) if requested by a member, if the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied that severe weather conditions, a pandemic or other emergency reason, has made it impossible for the member to submit the resolution by the deadline date..
9. The annual call for resolutions may include information on key issues identified in the AUMA strategic or business plan on which the Board wishes to focus and/or information regarding any other matters on which AUMA seeks assistance in the coming year. As well, the annual call for resolutions will remind members that alternatives to convention resolutions available during the year include bringing Requests for Decisions to the appropriate Mayors Caucus and bringing a matter directly to the attention of the AUMA Board.

Extraordinary Resolutions

10. A resolution arising from the proceedings of the convention or related to a matter of an urgent nature arising after the resolution deadline may be considered an Extraordinary Resolution.
11. A regular member wishing to propose an extraordinary resolution shall present it, together with a rationale as to why it is extraordinary, to the Chief Executive Officer after the first day of the convention. The sponsoring municipality(ies) shall provide 1000 copies of the resolution.
12. The determination whether the proposed resolution meets the criteria of an extraordinary resolution will be made by
- (a) in the case of a proposed extraordinary resolution submitted after the Resolution Deadline but before the final Board meeting prior to the Convention, by the Board on the recommendation of the Municipal Governance Committee,
 - (b) in the case of a proposed extraordinary resolution submitted after the final Board meeting prior to the Convention, by the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Resolutions Session Chair.
13. The AUMA Executive Committee, in consultation with the Municipal Governance Standing Committee chair, will determine whether the proposed resolution meets the criteria of an extraordinary resolution.
14. Criteria for an Extraordinary Resolutions are:
- (a) they deal with an emergent issue of concern to the general membership that has arisen after the resolution deadline;
 - (b) they deal with an emergent issue of concern to the general membership that will be addressed by another order of government BEFORE the next AUMA annual Convention; and
 - (c) they comply with the guidelines for resolutions set out elsewhere in this policy (AP002).
15. A 2/3 majority vote of the assembly is required prior to any Extraordinary Resolution accepted by the Executive Committee being considered by the assembly.
16. No debate on the merits or “urgency” of any Extraordinary Resolution will take place prior to the vote.
17. Extraordinary resolutions accepted for consideration by the assembly shall be presented following debate of the Targeted Scope resolutions.

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RESOLUTIONS

Administrative Review

18. The Chief Executive Officer may return any submitted resolution to the sponsoring municipality to have deficiencies corrected.
19. Deficiencies may include but are not limited to:
 - (a) absence of any indication of the resolution being endorsed by the council of the sponsoring municipality;
 - (b) preliminary clauses which are contradictory to the operative clause or the absence of preliminary clauses;
 - (c) lack of a clear supporting narrative where the rationale of the resolution is unclear.
20. The return by the Chief Executive Officer of any proposed resolution for the correction of any deficiencies will not affect its categorization nor will it make a timely resolution late.

Committee Review

21. The Municipal Governance Committee shall review each proposed resolution and may recommend that the Board refuse to submit to the convention any resolution deemed inappropriate for consideration by the Association.
22. The Municipal Governance Committee will notify the appropriate policy committee of any proposed resolution related to its policy.
23. The Municipal Governance Standing Committee may:
 - (a) amend the grammar or format of the resolution;
 - (b) consolidate resolutions of similar intent or subject matter;
 - (c) provide comments on each resolution with regard to its background;
 - (d) inform the sponsoring municipality where the resolution will materially change or contradict current AUMA policy.
 - (e) recommend to the Board of Directors, that resolutions already adopted and/or forming AUMA policy (see clause 54 of this Policy) NOT be considered at the Convention, and be returned to the sponsor(s) of the resolution(s) with an explanation of the reason for return.
24. When the Committee determines that a proposed resolution is appropriate for submission to the convention, the Committee shall categorize the resolution as:
 - (a) AUMA Strategic/Business Plan Priorities
 - (b) Provincial Scope
 - (c) Targeted Scope
 - (d) Endorsement Requests
 - (e) Non-Municipal Matters
25. The AUMA Strategic/Business Plan Priorities category would address matters related to implementing the AUMA strategic and/or business plans.

RESOLUTIONS

26. The Provincial Scope category would have resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities in the province.
27. The Targeted Scope category would have resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities located in one area of the Province or municipal members of a similar size.
28. The Endorsement Requests category would address requests of regular Members to endorse positions they are taking without any advocacy action by AUMA.
29. The Non-Municipal Matters category would address matters outside of municipal jurisdiction and therefore not appropriate for presentation to the convention.
30. When the Board has approved the resolutions report (section 31), proposed resolutions assigned to the Non-Municipal Matters category will be returned to the sponsoring member(s) with an explanation of why the resolution will not appear in the Policy and Resolutions Book at the convention.
31. The Committee will prepare a resolutions report which will include all proposed resolutions determined appropriate for submission to the convention including the following information on each resolution:
 - (a) Number and Title of Resolution
 - (b) Name of Sponsoring Member(s)
 - (c) Proposed Resolution
 - (d) Resolutions Category
 - (e) Municipal Governance Committee Comment (if any)
32. Resolutions will be presented in the following order:
 - (a) AUMA Strategic/Business Plan Priorities
 - (b) Provincial Scope
 - (c) Targeted Scope
 - (d) Endorsement Requests
33. The Committee will recommend to the Board a Policy and Resolutions Book including the resolutions report together with such other information on bylaws, policies and procedures as the Committee may deem appropriate which shall be provided to members at least eight (8) weeks prior to the Convention.

Resolution Session Agenda

34. Prior to the beginning of the first resolution session the Chair will ask for a motion from the floor to adopt the Resolution Session Agenda as presented in the Policy and Resolutions Book.
35. Amendments from the floor to the Resolution Session Agenda will be accepted when duly moved and seconded.
36. No debate on the proposed amendments to the Resolution Session Agenda will occur.
37. A 2/3 majority of the delegates will be required to change the Resolution Session Agenda.
38. If there are no amendments to the Resolutions Session Agenda, resolutions will be debated in the order

RESOLUTIONS

they are presented in the resolution booklet. No further amendments to the resolution agenda will be accepted.

Considering Resolutions

39. The Board, after consulting with the Municipal Governance Committee Chair, will appoint a Resolutions Sessions Chair.
40. The Session Chair will introduce each proposed resolution by indicating its number, the name of the sponsoring municipality, and then will move the resolution. The Session Chair will then call on the sponsoring or a supporting municipality to second the resolution. If no municipality seconds the resolution, the resolution dies.
41. If the resolutions report includes a comment by the Municipal Governance Committee on the proposed resolution, the Session Chair will then call on a member of the Municipal Governance Committee to give the views of the Municipal Governance Committee (if necessary).
42. The Session Chair will then call for a spokesperson from the sponsoring municipality(ies) to speak to the resolution and open the debate. The spokesperson will be allowed two (2) minutes for the opening.
43. In the case of a proposed new policy position paper, the Session Chair will allow a spokesperson or designate a maximum of five (5) minutes to introduce the new policy position paper and place the resolution on the proposed new policy before the convention and to name the seconder.
44. Following the initial speaker, the Session Chair will then call alternately for persons opposing and supporting the resolution. These speakers will have a two (2) minute time limit and shall not speak more than once on any one question. When no alternate position speaker is available, the Session Chair will declare the end of the debate and the spokesperson will be allowed one (1) minute for the closing of debate.
45. If no one rises to speak in opposition to a proposed resolution, the question will be immediately called.
46. A sponsoring municipality or designate may declare its intent to withdraw a proposed resolution when the resolution is introduced. In this event, the Session Chair shall declare the resolution withdrawn and no further debate or comments will be allowed.
47. Amendments, including "minor amendments" from the floor will be accepted when duly moved and seconded. Amendments, including "minor amendments" must be submitted in writing to the Session Chair prior to the amendment being introduced.
48. The Session Chair will rule whether or not an amendment complies with the intent of the original resolution.
49. Discussion procedures for an amendment shall be the same as for a resolution.
50. The conflict of interest guidelines for council votes, as outlined in the Municipal Government Act, shall also apply to convention resolution votes for all delegates. It is incumbent upon each delegate to ensure adherence to this rule.

RESOLUTIONS

51. Voting may be by
 - (a) a show of delegate accreditation cards, or
 - (b) electronic means.
52. As long as there is a quorum present (as provided in the Bylaws a quorum is comprised of representatives of twenty-five percent [25%] of the Regular Members) the final resolution session shall not be closed until all resolutions listed in the agenda are debated and voted upon, or the allotted time for the session has expired unless the majority of delegates present vote to extend the allotted time.
53. Resolutions which are not debated at a convention resolutions session because of insufficient time or lack of quorum, will be considered by the Municipal Governance Committee, with its recommendations, to a meeting of the Board of Directors following the convention.
54. Resolutions passed by the membership shall not be amended or modified by the Municipal Governance Standing Committee or the Board of Directors.
55. Carried resolutions will be referred to the relevant Standing Committee which will
 - (a) develop policy statements and make a recommendation to the Board, or
 - (b) in the event that the committee determines that the background information of WHEREAS clauses are materially incorrect or misleading, may recommend to the Board that a resolution be returned to the sponsoring municipality(ies) with an explanation of the reasons for returning it.

Carried Resolutions

56. Carried resolutions will be referred to the relevant Standing Committee which will develop policy statements and make recommendations to the Board.
57. When the policy statements are approved by the Board, each statement will be sent to the relevant Minister(s).
58. The Chief Executive Officer will collect all advocacy responses and prepare a status of resolutions inventory on the AUMA website. The status of resolutions inventory will include the responses and an indication of what (if any) follow up action AUMA will take with regards to any resolution for which the advocacy was not successful.
59. Resolutions have an active life of three (3) years, then are deemed inactive.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA SPECIAL RESOLUTION NOTICE OF SPECIAL RESOLUTION

The Board of Directors of the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) hereby gives notice that at the 2015 Annual General Meeting of the AUMA to be held September 23 to 25, 2015, the Board of Directors will be proposing the following Special Resolution to amend the AUMA Bylaws:

WHEREAS the Section 16.06 of the AUMA Bylaws states that “in 2015 and every subsequent year divisible by five (5), the President shall establish a special committee to conduct a general review of the Bylaws of the Association;” and

WHEREAS the AUMA Executive Committee served as the special committee and conducted a general review of the Bylaws and identified a number of amendments to be considered by the AUMA membership; and

WHEREAS the following proposed amendments have been submitted to the Association only after taking into consideration:

- (a) the Association’s fundamental and paramount principle of ownership and control of the Association by its Regular Members; and
- (b) the Association’s tax exempt status under para. 149(1)(d.5) of the Income Tax Act, Canada as discussed by the Canada Revenue Agency in its letter dated March 14, 2007

and that the proposed amendments herein will not, by their nature, content or description, compromise, modify, alter, affect or change in any way the fundamental and paramount principle of the Association (the Association being owned and controlled by its Regular Members only) or the Association’s tax exempt status under para. 149(1) (d.5) of the Income Tax Act, Canada as same may be amended from time to time.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AUMA Bylaws be amended as follows:

1. Section 4.05 (appointment of Life Members) is repealed.
2. Section 8.08(a) and (b) are repealed and replaced with the following:
 - (a) A President who is no longer an elected representative immediately ceases to be President and a member of the Board of Directors.
 - (b) A Director who is no longer an elected representative immediately ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors.
3. Section 13.01 is repealed and replaced with the following:

The Board shall appoint a Chief Executive Officer to manage the affairs of the Association.
4. Section 13.02 is repealed and replaced with the following:

The Chief Executive Officer is the chief officer of the Association and any of its subsidiaries, ensures that the policies and programs of the Association are implemented, and performs the duties and functions and exercises the powers assigned to the Chief Executive Officer by the Board of Directors.

RESOLUTIONS

5. Section 14.01 is repealed and replaced with the following:

After they are approved, the minutes of all Board meetings shall be signed by the Chief Executive Officer.

6. Section 16.04 is repealed and replaced with the following:

An amendment to the Bylaws shall not be made unless a three-quarters (3/4) majority of the votes cast by representatives of Regular Members in good standing present at the meeting votes in favour of the amendment.

RESOLUTIONS

2015 Policy and Resolutions book

Category Provincial Scope

AUMA Resolutions Policy:

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

11 resolutions recommended under this Category.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolution 2015.B1

City of Leduc
Continued Provincial Financial Support for Municipalities

WHEREAS municipalities are under the jurisdiction of provincial governments as outlined in the Constitution Act, 1867 and as such have a legitimate expectation for revenue sharing;

WHEREAS municipalities and the economy benefit from long-term, stable financial commitments from other orders of government;

WHEREAS municipalities receive approximately eight (8) cents of every tax dollar generated by all three levels of government;

WHEREAS municipalities are limited in their ability to raise needed revenue other than through property taxes;

WHEREAS the Government of Alberta has a history of revenue sharing with municipal government through programs like the current Municipal Sustainability Initiative; and

WHEREAS there has been no commitment to the continuation of the Municipal Sustainability Initiative beyond 2018.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association advocate for continued financial support to municipalities through the continuation of the Municipal Sustainability Initiative or similar program beyond 2018.

BACKGROUND:

Most municipalities rely on provincial and federal revenue transfers to address the infrastructure deficit. The federal Building Canada Fund and provincial Municipal Sustainability Initiative are just two examples. The Municipal Sustainability Initiative was a welcomed program that was refined with time to allow municipalities to address their local infrastructure priorities. However, with the program extended a number of times and no indication of an extension or new program on the horizon for 2018 and beyond, it is necessary to keep this issue top of mind as the Government of Alberta examines its financial commitments and related responsibilities.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolution 2015.B2

City of Red Deer
New Building Canada Fund

WHEREAS the Federal Government announced in 2014 the New Building Canada Fund (NBCF) which is a 10-year infrastructure program based on matching grant program with three components: the national infrastructure component (NIC), the provincial territorial component (PTIC) and the provincial territorial component small communities fund (PTIC –SCF):

- The National and Regional Projects (NIC and PTIC): \$9 billion for projects that are nationally and regionally significant, and are predominantly medium and large scale in nature, and
- Small Communities Fund: \$1 billion for projects in communities under 100,000 residents, designed to ensure that small communities have access to significant funding in support of economic prosperity;

WHEREAS in Alberta, the Government of Alberta's approach is to leverage funds already committed in its current capital plan to determine what municipal projects would be eligible for provincial matching funding under the NIC or PTIC components; in this process the Government of Alberta has determined that certain projects, like regional airports, are not eligible;

WHEREAS the decision to use the Government of Alberta's capital plan as the approved list of projects for provincial matching funds for the NBCF NIC/PTIC components was not made in consultation with municipalities;

WHEREAS municipalities contribute to national and regional health and prosperity and should be able to access all components of the program in partnership with their provincial governments;

WHEREAS limiting the provincial matching funds to small scale projects under the PTIC-SCF does not recognize the diverse infrastructure needs of all municipalities of all sizes and the required investments range from small to large scale projects; and

WHEREAS municipalities are responsible for 60 per cent of the infrastructure that supports economic growth and long-term prosperity of our communities and our country and thus should be equal partners at the table in allocating the federal funds that support infrastructure.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT in recognition of the responsibility municipalities have for the majority of infrastructure and in support of the goals of the federal program, that the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association urge the Government of Alberta:

- Honour the intent of the program to facilitate the necessary building of municipal infrastructure in communities across Canada and create a program eligibility list for the New Build Canada Fund that is based on municipal priorities and not the list of capital projects for the provincial government; and
- Provide provincial matching funds to projects that meet the federal government criteria and are successful through the application process.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolution 2015.B3

Town of Black Diamond/City of Brooks Grants in Place of Taxes for Social Housing

WHEREAS the Provincial Government's budget tabled in March 2015 eliminated grants in-lieu-of taxes for seniors' apartments and family housing units operated by public housing management bodies;

WHEREAS municipalities have been utilizing these grants in-lieu-of taxes to help offset the cost of services that are provided to all citizens and property in the municipality including seniors' apartments and family housing units;

WHEREAS this represents a loss of \$16 million in municipal revenues that municipalities will have to make up by increasing property taxes from an already strained property tax system just to maintain current service levels;

WHEREAS the provincial government recognized the need for a lodge renewal program and proposed to reinvest these funds to the renewal program, effectively transferring additional burden onto municipalities;

WHEREAS section 362 of the Municipal Government Act (MGA) exempts any interest held by the Crown in right of Alberta as exempt from property taxation;

WHEREAS section 20 of the Alberta Housing Act (AHA) states that the Alberta Social Housing Corporation (ASHC) is an agent of the Crown in right of Alberta;

WHEREAS section 27(1) of the AHA provides that the Corporation may each year pay to any municipality within which any of the ASHC's real property is situated a grant not exceeding the amount that would be recoverable by the municipality if the property were subject to the property taxes of the municipality for that year;

WHEREAS section 27(2) of the AHA states that no municipality is entitled as of right to a grant under this section; and

WHEREAS the majority of revenue that is raised by a municipality to cover the cost of its operations is from property taxes and any reduction in revenues must be borne by the other property tax payers of the municipality.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association urge the provincial government to reinstate grants in-lieu-of taxes for housing units operated by public housing management bodies; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association call upon the provincial government to revise the Alberta Housing Act by amending section 27(1) by taking the word "may" out of the clause and replacing it with "shall" and by deleting section 27(2).

RESOLUTIONS

BACKGROUND:

Historically, the province has provided a municipality with a grant in lieu of taxes for social housing owned by the Alberta Social Housing Corporation. This grant generally provided the municipality the funds that it would have received if the owner were subject to the payment of property taxes.

In a letter dated March 31, 2015, the province advised that the Alberta Social Housing Corporation would no longer be providing these grants. This amounted to a total revenue loss to municipalities of \$16 million. Although grants in-lieu-of taxes are not mandatory, the properties and residents within these properties receive the same level of services as the rest of the community. Municipalities have used these grants in-lieu-of taxes to help offset the cost of providing these services.

At the time, the government noted that these funds would be utilized in the much needed lodge renewal program. The lodge renewal program is a Provincial responsibility. Taking these funds from municipalities to fulfill their obligation in essence places part of this burden on municipalities. This is another form of downloading that municipalities are forced to fund by increasing property taxes, which in many cases have reached capacity. The lodge renewal program is important but the Province needs to find alternate funding sources for this program.

In a smaller municipality, which contains properties that fall into this category, the loss of these monies is significant as it causes an increase to rate payers who must make up that shortfall. In the Town of Black Diamond, the 2014 assessed value of the properties impacted exceeded \$4 million and represented \$37,230.00 in property taxes.

While the letter of March 31, 2015 was from the previous government and was part of their unapproved budget and it remains to be seen what the newly elected government's budget will contain, the optional payment of property taxes for properties owned by the Alberta Social Housing Corporation needs to be made mandatory. This provides for greater financial certainty for the municipality and prevents the province from downloading the financial responsibility onto the municipality.

RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolution 2015.B4

City of Lethbridge
Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women

WHEREAS the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People provides a legal framework essential to the promotion of Aboriginal rights both in Canada and abroad;

WHEREAS Indigenous Women continue to be victimized by systematic discrimination and are disproportionately targeted by violence;

WHEREAS according to a 2014 RCMP report “Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview,” the number of indigenous women who have gone missing or have been found murdered since 1980 was over 1,100;

WHEREAS the City of Lethbridge has a large First Nations population and is in close proximity to two of the largest First Nation reserves in this country;

WHEREAS the Province of Alberta has the second highest rate of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in Canada; and

WHEREAS Indigenous Women are four times more likely to go missing or be found murdered than non-indigenous women.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association urge the federal government to move forward with a National Inquiry into the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women in Canada that will improve and fill the gaps that currently exist within our society and First Nation communities and facilitate better community and coordination within the justice system closing the cases on missing and murdered indigenous women’.

RESOLUTIONS

NATIVE WOMEN'S
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
L'ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES
AUTOCHTONES DU CANADA



Fact Sheet: Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women and Girls in Alberta

For years, communities have pointed to the high number of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls in Canada. As of March 31, 2010, the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) has gathered information about 582 cases from across the country. NWAC has worked hard to look at every case, yet we believe there are still many more to document. Based on five years of quantitative research drawn from NWAC's Sisters In Spirit database, this fact sheet examines the situation in Alberta against the national context.

Alberta has the second highest number of cases in Canada

There are 93 cases of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls in Alberta. This accounts for 16% of all cases in NWAC's database. The number of cases in Alberta is second only to British Columbia (which accounts for about 28% of all cases).

More murder cases than missing cases

84% of cases in Alberta are murder cases, which is considerably higher than the national average (67%). The percentage of missing women and girls is lower than the national average—14% in Alberta versus 20% nationally.

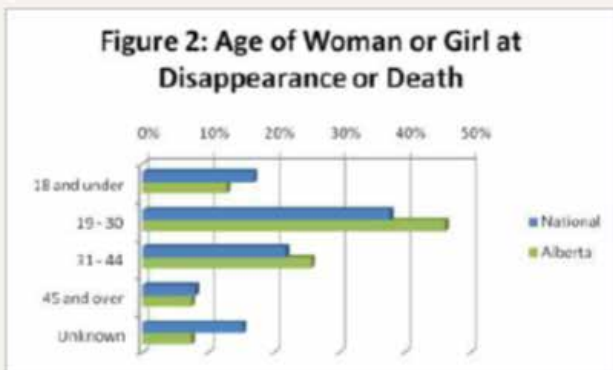


Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.

RESOLUTIONS

More missing women over the age of 30

Overall, the percentage of cases involving women and girls under the age of 31 is slightly higher in Alberta (59%, compared to 55% nationally). Within this group, however, there are fewer cases involving women 18 and under, and more cases involving women between 19 and 30 (see Figure 2).



Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.

Greater differences can be seen when looking at cases of missing women and girls, compared to cases of murder. In Alberta, women 18 and under represent only 10% of murder cases, compared to 17% nationally.

Figure 3: Missing and Murdered Cases by Age

	Missing		Murdered	
	National	Alberta	National	Alberta
18 and under	24%	23%	17%	10%
19 - 30	36%	31%	44%	50%
31 - 44	21%	31%	24%	24%
45 and over	10%	8%	9%	8%
Unknown	10%	8%	7%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.

Women aged 31-44 represent almost a third of all disappearances in Alberta. This is much higher than the national average (21%). This is significant, as too often cases of missing Aboriginal women are stereotyped and/or dismissed as involving only 'run-aways.' Not only is this untrue, it implies that young girls that do 'run-away' are somehow undeserving of attention or protection.

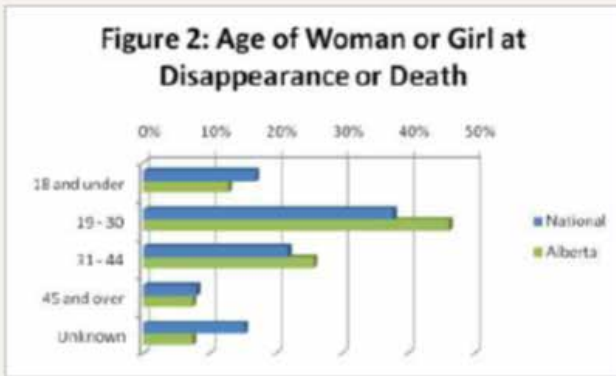
Intergenerational impact of missing and murdered Aboriginal women

Of the cases where this information is known, the vast majority of cases in Alberta involve mothers (89%). This is virtually identical to the national situation (88%).

RESOLUTIONS

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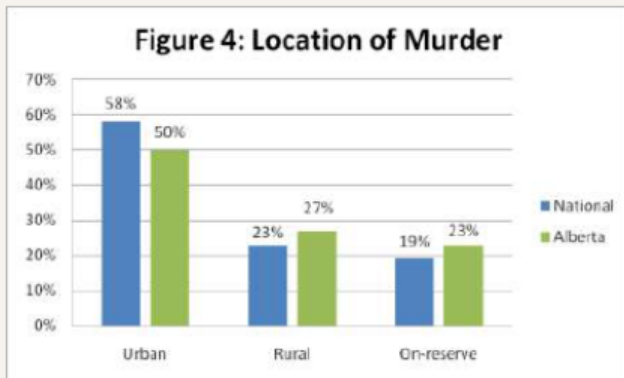
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RESOLUTIONS

Almost half of murder cases occurred in rural or reserve communities

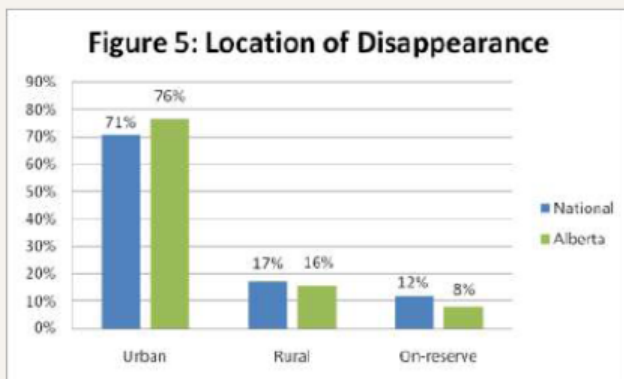
Overall, most of the known cases in Alberta occurred in urban areas, particularly Edmonton and Calgary. In Alberta, however, urban cases represent a smaller share of murder cases—50%, compared to 58% Canada-wide.



Based on cases in SIS database where this information is known.

Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.

76% of Alberta's missing women and girls disappeared from an urban area, which is higher than the national average (71%).



Based on cases in SIS database where this information is known.

Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.

RESOLUTIONS

More cases involving strangers or acquaintances

NWAC's research to date indicates fewer deaths involving intimate partner violence than the national average, but a higher percentage of cases involving family members. In Alberta, nearly 40% of cases involve strangers or acquaintances, compared to 33% nationally.

There are also slightly more cases in Alberta involving a criminal relationship or 'John.' Recognizing that women involved in prostitution are extremely vulnerable and experience high levels of violence, NWAC has worked to better understand how this experience relates to cases of missing and murdered Aboriginal women. To date, however, NWAC has been able to gather information in only a small number of cases. It must be emphasized that prostitution is not a 'cause' of violence, rather, many women experience prostitution in the context of limited options and after experiencing multiple forms of trauma and violence.

Figure 8: Type of Relationship in Murder Cases

	National	Alberta
Partner	17%	15%
Ex-Partner	5%	4%
Family, including all types of family relationships	6%	8%
John' or criminal relationship	2%	2%
Acquaintance	17%	19%
Stranger	16%	21%
Unknown	36%	31%
Total	100%	100%
Note: Total represents the number of cases in the SIS database for which charges were laid.		
Source: Calculations by NWAC using data from Sisters In Spirit (SIS) database, 2010.		

RCMP responsible for almost of half of all cases

Policing in Alberta involves the RCMP, as well as municipal and First Nations police services. Where this information is known, NWAC has found that the majority of cases in Alberta involve the RCMP (49%), followed by municipal police forces (28%). NWAC has also found that at least 23% of cases involve more than one detachment or police service. This includes cases handled by the Project KARE, which is a joint force operation.

Nationally, NWAC has found that overlapping and unclear jurisdictional areas have impeded the effective resolution of some cases. Further work is required to determine how joint operations or overlapping jurisdictions impact the progress and resolution of cases in Alberta.

For more information, read What Their Stories Tell Us: Research findings from the Sisters In Spirit initiative. This report presents demographic and statistical evidence from NWAC's Sisters In Spirit database, while situating the issue within the larger context of root causes and ways forward. The report can be found on NWAC's website at www.nwac.ca.

RESOLUTIONS

Native Women's Association of Canada

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RESOLUTIONS

AUMA Resolution 2015.B5

City of Lethbridge
Decreasing the Voting Age to 16

WHEREAS Section 47(1)(a) of the Local Authorities Election Act defines an eligible voter as a person who “is at least 18 years old;”

WHEREAS voter turnout in Alberta municipal elections is in a general decline;

WHEREAS academic research indicates that one of the sources of a decline in voter turnout stems from a decline in the participation of younger voters (18–24 year olds);

WHEREAS the Alberta high school social studies curriculum teaches citizenship and our democratic institutions;

WHEREAS 16 and 17 year olds access many municipal services and infrastructure through their work, volunteerism, community involvement, and independent recreational pursuits; and

WHEREAS socializing youth into the electoral process early can build the habit of participating in future elections thereby improving democratic participation and citizenship.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association request that the Government of Alberta amend the Local Authorities Election Act to expand the local election franchise to 16 years of age.

BACKGROUND:

1) What is the intent of this resolution?

Voter turnout is on a general decline in Canada, and this decline does have a long-term consequence to the health of our democratic institutions. One of the contributors to this decline is that fewer and fewer younger voters (18–24 year olds) are voting with each subsequent election. The effect of a declining youth vote is that fewer citizens are becoming active voters. Therefore, if we are not replacing the generations that currently vote, what will civic participation and voter turnout look like 30, 40 or 50 years from now? Given the current situation and the potential consequences, the time for action is now, and Alberta municipalities are the perfect place to start.

2) Why 16 and 17 year olds?

16 and 17 year old citizens do have “adult” responsibilities. For example, a 16 year old can drive, making them subject to municipal rules and regulations involving motor vehicles, property, infrastructure, user fees and public safety. According to Statistics Canada, approximately 80% of 16 and 17 year olds attend school (high school, college or university; part-time or full-time), with nearly 30% of those students gainfully employed. 16 and 17 year olds can also serve in the Armed Forces: Regular Forces accept 17 year old applicants (with guardian permission); Reserve Forces accept 16 year olds provided they are still in high school. So while we may reflect on our personal, yet distant, experiences at this age, many 16 and 17 year olds today are engaged in activities that require “adult” levels of attention, rationality, maturity and independence.

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3) Is this a new idea?

No. In 1989, the Federal Government appointed the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing to investigate changes to Canadian election laws. The Commission (a.k.a. the Lortie Commission) investigated many facets of the electoral process, including a proposal to lower the voting age to 16. (also see Questions 4 and 5)

4) Do 16 and 17 year olds vote elsewhere?

Yes. Several U.S. municipalities (such as Tacoma Park, MD) have extended the franchise to include 16 and 17 year olds, while the City of San Francisco will pose this as a ballot question, this coming November. Outside of the U.S., 16 and 17 year olds can vote in some national elections (such as Austria, Brazil and Argentina). There are no reports of issues or problems with the voting process or the outcome in these elections.

5) Are other jurisdictions exploring the idea?

Yes. The New Brunswick legislature will be dealing with a Bill to lower the voting age, later this year. Meanwhile, the Board of Supervisors for the City of San Francisco approved amending their City Charter to lower the municipal voting age to 16. Additionally, state legislators in Massachusetts, New York and New Mexico are currently dealing with electoral reform legislation that would lower the voting age in their respective states.

It should also be noted that 16 and 17 year old Scots voted in the 2014 independence referendum to determine Scotland's democratic future. Independence is a significant decision, yet these voters cast informed votes with the same level of responsibility and maturity as everyone else.

5) 16 and 17 year olds do not pay tax.

Voting is not about taxation. Voting is about citizenship. Voting is about choosing the people who will govern us.

If the right to vote was linked to taxation, then municipal elections would look different. Since municipalities tax property – not the person – there would only be one vote per household and anyone taxed on multiple properties (businesses, landlords, machinery and equipment, linear assets, et cetera) would receive one additional vote per taxed property, regardless of where they lived. Renters, seniors in care facilities, students and people living in institutions would not be permitted to vote, regardless of their age.

No, voting is not about taxation. Voting is how we exercise our citizenship and our Right to govern ourselves.

6) Are 16 and 17 year olds mature and responsible enough to vote?

Aside from the positive examples above (U.S. municipalities; Scottish referendum; Austria etc), there is no academic or observational literature that demonstrates 16 and 17 year olds are neither mature nor responsible enough to vote. In fact, if one observes the results from the growing number of "YouthVote" events in schools (mock elections), we tend to see that the 'mock' outcomes closely mirror the 'actual' electoral outcome. 16 and 17 year olds are already doing fake democracy in a responsible and informed manner.

It is worth noting that these "maturity" and "responsibility" arguments were used nearly 50 years ago when the federal government lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. In 1969, opponents argued that the (perceived lack of) political maturity and rationality in the minds of younger voters would create chaos in the electoral

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process and lead to “strange” electoral outcomes. However, the 18, 19 and 20 year olds who cast their first ballot in the 1972 and 1974 federal elections, did so with gusto: 72% in 1972 and 84% in 1974. As today, no problems were reported, the democratic process worked and the system still exists.

7) So what if fewer youth vote?

Voter turnout is declining in national, provincial and municipal elections. Research into the causes of this decline indicates that fewer and fewer youth vote in each successive election. For example, in 1984, 72% of 18-24 year olds voted in the federal election. However, in 2011, only 38% of the 18-24 year olds cast a vote. In fact, the 2011 result was 5% lower than the 18-24 year old turnout only five years earlier (2006: 43%). Compare the 2011 percentages with those in the 45-54 cohort (65%), the 55-64 cohort (72%), and the 65-74 cohort (75%) and we understand the problem: “the present cohort of young people vote at rates significantly lower than those of previous generations [and] unfortunately, these trends suggest that the recent overall decline in voter turnout may continue” (Stolle and Cruz, 2005: 84). With each successive election, fewer youth are voting so as they age, fewer and fewer citizens will vote. Is that a healthy democracy?

In Alberta, we now average 38% turnout in municipal elections, down from slightly over 50% a generation ago. With this in mind, perhaps one fundamental question to ask is, “What is the lowest percentage of voter turnout I will accept before worrying about the health of our electoral democracy?” At what point do we say “Enough!” and begin implementing solutions?

8) Why is it so important that youth learn to vote?

Socializing youth into the habit of voting is one valuable outcome of this resolution. Research indicates that the earlier a person votes, the greater their natural tendency to remain an active voter throughout their life. Voting becomes a habit.

Do you remember the 72% of 18, 19 and 20 year olds who voted in the 1972 federal election (Question 7)? In the 2011 federal election, 67% of these (now) 57, 58 and 59 year olds voted. They formed the sticky habit!

9) Would including these voters change the face of Alberta municipalities?

No. First, not every 16 and 17 year old would get the chance to vote, since municipal elections are quadrennial. However, generally speaking, if we changed nothing else with the electoral system except to include 16 and 17 year olds in our municipal elections, voter turnout will only increase by 1-3% (on average). That percentage increase is not significant enough to change the face of our municipalities. However, it would give voice to the younger citizens - the future - of our communities.

Second, there is no literature or data to support the claim that 16 and 17 year olds would vote as a ‘block’. This is like assuming that all men vote the same way or - better yet - that all municipal councillors vote the same way.

Third, we all know that citizens vote based on the issues that resonate with them, and that those issues can range the gambit from taxation to matters not even within municipal powers. We know that the things that resonate with a 65 year old retired business owner will differ from a 35 year old at-home parent, which will differ from a 45 year old accountant, differing still from a 25 year old oil industry worker. As municipal councillors, we successfully deal with diverse issues and values every day.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B6

City of Red Deer Enhanced Provincial and Municipal Homelessness Response

WHEREAS the Province of Alberta has a plan for Alberta to end homelessness in ten years;

WHEREAS Alberta's plan to end homelessness is grounded in the philosophy of rapid re-housing using a housing first approach;

WHEREAS Alberta is recognized nationally and internationally for its collaborative, inter-governmental and inter-agency approach in delivering supports and services for Alberta's homeless population;

WHEREAS the housing first approach is proving to be an effective and efficient method of supporting homeless Albertans;

WHEREAS Alberta's local communities are on the front lines of homelessness;

WHEREAS the housing first approach is still leaving some Albertans without supports due to their complex needs;

WHEREAS enhanced assertive approaches are required to address the immediate and long-term needs of homeless Albertans declining access to housing first supports; and

WHEREAS additional emergency response supports are necessary to address front line issues continuing to play out on the streets of Alberta communities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipal Association urge that the Province of Alberta:

- continue to work collaboratively with local communities and organizations toward long-term strategies;
- focus additional resources and strategies toward enhanced assertive supports for people declining access to housing first supports; and
- target additional resources for emergency response strategies, including day supports, necessary to address the needs of Albertan's entrenched in street homelessness.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B7

Town of Morinville

Coordinate Approach to School Site Placement

WHEREAS the responsibility to provide school sites in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Municipal Government Act (Sections 661-677 specifically) falls very disproportionately to urban municipalities in Alberta given that schools in an urban municipality not only serve the internal population, but frequently serve surrounding rural areas placing an inequitable burden on urban municipalities for the costs associated with providing the required school sites, associated infrastructure and surrounding uses;

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

WHEREAS the Community Revitalization Levy was arbitrarily suspended without notification to municipalities; and

WHEREAS the Province has both the ultimate responsibility and the resources to fund public education facilities, not municipal taxpayers.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association formally request that the relevant provincial departments (currently Municipal Affairs, Education and Infrastructure) develop the necessary legislation, policy and procedures to ensure early and fulsome engagement with urban municipalities in the planning for and the announcement of new school sites for the purpose of assisting urban municipalities in preparing for what is specifically required of them; helping to identify what issues a municipality may need to address; providing assistance where needed to actually achieve the siting of the school and surrounding uses in a manner that is timely and does not burden local taxpayers.

BACKGROUND:

The announcement of a new school for a community should always be great news, without qualification. Despite the excitement that surrounds the prospect of a new school, urban municipalities are too often put in the position of scrambling to provide a required site that meets the expectations and needs of the other parties involved – i.e., the province and the school divisions. Urban municipalities too often are only peripherally involved in the province's and school divisions' planning for schools or not involved at all. These circumstances can place an urban municipality under a great deal of pressure when an announcement is made making the actual assembly and delivery of a school site very burdensome in terms of the time needed and the financial resources required, which they often do not have.

Working with the Province and school divisions more closely, collaboratively and earlier on in the process would give urban municipalities the opportunity to better plan and prepare for the actual provision of the required school sites. The on-going dialogue would also help inform the other parties involved, particularly the province, of the development realities and financial burdens that urban municipalities face in undertaking their role in school site provision.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B8

Town of Raymond/Town of Okotoks/Town of Pincher Creek/Town of Stavelly/Town of Penhold/Town of Cardston/Town of Eckville/Town of Fort Macleod/Village of Delburne/Town of Nanton/Town of Claresholm/Town of Milk River/Village of Rosemary/Village of Glenwood
Review of Broadband Internet Availability in Alberta

WHEREAS establishing a fibre optic network is essential for the provision of high speed internet services within the Province of Alberta and is a key element for future economic development and community sustainability;

WHEREAS the Province of Alberta has invested in a fibre optic system that covers the Province of Alberta;

WHEREAS the cost of access to Alberta's fibre optic system continues to be cost prohibitive to many urban municipalities;

WHEREAS many communities continue to be underserved by other high speed internet providers;

WHEREAS Alberta SouthWest and SouthGrow Regional Alliances have studied and identified the lack of adequate internet speeds as a major deterrent to the future development of Alberta; and

WHEREAS Strategy 4.2 of the Rural Economic Development Action Plan released in October 2014 specifically has four action steps to be undertaken to enhance technology infrastructure.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association:

1. Establish a separate committee on broadband to emphasize the importance of this issue,
2. Work with Rural Economic Development Associations and other organizations with similar objectives to advocate for affordable fibre optic internet access to all Albertans,
3. Continue to press the Alberta government to move forward with a Broadband Policy that addresses the Action steps in 4.2 of the Rural Economic Development Action Plan.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B9

Town of Penhold
Restoring Access to Canadian Police Information Centre

WHEREAS it is the role of municipal government to provide for the safety and wellbeing of their residents;

WHEREAS the provincial government has in recent past requested and implemented systems to focus on a high level of expectations from municipalities to ensure there is a high level of professionalism maintained within the levels of community peace officers;

WHEREAS the province desires to provide an ongoing safe working environment for all peace officers throughout the province; and

WHEREAS the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) was designed for the information and safety of peace officers that should include ALL PEACE OFFICERS.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association encourage the province to find a solution to allow community peace officers the ability to utilize the CPIC for the purpose of obtaining information on respective vehicles/personnel ensuring their safety prior to approaching a complete unknown situation; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT if the provincial RCMP find this task to onerous, that this service be reviewed for possible alternatives that will best assist all law enforcement agencies.

BACKGROUND:

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) was created in 1966 to provide tools to assist the police community in combating crime. It was approved by the Treasury Board in 1967 as a computerized information system to provide all Canadian law enforcement agencies with information on crimes and criminals. CPIC is operated by the RCMP under the stewardship of National Police Services, on behalf of the Canadian law enforcement community.

Community Peace Officers Comments:

The CPIC was built so that law enforcement officers would have an up to date database of information so that they may query individuals that have:

- recorded interactions with law enforcement
- charges pending before the courts (Canada wide)
- criminal convictions (Criminal Records)
- warrants for their apprehension (Canada wide)
- documentation of violence towards others
- documentation of violence towards law enforcement (police haters)
- known gang interaction or affiliation

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- suicidal tendencies
- individuals currently under criminal investigation

As well as listing the above, the CPIC also gives law enforcement officers on the street (mostly working alone) a heads up of any recorded documentation of criminal behaviour or tendencies that may place the officer "at risk".

As for traffic stops, which are one of the common duties a Community Peace Officer (CPO) does, vehicle queries (stolen licence plates, stolen vehicles or wanted in connection to a crime) is a huge benefit to assisting them in safety.

As the CPIC is "the" national database for all criminal activity, it is imperative that all law enforcement officers with powers of arrest, have unrestricted access to this system. There appears to be an argument that this is a FOIP issue. The individuals using the system are doing so as law enforcement officers in the lawful execution of his/her duties.

CPIC assists in the integrity of our justice system by ensuring individuals that are wanted are detected by law enforcement officers, and processed according to law. Often, individuals that are wanted are not detected, therefore not accountable for outstanding charges. CPIC access can change this.

CPIC for CPOs can be lifesaving, as they are often working alone, unarmed, and subject to interaction with the same individuals as RCMP police officers. Until a CPO is able to query an individual on CPIC, they have no idea if the person they are dealing with is wanted convicted of a serious violent criminal act, or just "Joe Public". Without CPIC, this puts the CPO at serious risk.

The RCMP needs to encourage CPIC. Without CPIC the safety of many law enforcement agencies are blind and at possible great risk.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B10

Village of Wabamun

Promoting the Use of Nurse Practitioners within the Alberta Healthcare System

WHEREAS a successful province is based on successful communities;

WHEREAS successful communities are defined by community sustainability, which is directly linked to a municipality's financial viability and access to essential services, including healthcare, for residents and businesses;

WHEREAS both urban and rural municipalities are increasingly questioning their community sustainability as access to essential healthcare services remains limited;

WHEREAS in March 2015, the Government of Alberta released the Rural Health Services Review Final Report and through the report has identified a growing crisis regarding access to essential healthcare services for Albertans in urban and rural communities;

WHEREAS it is the role of Government is to provide access to essential healthcare services in all communities, for all Albertans;

WHEREAS the Government of Alberta needs to adopt a more inclusive approach to healthcare funding, looking at flexible incentives for providing accessible, continuous, comprehensive, and multidisciplinary team-based primary healthcare that integrates health services in each urban and rural community; and

WHEREAS the Government of Alberta needs to adopt funding models that allow Nurse Practitioners to provide essential healthcare services to all Albertans.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association request the Government of Alberta allocate funding to models of remuneration that support the integration of nurse practitioners within the Alberta healthcare system.

BACKGROUND:

Findings documented in the March 2015 Rural Health Services Review Final Report clearly state that Albertans are struggling to obtain access to essential healthcare services. Feedback provided by Albertans, documented in the report, identified that Albertans support the implementation of Nurse Practitioners (NP) as an approach to improving access to essential healthcare services. In Alberta, Nurse practitioners are Masters and PhD prepared autonomous health professionals who provide essential healthcare services grounded in professional, ethical and legal standards. Nurse practitioners integrate their in-depth knowledge of advanced nursing practice and theory, health management, health promotion, disease/injury prevention, and other relevant biomedical and psychosocial theories to provide comprehensive health services. Nurse practitioners work in collaboration with their clients and other health-care providers in the provision of high-quality patient-centered care. They work with diverse client populations in a variety of contexts and practice settings. They have the knowledge and skills necessary to provide comprehensive health assessment, to diagnose health/ illness conditions, and to treat and manage acute and chronic illness within a holistic model of care. Nurse practitioners order and interpret screening and diagnostic tests, perform procedures and prescribe

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medications, while integrating the principles of resource allocation and cost-effectiveness, in accordance with federal, provincial and territorial legislation and policy. Nurse practitioners are accountable for their own practice and communicate with clients about health assessment findings and diagnoses, further required testing and referral to other health-care professionals; they are also responsible for client follow-up. Nurse practitioners counsel clients on symptom management, health maintenance, pharmacotherapy, alternative therapies, rehabilitation strategies and other health programs. They have the knowledge to assess population health trends and patterns, and to design services that promote healthy living. They provide leadership in the development, implementation and evaluation of strategies to promote health and prevent illness and injury, and they work with inter-professional teams, other health-care providers and sectors and community members. Nurse practitioners collaborate in the development of policy to influence health services and healthy public policy. In 2015, over 140 Masters prepared Nurse Practitioners will graduate from three Alberta universities. While these highly educated and skilled clinicians are well positioned to meet the healthcare needs of Albertans living in rural and urban areas, there is currently no opportunity for NPs to receive financial reimbursement for their services.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.B11

Village of Irma/Village of Chauvin
Sharing of Travel Cost to AUMA Convention

WHEREAS the annual conference of AUMA promotes the unity and wellbeing of all municipalities, be they large or small;

WHEREAS the theme of conference includes images such as "Together Stronger";

WHEREAS the strength of the AUMA is in gathering to make decisions affecting all municipalities;

WHEREAS it is important that all municipalities, large or small, be fairly represented at the annual meeting of AUMA; and

WHEREAS the cost for travel to the annual meeting of AUMA represents a larger percentage of the municipal budget the smaller and the more distant a municipality is from the meeting place.

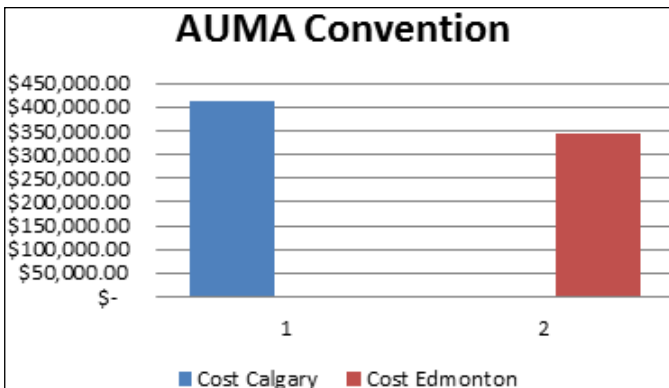
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association devise a funding formula that would have every municipality contribute the same amount of money per council member to a central fund that would cover the cost of all travel for all members of councils to attend the annual meeting of AUMA.

BACKGROUND:

There are about 1,246 people who have been elected to urban municipal councils in the Province of Alberta. If each of those members of council were to drive their own vehicle to a meeting in Calgary at 50 cents per km, the total amount spent on travel would be \$412,820. If the meeting were held in Edmonton that same number of councilors would collectively spend \$343,636.

A meeting in
Calgary works
out to \$331.00
per person

A meeting in
Edmonton works
out to \$276.00
per person.



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If every municipal council were assessed according to where the meeting was held there would be sufficient funds to cover the total cost of travel.

At the moment those who travel the greatest distances and are part of a smaller community with correspondingly smaller budgets paying a higher percentage of their budget for travel.

Irma, for example pays about 0.1566% of its budget to meet in Calgary for the AUMA convention.

Edgerton pays 0.11% of its budget for the same.

If we were to use the same percent of Irma's budget for the city of Camrose it would cost Camrose \$54,561 to attend AUMA for travel only.

If we all paid the same and smaller communities chose to save some money by carpooling they could be refunded a portion of their assessment relative to the number of persons who did not claim travel because they were part of the carpool.

Example for Village of Irma:

	Present costs	Assessment	Carpool cost	Refund
Calgary meeting	\$1920	$\$331 \times 5 = \1655	5 in one vehicle \$331	\$1,324
Edmonton meeting	\$276	$\$276 \times 5 = \1380	5 in one vehicle \$276	\$1,104

AUMA would keep a percentage of the assessment to cover the cost of administration.

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2015 Policy and Resolutions book

Category Targeted Scope

AUMA Resolutions Policy:

The Targeted Scope category contains resolutions that address matters of significance to all or most municipalities located in one area of the province or municipal members of a similar size.

1 resolution recommended under this Category.

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AUMA Resolution 2015.C1

City of Calgary

Include Auxiliary Cadets in Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act

WHEREAS citizen satisfaction survey results consistently identify road safety as a priority;

WHEREAS traffic enforcement is another tool used towards deterring speeding;

WHEREAS speeding is considered the single most important determinant in affecting traffic safety, the number of collisions and the severity of collisions on the road;

WHEREAS additional resources would assist in improved police services response times;

WHEREAS the Auxiliary Cadets in Calgary could be assigned traffic enforcement duties in residential areas;

WHEREAS the Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act includes provisions for creating the bargaining unit that represents police officers and the definition of police officers; and

WHEREAS any amendments to include Auxiliary Cadets as part of the police officers bargaining unit is under the jurisdiction of the Government of Alberta through the Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association urge the Government of Alberta to amend the Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act to include Auxiliary Cadets as part of the bargaining unit that represents police officers.

BACKGROUND:

Since policing agencies are faced with increasing requests for service within existing budgets, greater flexibility in the current legislation to allow cadets to take on traffic enforcement in residential areas as well as other administrative duties would be ideal.

This amendment only impacts municipalities in the province that have a municipal police service and who have individuals working as Auxiliary Cadets. Municipalities who are served by the RCMP would not be impacted. There are also no negative impacts to existing CUPE Local 38 or civilian employees in addition to peace officers who are governed under the Peace Officer Act.

This approach would have province-wide benefit for other Police Services in Alberta who face similar resourcing challenges and employ a similar Auxiliary Cadet program. Other municipalities who may have an interest in this amendment currently include Lethbridge, Camrose, Medicine Hat and Edmonton.