



Province of Alberta

CITY OF LLOYDMINSTER ACT

THE LLOYDMINSTER CHARTER

Alberta Regulation 212/2012

With amendments up to and including Alberta Regulation 252/2022

Current as of January 1, 2023

Office Consolidation

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(Consolidated up to 252/2022)

ALBERTA REGULATION 212/2012

City of Lloydminster Act

THE LLOYDMINSTER CHARTER

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Interpretation

1(1) In this Charter, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) “Act” means
 - (i) in respect of Alberta, the *City of Lloydminster Act* (Alberta);
 - (ii) in respect of Saskatchewan, *The City of Lloydminster Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (b) “Alberta” means the Province of Alberta;
- (c) “Alberta Minister” means the Minister determined under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* (Alberta) as the Minister responsible for the *City of Lloydminster Act* (Alberta);
- (c.1) “Alberta Minister’s Guideline” means a guideline
 - (i) validated by the Alberta Minister by order under section 322.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), or
 - (ii) established by the Alberta Minister by order under section 322(2) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (d) “assessor” means the assessor as defined in section 284(1)(d) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (e) “auditor” means an auditor appointed under section 224 or 226;
- (f) “business” means any of the following activities, whether for profit or not and however organized or formed:
 - (i) a commercial, merchandising or industrial activity or undertaking;
 - (ii) the carrying on of a profession, trade, occupation, calling or employment;

- (iii) an activity providing goods or services;
- (g) “by-election” means a by-election within the meaning of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan), as that Act applies to the City pursuant to Division 2 of Part 5;
- (h) “clerk” means, except as otherwise provided for the purposes of Parts 9 to 12, the clerk appointed under section 150(1) by Council;
- (i) “commissioner” means the person appointed under section 147(1) as commissioner;
- (j) “complementary ministerial orders” means an order of the Alberta Minister and an order of the Saskatchewan Minister expressed as being complementary to one another;
- (k) “complementary orders in council” means an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Alberta and an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Saskatchewan expressed as being complementary to one another;
- (l) “controlled corporation” means a corporation
 - (i) in which the City holds securities, other than by way of security only, to which are attached more than 50% of the votes that may be cast to elect the directors of the corporation and that, if exercised, are sufficient to elect a majority of the directors of the corporation, or
 - (ii) all or a majority of whose members or directors are appointed by the City;
- (m) “Council” means the council of the City;
- (n) “councillor” means a member of Council other than the Mayor and includes an alderman;
- (o) “Court” means, except as otherwise provided,
 - (i) in respect of a matter arising in Alberta, the Court of King’s Bench of Alberta, and
 - (ii) in respect of a matter arising in Saskatchewan, the Court of King’s Bench for Saskatchewan;
- (p) “Crown” means the Crown in right of Alberta, Saskatchewan or Canada;

- (q) “dedicated lands” means lands dedicated in Saskatchewan pursuant to Part IX of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan) as buffer strips, environmental reserve, municipal reserve, public reserve and walkways;
- (r) “designated officer” means
- (i) a person designated by Council, or
 - (ii) a person to whom the commissioner has delegated a power or authority;
- (s) “elector”, for the purposes of election of members of Council, for votes on bylaws and for votes on questions, means a person who, on the day of the election
- (i) is a Canadian citizen,
 - (ii) is of the full age of 18 years,
 - (iii) either
 - (A) has resided in the City or on land now in the City for at least 3 months immediately preceding the day of the election, or
 - (B) is the owner of assessable land situated in the City or of land now situated in the City for at least 3 months immediately preceding the day of the election,
- and
- (iv) has resided in Alberta or Saskatchewan for at least 6 months immediately preceding the day of the election;
- (t) “enactment” means
- (i) this Charter,
 - (ii) an Act of the Legislature of Alberta or Saskatchewan or a regulation made under an Act of the Legislature of Alberta or Saskatchewan, or
 - (iii) an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a statutory instrument made under an Act of the Parliament of Canada;
- (t.1) “former Charter” means

- (i) in respect of Alberta, *The Lloydminster Charter* (AR 212/2012) as it read immediately before the coming into force of this clause, and
- (ii) in respect of Saskatchewan, *The Lloydminster Charter* (OC 595/2012) as it read immediately before the coming into force of this clause;
- (u) “general election” means an election to elect all the members of Council pursuant to section 10 of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan), as that Act applies to the City pursuant to Division 2 of Part 5;
- (v) “Indian band” means a band within the meaning of the *Indian Act* (Canada) and includes the council of a band;
- (w) “Indian reserve” means a reserve within the meaning of the *Indian Act* (Canada);
- (x) “justice of the peace” means
 - (i) in respect of a matter arising in Alberta, a justice of the peace designated as a sitting justice of the peace or as a presiding justice of the peace under section 4(2) of the *Justice of the Peace Act* (Alberta), or
 - (ii) in respect of a matter arising in Saskatchewan, a justice of the peace as defined in *The Justices of the Peace Act, 1988* (Saskatchewan);
- (x.1) “Land and Property Rights Tribunal” means the Land and Property Rights Tribunal established under the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta);
- (y) repealed AR 252/2022 s2;
- (z) “Land Titles Office of Alberta” means a Land Titles Office established under the *Land Titles Act* (Alberta);
- (aa) “local authority” means
 - (i) a municipal authority,
 - (ii) a regional health authority under the *Regional Health Authorities Act* (Alberta) or the provincial health authority under *The Provincial Health Authority Act* (Saskatchewan),
 - (iii) the board of trustees of a school division as defined in the *Education Act* (Alberta), or

- (iv) a board of education or conseil scolaire as defined in *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan);
- (bb) “market value” means the amount that a property, as defined in section 284(1)(r) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), might be expected to realize if it were sold on the open market by a willing seller to a willing buyer;
- (cc) “Mayor” means the person elected as Mayor pursuant to section 91(1);
- (dd) “member of Council” means the Mayor or a councillor;
- (ee) “Ministers” means the Alberta Minister and the Saskatchewan Minister;
- (ff) repealed AR 252/2022 s2;
- (gg) “natural person powers” means the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person;
- (hh) “occupant” includes
 - (i) a person residing on land or in a building,
 - (ii) a person entitled to the possession of land or a building if there is no person residing on the land or in the building, and
 - (iii) a leaseholder;
- (ii) “other municipality” means a municipality as defined in the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or *The Legislation Act* (Saskatchewan) but does not include the City;
- (jj) “owner” means,
 - (i) in respect of unpatented land, the Crown,
 - (ii) in respect of other land, a person who is registered pursuant to the *Land Titles Act* (Alberta) or *The Land Titles Act, 2000* (Saskatchewan) as the owner of the land, and
 - (iii) in respect of any property other than land, a person in lawful possession of that property;
- (kk) “parcel of land” means
 - (i) in the case of a subdivision, any lot or block shown on a plan of subdivision that is registered in a Land

- Titles Office of Alberta or in the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry,
- (ii) if a building affixed to the land that would without special mention be transferred by a transfer of land has been erected on 2 or more lots or blocks shown on a plan of subdivision that is registered in a Land Titles Office of Alberta or in the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry, all those lots or blocks, and
 - (iii) a quarter-section of land according to the system of surveys under the *Surveys Act* (Alberta) or *The Land Surveys Act, 2000* (Saskatchewan) or any other area of land described on a certificate of title that is registered in a Land Titles Office of Alberta or in the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry;
- (ll) “person” includes an Indian band;
- (mm) “population”, in respect of the City, means, except otherwise provided, the total population of the City obtained by adding the population of the part of the City located in Alberta, as determined in accordance with the latest census taken pursuant to the *Statistics Act* (Canada), to the population of the part of the City located in Saskatchewan as determined in the same manner;
- (mm.1) “private interest” does not include an interest in a decision
- (i) that is of general public application, or
 - (ii) that affects a person as one of a broad class of persons;
- (nn) “provinces” means Alberta and Saskatchewan;
- (nn.1) “provincial assessor” means the provincial assessor designated under section 284.1(1) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (oo) “provincial court judge” means,
- (i) in respect of a matter arising in Alberta, a judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta appointed or deemed to have been appointed under the *Provincial Court Act* (Alberta) and includes a Chief Judge, Deputy Chief Judge, Assistant Chief Judge, part-time judge and supernumerary judge under that Act, and
 - (ii) in respect of a matter arising in Saskatchewan, a judge of the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan

appointed or deemed to have been appointed pursuant to *The Provincial Court Act, 1998* (Saskatchewan) and includes a chief judge, associate chief judge, temporary judge and any other judge appointed under that Act;

- (pp) “public utility” means a system or works used to provide one or more of the following for public consumption, benefit, convenience or use:
- (i) water or steam;
 - (ii) sewage disposal;
 - (iii) public transportation operated by or on behalf of the City;
 - (iv) irrigation;
 - (v) drainage;
 - (vi) fuel, including natural gas;
 - (vii) electrical power;
 - (viii) heat;
 - (ix) waste management;
 - (x) residential or commercial street lighting;
 - (xi) any other system or works that are provided for public consumption, benefit, convenience or use;
- (qq) “resident” means a person residing within the City’s boundaries;
- (rr) “road” means land
- (i) shown as a road on a plan of survey that has been filed or registered in a Land Titles Office of Alberta or in the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry, or
 - (ii) used as a public road,
- and includes a bridge forming part of a public road and any structure incidental to a public road;
- (ss) “Saskatchewan” means the Province of Saskatchewan;

- (tt) “Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry” means the Land Titles Registry established under *The Land Titles Act, 2000* (Saskatchewan);
- (uu) “Saskatchewan Minister” means the minister to whom the administration of *The City of Lloydminster Act* (Saskatchewan) is assigned under *The Executive Government Administration Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (vv) “tax” means
 - (i) a property tax,
 - (ii) a business tax,
 - (iii) a business improvement district tax,
 - (iv) a special tax,
 - (v) a local improvement tax,
 - (vi) an amusement tax,
 - (vii) a well drilling equipment tax;
 - (viii) a clean energy improvement tax, and
 - (ix) a community aggregate payment levy;
- (ww) “taxpayer” means a person who is liable to pay a tax.
- (xx) repealed AR 252/2022 s2.

(2) For the purposes of and subject to Parts 9, 11 and 12 of this Charter and for the purposes of the regulations under Parts 9 to 12 to the extent that they operate as approved enactments under this Charter, the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta):

- (a) a reference to “council”, unless the context indicates otherwise, means Council as defined in subsection (1)(m);
- (b) a reference to “Court” or “Court of King’s Bench” means Court as defined in subsection (1)(o);
- (c) “Crown” or “Crown in right of Alberta”, unless the context indicates otherwise, means the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan, and
 - (i) when used in respect of Alberta, includes a Provincial agency as defined in the *Financial Administration Act* (Alberta),

- (ii) when used in respect of Saskatchewan, includes a public agency as defined in *The Financial Administration Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan), and
 - (iii) includes an agent of the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan, as the case may be;
 - (d) a reference to “Minister”, unless the context indicates otherwise, means Alberta Minister as defined in subsection (1)(c);
 - (e) a reference to “municipality”, unless the context indicates otherwise, means the City as defined in the Act;
 - (f) a reference to a “Part” or a “Division” of a Part
 - (i) in Parts 9, 11 and 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is, unless otherwise specified, to be interpreted as a reference to this Charter, and
 - (ii) in the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with Part 12 and Schedule 4, Division 2;
 - (g) a reference to *The Lloydminster Charter* means, unless the context indicates otherwise,
 - (i) in respect of Alberta, *The Lloydminster Charter* (AR 212/2012), and
 - (ii) in respect of Saskatchewan, *The Lloydminster Charter* (OC 595/2012).
- (3)** To the extent that they operate as approved enactments under this Charter, regulations made under Parts 9 to 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) are, with respect to a reference specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1, to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 1.
- (4)** For the purposes of this Charter,
- (a) a declaration that “all regulations” made under another enactment are approved enactments means that all such regulations, existing or future and as amended from time to time, are approved enactments,
 - (b) a declaration that “all of the Alberta Minister’s Guidelines” made under another enactment are approved enactments means that all such guidelines, existing or future and as amended from time to time, are declared to be approved enactments,

- (c) a declaration that an enactment is an approved enactment means that the enactment as amended or replaced from time to time, in whole or in part, is an approved enactment,
- (d) a citation of or reference to an enactment is to be interpreted as a citation of or reference to the enactment as amended or replaced, in whole or in part, from time to time,
- (e) a citation of or a reference to the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted as a citation of or reference to the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) as adopted and as modified by this Charter,
- (f) a citation of or a reference to the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or any Part, Division or provision of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) that is incorporated by reference or declared to be an approved enactment under this Charter is to be interpreted as a citation of or reference to the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), Part, Division or provision as adopted and as modified by this Charter, and
- (g) a citation of or reference to a regulation made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) that is incorporated by reference or declared to be an approved enactment under this Charter, or a citation of or reference to any provision of the regulation, is to be interpreted as a citation of or reference to the regulation or provision as adopted and as modified by this Charter.

AR 212/2012 s1;252/2022

Interpretation of certain terms

2(1) Words and expressions used in the Act and also used in this Charter but not defined in this Charter are to be interpreted

- (a) as defined in the Act, if the Act defines the word or expression, or
- (b) within the meaning of the Act, if the Act does not define the word or expression.

(2) A reference in this Charter to a department or ministry of the government of Alberta or Saskatchewan is to be interpreted as including any successor of that department or ministry, and a reference to the Minister of a department or ministry is to be interpreted as including the Minister of any successor department or ministry.

Saving

3 Nothing in this Charter shall be construed as purporting to legislate beyond the authority of either province.

Principles and purposes of Charter

4(1) This Charter recognizes that

- (a) the City, as a local government,
 - (i) is a responsible and accountable level of government within its jurisdiction, being created and empowered by both Alberta and Saskatchewan,
 - (ii) has unique interests and challenges due to the fact that the City is located partly in Alberta and partly in Saskatchewan, and
 - (iii) is subject to certain limits and restrictions in the interest of the provinces as set out in this Charter and certain other enactments,

and

- (b) absent modification, the application of the legislation of Alberta in one part of the City and the legislation of Saskatchewan in the other part of the City may cause disparities within the City.

(2) Having regard to the principles set out in subsection (1), the purposes of this Charter are the following:

- (a) to provide the legal structure and framework within which the City must govern itself and make the decisions that it considers appropriate and in the best interests of its residents;
- (b) to seek
 - (i) to harmonize the operation of the legislation of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the City,
 - (ii) to adopt for the City, where possible, either the legislation of Alberta or Saskatchewan on particular matters,
 - (iii) to avoid the duplication of legislation in the City, and
 - (iv) to address any other matters arising due to differences or conflicts between the legislation

applicable to municipal governance in Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively;

- (c) to provide the City with the powers, duties and functions necessary to fulfil its purposes;
- (d) to provide the City with the flexibility to respond to the existing and future needs of its residents in creative and innovative ways;
- (e) to ensure that, in achieving these objectives, the City is accountable to the people who elect its Council and is responsible for encouraging and enabling public participation in the governance process.

AR 212/2012 s4;252/2022

Non-application of Charter

4.1(1) For greater certainty,

- (a) this Charter does not apply to any issue or matter outside the scope established by section 4(2) and
 - (i) section 3(3) of the *City of Lloydminster Act* (Alberta), and
 - (ii) section 4(3) of *The City of Lloydminster Act* (Saskatchewan),

and

- (b) nothing in this Charter prevents the City from participating in government benefits, programs or services or from receiving benefits or services or being party to an agreement.

(2) Agreements referred to in subsection (1)(b) may be published on the City's website within 30 days from the date of the agreement.

AR 252/2022 s4

Crown not bound

5 This Charter does not bind the Crown or affect the Crown or any of the Crown's prerogatives and, for greater certainty and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the property of the Crown is exempt from taxation pursuant to the provisions of this Charter.

Application of Alberta and Saskatchewan law

- 6** The approved enactments apply to the whole City
- (a) except to the extent that they are made inapplicable, either directly or by implication, by this Charter or by complementary orders in council, and
 - (b) with the modifications provided, either directly or by implication, by this Charter or by complementary orders in council.

Application of municipal governance enactments

7(1) Subject to subsections (1.1) to (5), the following Acts and regulations are declared to cease to operate in any part of the City:

- (a) the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (b) *The Cities Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (c) *The Municipalities Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (d) regulations made under an Act referred to in clause (a), (b) or (c).

(1.1) Subject to Part 9, Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), all regulations made under Part 9 of that Act and all of the Alberta Minister's Guidelines made under Part 9 of that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

(1.2) Subject to Part 10, with the exception of regulations made under sections 381 and 381.5 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), all regulations made under Part 10 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

(1.3) Subject to Part 11, Part 11 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under Part 11 of that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

(1.4) Subject to Part 12,

- (a) Part 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under Part 12 of that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City, and
- (b) the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City in

accordance with Parts 12 and 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(1.5) Subject to section 69.1, Part 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Part are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

(2) Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Part are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City, except in respect of

- (a) disputes referred to in section 9, and
- (b) subdivision and replotting in respect of land situated in the part of the City located in Saskatchewan.

(3) Subject to section 69.2, Part 17.2 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Part are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

(4) Part V.1 of *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan) is declared to be an approved enactment for the purpose of public reporting on municipal waterworks and to apply to the whole City.

(5) For greater certainty, regulations incorporated into this Charter by sections 15.1, 29(2), 185(1), 227.1(7) and 358 are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City as specified.

AR 212/2012 s7;252/2022

Other enactments

8(1) The following Acts and regulations of Saskatchewan are declared to cease to operate in any part of the City:

- (a) *The Fire Departments Platoon Act*;
- (b) *The Pest Control Act*;
- (c) regulations made under an Act referred to in clause (a) or (b).

(2) The following Acts and regulations of Alberta are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City:

- (a) the *Agricultural Pests Act*;
- (b) the *Emergency Management Act*;
- (c) regulations made under an Act referred to in clause (a) or (b).

(3) The following Acts and regulations of Saskatchewan are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City:

- (a) *The Public Health Act*;
- (b) *The Public Health Act, 1994*;
- (c) *The Residential Services Act*;
- (d) *The Saskatchewan Water Corporation Act*;
- (e) *The Water Security Agency Act*;
- (e.1) *The Waterworks and Sewage Works Regulations*;
- (f) notwithstanding the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Alberta), and subject to subsection (4), *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (g) regulations made under an Act referred to in any of clauses (a) to (f).

(4) For Parts 9 to 12, Parts 9, 11 and 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* as designated under section 7(1.1), (1.3) and (1.4), and the applicable regulations,

- (a) subsection (3)(f) does not apply,
- (b) the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Alberta) is declared to be an approved enactment and to apply to the whole City, and
- (c) *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Saskatchewan) is declared to cease to operate in every part of the City.

AR 212/2012 s8;252/2022

Intermunicipal disputes

9 If the City has a dispute with another municipality, that dispute may be dealt with according to the intermunicipal dispute law of the province in which that other municipality is located.

Amendment to Charter by complementary order in council

10 This Charter may at any time be amended by complementary orders in council.

Amendment to Charter requested by Council

11(1) Council may make a request, in writing, to the Ministers that the provinces, by complementary orders in council, remedy a problem that is or will be caused by the operation of an Act of Alberta in one part of the City and an Act of Saskatchewan in the other part of the City.

(2) In making a request pursuant to subsection (1), Council may propose that

- (a) the Act of Alberta apply to the whole City,
- (b) the Act of Saskatchewan apply to the whole City,
- (c) certain provisions of the Act of Alberta and certain provisions of the Act of Saskatchewan apply to the whole City, or
- (d) neither the Act of Alberta nor the Act of Saskatchewan apply to the City, but provisions that address the unique circumstances found in the City are to be adopted and are to apply to the whole City.

(3) On receiving a proposal from Council pursuant to this section, the provinces may, by complementary orders in council, adopt the proposal of Council or any other solution they consider appropriate to remedy a problem caused by the operation of an Act of Alberta in one part of the City and an Act of Saskatchewan in the other part of the City.

(4) Complementary orders in council made pursuant to subsection (3)

- (a) supersede the relevant statutory provisions of the provinces, and
- (b) are the applicable law in the whole City.

Ongoing review

11.1(1) The Ministers shall, within 5 years of January 1, 2023, and every 5 years thereafter, review the provisions and operation of this Charter.

(2) The Ministers shall

- (a) notify the City when the review begins, and
- (b) provide the City with contact information for the purposes of the review.

(3) The City may provide any information that the City considers relevant for the purposes of the review in accordance with subsection (2)(b).

AR 252/2022 s7

Part 1 Purposes, Powers and Capacity of City

Legal status and capacity

12(1) The City is continued as a municipal corporation under the name of “The City of Lloydminster”.

(2) The purposes of the City are the following:

- (a) to provide good government;
- (b) to provide services, facilities or other things that, in the opinion of Council, are necessary or desirable for all or a part of the City;
- (c) to develop and maintain a safe and viable community;
- (d) to foster economic development and social well-being;
- (d.1) to foster environmental sustainability and well-being;
- (e) to provide wise stewardship of public assets.

(3) For the purpose of carrying out its powers, duties and functions, the City has the capacity and, subject to any limitations contained in this Charter or another enactment, the rights, powers and privileges of a natural person.

AR 212/2012 s12;252/2022

City to act through Council

13(1) Unless otherwise provided by this Charter or by another enactment, the City is required to act through Council.

(2) If required to do so by this Charter, Council must exercise a power through the passing of bylaws.

(3) Council may exercise powers other than those referred to in subsection (2) by passing bylaws or resolutions.

Interpreting the power to enact bylaws

14 The power of the City to pass bylaws is to be interpreted broadly for the purposes of

- (a) providing a broad authority to Council and respecting Council's right to govern the City in whatever manner Council considers appropriate, within the jurisdiction provided to Council by law, and
- (b) enhancing Council's ability to respond to present and future issues in the City.

Jurisdiction to enact bylaws

15(1) The City has a general power to pass any bylaws for municipal purposes that it considers expedient in relation to the following matters respecting the City:

- (a) the peace, order and good government of the City;
- (b) the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;
- (c) people, activities and things in, on or near a public place or place that is open to the public;
- (d) nuisances, including unsightly property, activities or things that affect the amenity of a neighbourhood;
- (e) transport and transportation systems, including carriers of persons or goods;
- (f) subject to the *Traffic Safety Act* (Alberta) and *The Traffic Safety Act* (Saskatchewan), the use of vehicles and the regulation of pedestrians;
- (g) roads, including temporary and permanent openings and closings;
- (h) businesses, business activities and persons engaged in business;
- (i) services provided by or on behalf of the City;
- (j) public utilities;
- (k) wild and domestic animals and activities in relation to them.

(2) The City has the power to pass bylaws respecting the enforcement of bylaws made pursuant to this Charter or another enactment, including any or all of the following:

- (a) creating offences, including continuing offences;

- (b) for each offence committed by an individual, imposing a fine not exceeding \$10 000 or providing for imprisonment for not more than one year, or both;
- (c) for each offence committed by a corporation, imposing a fine not exceeding \$25 000 or providing for imprisonment of the directors of the corporation for not more than one year, or both;
- (d) for each continuing offence, imposing a maximum daily fine, the total accumulation of which is not limited by the maximum fine set out in clause (b) or (c);
- (e) providing for the imposition of a penalty for an offence that is in addition to a fine or imprisonment so long as the penalty relates to a fee, cost, charge, rate or toll that is associated with the conduct that gives rise to the offence;
- (f) providing that a specified penalty prescribed under the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act (Alberta)* or *The Summary Offences Procedure Act, 1990 (Saskatchewan)* is reduced by a specified amount if the penalty is paid within a specified time;
- (g) providing for imprisonment for not more than one year for non-payment of a fine or penalty;
- (h) providing that a person who contravenes a bylaw may pay an amount established by bylaw within a stated period and that, if the amount is paid, the person will not be prosecuted for the contravention;
- (i) providing for inspections to determine if bylaws are being complied with;
- (j) remedying contraventions of bylaws, including providing for moving, seizing, impounding, destroying or otherwise dealing with or disposing of any type of real or personal property, including animals;
- (k) requiring dispute resolution or mediation before
 - (i) an owner or occupant appeals an order to remedy bylaw contraventions, or
 - (ii) the City remedies contraventions of bylaws;
- (l) providing for the sending of notices of contravention of bylaws, including parking offences, by ordinary mail, email or other means and determining the addresses to which notices are to be sent.

(3) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), the power to pass bylaws given by this Charter is to be interpreted as including the power to do all or any of the following:

- (a) regulate or prohibit;
- (b) deal with any development, activity, industry, business or thing in different ways, and, in so doing, to divide each of them into classes or subclasses and deal with each class or subclass in different ways;
- (c) provide for a system of licences, inspections, permits or approvals, including any or all of the following:
 - (i) establishing fees for the activity authorized, including fees that may be in the nature of a reasonable tax or for the purpose of raising revenue;
 - (ii) establishing fees that are higher for persons who do not reside or maintain a place of business in the City or for businesses that are not located in the City, compared with the fees for persons or businesses in the City;
 - (iii) prohibiting any development, activity, industry, business or thing until a licence, permit or approval has been granted or an inspection has been performed;
 - (iv) providing that terms and conditions may be imposed on any licence, permit or approval and setting out the nature of the terms and conditions and who may impose them;
 - (v) prescribing the rates that holders of licences, permits or approvals may charge their customers;
 - (vi) setting out the conditions that must be met before a licence, permit or approval is granted or renewed, the nature of the conditions and who may impose them;
 - (vii) providing for the duration of licences, permits and approvals and their suspension or cancellation for failure to comply with a term or condition of the bylaw or for any other reason specified in the bylaw;
 - (viii) determining the manner in which any licence, permit or approval is to be allocated;

- (c.1) establish, by bylaws adopted by the council of 2 or more participating municipalities, an intermunicipal business licensing program;
- (d) within the City or within any defined area of the City,
 - (i) prohibit a business or class of business from operating,
 - (ii) limit the number of businesses in a particular class of business that may operate, or
 - (iii) specify a minimum distance that 2 or more businesses within a class or 2 or more classes of business must be separated from one another;
- (e) provide for an appeal, the body that is to decide the appeal, and related matters.

AR 212/2012 s15;252/2022

Intermunicipal business licensing program regulations

15.1 All regulations made under section 8(3) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City.

AR 252/2022 s10

Territorial jurisdiction of Council

16(1) The jurisdiction of Council is exercisable

- (a) within the boundaries of the City, and
- (b) unless otherwise expressly provided in this Charter or another enactment, in respect of the regulation of activities on land, buildings or structures that are outside the boundaries of the City and that belong to or are under the control and management of the City.

(2) If there is a conflict between a bylaw enacted by Council pursuant to subsection (1)(b) and a bylaw of the other municipality in which the land, buildings or structures to which the bylaw relates are located, the bylaw of the other municipality prevails to the extent of the conflict.

Paramountcy

17 If there is a conflict between a bylaw or resolution and this Charter or another enactment, the bylaw or resolution is of no effect to the extent of the conflict.

Part 2 Special Powers

Division 1 Expropriation

Expropriation powers

18(1) Council may acquire for any municipal purpose any land within or outside the City that Council deems it expedient to acquire.

(2) Council may purchase land within or outside the City for resale or lease for residential, industrial or commercial purposes and may, before disposing of the land or any part of the land, subdivide the land for building purposes.

(3) If Council wishes to acquire land for any purpose authorized by this Charter and cannot acquire the land by agreement with the owner, Council may take expropriation proceedings pursuant to the *Expropriation Act* (Alberta) or *The Municipal Expropriation Act* (Saskatchewan), as the case requires.

(4) Council shall not expropriate an estate or interest in mines or minerals.

(5) If Council is of the opinion that the City can obtain a more reasonable price or other advantage by acquiring the whole or a larger part of any parcel of land of which a part may be expropriated by the City, the City may expropriate the whole or the larger part of the parcel.

(6) If the City's notice of intention to expropriate proposes to expropriate a part of a parcel of land, the owner of the parcel may, whether the parcel is located wholly in Alberta or Saskatchewan or partly in each province, apply to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal to direct the City to expropriate the whole of the parcel.

(7) On an application under subsection (6), the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may direct the City to expropriate the whole of the parcel of land if, in the Tribunal's opinion, the expropriation of a part of the parcel would be unfair to the owner of the parcel.

AR 212/2012 s18;252/2022

Division 2 Roads

Control of roads

19(1) Subject to this Charter and all other enactments, the City has the direction, control and management of all roads within the City.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council of Alberta may, by order, direct that the whole or any part of any highway, bridge or stream not wholly within the City but wholly within Alberta is subject to the direction, control and management of Council for the public use of the City.

(3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council of Saskatchewan may, by order, direct that the whole or any part of any public highway, bridge or stream not wholly within the City but wholly within Saskatchewan is subject to the direction, control and management of Council for the public use of the City.

(4) The title to every road in the City that is located wholly in Alberta is vested in the City unless another enactment or agreement provides otherwise.

(5) Nothing in this section gives the City title to mines and minerals.

Land abutting roads

20 If the City acquires land abutting a road intending that the land will become part of the road and, before the land is incorporated into the road, the City grants to an adjoining land owner a licence or permit to occupy the land, the land subject to the licence or permit is deemed to be part of the road.

Road closure

21(1) Council may, by bylaw, provide for closing, selling or leasing

- (a) any road in the City the title to which is not vested in the Crown, or
- (b) any road in the City the title to which is vested in the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan, if consent is first obtained from the appropriate member of the Executive Council of that province.

(2) Council must give public notice before initially considering any report on a proposed bylaw to close a road.

(3) Before passing a bylaw closing a road, Council must give a person who claims to be affected prejudicially by the bylaw, or that person's agent, an opportunity to be heard by Council.

(4) A person whose land is injuriously affected by a bylaw passed pursuant to this section is entitled to be compensated for damages caused to the land by reason of anything done pursuant to the bylaw.

(5) If the amount of compensation for damages is not agreed on, compensation is to be determined in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in the cases provided for by the *Expropriation Act* (Alberta) or *The Municipal Expropriation Act* (Saskatchewan), as the case requires.

(6) Subsections (2) to (5) do not apply to that part of a road immediately adjacent to private land and known as a boulevard, not developed as a road or sidewalk and leased to the owner of that private land.

(7) Every lease referred to in subsection (6) is deemed to contain a provision that

- (a) access to any other land is not to be interfered with, and
- (b) the lease is subject to any easement or right of way for the purpose of providing public utility services.

(8) This section does not apply to a temporary road or right of way established under section 24.

Temporary road closure

22(1) Notwithstanding section 19 but subject to section 21(2), Council, by resolution, or a designated officer may temporarily close the whole or a part of a road at any time for any purpose considered necessary by Council or the designated officer, without complying with the requirements set out in section 19.

(2) Any person using a temporarily closed road

- (a) does so at the person's own risk,
- (b) has no right to recover damages in case of accident or injury, and
- (c) is liable for any damage or injury resulting from that use.

Closure of provincial highways in Saskatchewan part

23(1) In this section, "road" means a road that

- (a) is any part of a provincial highway as defined in *The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997* (Saskatchewan), or
- (b) provides continuity to a provincial highway and for which there is a plan on file in the Ministry of Highways for Saskatchewan.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the Council or a designated officer must not temporarily close a road in the part of the City situated in Saskatchewan without notifying the Minister of Highways and Infrastructure for Saskatchewan of the proposed temporary closure

- (a) at least 20 days before the effective day of the closure, or
- (b) within any shorter period that the Minister of Highways for Saskatchewan may allow.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in an emergency.

AR 212/2012 s23;252/2022

Temporary roads and rights of way

24(1) In this section, “private land” means land that is not owned by the Crown or its agents.

(2) Council may, by bylaw, open a temporary road or a temporary right of way on private land.

(3) A temporary road or right of way established in accordance with this section may be kept open for not more than 2 years.

(4) The owner and occupant of land over which the temporary road or right of way passes are entitled to compensation from the City for the use of the temporary road or right of way and for loss or damage caused by the temporary road or right of way.

(5) If the amount of compensation for damages is not agreed on, compensation is to be determined in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in the cases provided for by the *Expropriation Act* (Alberta) or *The Municipal Expropriation Act* (Saskatchewan), as the case requires.

Road names

25(1) The City may name roads or areas within its boundaries and may assign a number or other means of identification to buildings or parcels of land.

(2) The City may require an owner or occupant of a building or parcel of land to display the identification assigned to it pursuant to subsection (1) in a certain manner.

Division 3 Public Utilities

General

Interpretation

26 In this Division,

- (a) “Alberta Utilities Commission” means the Alberta Utilities Commission established by the *Alberta Utilities Commission Act*;
- (b) “customer” has the meaning given to it in the *Electric Utilities Act* (Alberta);
- (c) “easement” means an easement, interest or right held by the City for the purpose of locating the system or works of a municipal public utility;
- (d) “municipal public utility” means the system or works of a public utility operated by or on behalf of the City or a subsidiary of the City other than under an agreement referred to in section 43;
- (e) “municipal utility service” means a utility service provided by a municipal public utility;
- (f) “retailer” has the meaning given to it in the *Electric Utilities Act* (Alberta);
- (g) “service connection” means the part of the system or works of a public utility that runs from the main lines of the public utility to a building or other place on a parcel of land for the purpose of providing the utility service to the parcel and includes those parts of the system or works referred to in section 27;
- (h) “subsidiary” means a subsidiary of the City within the meaning of section 1(3) of the *Electric Utilities Act* (Alberta);
- (i) “utility service” means the thing that is provided by the system or works of a public utility.

Public reporting on City waterworks

26.1 The City must submit public reports on municipal waterworks pursuant to Part V.1 of *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan).

AR 252/2022 s13

Composition of system or works

27 When the system or works of a public utility involve pipes, wires or other things that connect to a building, the system or works include the following parts:

- (a) any pipes, wires or other things
 - (i) running up to the building,
 - (ii) located on or within the exterior walls of the building, or
 - (iii) running from the exterior walls to couplings, stopcocks, meters and other apparatus placed inside the building by the City or person providing the public utility;
- (b) any couplings, stopcocks, meters and other apparatus referred to in clause (a)(iii).

Long-term supply agreements

28(1) If Council proposes to make an agreement to supply water, steam or fuel to a public utility for a period that, with rights of renewal, could exceed 5 years, the agreement must be approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission before it is made.

(2) If Council or a municipal public utility proposes to make an agreement regarding the supply of electric power for a period that, with rights of renewal, could exceed 5 years, the agreement must be approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission before it is made.

Regulation of gas supply obtained from direct sellers

29(1) In this section,

- (a) “consumer” means a consumer of gas who takes delivery of the gas at its place of consumption by means of an urban gas system operated by a distributor;
- (b) “direct seller” means a person, other than a distributor, who sells gas to a consumer or to another person who purchases the gas as an agent of the consumer for the purposes of this section;
- (c) “distributor” means
 - (i) the City or a subsidiary of the City, if the City or the subsidiary operates an urban gas system, or

(ii) a rural gas co-operative association as defined in the *Gas Distribution Act* (Alberta) that operates an urban gas system in the City under an agreement referred to in section 43;

(d) “urban gas system” means the system or works of a public utility for the distribution of gas to consumers within the City.

(2) The *Municipal Gas Systems Core Market Regulation* (AR 93/2001) is declared to be an approved enactment and to apply to the whole City.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), references in the Regulation referred to in that subsection are to be interpreted in accordance with the following:

(a) a reference to “the Act” is to be interpreted as a reference to this Charter, but in the case of a conflict between this clause and another clause in this subsection, the other clause prevails;

(b) a reference to section 31 of the Act is to be interpreted as a reference to this section;

(c) a reference to section 31(1) of the Act is to be interpreted as a reference to subsection (1);

(d) a reference to section 31(1)(c)(ii) of the Act is to be interpreted as a reference to subsection (1)(c)(ii);

(e) a reference to section 31(3) of the Act is to be interpreted as a reference to subsection (4);

(f) a reference to section 31(4) of the Act is to be interpreted as a reference to subsection (5).

(4) Subject to the Regulation referred to in subsection (2), a consumer has the right to obtain a supply of gas from a direct seller for delivery to the consumer by means of an urban gas system operated by a distributor in the City, subject to the charges, rates or tolls and on the terms and conditions established by the distributor in respect of the transportation of the gas.

(5) On the application of a consumer or direct seller aggrieved by an unreasonable refusal of the distributor to provide service for the transportation of gas to the consumer by means of the distributor’s urban gas system or by any unreasonable term or condition under which the transportation service is or is sought to be provided by the distributor, the Alberta Utilities Commission may make an order

- (a) directing the distributor to provide the transportation service in accordance with the provisions of the order,
- (b) amending, replacing or voiding the term or condition, or
- (c) settling the term or condition.

(6) Section 43 does not apply to the sale of gas by a direct seller to a consumer or to another person who purchases the gas as an agent of the consumer for the purposes of this section.

AR 212/2012 s29;252/2022

Other authorizations and approvals

30 Nothing in this Division exempts the City or any other person operating a public utility from a requirement to obtain approvals or other authorizations under another enactment or a bylaw.

Municipal Public Utilities

Prohibiting other public utilities

31(1) Subject to subsection (2), if the City provides a municipal utility service, Council may, by bylaw, prohibit any other person from providing the same or a similar type of utility service in all or part of the City.

(2) A bylaw under subsection (1) shall not prohibit a retailer from providing to customers in all or any part of the City the functions or services that retailers are permitted to provide under the *Electric Utilities Act* (Alberta) or the regulations made under that Act.

Duty to supply utility service

32 If the system or works of a municipal public utility that provide a municipal utility service are adjacent to a parcel of land, the City, if it is able to do so and subject to any terms, costs or charges established by Council,

- (a) must provide the municipal utility service to the parcel on the request of the owner of the parcel, and
- (b) may provide the municipal utility service to the parcel on the request of the occupant of the parcel who is not the owner.

Parcels adjacent to roads and easements

33(1) This section applies if the main lines of the system or works of a municipal public utility are located above, on or underneath a

road or easement and the City provides the municipal utility service to a parcel of land adjacent to the road or easement.

(2) The City is responsible for the construction, maintenance and repair of the portion of the service connection from the main lines of the system or works to the boundary of the road or easement.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), as a term of supplying the municipal utility service to the parcel of land, Council may make the owner responsible for the costs of the construction, maintenance and repair of the portion of the service connection from the main lines of the system or works to the boundary of the road or easement.

(4) If the owner is responsible for the costs of the construction, maintenance or repair referred to in subsection (3), those costs are an amount owing to the City by the owner.

Right of entry — main lines

34(1) This section applies to

- (a) the main lines of the system or works of a municipal public utility located above, on or underneath a road or easement, and
- (b) the portion of a service connection referred to in section 33(2).

(2) The City may enter on any land for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or repairing the system or works referred to in subsection (1).

(3) After the City has constructed, maintained or repaired the system or works, the City, at its expense, must restore any land that has been entered on under subsection (2) as soon as practicable.

(4) If the City does not restore the land as soon as practicable and the owner of the land restores it, the City is liable to the owner for the restoration costs.

Right of entry — meters

35 The City may enter any land or building to which a municipal utility service is provided

- (a) for the purpose of reading meters, and
- (b) after making a reasonable effort to notify the owner or the occupant, for the purpose of installing, inspecting,

replacing or removing meters and conducting sampling tests.

Service connections — owner

36(1) The owner of a parcel of land is responsible for the construction, maintenance and repair of a service connection of a municipal public utility located above, on or underneath the parcel.

(2) If the City is not satisfied with the construction, maintenance or repair of the service connection, the City may require the owner of the parcel of land to, within a specified time, do something in accordance with the City's instructions in respect of the construction, maintenance or repair of the system or works.

(3) If the thing has not been done to the satisfaction of the City within the specified time or in an emergency, the City may enter on any land or building to construct, maintain or repair the service connection.

Service connections — City

37(1) Notwithstanding section 36, as a term of providing a municipal utility service to a parcel of land, Council may give the City the authority to construct, maintain and repair a service connection located above, on or underneath the parcel.

(2) If the City has the authority to construct, maintain or repair a service connection under subsection (1), the City may enter on any land or building for that purpose.

Restoration and costs

38(1) After the City has constructed, maintained or repaired the service connection located above, on or underneath a parcel of land under section 36 or 37, the City must restore any land entered on as soon as practicable.

(2) The City's costs relating to the construction, maintenance or repair under section 36 or 37 and restoration costs under this section are an amount owing to the City by the owner of the parcel.

Buildings

39(1) If a municipal utility service is provided to a building that has more than one apartment, office or other unit, the system or works of the municipal public utility may be installed over the different apartments, offices or other units.

(2) The system or works must be attached to the outside of the building unless consent is given to install them inside.

Discontinuing utility service

40 In accordance with its bylaws, the City may, for any lawful reason,

- (a) discontinue providing a municipal utility service after giving reasonable notice of its intention to do so, and
- (b) remove the system or works of the municipal public utility used to provide the utility service.

Liability for public utility charges

41(1) The charges for a municipal utility service provided to a parcel of land are an amount owing to the City by the owner of the parcel.

(2) If the City agrees to provide a municipal utility service to a parcel of land on the request of an occupant of the parcel who is not the owner, the charges for the municipal utility service provided to the parcel are an amount owing to the City by the occupant and not the owner.

Appeal

42(1) A person who uses, receives or pays for a municipal utility service may appeal a service charge, rate or toll made in respect of the municipal utility service to the Alberta Utilities Commission, but may not challenge the public utility rate structure itself.

(2) On an appeal pursuant to subsection (1), the Alberta Utilities Commission may order the service charge, rate or toll to be wholly or partly varied, adjusted or disallowed if the Alberta Utilities Commission is satisfied that the person's service charge, rate or toll

- (a) does not conform to the public utility rate structure established by the City,
- (b) has been improperly imposed, or
- (c) is discriminatory.

Non-municipal Public Utilities**Granting rights to provide utility service**

43(1) Council may, by agreement, grant a right, exclusive or otherwise, to a person to provide a utility service in all or part of the City for not more than 20 years.

(2) The agreement may grant a right, exclusive or otherwise, to use the City's property, including property under the direction, control

and management of the City, for the construction, operation and extension of a public utility in the City for not more than 20 years.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), before an agreement to provide a utility service is made, amended or renewed, the agreement, amendment or renewal must be

- (a) advertised, and
- (b) approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the agreement to provide a utility service is between Council and a subsidiary of the City.

(5) A bylaw under this section must not prohibit a retailer from providing to customers in all or any part of the City the functions or services that retailers are permitted to provide under the *Electric Utilities Act* (Alberta) or the regulations made under that Act.

Prohibiting other non-municipal public utilities

44 If a person provides a utility service in the City under an agreement referred to in section 43, Council may, by bylaw, prohibit any other person from providing the same or a similar utility service in all or part of the City.

Termination of utility service agreements

45(1) An agreement referred to in section 43 that is not renewed continues in effect until either party, with the approval of the Alberta Utilities Commission, terminates the agreement on 6 months' notice.

(2) If notice to terminate has been given pursuant to subsection (1), the City has the right to purchase the rights, systems and works of the public utility.

(3) If the City wishes to purchase the rights, systems and works and no agreement on the purchase can be reached, either party may refer the matter to the Alberta Utilities Commission.

(4) After a matter is referred to the Alberta Utilities Commission pursuant to subsection (3), the Alberta Utilities Commission must, by order, fix the terms and price of the purchase, and the order is binding on the parties.

Division 4 Business Improvement Districts

Establishment

46(1) Council may, by bylaw, establish a business improvement district.

(2) In a bylaw enacted pursuant to subsection (1), Council must address all of the following matters:

- (a) the purposes for which the business improvement district is created;
- (b) the area within the City that is to be encompassed by the business improvement district;
- (c) the appointment of a board to govern the business improvement district;
- (d) the manner in which the board will be required to develop and submit its estimates of expenditures to Council;
- (e) the reporting requirements of the board to Council;
- (f) any limitations on the powers of the board, including limitations on its power to incur debt obligations;
- (g) the process and consequences of disestablishment of the business improvement district;
- (h) any other matter that Council considers necessary.

(3) The board of a business improvement district is a corporation.

(4) Before passing a bylaw establishing a business improvement district, Council must give any person affected by the operation of the proposed bylaw, or that person's agent, an opportunity to be heard by Council.

Estimates

47(1) The board of a business improvement district must submit to Council for Council's approval the revenue and expenditure estimates of the business improvement district for the current year, at the time and in the form specified by Council.

(2) The revenue and expenditure estimates of a business improvement district as approved by Council constitute the requisition of the business improvement district for the current year.

Business improvement district tax

48(1) Council must impose a tax on all business assessments within the business improvement district that Council considers sufficient to raise the amount required for the requisition of the business improvement district as approved by Council pursuant to section 47.

(2) The tax imposed pursuant to subsection (1) must be of a uniform rate.

(3) The tax imposed pursuant to subsection (1) may be collected in the same manner and with the same remedies as provided in this Charter for the collection of taxes on business assessments.

Tax where no business assessment

49(1) Unless the City passes a business tax bylaw pursuant to section 320, Council must, by bylaw, impose a tax on all property used or intended to be used for business purposes within a business improvement district that Council considers sufficient to raise the amount required for the requisition of the business improvement district as approved by Council pursuant to section 47.

(2) The tax imposed pursuant to subsection (1)

(a) is in addition to any other property tax, and

(b) must be of either a uniform rate or a uniform amount.

(3) Notice of the tax imposed pursuant to subsection (1)

(a) is to be substantially in the form of a property tax notice and may be included in a property tax notice, and

(b) is to be mailed by ordinary mail or delivered to owners of property in the business improvement district used or intended to be used for business purposes.

(4) The tax imposed pursuant to this section is payable at the same time as property taxes.

(5) The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be collected in the same manner and with the same remedies as provided in this Charter for the collection of property taxes.

(6) A bylaw made pursuant to subsection (1) may exempt any property or class of property from the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

Payments in advance of tax

50 After Council has approved the budget of a business improvement district and before the remittance of the tax referred to in section 48 or 49, Council must pay the cost of any claims for approved works that the board of the business improvement district may submit for payment, and the City must recover any of those payments from the tax.

**Division 5
Building Standards****Building codes**

51 Council may, by bylaw,

- (a) declare that all or any part of an edition of the National Building Code of Canada, as amended from time to time or otherwise, is in force in the City,
- (b) declare that all or part of any other code of standards respecting materials, equipment or appliances used or installed in the construction or demolition of a building, as amended from time to time or otherwise, is in force in the City, and
- (c) amend, repeal or replace any provision of a code declared to be in force in the City pursuant to clause (a) or (b).

Fire code

52 Council may, by bylaw,

- (a) declare that all or any part of an edition of the National Fire Code of Canada, as amended from time to time or otherwise, is in force in the City,
- (b) declare that all or part of any other code of standards respecting any materials, equipment or appliances used or installed in a building or structure or in premises, as amended from time to time or otherwise, is in force in the City, and
- (c) amend, repeal or replace any provision of a code declared to be in force in the City pursuant to clause (a) or (b).

Division 6 Police

Federal-municipal agreement

53(1) In this section, “RCMP” means the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(2) With the prior approval of the Ministers, Council may enter into an agreement with the government of Canada, Alberta or Saskatchewan to employ and pay for a sufficient number of members of the RCMP to provide policing services within the City.

(3) If an agreement made under subsection (2) provides for the RCMP “K” Division to provide policing services,

- (a) the *Police Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City in respect of those services to the extent required to give effect to this clause, and
- (b) *The Police Act, 1990* (Saskatchewan) and its regulations cease to operate in any part of the City in respect of those services.

(4) If an agreement made under subsection (2) provides for the RCMP “F” Division to provide policing services,

- (a) *The Police Act, 1990* (Saskatchewan) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City in respect of those services to the extent required to give effect to this clause, and
- (b) the *Police Act* (Alberta) and its regulations cease to operate in any part of the City in respect of those services.

(5) Notwithstanding any agreement under subsection (2), nothing prevents the City from entering into an agreement with the Government of Alberta or the Government of Saskatchewan for the provision of police services and funding.

AR 212/2012 s53;252/2022

Municipal police service

54(1) Notwithstanding section 53, the City may establish a municipal police service to provide policing services within the City.

(2) If the City establishes a municipal police service,

- (a) the *Police Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City in respect of the services provided to the extent required to give effect to this clause,
- (b) *The Police Act, 1990* (Saskatchewan) and its regulations cease to operate in any part of the City in respect of those services, and
- (c) the *Police Officers Collective Bargaining Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City to the extent required to give effect to this clause.

AR 212/2012 s54;252/2022

Peace officers

55(1) Council may, in accordance with the *Peace Officer Act* (Alberta), apply for the appointment of peace officers to assist in the enforcement of laws in force within the City.

(2) If peace officers are appointed as provided for in subsection (1), the *Peace Officer Act* (Alberta) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City in respect of the peace officers to the extent required to give effect to this clause.

AR 212/2012 s55;252/2022

Division 7 Consolidation and Revision of Bylaws

Definition

55.1 In this Division, “revised bylaw” means a bylaw that has been revised under section 57.

AR 252/2022 s18

Consolidation

56(1) Council may, by bylaw, authorize the clerk to consolidate one or more of the City’s bylaws.

(2) In consolidating a City bylaw, the clerk must

- (a) incorporate all amendments to the bylaw into one bylaw, and
- (b) omit any provision that has been repealed or that has expired.

(3) A printed document purporting to be a copy of a bylaw consolidated pursuant to this section and to be printed under the authority of the clerk is admissible in evidence as proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of

- (a) the original bylaw and of all bylaws amending it, and
- (b) the passage of the original bylaw and of all bylaws amending it.

Revision

57(1) Council may, by bylaw, authorize the revision of all or any of the City's bylaws in accordance with this section.

(2) A bylaw under this section may

- (a) omit and provide for the repeal of a bylaw or a provision of a bylaw that is inoperative, obsolete, expired, spent or otherwise ineffective;
- (b) omit, without providing for its repeal, a bylaw or a provision of a bylaw that is of a transitional nature or that refers only to a particular place, person or thing or that has no general application throughout the City;
- (c) combine 2 or more bylaws into one bylaw, divide a bylaw into 2 or more bylaws, move provisions from one bylaw to another bylaw and create a bylaw from provisions of one or more other bylaws;
- (d) alter the citation and title of a bylaw and the numbering and arrangement of its provisions, and add, change or omit a note, heading, title, marginal note, diagram or example of a bylaw;
- (e) omit the preamble and long title of a bylaw;
- (f) omit forms or other material contained in a bylaw that can more conveniently be contained in a resolution, and add authority for the forms or other material to be prescribed by resolution;
- (g) make changes, without materially affecting the bylaw in principle or substance,
 - (i) to correct clerical, technical, grammatical or typographical errors in a bylaw,
 - (ii) to bring out more clearly the meaning of a bylaw, or
 - (iii) to improve the expression of the bylaw.

(3) The title of a revised bylaw must include the words “revised bylaw”.

(4) A bylaw under this section must not be given first reading until after the clerk has certified in writing that the proposed revisions were prepared in accordance with this section.

AR 212/2012 s57;252/2022

58 Repealed AR 252/2022 s20.

Requirements relating to revised bylaws

59 A bylaw made in accordance with section 57 and the resulting revised bylaw are deemed to have been made in accordance with all the other requirements of this Charter respecting the passing and approval of those bylaws, including any requirements for advertising and public hearings.

AR 212/2012 s59;252/2022

Effects of revised bylaws

60(1) The provisions of the revised bylaws that replace provisions of the previous bylaws, when they have the same effect, operate retrospectively as well as prospectively and are deemed to come into force on the days on which the corresponding previous bylaws came into force.

(2) If the provisions of the revised bylaws do not have the same effect,

- (a) the provisions of the revised bylaws prevail in respect of all transactions, matters and things occurring on or after the day the revised bylaws come into force, and
- (b) the provisions of the previous bylaws prevail in respect of all earlier transactions, matters and things.

AR 212/2012 s60;252/2022

References to repealed bylaws

61 A reference in a bylaw, enactment or document to a bylaw that has been revised under section 57 or to a provision of a bylaw that has been revised under section 57, in respect of any transaction, matter or thing occurring after the revised bylaw or provision comes into force, is to be considered a reference to the revised bylaw or provision.

AR 212/2012 s61;252/2022

62 Repealed AR 252/2022 s24.

Division 8 Miscellaneous Powers

Providing services outside the City

63 The City may provide any service or thing that it provides in all or part of the City

- (a) in another municipality located in either of the provinces, with the agreement of the other municipality, or
- (b) on behalf of an Indian band or Metis settlement, with the agreement of that Indian band or Metis settlement.

AR 212/2012 s63;252/2022

Intermunicipal sharing of taxes and grants

64(1) The City may enter into an agreement with another municipality to share taxes or grants in lieu of taxes.

(2) An agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (1) must include a means to settle disputes arising from the agreement.

Civic holidays

65 Council may declare any day, or part of any day, as a civic holiday.

Census

66 Council may conduct a census within the City.

Bodies of water

67(1) Subject to all other enactments, Council may, by bylaw, regulate the use of or activities on any rivers, streams, watercourses, lakes and other natural bodies of water within the City, including the air space above and the ground below.

(2) Nothing in this section gives the City direction, control or management of mines and minerals.

Granting rights over property

68 Subject to all other enactments, in addition to its rights in relation to its own property, the City may

- (a) grant rights, exclusive or otherwise, in respect of property under its direction, control and management, and
- (b) charge fees, tolls and charges for the use of property under its direction, control and management.

Disposition of City lands

69(1) Subject to subsection (2), Council must advertise its proposal before Council disposes of any estate or interest of the City in

- (a) land for less than its market value, or
- (b) a public park or recreation or exhibition grounds.

(2) The proposal does not have to be advertised if the estate or interest is

- (a) to be used for the purposes of supplying a public utility,
- (b) transferred or granted under Part 10 before the period of redemption under that Part, or
- (c) to be used by a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f).

(3) Any City lands that are used for park purposes and that are dedicated lands may be disposed of only in accordance with *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan).

Regional services commission

69.1(1) The City may establish a regional services commission with one or more municipalities located in Alberta in accordance with Part 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) For the purposes of this Charter, Part 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted as follows:

- (a) “Minister” means the Alberta Minister as defined in section 1(1)(c);
- (b) “municipal authority” includes the City;
- (c) “municipality” means an Alberta municipality and includes the City.

(3) For the purposes of section 7(1.5),

- (a) a reference in Part 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) specified in Column 1 of Schedule 5 is to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 5, and
- (b) a reference to *The Lloydminster Charter* in Schedule 5 means,
 - (i) in respect of Alberta, *The Lloydminster Charter* (AR 212/2012), and

- (ii) in respect of Saskatchewan, *The Lloydminster Charter* (OC 595/2012).

AR 252/2022 s26

Intermunicipal collaboration framework

69.2(1) The City must create an intermunicipal collaboration framework with those Alberta municipalities with which the City has common boundaries in Alberta in accordance with Part 17.2 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) For the purposes of this Charter,

- (a) the April 1, 2020, deadline referred to in sections 708.28(1) and 708.36(1)(a) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is modified to read May 1, 2024, and
- (b) the reference to “this Part and Parts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 17” in section 708.51 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted as a reference to “this Part, Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and Parts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Charter”.

(3) For the purposes of this Charter, Part 17.2 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted as follows:

- (a) “Minister” means the Alberta Minister as defined in section 1(1)(c);
- (b) “municipality” means an Alberta municipality and includes the City.

(4) Where the Alberta Minister exercises any of the Minister’s powers under Part 17.2 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), the Alberta Minister must, as soon as practicable, provide notice in writing to the Saskatchewan Minister of the powers that were exercised.

AR 252/2022 s26

Part 3 Fundamental Changes

Division 1 Change of Name

Change of name

70(1) At the request of Council, the name of the City may be changed by complementary orders in council.

- (2) If the name of the City is changed in accordance with subsection (1),
- (a) notice of the change must be published in *The Alberta Gazette* and *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, and
 - (b) any seal formerly used by the City continues to be the seal of the City until the seal is changed by Council.
- (3) A change in the name of the City made in accordance with this section does not affect any obligation, right, action or property incurred, established, taken or acquired before the change.

Division 2 Amalgamation

Amalgamation of school districts

- 71(1)** Nothing in this Charter prohibits the amalgamation of school divisions.
- (2) If the boundaries of the Lloydminster Public School Division or the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division are revised pursuant to *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) to include lands other than those specified in this Charter, Alberta is not responsible for any costs associated with schools located on those lands or students residing on those lands.

Division 3 Annexation

Annexation of territory

- 72(1)** Repealed AR 252/2022 s27.
- (2) On the request of Council, any territory adjacent to the City may be annexed to the City by complementary orders in council.
- (3) Every annexation takes effect on the date and on the terms and conditions set out in the complementary orders in council.
- (4) If the territory proposed to be annexed to the City is located in Alberta, the process to be followed is the process pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).
- (5) If the territory proposed to be annexed to the City is located in Saskatchewan, the process to be followed is the process pursuant to *The Cities Act* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s72;252/2022

Joint committee

73(1) The Ministers may each appoint up to 3 members to a joint committee to determine and recommend a decision on the matter of an annexation proposal to the Ministers.

(2) A joint committee appointed pursuant to subsection (1) must consist of not more than 3 members appointed by each Minister.

(3) If a joint committee appointed pursuant to subsection (1) considers that a public hearing is desirable in respect of the annexation proposal, the City must give at least 20 days' notice of the hearing

(a) by personal service or registered mail to

(i) the assessed owners of the land involved in the annexation, and

(ii) the other municipality in which the land involved in the annexation is located,

and

(b) by publication of a notice in one or more newspapers published in the City.

Division 4 Boundaries

Location of boundaries

74 Unless the description specifies otherwise, if the boundary of the City is wholly or partly described by reference to the boundary of a township or section of surveyed land along which a road allowance runs,

(a) the side of the road allowance on which monuments or posts are placed under any survey made pursuant to an enactment relating to surveys is the boundary, or

(b) in the case of correction lines, the south side of the road allowance is the boundary.

Deemed inclusion of acquired land

75 If a road situated in the City is the boundary of the City and the City acquires land for the widening of the road, the acquired land is deemed to be within the boundaries of the City.

Part 4 School Divisions

The Education Act, 1995 (Saskatchewan) applies

76 For the purposes of the school divisions referred to in section 78, *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan), *The Education Property Tax Act* (Saskatchewan) and all regulations made under those Acts are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City and the outlying areas referred to in that section.

AR 212/2012 s76;252/2022

Education Act (Alberta) does not apply

77 For the purposes of the school divisions referred to in section 78, the *Education Act* (Alberta) and the regulations made under that Act are declared to cease to operate with respect to the part of the City located in Alberta, except for the purposes of applying the rates established under that Act to determine the amount of Alberta's education property tax requisition under sections 84 and 303.

AR 212/2012 s77;252/2022

Public and separate school divisions

78 The Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division comprise

- (a) the incorporated area of the City, and
- (b) the following outlying areas lying west of the Third Meridian:
 - (i) in Township 49, Range 27: Sections 30 and 31;
 - (ii) in Township 49, Range 28: Section 25 and the east half of Section 36;
 - (iii) in Township 50, Range 27: Sections 6, 7 and 18;
 - (iv) in Township 50, Range 28: the east halves of Sections 1 and 12, the north-east quarter of Section 13, Section 14 and fractional Section 15;

excepting those lands lying within the boundaries of an Indian reserve.

Alberta residents

79 Students residing in Alberta outside the boundaries of the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman

Catholic Separate School Division are entitled to attend schools operated by those school divisions in keeping with regulations and other legislation enacted from time to time by Alberta, as though those school divisions were Alberta jurisdictions.

School affairs

80 The affairs of the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division are to be conducted in accordance with *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan), except as may be modified by this Charter.

Program of studies

81(1) In this section, section 82 and section 83, “Minister” means the minister to whom the administration of *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) is assigned under *The Executive Government Administration Act* (Saskatchewan).

(2) The basic program of studies and the courses of study used in the schools operated by the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division are to be consistent with the regulations made under *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) and with any policies and directives that the Minister may issue from time to time.

AR 212/2012 s81;252/2022

School funding

82(1) The provinces must provide the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division with access to all funding available to other school jurisdictions in the respective provinces.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister and the Minister responsible for the *Education Act* (Alberta) pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (Alberta) may enter into an agreement for the purpose of determining the amount of school funding.

(3) The agreement under subsection (2) may include the following:

- (a) the funding calculation used for the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division;
- (b) the calculation of each province’s share of funding;
- (c) payment arrangements for school funding;

- (d) any other matter regarding school funding that is considered appropriate by both Ministers referred to in subsection (2) regarding school funding.

(4) A copy of this agreement must be filed with the Ministers referred to in subsection (2).

AR 212/2012 s82;252/2022

School buildings

83(1) Saskatchewan school facility funding guidelines and approval processes are to apply in all matters related to the upgrading and construction of school buildings in the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division.

(2) The provinces must share the cost of upgrading and constructing school buildings in the Lloydminster Public School Division or the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division in a prorated manner based on the number of students resident in each province who are attending schools operated by that division as of September 30 of the school year in which the upgrading or construction is approved.

(3) On receiving approval from the Minister for a building upgrading or construction project,

- (a) the Board of Education of the Lloydminster Public School Division or the Board of Education of the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division, as the case may be, may, in accordance with *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan), borrow funds related to the approved project, and
- (b) the Crown in right of Alberta must transfer Alberta's share of the approved cost of the project directly to the school division.

(3.1) The Minister and the Minister to whom the administration of the *Education Act* (Alberta) is assigned under the *Government Organization Act* (Alberta) may enter into an agreement for any purpose consistent with this section.

AR 212/2012 s83;252/2022

Alberta School Foundation Fund

84(1) For greater certainty, no contribution is to be made by the City to the Alberta School Foundation Fund continued under the *Education Act* (Alberta).

(2) All undeclared assessments must be allocated to the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division in accordance with Part 6 of the *Education Act* (Alberta).

AR 212/2012 s84;252/2022

School board elections

85(1) The election of the members of the school board for the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division must be conducted in accordance with *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan).

(2) Subject to subsection 36(2) of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan), a person is qualified to be an elector of the Lloydminster Public School Division or the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division if the person, on the day of the election,

- (a) is a Canadian citizen,
- (b) is at least 18 years of age,
- (c) has resided in the school division or on land now in the school division for at least 3 consecutive months immediately preceding the day of the election, and
- (d) has resided in Alberta or Saskatchewan for at least 6 consecutive months immediately preceding the day of the election.

(3) A person is qualified to be nominated as a candidate for and to hold office as a board member for the Lloydminster Public School Division or the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division if the person

- (a) is an elector of the school division on the day of the election, and
- (b) at the time the person submits the nomination paper,
 - (i) is a Canadian citizen,
 - (ii) has resided in the school division or on land now in that school division for at least 3 consecutive months immediately preceding the day of the election, and
 - (iii) has resided in Alberta or Saskatchewan for at least 6 consecutive months immediately preceding the day of the election.

AR 212/2012 s85;252/2022

Part 5 Council and Council Committees

Division 1 Council and Council Committees

Council as governing body

86(1) The City is governed by Council.

(2) Council is responsible for exercising the powers and carrying out the duties of the City.

Number of councillors

87(1) Subject to subsection (2), Council consists of 6 councillors and the Mayor.

(2) Council may, by bylaw,

(a) increase the number of councillors to an even number not exceeding 10, or

(b) decrease the number of councillors to an even number of 2 or more.

(3) A bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (2) takes effect at the next general election that is held more than 180 days after the day on which the bylaw is passed.

(4) Council must give public notice before initially considering any report on a proposed bylaw to increase or decrease the number of councillors.

Council committees and bodies

88 Council may establish committees and other bodies and define their functions.

AR 212/2012 s88;252/2022

Procedures at meetings

88.1(1) Council shall, by bylaw, establish general procedures to be followed in conducting business at Council meetings.

(2) Without limiting the matters that may be addressed in a bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (1), the bylaw must include

(a) rules for the conduct of members of Council,

- (b) rules regarding the confidentiality, transparency, openness and accessibility of documents and other matters to be discussed by or presented to Council,
- (c) rules respecting delegations, presentations and submissions,
- (d) the days, times and places of regularly scheduled meetings and the procedures for amending those days, times and places,
- (e) the procedures for calling a special meeting of Council under section 126, including designating a person to call a special meeting if the position of clerk is vacant or the clerk is unable to act,
- (f) rules and procedures respecting the closing of all or part of a meeting, and
- (g) the procedure for appointing a person as Deputy Mayor or Acting Mayor pursuant to section 101.

(3) A bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (1) may include any other matter specified by Council.

(4) Council shall give public notice of any bylaw that is to be introduced, amended, repealed or passed pursuant to subsection (1).

(5) Council shall, by bylaw, set out the requirements for the public notice required under subsection (4), which must include the minimum notice requirements and the methods of notice to be followed.

(6) Council shall ensure that all Council committees, controlled corporations and other bodies established by Council have publicly available written procedures for conducting business at meetings.

(7) Council shall adopt or amend the bylaws as required by this section within 60 days after the coming into force of this section.

AR 252/2022 s35

Members of Council committees

89 A Council committee may consist

- (a) entirely of members of Council,
- (b) of a combination of members of Council and other persons, or
- (c) subject to section 103(2), entirely of persons who are not members of Council.

Remuneration

90(1) Each member of Council is to be paid any remuneration and benefits and any reimbursement of allowance for expenses fixed by Council.

(2) Repealed AR 252/2022 s36.

(3) Subject to any terms and conditions that Council considers proper, Council may include any or all members of the Council in an existing plan of superannuation or a benefit fund maintained for the benefit of its employees.

**Division 2
Elections****Election at large**

91(1) All electors of the City are entitled to vote in an election for Mayor.

(2) Unless the City has been divided into wards, all electors of the City must elect the councillors at large.

Division of City into wards

92(1) Council may, by bylaw, provide that the City be divided into wards.

(2) A bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (1) must indicate

(a) the number of wards into which the City is divided, as required by subsection (3), and

(b) a number or name, or a number and name, for each ward.

(3) If Council passes a bylaw pursuant to this section, the City must be divided into the number of wards that equals the number of councillors to be elected to Council at a general election.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (1) takes effect in respect of the first general election and all subsequent general elections and by-elections held in the City after the report of the municipal wards commission is filed in accordance with section 96(2).

(5) If the report of the municipal wards commission is filed fewer than 180 days before a general election is held, a bylaw dividing the City into wards takes effect in respect of all general elections and by-elections commencing with the 2nd general election that is held after the report is filed.

(6) Council must give public notice before it considers dividing the City into wards.

Municipal wards commission

93(1) If the City is divided into wards or if Council passes a bylaw pursuant to section 92, Council must

- (a) appoint a municipal wards commission,
- (b) establish the operating procedures of the municipal wards commission, and
- (c) determine the term of office of and the remuneration to be paid to the members of the municipal wards commission.

(2) No member of Council or employee of the City, other than the clerk, is eligible to be a member of the municipal wards commission.

Establishing boundaries

94(1) Unless the City is already divided into wards, the municipal wards commission must, within 4 months after the date of its appointment, establish boundaries for the number of wards into which the City is to be divided.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), each ward of the City must have, as nearly as is reasonably practicable, the same population.

(3) The municipal wards commission must establish a quotient for each ward in the City by dividing the total population of the City by the number of wards into which the City is to be divided.

(4) In establishing boundaries for wards pursuant to this section, the municipal wards commission must ensure that the population of each ward at the time the boundaries are established does not vary by more than 10% from the quotient obtained pursuant to subsection (3).

(5) Notwithstanding section 1(1)(mm), a municipal wards commission may authorize the use of population data other than the latest census taken pursuant to the *Statistics Act* (Canada) for the purposes of determining ward boundaries and must provide its reasons in the report filed pursuant to section 96(2)(a).

AR 212/2012 s94;252/2022

Review

95(1) If the City is divided into wards, the municipal wards commission

- (a) at the request of Council or on its own initiative, may review the boundaries of the wards at any time and for any reason, and
 - (b) must review the boundaries of the wards
 - (i) when the population of a ward exceeds the 10% variation limit established under section 94(4), and
 - (ii) in any event, at least once every 3 election cycles.
- (2)** For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), “election cycle” means an election cycle within the meaning of *The Cities Act* (Saskatchewan).

Hearings

- 96(1)** In determining the area to be included in any ward and in establishing the boundaries of any ward, the municipal wards commission must
- (a) hold public hearings and consultations, and
 - (b) take into consideration
 - (i) current and prospective geographic conditions, including density and relative rate of growth of population,
 - (ii) any special diversity or community of interest of the inhabitants, and
 - (iii) the boundaries of the polling areas established by Council pursuant to section 25 of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan).
- (2)** On completion of its duties,
- (a) the municipal wards commission must file its report with the City, and
 - (b) the areas within the boundaries established by the municipal wards commission constitute the wards of the City.
- (3)** On receipt of the report of the municipal wards commission pursuant to subsection (2)(a), the clerk must give public notice that the report is available for public inspection in the City office during normal business hours.

AR 212/2012 s96;252/2022

Disestablishment of wards

97(1) A bylaw that provides for the City to be divided into wards shall not be repealed or rescinded unless at least 2 regular general elections for members of Council have been held since the bylaw was made.

(2) If a bylaw referred to in subsection (1) is repealed or rescinded after January 1 in the year of a general election, the repeal does not take effect until the 2nd general election after the repeal of the bylaw.

The Local Government Election Act, 2015 (Saskatchewan) applies

98 Subject to the provisions of section 100, *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan) and all regulations made under that Act are declared to be approved enactments and to apply to the whole City and the outlying areas referred to in section 78.

AR 212/2012 s98;252/2022

Local Authorities Election Act (Alberta) does not apply

99 The *Local Authorities Election Act* (Alberta) and the regulations made under that Act are declared to cease to operate in any part of the City.

AR 212/2012 s99;252/2022

Application of The Local Government Election Act, 2015 (Saskatchewan)

100(1) The councillors and the Mayor are to be elected in accordance with *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan).

(2) For the purposes of this Charter, any reference in *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan) or its regulations

(a) to Saskatchewan is to be interpreted as including a reference to Alberta, and

(b) to a city is to be interpreted as a reference to the City.

(3) If a form is prescribed by *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan) or by a regulation made under that Act, Council may modify the form or may prescribe the use of a different form if the modified or substituted form does not change the substance of the form prescribed by that Act or regulation.

(4) If there is an inconsistency between *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan) or any of its regulations and this Charter, the provisions of this Charter prevail.

AR 212/2012 s100;252/2022

Division 3 Deputy and Acting Mayor

Deputy and acting mayor

101(1) Council must appoint a councillor as Deputy Mayor.

(2) The Deputy Mayor must act as the Mayor if

- (a) the Mayor is unable to perform the duties of the Mayor, or
- (b) the office of Mayor is vacant.

(3) Council may appoint a councillor as an Acting Mayor to act as the Mayor if

- (a) the Mayor is unable to perform the duties of the Mayor, or the office of the Mayor is vacant, and
- (b) the Deputy Mayor is unable to perform the duties of the Mayor, or the office of Deputy Mayor is vacant.

Division 4 Duties, Titles and Oaths of Office

General duties of councillors

102 Councillors have the following duties:

- (a) to represent the public and to consider the well-being and interests of the City;
- (b) to participate generally in developing and evaluating the policies, services and programs of the City;
- (c) to participate in Council meetings and Council committee meetings and meetings of other bodies to which they are appointed by Council;
- (d) to ensure that administrative practices and procedures are in place to implement the decisions of Council;
- (e) , subject to the bylaws made pursuant to section 88.1, to keep in confidence matters discussed in private at a Council or Council committee meeting until discussed at a meeting held in public;

- (f) to maintain the financial integrity of the City;
- (g) to perform any other duty or function imposed on councillors by this Charter or another enactment or by Council.

AR 212/2012 s102;252/2022

General duties of Mayor

103(1) In addition to performing the duties of a councillor, the Mayor has the following duties:

- (a) to preside when in attendance at a Council meeting, unless this Charter, another enactment or a bylaw of Council provides that another councillor is to preside;
- (b) to perform any other duty imposed on the Mayor by this Charter, another enactment or a bylaw or resolution of Council.

(2) The Mayor is a member of all Council committees and all bodies established by Council pursuant to this Charter, unless Council provides otherwise.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the Mayor may be a member of a board, commission, subdivision authority or development authority established pursuant to Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan) only if the Mayor is appointed in the Mayor's personal name.

Titles of elected officials

104 Unless Council directs that another title appropriate to the office be used,

- (a) a councillor is to have the title of "councillor", and
- (b) the Mayor is to have the title of "Mayor".

Code of Ethics

105(1) Council shall, by bylaw, adopt a code of ethics that applies to all members of Council.

(2) The code of ethics must define the standards and values that Council expects members of Council to comply with in their dealings with each other, employees of the City and the public.

(3) No member of Council shall fail to comply with the code of ethics adopted by the Council.

(4) Compliance with the code of ethics does not relieve a member of Council from complying with the other requirements of this Charter or any approved enactments.

(5) The code of ethics adopted pursuant to subsection (1) must

- (a) include the model code of ethics as set out in *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan),
- (b) comply with any prescribed requirements regarding adoption, updating and public accessibility in *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan), and
- (c) set out the process for dealing with contraventions of the code of ethics.

(6) In addition to the matters set out in subsection (5), the code of ethics may include

- (a) codes of ethics for members of committees, controlled corporations and other bodies established by Council who are not members of Council,
- (b) rules regarding the censure or suspension of a member of Council who has contravened the code of ethics,
- (c) policies, rules and guidelines regarding a member of Council accepting gifts or other benefits in connection with that member's holding of office, and
- (d) any other statements of ethics and standards determined to be appropriate by Council.

(7) Council must adopt its first bylaw under this section within 120 days after this section comes into force.

AR 252/2022 s41

Failure to adopt code of ethics

105.1 Until Council adopts its first bylaw under section 105 or if Council fails to adopt a code of ethics in accordance with this Charter, the prescribed model code of ethics referred to in section 105(5)(a) is deemed to have been adopted by Council as the code of ethics.

AR 252/2022 s41

Oath or affirmation

105.2(1) Every member of Council shall, before carrying out any power, duty or function of that member's office, take an official oath or affirmation as set out in *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan) with any necessary modification.

- (2) The official oath or affirmation referred to in subsection (1) must include statements declaring that the member of Council
- (a) is qualified to hold the office to which that member has been elected,
 - (b) has not received and will not receive any payment or reward or promise of payment or reward for the exercise of any corrupt practice or other undue execution or influence of that member's office,
 - (c) has read and understands the code of ethics, rules of conduct and procedures applicable to the member's office imposed by this Charter, the Act and any other Act and by Council, and
 - (d) promises to
 - (i) perform the duties of office imposed by this Charter, the Act and any other Act or law and by Council,
 - (ii) disclose any conflict of interest within the meaning of Part 5 of this Charter, and
 - (iii) comply with the code of ethics, rules of conduct and procedures applicable to the member's office imposed by this Charter, the Act and any other Act and by Council.

(3) Every member of Council holding office on the day before the coming into force of this section shall take the official oath or affirmation in the prescribed form within 30 days after Council's adoption or amendment of the code of ethics, rules of conduct and procedures applicable to the member's office imposed by this Charter, the Act and any other Act and by Council.

AR 212/2022 s105;252/2022

Division 5 Term of Office, Vacancies, Quorum and Voting

Term of office

106(1) The term of office of members of Council elected at a general election commences at the first meeting of Council following the general election and, unless their offices are sooner vacated, continues until the first meeting of Council following the next general election.

(2) A member elected in a by-election to fill a vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of the person in respect of whom the vacancy arose.

Resignation

107(1) A member of Council may resign by delivering a written notice to the clerk, and the resignation and the vacancy take effect on the later of

- (a) the receipt of the notice by the clerk, and
- (b) any future date specified in the notice.

(2) The clerk must bring to the attention of Council at its next meeting every notice of resignation submitted pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) After a written notice of resignation is delivered to the clerk, the resignation is irrevocable.

Election to fill vacancy

108(1) Subject to subsection (2), if a vacancy occurs on Council, Council must, at its next meeting, name a day for receiving nominations and provide for a by-election to be held to fill the vacancy.

(2) Subject to section 110, if a vacancy occurs on Council on or after the first day of January in the year in which general elections are to be held, Council may proceed to fill the vacancy, but in no case is it necessary for Council to fill the vacancy before the general election.

Vacancy in Mayor's office

109(1) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor, Council must, at its next meeting, appoint a councillor to act as Mayor, but a vacancy on Council is deemed not to have occurred by reason of the appointment.

(2) A by-election need not be held to fill the vacancy in the office of Mayor if the vacancy occurs on or after the first day of January in the year in which general elections are to be held.

(3) If an election is held and a person is elected as Mayor, the councillor who had been appointed as Mayor in accordance with subsection (1) must resume in the office of councillor if the term of that office has not expired.

Appointment of official administrator

110(1) If all seats on Council become vacant for any reason or if the remaining members of Council do not constitute a quorum, the Ministers may, by complementary ministerial orders, appoint a person to act as official administrator of the City.

(2) An official administrator appointed pursuant to subsection (1) has all the powers and duties of Council, including the power to hold an election for the purpose of filling all vacancies existing on Council.

Quorum

111(1) Except as provided in this Charter or another enactment, a majority of the members of Council constitutes a quorum.

(2) No act or proceeding of Council that is adopted at any meeting of Council at which a quorum is not present is valid.

Voting

112(1) A member of Council has one vote each time a vote is held at a Council meeting at which the member is present.

(2) A member of Council attending a Council meeting must vote at the meeting on a matter before Council unless the member is required or permitted to abstain from voting pursuant to this Charter or another enactment.

(3) If a member is not required to abstain from voting on a matter before Council and abstains from voting, the member is deemed to have voted in the negative.

(4) The clerk must ensure that each abstention and the reasons for the abstention are recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Majority decision

113 At every meeting of Council, all questions are to be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

Public hearings

114(1) If a public hearing on a proposed bylaw or resolution is held, a member of Council

- (a) must abstain from voting on the bylaw or resolution if the member was absent from all of the public hearing, and
- (b) may abstain from voting on the bylaw or resolution if the member was absent from only a part of the public hearing.

(2) A member of Council who is required or permitted to abstain from voting is nevertheless counted for the purposes of determining whether or not there is a quorum.

Recorded vote

115(1) Before a vote is taken by Council, a member of Council may request that the vote be recorded.

(2) If a vote is recorded, the minutes must show the names of the members of Council present and whether each member voted for or against the proposal or abstained.

Tied vote

116 If there is an equal number of votes for and against a bylaw or resolution, the bylaw or resolution is defeated.

Division 6 Passing Bylaws

Readings

117(1) Every proposed bylaw must have 3 distinct and separate readings.

(2) Each member of Council present at the meeting at which first reading is to take place must be given or have had the opportunity to review the full text of the proposed bylaw before the bylaw receives first reading.

(3) Each member of Council present at the meeting at which 3rd reading is to take place must, before the proposed bylaw receives 3rd reading, be given or have had the opportunity to review the full text of the proposed bylaw and of any amendments that were passed after first reading.

(4) A proposed bylaw must not have more than 2 readings at a Council meeting unless the members of Council present unanimously agree to consider 3rd reading.

(5) Only the title or identifying number must be read at each reading of the bylaw.

Rescission of previous readings

118 The previous readings of a proposed bylaw are rescinded if the proposed bylaw

- (a) does not receive 3rd reading within 2 years after first reading, or

- (b) is defeated on 2nd or 3rd reading.

Passing of bylaw

119 A bylaw is passed when it receives 3rd reading and it is signed in accordance with section 155.

Coming into force of bylaw

120(1) A bylaw comes into force at the beginning of the day that it is passed unless otherwise provided in this Charter, another enactment or the bylaw.

(2) If this Charter or another enactment requires a bylaw to be approved, the bylaw does not come into force until the approval is given.

(3) No bylaw may come into force on a day before it is passed unless the enactment authorizing the passing of the bylaw specifically allows for the bylaw to come into force on a day before it is passed.

Amendment and repeal

121(1) The power to pass a bylaw under this Charter or another enactment includes a power to amend or repeal the bylaw.

(2) The amendment or repeal must be made in the same way as the original bylaw and is subject to any consents, conditions or advertising requirements that apply to the passing of the original bylaw, unless this Charter or another enactment provides otherwise.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a revision or repeal under section 57.

AR 212/2012 s121;252/2022

Division 7 Meetings

Actions in public

122(1) An act or proceeding of Council is not effective unless it is authorized or adopted by a bylaw or a resolution at a duly constituted public meeting of Council.

(2) An act or proceeding of a Council committee is not effective unless it is authorized or adopted by a resolution at a duly constituted public meeting of the committee or Council.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), everyone has a right to be present at Council meetings and Council committee meetings conducted in public.

(4) A person chairing a meeting referred to in subsection (3) may expel any person for improper conduct.

Meetings to be in public, exceptions

123(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (3), Council and Council committees must conduct their meetings in public.

(2) Council and Council committees may close all or part of their meetings to the public if the matter to be discussed is within one of the exemptions in Part III of *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Saskatchewan).

(2.1) Before closing all or any part of a meeting to the public, Council or a Council committee must, by resolution, approve

- (a) the part of the meeting that is to be closed, and
- (b) the basis on which, under an exception to disclosure in Part III of *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Saskatchewan), the part of the meeting is to be closed.

(2.2) After the closed meeting discussions are completed, any members of the public who are present outside the meeting room must be notified that the rest of the meeting is now open to the public, and a reasonable amount of time must be given for those members of the public to return to the meeting before it continues.

(2.3) Where Council or a Council committee closes all or part of a meeting to the public, the Council or Council committee may allow one or more other persons to attend, as it considers appropriate.

(3) A City planning commission, subdivision authority, development authority or subdivision and development appeal board established under Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan) may deliberate and make its decisions in meetings closed to the public.

(4) If a meeting is closed to the public, no bylaw or resolution may be passed at the meeting except a resolution to revert to a meeting held in public.

(5) Subsection (4) does not apply in respect of a meeting in which Council or a body appointed by Council is acting as an approving

authority in respect of an application for subdivision approval under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s123;252/2022

First meeting of Council

124 Council must hold its first meeting following a general election within 14 days after the general election is held.

Notice of meetings

125(1) Council may decide to hold regularly scheduled Council or Council committee meetings on specified dates, times and places.

(2) Notice of regularly scheduled meetings need not be given.

(3) If Council or a Council committee changes the date, time or place of a regularly scheduled meeting, the City must give at least 24 hours' notice of the change

(a) to any members of Council or committee members not present at the meeting at which the change was made, and

(b) to the public.

(4) If a Council committee does not have regularly scheduled meetings, the City must give at least 24 hours' notice of each meeting to the committee members and to the public.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a Council committee meeting may be held with less than 24 hours' notice to all committee members, and without notice to the public, if all members agree to do so, in writing, immediately before the beginning of the meeting.

(6) A Council meeting held solely for the purpose of long-range or strategic planning may be held without notice to the public.

Special meetings

126(1) The clerk must call a special Council meeting if requested to do so in writing by the Mayor or by a majority of the councillors.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the clerk must call a special Council meeting by giving at least 24 hours' notice in writing to each member of Council and to the public stating

(a) the purpose of the meeting, and

(b) the date, time and place at which it is to be held.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a special Council meeting may be held with less than 24 hours' notice to the members of Council, and without notice to the public, if at least 2/3 of the members of Council agree to do so, in writing, immediately before the beginning of the meeting.

(4) No business other than that stated in the notice is to be transacted at a special meeting of Council unless all members of Council are present, in which case, by unanimous consent, any other business may be transacted.

Method of giving notice

127(1) Notice of a Council meeting or Council committee meeting is deemed to have been given to a member of Council or of a Council committee if the notice is

- (a) delivered personally,
- (b) left at the usual place of business or residence of the member, or
- (c) at the request of the member, sent to the member by facsimile or electronic mail at the address specified by the member.

(2) Notice to the public of a Council meeting or Council committee meeting is sufficient if the notice is posted at the City's office or on the City's website or given in any other manner specified by Council, by bylaw, as the means by which public notice in such cases is to be provided.

AR 212/2012 s127;252/2022

Meeting by electronic means

128(1) A Council meeting or Council committee meeting may be conducted by telephone or other electronic or communication facilities if

- (a) notice of the meeting is given to the public, including notice of the facilities by which it is to be conducted,
- (b) the facilities enable the public to watch or listen to the meeting at a place specified in that notice and the clerk is in attendance at that place, and
- (c) the facilities permit all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting.

(2) Members of Council or of a Council committee who participate in a meeting held by telephone or other electronic or communication facilities are deemed to be present at the meeting.

Submissions to Council under oath

129 Council or a Council committee may require a person appearing before it or making any claim or submission to it to do so under oath.

Division 8 Conflicts of Interest of Members of Council

Interpretation

130 In this Division,

- (a) “closely connected person” means an agent, business partner, family or employer of a member of Council;
- (b) “controlling interest” means, in respect of a corporation, the interest of a person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over, shares of the corporation carrying more than 25% of the voting rights attached to all issued shares of the corporation;
- (b.1) “Council, Council committee, controlled corporation or other body” includes any committee or subcommittee, and any board, agency or commission, appeal board or other body, on which a member of Council serves in that member’s capacity as a member of Council;
- (c) “family” means the spouse and dependent children of a member of Council;
- (c.1) “meeting” includes any regular, special, emergency or other meeting of Council, or of a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body, whether formal or informal;
- (d) “senior officer” means the chair or vice-chair of the board of directors, the president, any vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer or the general manager of a corporation or any other person who performs functions for the corporation similar to those normally performed by a person occupying any of those offices;
- (e) “spouse” means

- (i) the legally married spouse of a person, with whom the person is cohabiting, or
- (ii) a person who has cohabited with another person as spouses continuously for a period of not less than 2 years, and
- (iii) an adult interdependent partner as defined in the *Adult Interdependent Relationships Act* (Alberta).

AR 212/2012 s130;252/2022

Conflict of interest

130.1(1) A member of Council has a conflict of interest if the member makes a decision or participates in making a decision in the execution of that member's office and at the same time knows or ought reasonably to know that in the making of the decision there is the opportunity to further that member's private interests or to improperly further another person's private interests.

(2) A financial interest as described in section 131 always constitutes a conflict of interest.

(3) Nothing in this Part is to be interpreted as affecting any other rights given by, or the application of other requirements, duties or responsibilities imposed by, any other Act or law in relation to the matters covered by this Part.

AR 252/2022 s47

Financial interest

131(1) Subject to subsection (2), a member of Council has a financial interest in a matter if

- (a) the member or someone in the member's family has a controlling interest in, or is a director or senior officer of, a corporation that could make a financial profit from or be adversely affected financially by a decision of Council, or of a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body, or
- (b) the member or a closely connected person could make a financial profit from or be adversely affected financially by a decision of Council, or of a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body.

(2) A member of Council does not have a financial interest by reason only of any interest

- (a) that the member or a closely connected person may have as an elector, taxpayer or public utility customer of the City,
- (b) that the member or a closely connected person may have by reason of being appointed
 - (i) by Council as a director of a company incorporated for the purpose of carrying on business for and on behalf of the City, or
 - (ii) as the representative of Council on another body,
- (c) that the member or a closely connected person may have in respect of any allowance, honorarium, remuneration or benefit to which the member or person may be entitled by reason of being appointed by Council to a position referred to in clause (b),
- (d) that the member may have in respect of any allowance, honorarium, remuneration or benefit to which the member may be entitled by reason of being a member of Council,
- (e) that the member or a closely connected person may have by reason of being employed by the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta, the Government of Saskatchewan or a federal or provincial Crown corporation or agency, except in respect of a matter directly affecting the department, ministry, corporation or agency of which the member or person is an employee,
- (f) that someone in the member's family may have by reason of having an employer, other than the City, that is monetarily affected by a decision of the City,
- (g) that the member or a closely connected person may have by reason of being a member or director of a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f) or a service club,
- (h) that the member or a closely connected person may have
 - (i) by reason of being appointed as the volunteer chief or other volunteer officer of a fire or ambulance service or emergency measures organization or other volunteer organization or service, or
 - (ii) by reason of remuneration received as a volunteer member of any of those voluntary organizations or services,

- (i) that the member or a closely connected person may hold in common with the majority of electors of the City or, if the matter affects only part of the City, with the majority of electors in that part,
- (j) that is so remote or insignificant that it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence the member of Council,
- (k) that the member may have by reason of discussing or voting on a bylaw that applies to businesses or business activities when the member or a closely connected person has an interest in a business, unless the only business affected by the bylaw is the business of the member or closely connected person, or
- (l) that the member may have by reason of being the publisher of a newspaper who publishes advertisements for or on behalf of the City in that newspaper, if only the regular advertising rate is charged and the advertisement before Council for consideration is for a notice or other matter required by law to be published in a newspaper.

(3) Subsection (2)(g) and (h) do not apply to a member of Council who is an employee of an organization, club or service referred to in one of those provisions.

AR 212/2012 s131;252/2022

Public disclosure statement

132(1) Every member of Council shall file a public disclosure statement with the clerk in the form provided by Council

- (a) within 30 days after this section comes into force, and
- (b) within 30 days after being elected.

(2) A public disclosure statement required pursuant to subsection (1) must contain the following:

- (a) the name of
 - (i) every employer, person, corporation, organization, association or other body from which the member of Council or someone in the member's family receives remuneration for services performed as an employee, director, manager, operator, contractor or agent,
 - (ii) each corporation in which the member or someone in the member's family has a controlling interest, or of which the member or someone in the member's family is a director or a senior officer,

- (iii) each partnership or firm of which the member of Council or someone in the member's family is a member, and
 - (iv) any corporation, enterprise, firm, partnership, organization, association or body that the member of Council or someone in the member's family directs, manages, operates or is otherwise involved in that
 - (A) transacts business with the City, or
 - (B) Council considers necessary or appropriate to disclose;
 - (b) the municipal address or legal description of any property located in the City or an adjoining municipality that is owned by
 - (i) the member of Council or someone in the member's family, or
 - (ii) a corporation, incorporated or continued pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), *The Business Corporations Act* (Saskatchewan), *The Business Corporations Act, 2021* (Saskatchewan) or the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (Canada), of which the member or someone in the member's family is a director or senior officer or in which the member or someone in the member's family has a controlling interest;
 - (c) the general nature and any material details of any contract or agreement involving the member of Council or someone in the member's family that could reasonably be perceived to be affected by a decision, recommendation or action of Council and to affect the member's impartiality in the exercise of the member's office.
- (3)** Every member of Council who has previously filed a public disclosure statement pursuant to subsection (1) shall annually submit a declaration that
- (a) declares that no material change has occurred since the last public disclosure statement was filed pursuant to this section, or
 - (b) details the material changes that have occurred since the last public disclosure statement was filed pursuant to this section.

(4) The annual declaration required pursuant to subsection (3) must be submitted on or before November 30 in each year.

(5) The clerk shall

- (a) note any change reported pursuant to subsection (3)(b) on the member's public disclosure statement and the date on which the change was noted,
- (b) make each public disclosure statement filed pursuant to subsection (1) and each declaration submitted pursuant to subsection (3) available for public inspection during normal business hours, and
- (c) if directed to do so by Council, give copies of the statements to any designated officials.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a member of Council is subject to an ongoing duty of disclosure and is required to submit to the clerk within the stated period a written amendment to the member's public disclosure statement in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) if the member declares a conflict of interest, as soon as is practicable after the declaration;
- (b) if there is a material change to the information detailed in the disclosure statement, within 30 days after the material change;
- (c) if there is a recognition by the member or another person of an error or omission, as soon as is practicable after the error or omission is recognized.

AR 212/2012 s132;252/2022

Declaration of conflict of interest

133(1) If a member of Council has a conflict of interest in a matter before Council, or a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body, the member shall, if present,

- (a) before any consideration or discussion of the matter, declare that the member has a conflict of interest,
- (b) disclose the general nature of the conflict of interest and any material details that could reasonably be perceived to affect the member's impartiality in the exercise of the member's office,

- (c) abstain from voting on any question, decision, recommendation or other action to be taken relating to the matter,
- (d) subject to subsection (4), refrain from participating in any discussion relating to the matter, and
- (e) subject to subsections (3) and (4), leave the room in which the meeting is being held until discussion and voting on the matter are concluded.

(2) No member of Council shall attempt in any way, whether before, during or after the meeting, to influence the discussion or voting on any question, decision, recommendation or other action to be taken involving a matter in which the member of Council has a conflict of interest.

(3) If the matter with respect to which a member of Council has a conflict of interest is the payment of an account for which funds have previously been committed and the payment is the amount previously approved, the member shall comply with subsection (1)(a) to (d), but it is not necessary for the member to leave the room.

(4) If the matter in respect of which a member of Council has a conflict of interest is a question on which, pursuant to this Charter or another enactment, the member, as a taxpayer, elector or owner, has a right to be heard by Council

- (a) the member must leave the member's place at the Council table, but is not required to leave the room, and
- (b) the member may exercise a right to be heard in the same manner as a person who is not a member of Council.

(5) Every declaration of a conflict of interest made pursuant to subsection (1) and the general nature and material details of the declaration and any abstention or withdrawal must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(6) On a declaration in accordance with subsection (1)(a), the person presiding at the meeting with respect to the matter shall ensure that the other requirements of this section are followed with respect to the member of Council.

AR 212/2012 s133;252/2022

Absence from meeting and ongoing disclosure

133.1(1) If a conflict of interest in a matter has not been disclosed as required by section 133 due to the absence of the member of

Council from the meeting referred to in that section, the member shall

- (a) disclose the conflict of interest at the next meeting of Council, or of a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body, that the member attends, and
- (b) otherwise comply with the requirements of that section.

(2) A member of Council who has disclosed a conflict of interest as required by subsection (1)(a) shall

- (a) declare and disclose the conflict of interest at every meeting of Council, or of a Council committee, controlled corporation or other body, at which the member is present and the matter is discussed or considered, and
- (b) comply with section 133.

AR 252/2022 s49

Restrictions on influence and use of office

133.2 A member of Council shall not use that member's office to seek to influence a decision made by another person to further the member of Council's private interests or to improperly further another person's private interests.

AR 252/2022 s49

Effect of conflict of interest on quorum

134(1) Any member of Council who declares a conflict of interest pursuant to section 133 is not to be counted for the purpose of determining whether a quorum of Council is present when the question or matter is put to a vote.

(2) If the number of members of Council declaring a conflict of interest on a matter pursuant to section 133 results in a loss of quorum at a meeting in respect of the question or matter, the remaining number of members is deemed to be a quorum for that question or matter, unless that number is less than 2.

(3) If all, or all but one, of the members of Council have declared a conflict of interest in a matter pursuant to section 133, Council may, by resolution, apply ex parte to the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan for an order authorizing Council to give consideration to, discuss and vote on that question or matter.

(4) On an application brought pursuant to subsection (3), the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan may issue an order declaring that section 133 does not apply to all or any of the members of

Council in respect of the question or matter in relation to which the application is brought.

(5) If the Court issues an order pursuant to subsection (4), Council may give consideration to, discuss and vote on the question or matter as if those members had no conflict of interest in the question or matter, subject to any conditions and directions that the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan may state in the order.

AR 212/2012 s134;252/2022

135 Repealed AR 252/2022 s50.

Division 9 Disqualification of Members of Council

Definition

135.1 In this Division, "Court" means the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan.

AR 252/2022 s51

Reasons for disqualification

136(1) A member of Council is disqualified from Council if the member

- (a) when nominated, was not eligible for nomination or election as a candidate under *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan),
- (b) ceases to be eligible for nomination or election or to hold office pursuant to *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan),
- (c) is absent from all regular Council meetings held during any period of 3 consecutive months during which at least 2 meetings of Council have been held, starting with the date that the first meeting is missed, unless the absence is authorized by
 - (i) a resolution of Council, or
 - (ii) a leave of absence policy adopted by Council,
- (d) repealed AR 252/2022 s52,
- (e) is convicted while in office
 - (i) of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or more, or

- (ii) of an offence pursuant to section 123, 124 or 125 of the *Criminal Code* (Canada),
 - (f) contravenes
 - (i) a bylaw passed pursuant to section 34 of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan),
 - (ii) repealed AR 252/2022 s52,
 - (iii) any requirement of section 132 or 133, and
 - (iv) any requirement of section 193,
 - (g) ceases to reside in the City,
 - (h) is determined to have made a false statement or declaration in the nomination paper filed in accordance with *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan), or
 - (i) is removed from office by the Ministers by complementary ministerial order pursuant to section 537 unless the order directs that the person is not disqualified.
 - (j) repealed AR 252/2022 s52.
- (2) A member of Council who is disqualified from Council pursuant to this section is not eligible to be nominated or elected in an election in the City or in any Saskatchewan municipality until the earlier of
- (a) 12 years following the date of the disqualification, and
 - (b) the date of any pardon obtained with respect to a disqualification resulting from a conviction under subsection (1)(e).
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a member of Council is not considered to be absent from a Council meeting if the member, at the direction of Council, is absent on Council business.
- (4) Repealed AR 252/2022 s52.

AR 212/2012 s136;252/2022

Enforcement of disqualification

137(1) A member of Council who is disqualified must resign immediately.

(2) If a member of Council who is disqualified does not resign as required by subsection (1),

- (a) Council may, by resolution, declare the person's office vacant, or
- (b) Council or a voter may apply to the Court of King's Bench for
 - (i) an order determining whether the person was never qualified to be or has ceased to be qualified to remain a member of Council, or
 - (ii) an order declaring the person to be disqualified from Council.

(2.1) The person whose office has been declared vacant pursuant to subsection (2)(a) may, within 10 business days after the passing of the resolution by Council, appeal the resolution to the Court of King's Bench.

(2.2) After hearing an application pursuant to subsection (2.1) and any evidence, either oral or by affidavit, that is required, the Court of King's Bench may

- (a) confirm the disqualification resolution, or
- (b) set aside the disqualification resolution.

(3) An elector who applies to the Court must

- (a) file an affidavit showing reasonable grounds for believing that a person who is the subject of the application never was qualified to be or has ceased to be qualified to remain a member of Council, and
- (b) pay into Court the sum of \$500 as security for costs.

(4) An application pursuant to this section may be made only within 3 years after the date on which the disqualification is alleged to have occurred.

(5) An application pursuant to this section may be made or continued

- (a) whether or not an election has been held between the time the disqualification is alleged to have occurred and the time the application is or was made, and
- (b) whether the person in respect of whom the application is being brought
 - (i) resigns before or after the election,
 - (ii) was re-elected in the election,

(iii) was not re-elected or did not run in the election, or

(iv) has completed a term of office.

(6) After hearing an application pursuant to this section and any evidence, either oral or by affidavit, that is required, the Court may

(a) declare the person to be disqualified and a position on Council to be vacant,

(b) declare the person able to remain a member of Council,

(b.1) declare the person eligible to be nominated in the next election, or

(c) dismiss the application.

(7) If the Court declares a person disqualified because of a failure to disclose a conflict of interest contrary to section 133 and the Court finds that the contravention has resulted in personal financial gain, the Court may require the person to pay an amount of that gain to

(a) the City, or

(b) any person who, in the Court's opinion, is appropriate.

AR 212/2012 s137;252/2022

Inadvertence or honest mistake

138 Where the Court hears an application pursuant to section 137 and finds that the person is disqualified pursuant to section 136(1)(f)(iii) the Court may nevertheless dismiss the application if the Court is of the opinion that the disqualification arose through inadvertence or by reason of an honest mistake.

AR 212/2012 s138;252/2022

Appeal

139(1) A decision of the Court pursuant to section 137 or 138 may be appealed to the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan.

(2) A person who is declared disqualified pursuant to section 137 and who appeals that declaration remains disqualified until the appeal is finally determined.

(3) If, on the final determination of the appeal, a declaration of disqualification is set aside,

(a) the Court of Appeal must reinstate the person as a member of Council for any unexpired portion of the term of office for which the person was elected and require any

person who has been elected to fill the balance of that term to vacate the office, and

- (b) the Court of Appeal may order that
 - (i) any money paid to the City pursuant to section 137(7)(a) or to a person referred to in section 137(7)(b) be repaid, and
 - (ii) the City pay to the member a sum of damages determined by the Court that is not greater than the member's lost salary and benefits.

AR 212/2012 s139;252/2022

Reimbursement

140 Council may reimburse a person in respect of whom an application pursuant to this Division was made for any costs and expenses that Council considers reasonable, other than costs that have already been awarded to the person by the Court or the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, if

- (a) the application is dismissed, or
- (b) an order is issued declaring the person to be qualified to remain a member of Council.

AR 212/2012 s140;252/2022

Part 6 City Organization and Administration

Council's principal role in City organization

141(1) Council is responsible for

- (a) developing and evaluating the policies and programs of the City, and
- (b) repealed AR 252/2022 s57,
- (c) carrying out the powers and duties expressly given to Council under this Charter or another enactment.

(2) Council must not exercise a power or perform a duty that, by this Charter, another enactment or a bylaw, is specifically assigned to the commissioner, a designated officer or other officer.

AR 212/2012 s141;252/2022

Orientation training

141.1(1) The City must, in accordance with the orders referred to in subsection (3), offer orientation training to each councillor, to be held within 90 days after the councillor takes the oath of office.

(2) The following topics must be addressed in orientation training required under subsection (1):

- (a) role of the City as a municipality;
- (b) unique municipal governance framework applicable to the City;
- (c) organization and functions of the City;
- (d) key municipal plans, policies and projects;
- (e) roles and responsibilities of Council and councillors;
- (f) codes, rules and procedures to be followed by Council;
- (g) roles and responsibilities of the commissioner and staff;
- (h) budgeting and financial administration;
- (i) public participation;
- (j) any other topic required in an order referred to in subsection (3).

(3) The Ministers may by complementary ministerial orders issue guidelines respecting orientation training, including, without limitation, guidelines

- (a) respecting the delivery of orientation training, and
- (b) prescribing topics in addition to those listed in subsection (2) to be addressed in orientation training.

(4) This section does not apply to a councillor who took the oath of office under the former Charter before this section came into force.

AR 252/2022 s58

Exercise of certain powers and duties

142 If

- (a) this Charter, another enactment or a bylaw requires or authorizes the City to do something, but does not specify who in the City may do it, or

- (b) the City wishes to exercise its natural person powers under section 12(3),

the thing may be done or the natural person powers may be exercised by Council or by the commissioner unless Council specifies otherwise.

Delegation of authority by Council

143(1) Council may delegate any of its powers or duties to an employee, agent or committee appointed by it, except those powers or duties set out in section 144.

(2) In delegating a matter to an employee, agent or committee appointed by it, Council may authorize the employee, agent or committee to further delegate the matter.

Matters that must be dealt with by Council

144 Council must not delegate any of the following powers and duties:

- (a) its power or duty to make bylaws;
- (b) its power or duty to hold a public hearing and decide a matter after a public hearing pursuant to this Charter or another enactment;
- (c) its power to adopt budgets;
- (d) its power to borrow money, lend money or guarantee the repayment of a loan;
- (e) repealed AR 252/2022 s59;
- (f) its power to exempt, forgive or defer taxes;
- (g) - (j) repealed AR 252/2022 s59;
- (k) its power to appoint Council committees and other bodies and define their functions;
- (l) its power to set the remuneration for members of Council, Council committees and other bodies established by Council;
- (m) repealed AR 252/2022 s59;
- (n) its power to appoint, suspend or dismiss a commissioner or clerk;

- (o) its power to prohibit or limit the operation of a business or class of business;
- (p) its duty to decide appeals imposed on it by this or another enactment or bylaw whether generally or on a case-by-case basis, unless the delegation is to a Council committee and authorized by bylaw;
- (q) its power to appoint a municipal wards commission and divide the City into wards.

AR 212/2012 s144;252/2022

City office

145 Council must name a place within the boundaries of the City as its city office.

Certain offices to be established by Council

146(1) Council must establish the offices of

- (a) commissioner, and
- (b) clerk.
- (c), (d) repealed AR 252/2022 s60.

(2) Council may establish any other offices that Council considers necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Charter, another enactment affecting the City or any of its bylaws.

(3) Unless expressly prohibited, a person may be appointed to more than one office.

AR 212/2012 s146;252/2022

Commissioner

147(1) Council must appoint a person as commissioner.

(2) The commissioner is the administrative head of the City.

(3) Repealed AR 252/2022 s60.

(4) The commissioner must perform any other duties and may exercise the powers and functions that are assigned to the commissioner by this Charter or another enactment or by Council.

(5) The commissioner may delegate any of the commissioner's duties, powers or functions to any employee of the City.

(6) Council may give the position of commissioner any title Council considers appropriate.

AR 212/2012 s147;252/2022

Performance evaluation

147.1 Council must provide the commissioner with an annual written performance evaluation of the results the commissioner has achieved with respect to fulfilling the commissioner's responsibilities under section 147.

AR 252/2022 s62

Incapacity of commissioner

148 If, through illness, absence or other incapacity, the commissioner is incapable of performing the duties of commissioner, Council may appoint a substitute who, during such illness, absence or other incapacity, has and may exercise all the powers of the commissioner in whose place the substitute is appointed.

Appointment, suspension or dismissal of commissioner

149(1) The appointment of a person to the position of commissioner may be made, suspended or revoked only if the majority of the whole Council vote to do so.

(2) Council may not dismiss the commissioner except

- (a) for cause, or
- (b) on reasonable notice, on payment of compensation instead of reasonable notice or pursuant to the terms of an employment contract.

Clerk

150(1) Council shall appoint a clerk.

(1.1) The clerk appointed pursuant to subsection (1) must ensure that

- (a) all minutes of Council meetings are recorded, without note or comment,
- (b) the names of the members of Council present at a Council meeting are recorded,

- (c) the minutes of each Council meeting are given to Council for adoption at a subsequent Council meeting,
 - (d) the bylaws and minutes of Council meetings and all other records and documents of the City are kept safe,
 - (e) the corporate seal of the City is kept in the custody of the clerk,
 - (f) Council is advised in writing of its legislative responsibilities under this Charter and all other enactments,
 - (g) the Ministers are sent any statements, reports or other information in respect of the City that the Ministers may require pursuant to this Charter or another enactment,
 - (g.1) the Ministers are sent a list of all Council members and any other information the Ministers require within 5 days after the terms of the members begin,
 - (h) agendas are prepared and distributed as directed by Council,
 - (i) public notice is given when required by this Charter or by another enactment, and
 - (j) the official correspondence of Council is carried out in accordance with Council's directions.
- (2)** Subsection (1.1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h) and (j) apply to the clerk in respect of Council committees that are carrying out powers, duties or functions delegated to them by Council.
- (3)** The clerk may witness any oaths or affirmations required pursuant to this Charter.

AR 212/2012 s150;252/2022

Appointment, suspension or dismissal of clerk

150.1(1) The appointment of a person to the position of clerk may be made, suspended or revoked only if the majority of the whole Council votes to do so.

- (2)** Council may not dismiss the clerk except
- (a) for cause, or
 - (b) on reasonable notice, on payment of compensation instead of reasonable notice or pursuant to the terms of an employment contract.

AR 252/2022 s64

Employee code of conduct

150.2(1) Council shall cause to be established and made publicly available a code of conduct for employees of the City that includes conflict of interest rules.

(2) The conflict of interest rules must

- (a) set out the types of conduct that are prohibited, including rules prohibiting an employee from
 - (i) using information that is obtained as a result of that employee's employment and that is not available to the public to
 - (A) further, or seek to further, that employee's private interests or those of that employee's family, and
 - (B) seek to improperly further another person's private interests,

or

- (ii) using that employee's position to seek to influence a decision of another person so as to
 - (A) further, or seek to further, that employee's private interests or those of that employee's family, or
 - (B) seek to improperly further another person's private interests,

and

- (b) specify the procedure an employee is to follow if the employee suspects that the employee may be in a conflict of interest and the procedure for resolving a conflict.

AR 252/2022 s64

151 Repealed AR 252/2022 s65.

Member of Council not eligible

152 No member of Council is eligible to be appointed as an employee of the City or of any committee, business improvement district or controlled corporation of the City.

153 Repealed AR 252/2022 s66.

Protection from reprisal**153.1(1)** In this section,

- (a) “reprisal” means any of the following measures taken against a City employee who has acted pursuant to subsection (2)(a) to (c):
 - (i) a dismissal, layoff, suspension, demotion or transfer, discontinuation or elimination of a job, change of a job location, reduction in wages, change in hours of work or reprimand;
 - (ii) any measure, other than one referred to in subclause (i), that adversely affects the City employee’s employment or working conditions or hinders the performance of that person’s duties;
 - (iii) a threat to take any of the measures referred to in subclause (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) a discriminatory action as defined in *The Saskatchewan Employment Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (b) “wrongdoing” includes any of the following committed by Council, a member of Council or a City employee:
 - (i) a contravention of this Charter, an Act, a regulation made under an Act, an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made under an Act of the Parliament of Canada;
 - (ii) a contravention of any City bylaw or policy;
 - (iii) a contravention of the code of ethics, rules of conduct or procedures applicable to every member of Council imposed by this Charter, the Act and any other Act and by Council;
 - (iv) an act or omission that creates
 - (A) substantial and specific danger to life, health or safety of persons, or
 - (B) a substantial and specific danger to the environment;
 - (v) gross mismanagement of public funds or a public asset;

- (vi) knowingly directing or counselling someone to commit a contravention, an act or an omission referred to in subclauses (i) to (v).

(2) No person shall take or direct a reprisal against a City employee because the employee has, in good faith,

- (a) sought advice about making a disclosure of wrongdoing from or made a disclosure of wrongdoing to any of the following:
 - (i) any person designated by the City in its employee code of conduct or otherwise to deal with the disclosure of wrongdoing;
 - (ii) any person directly or indirectly responsible for supervising the employee;
 - (iii) the Ombudsman, pursuant to and in accordance with *The Ombudsman Act, 2012* (Saskatchewan) or the *Ombudsman Act* (Alberta);
 - (iv) any person responsible for enforcing employment standards or occupational health and safety standards in accordance with *The Saskatchewan Employment Act* (Saskatchewan), the *Employment Standards Code* (Alberta) or the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (Alberta);
 - (v) any person designated by the Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister pursuant to this Charter or any Act with respect to a matter within that person's power to review, audit, inspect or investigate;
 - (vi) any person whose duties include enforcement of this Charter or an Act of Alberta, Saskatchewan or the Parliament of Canada with respect to an offence within that person's power to investigate;
 - (vii) any member of a police or law enforcement agency with respect to an offence within its power to investigate,
- (b) participated in a review or investigation of wrongdoing, or
- (c) declined to participate in wrongdoing.

(3) Every person who contravenes subsection (2) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to,

- (a) in the case of an individual, a fine of not more than \$10 000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both,
- (b) in the case of a corporation, a fine of not more than \$25 000, and
- (c) in the case of a continuing offence by an individual or a corporation, to a maximum daily fine of not more than \$2500 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues.

(4) A member of Council who knowingly votes for a resolution authorizing any of the measures or actions in subsection (1)(a) is subject to liability in accordance with subsection (3)(a).

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any right that any City employee may have pursuant to this Charter, an Act or City bylaws or policies

- (a) to disclose information about wrongdoing to a lawful authority, or
- (b) to seek protection from reprisal as a result of the disclosure.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to provide protection for a City employee for that employee's wrongdoing, and that employee is subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

AR 252/2022 s67

Bonding

154(1) Council must annually obtain a fidelity bond, or equivalent insurance, in an amount Council considers appropriate.

(2) The fidelity bond or equivalent insurance must cover

- (a) the commissioner,
- (b) designated officers, and
- (c) other employees of the City

while carrying out duties relating to money or security belonging to or held by the City.

City documents

155(1) Minutes of Council meetings must be signed by

- (a) the person presiding at the meeting, and

(b) the clerk.

(2) If Council has delegated a power, duty or function to a Council committee, the minutes of a Council committee meeting that deal with the power, duty or function must be signed by

(a) the person presiding at the meeting, and

(b) the clerk.

(3) Bylaws must be signed by the Mayor and the clerk.

(4) Agreements and cheques and other negotiable instruments must be signed by a person or persons designated by Council.

(5) A signature may be printed, lithographed or otherwise reproduced if so authorized by Council.

Preservation of public documents

156(1) Council may pass a bylaw respecting the retention and destruction of records and documents of the City.

(2) A bylaw under subsection (1) must provide that if an individual's personal information is used by the City to make a decision that directly affects the individual, the City must retain the personal information for at least one year after using it so that the individual has a reasonable opportunity to obtain access to the information.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the following documents must be preserved permanently:

(a) bylaws, other than repealed bylaws, and minutes;

(b) annual financial statements;

(c) tax and assessment rolls;

(d) cemetery records.

(4) Council may authorize the destruction of the originals of the documents referred to in subsection (3) if the originals have been recorded on microfiche or on another system that enables copies of the originals to be made.

(5) Compliance with this section is deemed to constitute compliance with Part X of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan).

Inspection of City documents

157(1) Any person is entitled at any time during regular business hours to inspect and obtain copies of

- (a) any contract approved by Council, any bylaw or resolution and any account paid by Council relating to the City,
- (a.1) the official oath or affirmation taken by members of Council pursuant to section 105.2,
- (b) the statements maintained by the clerk in accordance with section 132,
- (c) the City's financial information returns prepared in accordance with section 221 and auditor's reports prepared in accordance with section 225 or 226,
- (c.1) the financial statements of any controlled corporation prepared in accordance with section 223 and an auditor's report prepared in accordance with section 225,
- (d) any report of any consultant engaged by the City, of any employee of the City or of any committee or other body established by Council pursuant to section 88, after the report has been submitted to Council, except any opinion or report of a lawyer,
- (e) the minutes of Council meetings after they have been approved by Council, and
- (f) any other reports and records authorized by Council to be inspected.

(2) Within a reasonable time after receiving a request, the clerk must furnish the copies requested on payment of the fee fixed by Council.

(2.1) The City may provide additional means of public inspection of the documents referred to in subsection (1), including the posting of documents on the City's website.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the fee set by Council must not exceed the reasonable costs incurred by the City in furnishing the copies.

AR 212/2012 s157;252/2022

Evidence of City document

158(1) A copy of any book, record, document or account certified under the hand of the clerk and under the seal of the City is

admissible in evidence as proof of its contents without any further or other proof.

(2) If this Charter or another enactment requires the approval of a bylaw by a member of the Executive Council of Alberta or Saskatchewan, a certificate of the clerk, signed by the clerk and under the seal of the City, specifying the bylaw and stating, by the name of office, the member who approved the bylaw and the date of the approval is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, unless this Charter or another enactment provides otherwise, proof that the bylaw has been so approved.

(3) The clerk must provide a copy of a bylaw or resolution authenticated in accordance with subsection (2) on the request of any person and on payment of the fee fixed by Council.

Part 7 Public Participation and Public Notice

Public participation policy

158.1(1) Council must establish a public participation policy for the City.

(2) Council may amend its public participation policy from time to time.

(3) The Ministers may issue complementary ministerial orders

- (a) respecting the contents of public participation policies,
- (b) respecting the considerations to be taken into account by Council in establishing its public participation policy,
- (c) respecting requirements for Council to review its public participation policy periodically and consider whether any amendments should be made, and
- (d) respecting requirements to make the public participation policy and any amendments to it publicly available.

(4) Nothing in a public participation policy established under this section affects any right or obligation that the City or any person has under any other provision of this Charter.

(5) No resolution or bylaw of Council may be challenged on the grounds that it was made without complying with a public participation policy established by a resolution of Council.

(6) Council must establish its first public participation policy under this section before January 1, 2024.

AR 252/2022 s69

Requirements for advertising

159(1) The requirements of this section apply when this Charter or another enactment requires a bylaw, resolution, meeting, public hearing or any other thing to be advertised by the City, unless this Charter or another enactment specifies otherwise.

(2) Notice of the bylaw, resolution, meeting, public hearing or other thing must be

- (a) published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in at least one newspaper or other publication circulating in the area to which the proposed bylaw, resolution or other thing relates, or in which the meeting or hearing is to be held,
- (b) mailed or delivered to every residence in the area to which the proposed bylaw, resolution or other thing relates, or in which the meeting or hearing is to be held, or
- (c) given by a method provided for in a bylaw under section 159.1.

(3) A notice of a proposed bylaw must be advertised under subsection (2) before second reading of the bylaw.

(4) A notice of a proposed resolution must be advertised under subsection (2) before it is voted on by Council.

(5) A notice of a meeting, public hearing or other thing must be advertised under subsection (2) at least 5 days before the meeting, public hearing or thing occurs.

(6) A notice must contain

- (a) a statement of the general purpose of the proposed bylaw, resolution, meeting, public hearing or other thing,
- (b) the address where a copy of the proposed bylaw, resolution or other thing and any document relating to it or to the meeting or public hearing may be inspected,
- (c) in the case of a bylaw or resolution, an outline of the procedure to be followed by anyone wishing to file a petition in respect of it, and
- (d) in the case of a meeting or public hearing, the date, time and place where it will be held.

- (7) A certificate of an officer certifying that something has been advertised in accordance with this section is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the matters set out in the certificate.
- (8) The certificate is admissible in evidence without proof of the appointment or signature of the person who signed the certificate.
- (9) Compliance with this section by the City is deemed sufficient to meet the notice requirements of Part X of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s159;252/2022

Advertisement bylaw

- 159.1(1)** Council may, by bylaw, provide for one or more methods, which may include electronic means, for advertising proposed bylaws, resolutions, meetings, public hearings and other things referred to in section 159.
- (2) Before making a bylaw under subsection (1), Council must be satisfied that the method the bylaw would provide for is likely to bring proposed bylaws, resolutions, meetings, public hearings and other things advertised by that method to the attention of substantially all residents in the area to which the bylaw, resolution or other thing relates or in which the meeting or public hearing is to be held.
- (3) Council must conduct a public hearing before making a bylaw under subsection (1).
- (4) A notice of a bylaw proposed to be made under subsection (1) must be advertised in a manner described in section 159(2)(a) or (b) or by a method provided for in a bylaw made under this section.
- (5) A notice of a bylaw proposed to be made under subsection (1) must contain
- (a) a statement of the general purpose of the proposed bylaw,
 - (b) the address or website where a copy of the proposed bylaw may be examined, and
 - (c) an outline of the procedure to be followed by anyone wishing to file a petition in respect of the proposed bylaw.
- (6) A bylaw passed under this section must be made available for public inspection.

AR 252/2022 s71

Rules for petitions

160 Sections 161 to 166 apply to all petitions to Council under this Charter or another enactment or a bylaw, except to the extent that this Charter or another enactment provides otherwise or, in respect of petitions to Council, by a bylaw under section 166.1 that provides otherwise.

AR 212/2012 s160;252/2022

Petition sufficiency requirements

161 A petition is sufficient if it meets the requirements of sections 162 to 166 or, where those requirements are modified under section 166.1, if it meets the requirements as modified.

AR 212/2012 s161;252/2022

Who can petition

162 Unless otherwise provided in this Charter or another enactment, only electors of the City are eligible to be petitioners.

Number of petitioners

163(1) A petition must be signed by the required number of petitioners.

(2) If requirements for the minimum number of petitioners are not set out in the provisions of this Charter or another enactment, the petition, to be sufficient, must be signed by electors of the City equal in number to at least 10% of the population of the City.

Other requirements for a petition

164(1) A petition must consist of one or more pages, each of which must contain

- (a) an identical statement of the purpose of the petition, and
- (b) a statement to the effect that, by signing the petition, the petitioner is attesting that the petitioner is an elector of the City and has not previously signed the petition.

(2) The petition must include, for each petitioner,

- (a) the printed surname and printed given names or initials of the petitioner,
- (b) the petitioner's signature,
- (c) the street address of the petitioner or the legal description of the land on which the petitioner lives,

- (c.1) the petitioner's telephone number or email address, if any, and
 - (d) the date on which the petitioner signs the petition.
- (3) Each signature must be witnessed by an adult person who must
- (a) sign opposite the signature of the petitioner, and
 - (b) take an affidavit that to the best of the person's knowledge the signatures witnessed are those of persons entitled to sign the petition.
- (3.1) For the purposes of subsection (2)(d), the date must include the month, day and year.
- (3.2) The petition must have attached to it the affidavit referred to in subsection (3)(b) for each petitioner.
- (4) The petition must have attached to it a signed statement of a person stating that
- (a) the person is the representative of the petitioners, and
 - (b) the City may direct any inquiries about the petition to the representative.

AR 212/2012 s164;252/2022

Counting petitioners

- 165(1)** A petition must be filed with the clerk and the clerk is responsible for determining if the petition is sufficient.
- (2) No name may be added to or removed from a petition after the petition has been filed with the clerk.
- (3) In counting the number of petitioners on a petition there must be excluded the name of a person
- (a) whose signature is not witnessed,
 - (a.1) whose signature is witnessed but for which no affidavit is attached to the petition,
 - (b) whose signature appears on a page of the petition that does not have the same purpose statement that is contained on all the other pages of the petition,
 - (c) whose printed name is not included or is incorrect,
 - (d) whose street address or legal description of land is not included or is incorrect,

- (e) if the date when the person signed the petition is not stated,
- (f) when a petition is restricted to certain persons,
 - (i) who is not one of those persons, or
 - (ii) whose qualification as one of those persons is not, or is incorrectly, described or set out,

or

- (g) who signed the petition more than 60 days before the date on which the petition was filed with the clerk, unless a bylaw under section 166.1(1)(e) provides otherwise.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), instead of verifying that the requirements of subsection (3) have been met with respect to each petitioner, the clerk may use a random statistical sampling method with a 95% confidence level to determine the sufficiency of the petition.

(5) The clerk shall not use a random sampling method to determine the sufficiency of the petition as provided for in subsection (4) if the clerk has already excluded the name of any person under subsection (3).

AR 212/2012 s165;252/2022

Report on sufficiency of petition

166(1) Within 45 days after the date on which a petition is filed, the clerk must make a declaration to Council as to whether the petition is sufficient or not, and the clerk's determination is final.

(2) If a petition is not sufficient, neither Council nor the Ministers are required to take any notice of it.

AR 212/2012 s166;252/2022

Bylaws modifying petition requirements

166.1(1) Despite sections 160 to 166 and 174(2), Council may, by bylaw, do any or all of the following:

- (a) reduce the percentage required under section 163(2) for petitions to Council;
- (b) allow a petitioner to remove the petitioner's name from a petition to Council if the petitioner files a statutory declaration with the clerk not later than 14 days after the petition is filed with the clerk;

- (c) provide for petitions to Council to be signed by electronic means and modify the requirements in sections 164(2) and (3) and 165(3) to the extent Council considers necessary or appropriate for that purpose;
 - (d) provide for petitions to Council to be filed with the clerk by electronic means;
 - (e) extend the period provided in section 174(2) for filing petitions to Council with the clerk.
- (2) A bylaw made or proposed to be made under subsection (1)(a) cannot be the subject of a petition.
- (3) A bylaw made under this section must not take effect earlier than 90 days after it is passed.

AR 252/2022 s77

Meeting with the public

167 If Council calls a meeting with the public, notice of the meeting must be advertised and everyone is entitled to attend the meeting.

Improper conduct

168 The person chairing a meeting with the public may expel a person from the meeting for improper conduct.

Petition for meeting

169 A petition requesting that Council call a meeting with the public is sufficient if the petition is signed by electors of the City equal in number to at least 5% of the population of the City.

Meeting if sufficient petition

170 If Council receives a sufficient petition requesting that Council call a meeting with the public, Council must call a meeting with the public to discuss the matters stated in the petition and the meeting must be held within 30 days after the clerk declares the petition to be sufficient.

Public hearings

171(1) When this Charter or another enactment requires Council to hold a public hearing on a proposed bylaw or resolution, the public hearing must be held, unless another enactment specifies otherwise,

- (a) before second reading of the bylaw, or

- (b) before Council votes on the resolution.
- (2)** When this Charter or another enactment requires Council to hold a public hearing on a proposed bylaw or resolution, Council must
- (a) give notice of the public hearing in accordance with section 159, and
 - (b) conduct the public hearing during a regular or special Council meeting.
- (3)** Council may, by bylaw, establish procedures for public hearings.
- (4)** In the public hearing, Council
- (a) must hear any person or group of persons, or a person representing them, who claims to be affected by the proposed bylaw or resolution and who has complied with the procedures outlined by Council, and
 - (b) may hear any other person who wishes to make representations and whom Council agrees to hear.
- (5)** After considering the representations made to it about a proposed bylaw or resolution at a public hearing and after considering any other matter it considers appropriate, Council may
- (a) pass the bylaw or resolution,
 - (b) make any amendment to the bylaw or resolution it considers necessary and proceed to pass it without further advertisement or hearing, or
 - (c) defeat the bylaw or resolution.
- (6)** The minutes of the meeting of Council during which a public hearing is held must record the public hearing to the extent directed by Council.

AR 212/2012 s171;252/2022

Petitions for vote of electors — advertised bylaws and resolutions

172(1) After a bylaw or resolution that is required to be advertised under this Charter or another enactment has been advertised, other than a bylaw or resolution referred to in subsection (10), the electors may submit a petition for a vote of the electors to determine whether the proposed bylaw or resolution should be passed.

- (2) A separate petition must be filed in respect of each advertised bylaw or resolution even if Council advertises 2 or more bylaws or resolutions in a single advertisement.
- (3) A petition under this section for a vote of the electors on a bylaw required to be advertised under Part 8 is not sufficient unless it is filed with the clerk within 15 days after the last date on which the proposed bylaw or resolution is advertised.
- (4) A petition under this section for a vote of the electors on a bylaw or resolution required to be advertised by a provision of this Charter, other than a provision of Part 8, or another enactment is not sufficient unless it is filed with the clerk within 60 days after the last date on which the proposed bylaw is advertised.
- (5) If a sufficient petition is received under this section, Council must either
- (a) decide not to proceed with the proposed bylaw or resolution, or
 - (b) decide to proceed with the proposed bylaw or resolution and submit the bylaw or resolution to a vote of the electors within 90 days after the clerk declares the petition to be sufficient.
- (6) If a vote of the electors approves the proposed bylaw or resolution, Council must proceed to pass it.
- (7) If a vote of the electors does not approve the proposed bylaw, Council must not give the bylaw any further readings and any previous readings are rescinded.
- (8) If a vote of the electors does not approve the proposed resolution, the motion for the resolution is rescinded.
- (9) If a sufficient petition is not received, Council may pass the proposed bylaw or resolution.
- (10) This section does not apply in respect of the following:
- (a) a bylaw under section 21;
 - (a.1) a resolution under Part 15.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) as that Part applies to the City pursuant to section 7(1.5);
 - (b) a bylaw or resolution under Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) as that Part applies to the City pursuant to section 7(2);

- (c) a bylaw or resolution under a provision of Part III, VII, VIII or IX of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan) respecting subdivision or replotting in the part of the City located in Saskatchewan.

AR 212/2012 s172;252/2022

Petitions for vote of electors — new bylaws

173(1) Electors may petition for

- (a) a new bylaw, or
- (b) a bylaw to amend or repeal a bylaw or resolution

on any matter within the jurisdiction of Council under this Charter or another enactment.

(2) A petition has no effect if it requests that a bylaw or resolution be made, amended or repealed under

- (a) Part 8, 9 or 10,
- (b) Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) as that Part applies to the City pursuant to section 7(2),
- (b.1) Part 17.2 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) as that Part applies to the City pursuant to section 7(3) and section 69.2, or
- (c) Part III, VII, VIII or IX of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s173;252/2022

Council's duty on receiving certain petitions

174(1) Except to the extent provided for in section 175, this section does not apply to a petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a bylaw that Council was required to pass as a result of a vote of the electors.

(2) A petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a bylaw or resolution is not sufficient unless it is filed with the clerk within 60 days after the day on which that bylaw or resolution was passed or, if a bylaw under section 166.1(1)(e) extends that period, within the extended period.

(3) Within 30 days after the day on which the clerk declares a petition submitted under section 173 to be sufficient, Council must give first reading to a bylaw dealing with the subject-matter of the petition and any related matters Council considers necessary.

(4) If the bylaw is not required to be advertised under this Charter or another enactment, Council must

- (a) pass the bylaw within 30 days after the bylaw receives first reading, or
- (b) fix a date that is within 90 days after the bylaw receives first reading for a vote of the electors on the bylaw.

(5) If the bylaw is required to be advertised under this Charter or another enactment, Council must

- (a) ensure that the bylaw is advertised, and
- (b) fix a date that is within 90 days after the bylaw receives first reading for a vote of the electors on the bylaw.

(6) If the bylaw is advertised and a sufficient petition is not received under section 172, Council must

- (a) pass the bylaw within 30 days after the applicable time period under section 172(3) or (4), or
- (b) fix a date that is within 90 days after the applicable time period under section 172(3) or (4) for a vote of the electors on the bylaw.

(7) If the bylaw is advertised and a sufficient petition is received under section 172, Council must either

- (a) decide not to proceed with the proposed bylaw, or
- (b) decide to proceed with the proposed bylaw and submit the bylaw to a vote of the electors within 90 days after the clerk declares the petition to be sufficient.

AR 212/2012 s174;252/2022

Petitions respecting public vote bylaws

175(1) In this section, “public vote bylaw” means a bylaw that Council is required to pass as a result of a vote of the electors.

(2) A petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a public vote bylaw has no effect unless one year has passed from the date that the public vote bylaw was passed.

(3) If Council receives a sufficient petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a public vote bylaw within 3 years after the date that the public vote bylaw was passed, Council must, within 30 days after the day on which the clerk declares the petition to be sufficient,

- (a) give first reading to a bylaw dealing with the subject-matter of the petition and any related matters Council considers necessary, and
 - (b) fix a date that is within 90 days after the bylaw receives first reading for a vote of the electors on the bylaw.
- (4)** If Council receives a sufficient petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a public vote bylaw and more than 3 years but less than 10 years have passed from the date that the public vote bylaw was passed,
- (a) the amendment or repeal must be treated as a bylaw that is required to be advertised, and
 - (b) section 174(3), (5), (6) and (7) apply.
- (5)** If Council receives a sufficient petition under section 173 requesting an amendment or repeal of a public vote bylaw and 10 or more years have passed from the date that the public vote bylaw was passed, section 174(3) to (7) apply.

Result of a vote on a question

- 176(1)** If a majority of electors voting on a bylaw under section 174 or 175 vote in favour of a proposed bylaw, the bylaw as submitted to the vote must be passed by Council within 30 days after the date of the vote, without any alteration affecting its substance.
- (2)** If a majority of electors voting oppose the proposed bylaw, Council must not give the bylaw any further readings and all previous readings are rescinded.

Vote of the electors — general provisions

- 177(1)** Council may provide for the submission of a question to be voted on by the electors on any matter over which the City has jurisdiction.
- (2)** A vote of the electors under subsection (1) does not bind Council.

The Local Government Election Act, 2015 (Saskatchewan)

- 178** A vote of the electors under this Part must be conducted in accordance with *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s178;252/2022

Delaying votes

179(1) If a petition for a vote of the electors is filed with the clerk within 12 months before a general election and a vote of electors is to be conducted because of the petition, Council may direct that the vote be conducted at the general election.

(2) A vote under subsection (1) must be conducted on the date of the general election whether or not a general election is conducted.

One-year moratorium on similar subject-matter

180 If a vote of the electors is conducted on a bylaw or resolution, Council may refuse to receive any further petition on the same or a similar subject filed within one year after the date of the vote.

Court application

181(1) If Council is of the opinion that

- (a) a change in the wording of the bylaw petitioned for would more clearly express the intent of the petitioner,
- (b) 2 or more petitions received are in conflict, or
- (c) for any reason, the direction of a court is required,

Council may apply to the Court for direction.

(2) The application to the Court must be made within 30 days after the day on which the clerk declares the petition to be sufficient.

(3) The application must be served on the person named in the petition as the representative of the petitioners.

(4) The Court may make any order that it considers appropriate, and any order made by the Court governs the vote.

Amendment or repeal of bylaw or resolution

182(1) A bylaw or resolution that Council was required to pass as a result of a vote of the electors may be amended or repealed only if

- (a) a vote of the electors is held on the proposed amendment or repeal and the majority of the electors voting vote in favour of the proposed amendment or repeal,
- (b) 3 years have passed from the date that the bylaw or resolution was passed and the proposed amendment or repeal is advertised,

- (c) 10 years have passed from the date that the bylaw or resolution was passed, or
 - (d) amendment or repeal is necessary to avert an imminent danger to the health or safety of the residents of the City.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a bylaw or resolution that Council was required to pass as a result of a vote of the electors may be amended if the amendment does not affect the substance of the bylaw or resolution.

Part 8 Financial Matters

Division 1 Financial Administration — Budgets

Definitions

183 In this Part,

- (a) “accounting standards” means the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for municipal governments, which are the standards approved by the Public Sector Accounting Board included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time;
- (a.01) “amortization” has the same meaning as in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time;
- (a.02) “annual budget” means a combined operating budget and capital budget for the calendar year determined on a basis consistent with accounting standards and the requirements of this Part;
- (a.1) “borrowing” means the borrowing of money and includes
 - (i) borrowing to refinance, redeem or restructure existing debt,
 - (ii) a lease of capital property with a fixed term exceeding 5 years or a fixed term of 5 years or less but with a right of renewal that would, if exercised, extend the original term beyond 5 years, and

- (iii) an agreement to purchase capital property that creates an interest in the capital property to secure payment of the capital property's purchase price if payment of the purchase price under the agreement exceeds 5 years;
- (b) "borrowing bylaw" means a bylaw referred to in section 194;
- (c) "capital property" means property that
 - (i) is used in the production or supply of goods and services by the City or is used for a municipal purpose,
 - (ii) has a useful life extending beyond 12 months and is intended to be used on a continuing basis, and
 - (iii) is not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations of the City;
- (d) "controlled corporation" means a corporation controlled by the City or by the City and one or more other municipalities;
- (e) "debt limit" means the debt limit set out in the Regulation referred to in section 185;
- (f) "non-profit organization" means
 - (i) a society, credit union or co-operative established under a law of Canada, Alberta or Saskatchewan,
 - (ii) a corporation that is prohibited from paying dividends to its members and distributing the assets to its members on a winding-up, or
 - (iii) any other entity established under a law of Canada, Alberta or Saskatchewan for a purpose other than to make a profit;
- (g) "tangible capital assets" has the same meaning as in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time.

AR 212/2012 s183;252/2022

Financial year

184 The financial year of the City commences on the first day of January and ends on the 31st day of December.

Regulation respecting debt limit

185(1) The *Debt Limit Regulation* (AR 255/2000) is declared to be an approved enactment and to apply to the whole City.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), references in the Regulation referred to in that subsection are to be interpreted as follows:

- (a) a reference to “definitions in section 1 and 241 of the Act” is to be interpreted as a reference to definitions in sections 1 and 183 of this Charter;
- (b) a reference to a municipality, except in section 2(2)(a) and (b) of the Regulation, is to be interpreted as a reference to the City;
- (c) the reference in section 3 to “transfers from the governments of Alberta and Canada” is to be interpreted as a reference to “transfers from the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Canada”;
- (d) the reference in section 6.4 to “transfers from the governments of Alberta and Canada” is to be interpreted as a reference to “transfers from the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Canada”;
- (e) the references in section 6.8 to “Section 276 of the Act”, “section 276(3) of the Act” and “section 276(1)(b) of the Act” are to be interpreted as a references to “Section 220 of *The Lloydminster Charter*”, “section 220(3) of *The Lloydminster Charter*” and “section 220(1)(b) of *The Lloydminster Charter*”, respectively.

AR 212/2012 s185;252/2022

Adoption of operating budget

186(1) Council must adopt an operating budget for each financial year.

(2) Council may adopt an interim operating budget for part of a financial year.

(3) An interim operating budget for a part of a financial year ceases to have any effect when the operating budget for that financial year is adopted.

Contents of operating budget

187(1) An operating budget must include the estimated amount of each of the following expenditures and transfers:

- (a) the amount needed to provide for Council's policies and programs;
- (b) the amount needed to pay the debt obligations in respect of borrowings made to acquire, construct, remove or improve capital property;
- (c) the amount needed to meet the amounts that the City is, under an enactment, required to raise by levying taxes, or other amounts that the City is required to pay;
- (c.1) the amount of expenditures and transfers needed to meet the municipality's obligations for services funded under an intermunicipal collaboration framework;
- (d) if necessary, the amount needed to provide for a depreciation or depletion allowance, or both, for its municipal public utilities as defined in section 26;
- (e) the amount to be transferred to reserves;
- (f) the amount to be transferred to the capital budget;
- (g) the amount needed to recover any shortfall as required under section 188.

(2) An operating budget must include the estimated amount of each of the following sources of revenue and transfers:

- (a) taxes;
- (b) grants;
- (c) transfers from the City's accumulated surplus funds or reserves;
- (d) any other source.

(3) The estimated revenue and transfers under subsection (2) must be at least sufficient to pay the estimated expenditures and transfers under subsection (1).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the estimated expenditures referred to in that subsection do not include any amortization of tangible capital assets unless the amortization is an amount required to provide for amortization of the tangible capital assets of the City's municipal public utilities as defined in section 26(d).

AR 212/2012 s187;252/2022

Financial shortfall

188(1) If the accumulated surplus, net of equity in tangible capital assets, is less than zero, the City must include a budgeted expenditure in the next financial year that is sufficient to recover the shortfall.

(2) If the City has a shortfall referred to in subsection (1), the City may, with the Alberta Minister's approval, allocate the expenditures to cover the shortfall over more than one financial year.

(3) If for any given year the City has a shortfall referred to in subsection (1), the Alberta Minister may, if the Alberta Minister considers it necessary to do so, establish the City's annual budget for the next financial year, and that annual budget

- (a) is for all purposes the City's annual budget for that financial year, and
- (b) may not be amended or replaced by Council.

AR 212/2012 s188;252/2022

Adoption of capital budget

189 Council must adopt a capital budget for each financial year.

Contents of capital budget

190 A capital budget must include the estimated amount for the following:

- (a) the amount needed to acquire, construct, remove or improve capital property;
- (b) the anticipated sources and amounts of money to pay the costs referred to in clause (a);
- (c) the amount to be transferred from the operating budget.

Tax bylaws

191 The City may not pass a property tax bylaw or business tax rate bylaw in respect of a year unless the operating and capital budgets for that year have been adopted by Council or established by the Alberta Minister under section 188.

Expenditure of money

192(1) The City may make an expenditure only if the expenditure is

- (a) included in an operating budget, interim operating budget or capital budget or otherwise authorized by Council,
- (b) for an emergency, or
- (c) legally required to be paid.

(2) Council must establish procedures to authorize and verify expenditures that are not included in a budget.

(3) If the Alberta Minister establishes a budget for the City under section 188, the City must not make an expenditure that is not included in the budget unless the expenditure is

- (a) authorized by the Alberta Minister,
- (b) for an emergency, or
- (c) legally required to be paid.

Annual budget

192.1(1) Council may adopt an annual budget in a format that is consistent with its financial statements.

(2) For the purposes of sections 191 and 192, the adoption of an annual budget is equivalent to the adoption of an operating budget under section 186 or the adoption of a capital budget under section 189.

AR 252/2022 s88

Civil liability of councillors

193(1) A councillor who

- (a) makes an expenditure that is not authorized under section 192,
- (b) votes to spend money that has been obtained under a borrowing on something that is not within the purpose for which the money was borrowed, or
- (c) votes to spend money that has been obtained under a grant on something that is not within the purpose for which the grant was given

is liable to the City for the expenditure or amount spent.

(2) A councillor is not liable under subsection (1)(b) if spending the money is allowed under section 196.

- (3) If more than one councillor is liable to the City under this section in respect of a particular expenditure or vote, the councillors are jointly and severally liable to the City for the expenditure or amount spent.
- (4) The liability may be enforced by action by
- (a) the City,
 - (b) an elector or taxpayer of the City, or
 - (c) a person who holds a security under a borrowing made by the City.

Borrowing bylaw

194(1) The City may make a borrowing only if the borrowing is authorized by a borrowing bylaw.

- (2) A borrowing bylaw must set out
- (a) the amount of money to be borrowed and, in general terms, the purpose for which the money is borrowed,
 - (b) the maximum rate of interest, the term and the terms of repayment of the borrowing, and
 - (c) the source or sources of money to be used to pay the principal and interest owing under the borrowing.
- (3) A borrowing bylaw must be advertised.

Debt limit

195(1) The City may not make a borrowing if the borrowing will cause the City to exceed its debt limit, unless the borrowing is approved by the Alberta Minister.

(2) The City may not lend money or guarantee the repayment of a loan if making the loan or guarantee would cause the City to exceed its debt limit, unless the loan or guarantee is approved by the Alberta Minister.

Use of borrowed money

196(1) Money obtained by the City under a borrowing must be used for the purpose for which it is borrowed.

(2) Money obtained by the City under a borrowing for the purpose of financing a capital property may be used for an operating

purpose if the amount spent is available when it is needed for the capital property.

Capital property

197 The City may not acquire, remove or start the construction or improvement of a capital property that is to be financed in whole or in part through a borrowing unless the borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing is passed.

Exemption from borrowing conditions

198 The Alberta Minister may exempt the City from any requirement in sections 199 to 206 in respect of a particular borrowing.

Operating expenditures

199(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing operating expenditures.

(2) The amount to be borrowed, together with the unpaid principal of other borrowings made for the purpose of financing operating expenditures, must not exceed the amount the City estimates will be raised in taxes in the year the borrowing is made.

(3) A borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing does not have to be advertised if the term of the borrowing does not exceed 3 years.

Capital property — short-term borrowing

200(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing a capital property if the term of the borrowing is 5 years or less.

(2) The expenditure for the capital property must be included in a budget.

(3) A borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing does not have to be advertised.

Capital property — long-term borrowing

201(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing a capital property if the term of the borrowing exceeds 5 years.

(2) This section does not apply to a borrowing referred to in section 206.

(3) The expenditure for the capital property must be included in a budget.

(4) The term of the borrowing must not exceed the probable lifetime of the capital property.

(5) If

- (a) a borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing has been passed,
- (b) the money to be borrowed is insufficient because the cost of the capital property has increased, and
- (c) the increased cost does not exceed 15% of the original cost of the capital property,

the borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing of the increased cost does not have to be advertised.

Capital property — interim financing

202(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of temporarily financing a capital property for which a borrowing bylaw has been passed under section 201.

(2) The term of the borrowing must not exceed 5 years.

(3) The amount borrowed must not exceed

- (a) the amount of the expenditures in the budget for that and previous financial years to acquire, construct or improve the capital property,

minus

- (b) any money received for the capital property from any other source, including previous borrowings under this Part.

(4) A borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing referred to in subsection (1) does not have to be advertised.

(5) Section 200 does not apply to a borrowing referred to in subsection (1).

Special works

203 If the purpose of a borrowing is to finance the acquisition, construction, removal or improvement of capital property ordered under an enactment, the borrowing bylaw for that borrowing does not have to be advertised.

Refinancing

204 If the purpose of a proposed borrowing is to refinance, redeem or restructure the unpaid principal of one or more existing borrowings and the amount and term of the proposed borrowing do not exceed the unpaid principal of the existing borrowings and the longest remaining term of the existing borrowings, the borrowing bylaw for the proposed borrowing does not have to be advertised.

Services or activities that are funded by agreement

205(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing a service or activity that the City will provide under an agreement

- (a) between the City and another local authority or the Crown or an agent of the Crown, and
- (b) that provides that the City is to receive payments for providing the service or activity.

(2) The amount borrowed must not exceed the amount that will be paid to the City under the agreement.

(3) The term of the borrowing must not continue beyond the date on which the final payment under the agreement is received by the City.

(4) A borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing does not have to be advertised.

(5) Payments received by the City under the agreement must be applied first to reducing the amount borrowed.

(6) Sections 200 to 201 do not apply to a borrowing referred to in subsection (1).

Local improvements

206(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing the cost of a local improvement to be funded in whole or in part by a local improvement tax.

(2) The borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing does not have to be advertised if the amount to be financed by the local improvement tax to pay for the local improvement is equal to or greater than the amount that the City will contribute to pay for the local improvement other than through the local improvement tax.

(3) For the purpose of calculating the amount that the City will contribute referred to in subsection (2), the amount does not include any financial assistance the City receives for the local

improvement from a government, government agency, corporation or individual.

207 and **208** Repealed AR 252/2022 s89.

Loans and guarantees

209(1) The City may lend money or guarantee the repayment of a loan only if

- (a) the loan or guarantee is made under subsection (2),
- (b) the loan is made to one of the City's controlled corporations, or
- (c) the guarantee is made in respect of a loan between a lender and one of the City's controlled corporations.

(2) The City may

- (a) lend money to a non-profit organization, or
- (b) guarantee the repayment of a loan between a lender and a non-profit organization

if Council considers that the money loaned or the money obtained under the loan that is guaranteed will be used for a purpose that will benefit the City.

Loan bylaws

210(1) The City may lend money to a non-profit organization or one of its controlled corporations only if the loan is authorized by bylaw.

(2) The bylaw authorizing the loan must set out

- (a) the amount of money to be loaned and, in general terms, the purpose for which the money that is loaned is to be used;
- (b) the minimum rate of interest, the term and the terms of repayment of the loan;
- (c) the source or sources of the money to be loaned.

(3) The bylaw authorizing the loan must be advertised.

Guarantee bylaw

211(1) The City may guarantee the repayment of a loan between a lender and a non-profit organization or one of its controlled corporations only if the guarantee is authorized by bylaw.

(2) The bylaw authorizing the guarantee must set out

- (a) the amount of money to be borrowed under the loan to be guaranteed and, in general terms, the purpose for which the money is borrowed,
- (b) the rate of interest under the loan or how the rate of interest is to be calculated, the term and the terms of repayment of the loan, and
- (c) the source or sources of the money to be used to pay the principal and interest owing under the loan if the City is required to do so under the guarantee.

(3) The bylaw authorizing the guarantee must be advertised.

Debt limit

212 The City must not lend money or guarantee the repayment of a loan referred to in section 209 if making the loan or guarantee will cause the City to exceed its debt limit, unless the making of the loan or guarantee is approved by the Alberta Minister.

Financial records and receipts

212.1 The City must ensure that

- (a) accurate records and accounts are kept of the City's financial affairs, including the things on which the City's debt limit is based and the things included in the definition of debt for the City,
- (b) the actual revenues and expenditures of the City compared with the estimates in the operating or capital budget approved by Council are reported to Council as often as Council directs, and
- (c) the revenues of the City are collected and controlled and receipts issued in the manner directed by Council.

AR 252/2022 s90

Investments

213(1) In this section, "securities" includes bonds, debentures, trust certificates, guaranteed investment certificates or receipts, certificates of deposit, deposit receipts, bills, notes and mortgages

of real estate or leaseholds and rights or interests in respect of a security.

- (2)** The City may invest its money only in the following:
- (a) securities issued or guaranteed by
 - (i) the Crown in right of Canada or an agent of that Crown, or
 - (ii) the Crown in right of a province or territory of Canada or an agent of that Crown;
 - (b) securities of a municipality, a school division or school district, a hospital district or health region under the *Regional Health Authorities Act* (Alberta) or the provincial health authority under *The Provincial Health Authority Act* (Saskatchewan);
 - (c) securities that are issued or guaranteed by a bank, credit union, treasury branch or trust corporation;
 - (d) units in pooled funds of any or all investments referred to in clauses (a) to (c);
 - (e) shares of a corporation incorporated or continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (Canada) or incorporated, continued or registered under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), *The Business Corporations Act* (Saskatchewan) or *The Business Corporations Act, 2021* (Saskatchewan) if the investment is approved by the Alberta Minister.
- (3)** The approval of the Alberta Minister under subsection (2)(e) may contain conditions and the City may not acquire shares of a corporation under subsection (2)(e) if the acquisition would allow the City to control the corporation.
- (4)** In addition to the investments referred to in subsection (2), the Alberta Minister may, by order, allow the City to invest its money in other investments specified in the order.
- (5)** Nothing in this section prevents the City from acquiring a share or membership in a non-profit organization.

AR 212/2012 s213;252/2022

Purchasing policy

214(1) The City must establish a purchasing policy setting out the manner in which the City is authorized to make purchases.

(2) The City may make purchases only in the manner authorized by the purchasing policy unless Council authorizes a departure from that policy.

(3) The City shall ensure that its purchasing policy and all purchases made by the City are consistent with any provincial, national or international trade agreements related to municipal procurement in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

AR 212/2012 s214;252/2022

City's accounts

215(1) Only a person authorized by Council for that purpose may open or close the accounts that hold the money of the City.

(2) The accounts that hold the money of the City are required to be kept in financial institutions designated by Council, by bylaw.

AR 212/2012 s215;252/2022

Seal and signature

216 After a legal instrument issued under a borrowing has been signed and sealed by the City, the signatures and seal may be reproduced and the reproduction has the same effect as if the signatures or seal had been personally signed or affixed.

Validity of borrowings, financial assistance, loans and guarantees

217(1) A borrowing made by the City and a loan or guarantee of a loan made by the City under section 209 and any legal instrument issued under the borrowing, providing of financial assistance or loan or guarantee are valid and binding on the City and are not open to question in any court if the borrowing is authorized by a borrowing bylaw or the providing of financial assistance or loan or guarantee is authorized by bylaw.

(2) A borrowing bylaw or a bylaw authorizing a loan or guarantee is, for the purposes of this section, a valid bylaw if

- (a) no application has been made to the Court to have the bylaw declared invalid within 30 days after the bylaw was passed, or
- (b) an application has been made to the Court to have the bylaw declared invalid within 30 days after the bylaw was passed and, on the final disposition of the application and any appeal, the application is dismissed.

AR 212/2012 s217;252/2022

Application of money borrowed

218 A person lending money to the City under a borrowing does not have to verify that the money is applied to the purpose for which it is borrowed.

Civil liability of councillor

219(1) When the City makes a borrowing, provides financial assistance or guarantees the repayment of a loan that causes the City to exceed its debt limit, a councillor who voted for the bylaw authorizing the borrowing, financial assistance or guarantee is liable to the City for the amount borrowed, provided or guaranteed, unless the borrowing, financial assistance or guarantee has been approved by the Alberta Minister.

(2) If subsection (1) applies to more than one councillor in respect of a bylaw, the councillors are jointly and severally liable to the City for the amount borrowed, provided or guaranteed under the bylaw.

(3) The liability may be enforced by action by

- (a) the City,
- (b) an elector or taxpayer of the City, or
- (c) a person who holds a security under a borrowing made by the City.

Annual financial statements

220(1) The City must prepare annual financial statements of the City for the immediately preceding year in accordance with

- (a) Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for municipal governments, which are the standards approved by the Public Sector Accounting Board included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time, and
- (b) any modification of the principles or any supplementary accounting standards or principles established by order of the Alberta Minister.

(2) The City's financial statements must include

- (a) the City's debt limit, and
- (b) the City's total debt within the meaning of the Regulation referred to in section 185.

(3) The City must make its financial statements, or a summary of them, and the auditor's report of the financial statements available to the public in the manner Council considers appropriate by May 1 of the year following the year for which the financial statements have been prepared.

AR 212/2012 s220;252/2022

Financial information return

221(1) The City must prepare a financial information return respecting the financial affairs of the City for the immediately preceding financial year.

(2) The Alberta Minister may establish requirements respecting the financial information return, including requirements respecting the accounting principles and standards to be used in preparing the return.

Returns and reports to Minister

222 The City must submit

- (a) its financial information return and the auditor's report on the financial information return, and
- (b) its financial statements and the auditor's report on the financial statements

to the Ministers by May 1 of the year following the year for which the financial information return and statements have been prepared.

Financial statements for controlled corporations

223 Each controlled corporation must prepare annual financial statements in accordance with

- (a) the requirements of the legislation under which the corporation was formed, and
- (b) if there are no requirements, the generally accepted accounting principles recommended from time to time by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

AR 212/2012 s223;252/2022

Auditors

224(1) Council must appoint one or more auditors for the City.

(2) Council must appoint one or more auditors for each of its controlled corporations if there is no statutory requirement for an audit of the accounts of the controlled corporation.

(3) Council may not appoint a councillor, an employee of the City or an employee of one of its controlled corporations to be an auditor.

Auditor's reports

225(1) The auditor for the City must report to Council on the annual financial statements and financial information return of the City.

(2) The reports on the annual financial statements and financial information return must be in accordance with

- (a) Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for municipal governments, which are the standards approved by the Public Sector Accounting Board included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time, and
- (b) any modification of the form or standards or any supplementary form or standard established by the Alberta Minister by regulation under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(3) The auditor must separately report to Council any improper or unauthorized transaction or non-compliance with this Charter or another enactment or a bylaw that is noted during the course of an audit.

(3.1) An auditor appointed under section 224 must report to Council on the annual financial statements of a controlled corporation in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for municipal governments, which are the standards approved by the Public Sector Accounting Board included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time.

(4) Council, the Alberta Minister, the Saskatchewan Minister or both Ministers may require any further examination and report from the auditor.

AR 212/2012 s225;252/2022

Appointment of auditor

226(1) The Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister may, by order, or both Ministers may by complementary ministerial orders, appoint one or more auditors to audit the books and accounts of the City if, in the opinion of the Minister or Ministers, the audit is needed or

- (a) on the request of Council,
- (b) on the request of not fewer than 1/3 of the councillors on Council, or
- (c) on receiving a sufficient petition from the electors of the City requesting the appointment of an auditor.

(2) The City is liable to the Minister or Ministers for the costs of the audit as determined by the Minister or Ministers.

(3) The auditor must submit the auditor's report to the Minister or Ministers and to Council.

Access to information by auditors

227(1) An auditor appointed under section 224 or 226 is at all reasonable times and for any purpose related to an audit entitled to access to

- (a) the records of the City, and
- (b) data processing equipment owned or leased by the City.

(2) A councillor, commissioner, designated officer, employee or agent of, or a consultant to, the City must give the auditor any information, reports or explanations the auditor considers necessary.

(3) An auditor who receives information from a person whose right to disclose that information is restricted by law holds that information under the same restrictions respecting disclosure that govern the person from whom the information was obtained.

Division 2 Financial Plans and Capital Plans

Required plans

227.1(1) In this section,

- (a) "capital plan" means a plan referred to in subsection (3);
- (b) "financial plan" means a plan referred to in subsection (2).

(2) The City must prepare a written plan respecting its anticipated financial operations over a period of at least the next 3 financial years.

- (3) The City must prepare a written plan respecting its anticipated capital property additions over a period of at least the next 5 financial years.
- (4) The 3 financial years referred to in subsection (2) and the 5 financial years referred to in subsection (3) do not include the financial year in which the financial plan or capital plan is prepared.
- (5) Council may elect to include more than 3 financial years in a financial plan or more than 5 financial years in a capital plan.
- (6) Council must annually review and update its financial plan and capital plan.
- (7) For greater certainty, the *Municipal Corporate Planning Regulation* (AR 192/2017) is declared to be an approved enactment and to apply to the whole City.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7), references in the *Municipal Corporate Planning Regulation* (AR 192/2017) are to be interpreted as follows:
- (a) a reference to “section 283.1(2) of the Act” is to be interpreted as a reference to section 227.1(2) of this Charter;
 - (b) a reference to “section 283.1(3) of the Act” is to be interpreted as a reference to section 227.1(3) of this Charter;
 - (c) a reference to the “2020 financial year” is to be interpreted as a reference to the 2024 financial year.

AR 252/2022 s98

Part 9 Assessment of Property

Modification

- 228(1)** For the purposes of section 7(1.1), a reference in Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) specified in Column 1 of Schedule 2 is to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 2.
- (2) A regulation made under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4), this section and Schedules 1 and 2.

(3) For greater certainty, a guideline made under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4).

AR 252/2022 s99

Transitional

229(1) This Part applies only in respect of assessments for 2023 and subsequent taxation years.

(2) The former Charter continues to apply in respect of assessments for taxation years 2010 through 2022, and assessments for those taxation years must be prepared in accordance with this Charter as it existed before this section comes into force.

AR 252/2022 s99

230 to 273 Repealed AR 252/2022 s99.

Part 10 Taxation

Division 1 General Provisions

Definitions

274 In this Part,

- (a) “Alberta’s education property tax requisition” means a requisition referred to in section 302(2)(c);
- (b) “designated industrial property requisition” means the amount required to recover the costs incurred for matters related to
 - (i) the assessment of designated industrial property, and
 - (ii) any other matters related to the provincial assessor’s operations under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (c) “housing requisition” means an amount required to be paid to a management body under section 7 of the *Alberta Housing Act* (Alberta) or to the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation or a public housing authority under *The Saskatchewan Housing Corporation Act* (Saskatchewan);
- (d) “tax arrears” means taxes that remain unpaid after December 31 of the year in which they are imposed.

AR 212/2012 s274;252/2022

Interpretation of regulations under Part 10

274.1 For the purposes of subsection 7(1.2), a regulation made under Part 10 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4), this Part and Schedule 1.

AR 252/2022 s101

Tax roll

275(1) The City must prepare a tax roll annually.

(2) The tax roll may consist of one roll for all taxes imposed under this Part or a separate roll for each tax imposed under this Part.

(3) The tax roll for property tax may be a continuation of the assessment roll prepared under Part 9 or may be separate from the assessment roll.

(4) The fact that any information shown on the tax roll contains an error, omission or misdescription does not invalidate any other information on the roll or the roll itself.

Duty to provide information

276 Taxpayers must provide, on request by the City, any information necessary for the City to prepare its tax roll.

Contents of tax roll

277 The tax roll must show, for each taxable property or business, the following:

- (a) a description sufficient to identify the location of the property or business;
- (b) the name and mailing address of the taxpayer;
- (c) the assessment;
- (d) the name, tax rate and amount of each tax imposed in respect of the property or business;
- (e) the total amount of all taxes imposed in respect of the property or business;
- (f) the amount of tax arrears, if any;
- (g) if any property in the City is the subject of an agreement between the taxpayer and the City under section 295(1) relating to tax arrears, a notation of that fact;

- (g.1) if any property in the City is the subject of a bylaw or agreement under section 314.1 to defer the collection of tax, a notation of the amount deferred and the taxation year or years to which the amount relates;
- (g.2) if any property in the City is the subject of a deferral granted under section 314.2, a notation of the amount deferred and the taxation year or years to which the amount relates;
- (h) any other information considered appropriate by the City.

AR 212/2012 s277;252/2022

Correction of roll

278(1) If it is discovered that there is an error, omission or misdescription in any of the information shown on the tax roll, the City may correct the tax roll for the current year only and, on correcting the roll, it must prepare and send an amended tax notice to the taxpayer.

(2) If it is discovered that no tax has been imposed on a taxable property or business, the City may impose the tax for the current year only and prepare and send a tax notice to the taxpayer.

(3) If exempt property becomes taxable or taxable property becomes exempt under section 315, the City must correct the tax roll and on correcting the roll, it must send an amended tax notice to the taxpayer.

(4) The date of every entry made on the tax roll under this section must be shown on the roll.

Person liable to pay taxes

279(1) Subject to subsection (3) and the regulations made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), the person liable to pay a property tax imposed under this Part is the person who

- (a) at the time the assessment is prepared under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is the assessed person, or
- (b) subsequently becomes the assessed person.

(2) The person liable to pay any other tax imposed under this Part is the person who

- (a) at the time the tax is imposed, is liable to pay the tax in accordance with this Part or a regulation made under Part 10 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), or

(b) subsequently becomes liable to pay the tax in accordance with this Part or a regulation made under Part 10 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(3) If a tax on linear property or on machinery and equipment remains unpaid after the due date shown on the tax notice, the owner of the linear property or the machinery and equipment becomes liable, jointly and severally with the person who is the assessed person in respect of the linear property or machinery and equipment, to pay the tax debt.

AR 212/2012 s279;252/2022

Taxes imposed on January 1

280 Taxes imposed under this Part, other than a supplementary property tax and a supplementary business tax, are deemed to have been imposed on January 1.

Tax notices

281(1) The City must annually

- (a) prepare tax notices for all taxable property and businesses shown on the tax roll of the City, and
- (b) send the tax notices to the taxpayers.

(2) A tax notice may include a number of taxable properties and taxable businesses if the same person is the taxpayer for all of them.

(3) A tax notice may consist of one notice for all taxes imposed under this Part, a separate notice for each tax or several notices showing one or more taxes.

(4) The assessment notice and the tax notice relating to the same property may be sent together or may be combined on one notice.

Tax agreements

282(1) Council may make a tax agreement with an assessed person who occupies or manages

- (a) the City's property, including property under the direction, control and management of
 - (i) the City, or
 - (ii) a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f) that holds the property on behalf of the City,

or

- (b) property for the purpose of operating a professional sports franchise.

(2) A tax agreement may provide that, instead of paying the taxes imposed under this Part and any other fees or charges payable to the City, the assessed person may make an annual payment to the City calculated under the agreement.

(3) A tax agreement under this section must provide that the City accepts payment of the amount calculated under the agreement in place of the taxes and other fees or charges specified in the agreement.

AR 212/2012 s282;252/2022

Contents of tax notice

283(1) A tax notice must show the following:

- (a) the same information that is required to be shown on the tax roll;
- (b) the date the tax notice is sent to the taxpayer;
- (c) the amount of the housing requisitions, any one or more of which may be shown separately or as part of a combined total;
- (d) unless the tax is a property tax, the date by which any complaint must be made, which date must be no fewer than 30 days after the tax notice is sent to the taxpayer;
- (e) the name and address of the designated officer with whom a complaint must be filed;
- (f) the dates on which penalties may be imposed if the taxes are not paid;
- (f.1) information on how to request a receipt for taxes paid;
- (g) any other information considered appropriate by the City.

(2) A tax notice may show

- (a) one tax rate that combines all of the tax rates set by the property tax bylaw, or
- (b) each of the tax rates set by the property tax bylaw.

(3) Despite subsection (2), a tax notice must show, separately from all other tax rates shown on the notice, the tax rates set by the

property tax bylaw to raise the revenue to pay the amounts referred to in section 302(2)(d) and the designated industrial property requisition.

AR 212/2012 s283;252/2022

Sending tax notices

284(1) The tax notices must be sent before the end of the year in which the taxes are imposed.

(2) If the mailing address of a taxpayer is unknown,

- (a) a copy of the tax notice must be sent to the mailing address of the taxable property or business, and
- (b) if the mailing address of the taxable property or business is also unknown, the tax notice must be retained by the City and is deemed to have been sent to the taxpayer.

Certification of date of sending tax notices

285(1) The designated officer must certify the date the tax notices are sent under section 284.

(2) The certification of the date referred to in subsection (1) is evidence that the tax notices have been sent and that the taxes have been imposed.

AR 212/2012 s285;252/2022

Deemed receipt of tax notice

286 A tax notice is deemed to have been received 7 days after it is sent.

Correction of tax notice

287 If it is discovered that there is an error, omission or misdescription in any of the information shown on a tax notice, the City may prepare and send an amended tax notice to the taxpayer.

Incentives

288(1) Council may, by bylaw, provide incentives for payment of taxes by the dates set out in the bylaw.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of taxes referred to in section 302(2)(c) unless the City obtains the approval, under sections 6 and 10(1)(b) of *The Education Property Tax Act* (Saskatchewan), of the Minister responsible for that Act pursuant to *The Executive Government Administration Act* (Saskatchewan).

AR 212/2012 s288;252/2022

Instalments

289(1) Council may, by bylaw, permit taxes to be paid by instalments, at the option of the taxpayer.

(2) A person who wishes to pay taxes by instalments must make an agreement with Council authorizing that method of payment.

(3) If an agreement under subsection (2) is made, the tax notice, or a separate notice enclosed with the tax notice, must state

- (a) the amount and due dates of the instalments to be paid in the remainder of the year, and
- (b) what happens if an instalment is not paid.

Deemed receipt of tax payment

290 If a tax payment is delivered to the City by mail in an envelope bearing a postmark stamped by the Canada Post Corporation established under the *Canada Post Corporation Act* (Canada), the tax payment is deemed to have been received by the City on the date of that postmark.

Application of tax payment

291(1) A tax payment must be applied first to tax arrears.

(2) Repealed AR 252/2022 s108.

(3) If a person making a tax payment does not indicate to which taxable property or business the payment is to be applied, the designated officer must decide to which taxable property or business owned by the taxpayer the payment is to be applied.

AR 212/2012 s291;252/2022

Penalty for non-payment in current year

292(1) Council may, by bylaw, impose penalties in the year in which a tax is imposed if the tax remains unpaid after the date shown on the tax notice.

(2) A penalty under this section is imposed at the rate set out in the bylaw.

(3) The penalty must not be imposed sooner than 30 days after the tax notice is sent out.

Penalty for non-payment in other years

293(1) Council may, by bylaw, impose penalties in any year following the year in which a tax is imposed if the tax remains unpaid after December 31 of the year in which it is imposed.

(2) A penalty under this section is imposed at the rate set out in the bylaw.

(3) The penalty must not be imposed sooner than January 1 of the year following the year in which the tax was imposed or any later date specified in the bylaw.

Penalties

294 A penalty imposed under section 292 or 293 is part of the tax in respect of which it is imposed.

Cancellation, reduction, refund or deferral of taxes

295(1) If Council considers it equitable to do so, it may, generally or in respect of a particular taxable property or business or a class of taxable property or business, do one or more of the following, with or without conditions:

- (a) cancel or reduce tax arrears;
- (b) cancel or refund all or part of a tax;
- (c) defer the collection of a tax.

(2) Council may phase in a tax increase or decrease resulting from the preparation of any new assessment.

Other claims

296(1) If Council takes any action pursuant to section 295, Council may also act in the same manner in respect of the claim of any other taxing authority on whose behalf the City levies taxes if

- (a) there has been a change in the property to the extent that Council considers it inappropriate to collect the whole or a part of the taxes,
- (b) a lease, licence, permit or contract has expired or been terminated in respect of property that is exempt from taxation,
- (c) in Council's opinion, the taxes owing are uncollectible,

- (d) in Council's opinion, the taxes owing have become uncollectible due to unforeseen hardship to the taxpayer, or
 - (e) Council and the other taxing authority agree that the compromise or abatement is in the best interests of the community.
- (2)** If the City compromises or abates a claim pursuant to subsection (1), the City must provide the other taxing authority on whose behalf the City levies taxes with full particulars of the compromise or abatement.
- (3)** The City must take action pursuant to subsection (4) if
- (a) the City compromises or abates a claim for taxes,
 - (b) any arrears of taxes levied against the occupant of property that is exempt from taxation become uncollectible and the City is unable to enforce their collection, or
 - (c) the City makes a refund of taxes.
- (4)** In the circumstances set out in subsection (3), the City must
- (a) recover or reduce the liability owing to the health region or conservation and development area from health services taxes or conservation and development taxes, respectively, remitted in the compromise or abatement or levied against those occupants, and
 - (b) subject to the consent of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of Saskatchewan, as the case may require, recover from or reduce the liability owing to the Minister of Finance for Saskatchewan by the proportion of any taxes compromised or abated.

AR 212/2012 s296;252/2022

Tax due to City**297** Taxes due to the City

- (a) are an amount owing to the City,
- (b) are recoverable as a debt due to the City,
- (c) take priority over the claims of every person except the Crown, and
- (d) are a special lien

- (i) on land and any improvements to the land, if the tax is a property tax, a special tax, a clean energy improvement tax, a local improvement tax or a community aggregate payment levy, or
- (ii) on goods, if the tax is a business tax, a well drilling equipment tax, a community aggregate payment levy or a property tax imposed in respect of a designated manufactured home in a manufactured home community.

AR 212/2012 s297;252/2022

Special priority lien for tax debt on linear property or machinery and equipment

297.1(1) In this section,

- (a) “assessable”, in respect of property or improvements, means property or improvements that have been or are subject to being assessed under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (b) “debtor” means a person who owes a debt to the City for tax on linear property or on machinery and equipment.

(2) Notwithstanding section 297(c) and (d), taxes due to the City on linear property or on machinery and equipment

- (a) take priority over the claims of every person except the Crown, and
- (b) are a special lien on all the debtor’s assessable property located within the City, including any assessable improvements to that property.

(3) A special lien referred to in subsection (2)(b)

- (a) arises when the debtor fails to satisfy the debt when due, and
- (b) expires on full satisfaction of the debt.

(4) This section applies to a debt for taxes referred to in subsection (2) regardless of whether the debt became due before or after the coming into force of this section.

AR 252/2022 s111

Fire insurance proceeds

298(1) Taxes that have been imposed in respect of improvements are a first charge on any money payable under a fire insurance policy for loss or damage to those improvements.

- (2) Taxes that have been imposed in respect of a business are a first charge on any money payable under a fire insurance policy for loss or damage to any personal property
- (a) that is located on the premises occupied for the purposes of the business, and
 - (b) that is used in connection with the business and belongs to the taxpayer.

Tax certificates

299 On request, the designated officer must issue a tax certificate showing

- (a) the amount of taxes imposed in the year in respect of the property or business specified on the certificate and the amount of taxes owing,
- (b) the total amount of tax arrears, if any, and
- (c) the total amount of tax, if any, in respect of which collection is deferred under this Part.

AR 212/2012 s299;252/2022

Non-taxable property

300(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4), the following are exempt from taxation under this Part:

- (a) property listed in section section 298 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (b) any property or business in respect of which an exemption from assessment or taxation, or both, was granted before January 1, 1995
 - (i) by a private Act of Alberta or Saskatchewan, or
 - (ii) by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Alberta based on an order of the Municipal Government Board;
- (c) residential housing for students of universities or colleges established by or under an Act of Alberta or Saskatchewan.

(2) Repealed AR 252/2022 s113.

(3) Council may, by bylaw, make residential housing referred to in subsection (1)(c) subject to taxation to any extent that Council considers appropriate.

(4) Council may, by bylaw, cancel an exemption referred to in subsection (1)(b)(i) or (ii) with respect to any property or business.

(5) If Council is proposing to pass a bylaw under subsection (3) or (4), it must notify the person or group that will be affected by the proposed bylaw.

(6) A bylaw under subsection (3) or (4) has no effect until the expiration of one year after it is passed.

(7) If a bylaw is made under subsection (4), a copy of the bylaw must be sent to the Alberta Minister and the Alberta Minister must send a copy of the bylaw to the clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

AR 212/2012 s300;252/2022

Limitation of time for starting proceedings

301(1) An action, suit or other proceedings for the return by the City of any money paid to the City, whether under protest or otherwise, as a result of a claim by the City, whether valid or invalid, for payment of taxes or tax arrears must be started within 6 months after the payment of the money to the City.

(2) If no action, suit or other proceeding is started within the period referred to in subsection (1), the payment made to the City is deemed to have been a voluntary payment.

Division 2 Property Tax

Property tax bylaw

302(1) Council must pass a property tax bylaw annually.

(2) The property tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose a tax in respect of property in the City to raise revenue to be used toward the payment of

- (a) the expenditures and transfers set out in the budget of the City,
- (b) the housing requisitions,
- (b.1) the designated industrial property requisitions referred to in section 310.1,
- (c) taxes for educational purposes calculated in accordance with *The Education Property Tax Act* (Saskatchewan) and based on Alberta's education property tax requisition, and

- (d) if agreed to by the City and the boards of education, a levy on assessments for city-wide educational programming purposes.

(3) The council may enter into an agreement with the Lloydminster Public School Division and the Lloydminster Roman Catholic Separate School Division to provide funds to the school divisions for city-wide educational programming, and any sums to be paid by the City pursuant to such an agreement must be raised by means of the levy referred to in subsection (2)(d).

(4) The levy referred to in subsection (2)(d) must not exceed a tax rate of 0.00075 or a mill rate of 0.75 in any year.

(5) The tax referred to in subsection (2) must not be imposed in respect of property

- (a) that is exempt under section 300 or 312, or
- (b) that is exempt under a bylaw passed under section 313, unless the bylaw makes the property taxable.

(6) The Minister may make an agreement with the City under sections 6 and 10(1)(b) of *The Education Property Tax Act* (Saskatchewan) with respect to the method of collecting and remitting education property tax referred to in section 302(2)(c).

(7) Until an agreement referred to in subsection (6) has been made, the former Charter continues to apply in respect of the method of collecting and remitting education property tax referred to in section 302(2)(c).

AR 212/2012 s302;252/2022

Education property tax requisition

303(1) For the purposes of section 302, Alberta's education property tax requisition must be in an amount that is equal to the amount that results from applying the rates established under the *Education Act* (Alberta) to the equalized assessment for the City as prepared under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) The full amount of the education property tax requisition will be paid each year.

AR 212/2012 s303;252/2022

Method for collecting and remitting levy

304(1) If a levy is agreed to pursuant to section 302(2)(d), Council must enter into an agreement with the boards of education to provide for a method of collecting and remitting the levy.

- (2) An agreement entered into under this section remains in force for any period that may be specified in the agreement.
- (3) Copies of the agreement entered into under this section must be filed with
- (a) repealed AR 252/2022 s116,
 - (b) the Minister responsible for *The Education Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) pursuant to *The Executive Government Administration Act* (Saskatchewan), and
 - (c) the Minister responsible for the *Education Act* (Alberta) pursuant to the *Government Organization Act* (Alberta).
- (4) Repealed AR 252/2022 s116.
- (5) Notwithstanding an agreement referred to in subsections (1) and (2), Council must provide any information required in accordance with any other provision of this Charter or any Act of Alberta or Saskatchewan.
- (6) Repealed AR 252/2022 s116.

AR 212/2012 s304;252/2022

Tax rates

- 305(1)** The property tax bylaw must
- (a) show separately all of the tax rates to be imposed under this Division to raise revenue for the purposes of section 302(2), and
 - (b) set the tax rates to raise revenue for the purposes of section 302(2)(a), (b) and (d).
- (2) A tax rate must be set for each assessment class or subclass referred to in section 297 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).
- (3) The tax rate may be different for each assessment class or subclass referred to in section 297 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).
- (4) Despite subsection (3), the tax rate for the class referred to in section 297(1)(d) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) and the tax rate for the sub-classes referred to in section 297(2.1) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) must be set in accordance with the regulations made under that Act.

- (5) The tax rates set by the property tax bylaw must not be amended after the City sends the tax notices to the taxpayers unless subsection (6) applies.
- (6) If after sending out the tax notices the City discovers an error or omission that relates to the tax rates set by the property tax bylaw, the City may
- (a) amend the property tax bylaw to the extent necessary to correct the error or omission, and
 - (b) send out amended tax notices, if required as a result of the corrections to the property tax bylaw.
- (7) The City must, within 30 days after passing a property tax bylaw amendment under subsection (6), provide the Alberta Minister with a copy of the amended bylaw.

AR 212/2012 s305;252/2022

Tax rate for residential property

305.1 The tax rate to be imposed by the City on residential property or on any sub-class of residential property must be greater than zero.

AR 252/2022 s118

Maximum tax ratio

305.2(1) In this section,

- (a) “non-conforming municipality” means a municipality that has a tax ratio greater than 5 to 1 as calculated using the property tax rates set out in its most recently enacted property tax bylaw as at January 1, 2023;
 - (b) “non-residential” means non-residential as defined in section 297(4) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
 - (c) “tax ratio”, in respect of the City, means the ratio of the highest non-residential tax rate set out in the City’s property tax bylaw for a year to the lowest residential tax rate set out in the City’s property tax bylaw for the same year.
- (2) The City shall not have a tax ratio greater than 5 to 1 unless it is a non-conforming municipality.
- (3) When the City is a non-conforming municipality, the City shall not in any year have a tax ratio that is greater than the tax ratio as

calculated using the property tax rates set out in its most recently enacted property tax bylaw as at May 31, 2023.

(4) If in any year after 2023 the City, as a non-conforming municipality, has a tax ratio that is greater than 5 to 1, the City shall reduce its tax ratio for subsequent years in accordance with the regulations made under section 358.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(5) If in any year after 2023 the City, as a non-conforming municipality, has a tax ratio that is less than the tax ratio it had in the previous year but greater than 5 to 1, the City shall not in any subsequent year have a tax ratio that is greater than that new tax ratio.

(6) If in any year after 2023 the City, as a non-conforming municipality, has a tax ratio that is equal to or less than 5 to 1, the City shall not in any subsequent year have a tax ratio greater than 5 to 1.

(7) Where an order to annex land to the City contains provisions respecting the tax rate or rates that apply to the annexed land, the tax rate or rates shall not be considered for the purposes of determining the City's tax ratio.

(8) For the purposes of this section,

- (a) the tax set out in the City's property tax bylaw to raise revenue to be used toward the payment of
 - (i) the expenditures and transfers set out in the budget of the City, and
 - (ii) the requisitions

shall be considered to be separate tax rates,

and

- (b) the tax rate for the requisitions shall not be considered for the purposes of determining the City's tax ratio.

AR 252/2022 s118

Calculating tax rates

306 A tax rate is calculated by dividing the amount of revenue required by the total assessment of all property on which that tax rate is to be imposed.

Calculating amount of tax

307 The amount of tax to be imposed under this Division in respect of a property is calculated by multiplying the assessment for the property by the tax rate to be imposed on that property.

Special provision of property tax bylaw

308(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Division, the property tax bylaw may specify a minimum amount payable as property tax in respect of the matters referred to in section 302(2)(a).

(2) Notwithstanding section 302, Council may pass a bylaw separate from the property tax bylaw that provides for compulsory tax instalment payments for designated manufactured homes.

Requisitions

309(1) In calculating the tax rate required to raise sufficient revenue to pay the housing requisitions, the City may include an allowance for non-collection of taxes at a rate not exceeding the actual rate of taxes uncollected from the previous year's tax levy as determined at the end of that year.

(2) If in any year the property tax imposed to pay

- (a) Alberta's education property tax requisition,
- (b) the designated industrial property requisitions, or
- (c) the housing requisitions,

results in too much or too little revenue being raised for that purpose, Council must accordingly reduce or increase the amount of revenue to be raised for that purpose in the next year.

(3) Repealed AR 252/2022 s119.

AR 212/2012 s309;252/2022

Calculating rate of tax for educational purposes

310 The following allowances and amounts may be included in calculating the tax rate required to raise sufficient revenue to pay the taxes for educational purposes referred to in section 302(2)(c):

- (a) the allowances referred to in section 309(1);
- (b) the amounts referred to in section 309(2).

Designated industrial property requisitions

310.1(1) For the purposes of this section and section 310.2, “designated industrial property requisition” means the amount required to recover the costs incurred for matters related to

- (a) the assessment of the designated industrial property, and
- (b) any other matters related to the provincial assessor’s operations.

(2) The Alberta Minister must set the property tax rate for the designated industrial property requisition.

(3) The property tax rate for the designated industrial property requisition must be the same for all designated industrial property.

AR 252/2022 s120

Cancellation, reduction

310.2 If the Alberta Minister considers it equitable to do so, the Alberta Minister may cancel or reduce the amount of a designated industrial property requisition.

AR 252/2022 s120

Tax agreement

311(1) Council may make a tax agreement with an operator of a public utility or of linear property who occupies the City’s property, including property under the direction, control and management of the City.

(2) A tax agreement may provide for an operator to make an annual payment, calculated as provided in the agreement, to the City instead of paying the tax imposed under this Division.

(3) A tax agreement must provide that the City accepts payment of the amount calculated under the agreement in place of the tax and other fees or charges specified in the agreement.

(4) If a tax agreement with the operator of a public utility that supplies fuel provides for the calculation of the payment as a percentage of the gross revenue of the public utility, that gross revenue is the aggregate of

$$gr + (qu.ns \times vpu)$$

where

gr is the gross revenue of the public utility for the year;

qu.ns is the quantity of fuel in respect of which transportation service was provided during the year by means of the fuel distribution system of the provider of the public utility;

vpu is the deemed value per unit quantity of fuel determined by the Alberta Utilities Commission for that year for the fuel in respect of which transportation service was so provided.

(5) If a tax agreement with the operator of a public utility that transports electricity by way of a transmission system, an electric distribution system, or both, provides for the calculation of the payment as a percentage of the gross revenue of the public utility, that gross revenue is

- (a) gr, or
- (b) $gr + (qu.ns \times vpu)$,

where

gr is the gross revenue received by the public utility under its distribution tariff for the year;

qu.ns is the quantity of electricity in respect of which system access service, distribution access service, or both, were provided during the year by means of the transmission system, the electric distribution system, or both, of the provider of the public utility;

vpu is the deemed value per unit quantity of electricity determined by the Alberta Utilities Commission for that year for the electricity in respect of which system access service, distribution access service, or both, were so provided.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5),

- (a) “distribution access service” means the service required to transport electricity to customers by means of an electric distribution system;
- (b) “electric distribution system” means the plant, works, equipment, systems and services necessary to distribute electricity in a service area, but does not include a generating unit or a transmission facility;

- (c) “electricity” means electric energy, electric power, reactive power or any other electromagnetic effects associated with alternating current or high voltage direct current electric systems;
- (d) “system access service” means the service obtained by eligible persons through a local substation connection to the transmission system or the interconnected electric system, and includes access to exchange electric energy through the power pool and access to system support services;
- (e) “transmission system” means all transmission facilities in Alberta and Saskatchewan that are part of the interconnected electric system.

(7) An agreement under this section with an operator who is subject to regulation by the Alberta Utilities Commission is of no effect unless it is approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission.

AR 212/2012 s311;252/2022

Exemptions from taxation

312 The following property is exempt from taxation under this Division:

- (a) the interest of the Crown in any property, including property held by any person in trust for the Crown;
- (b) property specially exempted by law;
- (c) every place of public worship and the land used in connection with it, not exceeding 2 acres, of which a religious organization is the owner, except any part that has any other building on it, and where the land exceeds 2 acres, the assessment must be apportioned, but if a portion of a place of public worship is used as a dwelling or is leased and used for purposes other than public worship, that portion and the land used in connection with it is subject to taxation;
- (d) every cemetery other than a cemetery operated for gain;
- (e) property owned and occupied by a school district or school division established under an Act of Alberta or Saskatchewan and consisting of any or all of the following:
 - (i) an office building and the land used in connection with it not exceeding 1/2 acre;

- (ii) a building used for storage and maintenance purposes and the land used in connection with it not exceeding 2 acres;
 - (iii) buildings used for the purposes of a school and the land, not exceeding 10 acres, used in connection with the school,

except any part of such buildings used as a dwelling and the land used in connection with a dwelling;
- (e.1) buildings or any portion of a building occupied by an Indian band and used for the purposes of a school and the land used in connection with those buildings or that portion of the building, if the land and buildings are owned by
- (i) an Indian band,
 - (ii) a school division, or
 - (iii) any person, society or organization whose property is exempt from taxation pursuant to this or any other Act;
- (f) the buildings and grounds, not exceeding 10 acres, of and attached to or otherwise used in good faith in connection with and for the purpose of every hospital that receives public aid under any Act, if the buildings and grounds are actually used and occupied by the hospital but not if otherwise occupied;
- (g) the buildings and grounds, not exceeding 4 acres, of and attached to or otherwise used in good faith in connection with and for the purpose of the association known as The Young Men's Christian Association or the association known as The Young Women's Christian Association, if the buildings and grounds are actually used and occupied by either association but not if otherwise occupied;
- (h) all property belonging to the City;
- (i) every highway, lane and other public way, and every public square and park;
- (j) the property of every public library established under any Act of Alberta or Saskatchewan, and of every other public institution, literary or scientific, to the extent of the actual occupation of the property for the purposes of the institution;

- (k) the buildings with grounds attached owned by a branch of The Royal Canadian Legion, the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans in Canada, if the buildings and grounds are actually used and occupied by one of those branches but not if otherwise occupied;
- (l) every monument erected as a war memorial and the land used in connection with it;
- (m) the buildings and grounds of every agricultural society established under the *Agricultural Societies Act* (Alberta) and the property of every agricultural society, fair and exhibition incorporated or continued pursuant to *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995* (Saskatchewan) or *The Non-profit Corporations Act, 2022* (Saskatchewan);
- (n) every residential-service facility as defined in *The Residential Services Act* (Saskatchewan) that is exempt from taxation under that Act, except with respect to any liability for local improvement taxes and special charges;
- (o) the buildings owned by a rural municipality or county and used for municipal purposes, and the land used in connection with the buildings not exceeding 1/2 acre, but where a portion of any such building is occupied as a dwelling or for any purpose other than a municipal purpose, that portion is subject to taxation and the relative portion of the land on which the building is situated is also subject to taxation.

AR 212/2012 s312;252/2022

Exemptions granted by bylaw

313(1) Council may, by bylaw, exempt from taxation under this Division property held by a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f).

(2) Council may, by bylaw, exempt from taxation under this Division machinery and equipment used for manufacturing or processing.

(3) Property is exempt under this section to the extent that Council considers appropriate.

(4) Where Council exempts property from taxation pursuant to subsection (1) or (2), the assessment for that property must appear on the assessment roll in each year of the exemption.

Community organization property tax exemptions

314(1) Property is exempt from taxation under this Division if it is property that is

- (a) owned by the City and held by a non-profit organization in an official capacity on behalf of the City,
- (b) held by a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f) and used solely for community games, sports, athletics or recreation for the benefit of the general public,
- (c) used for a charitable or benevolent purpose that is for the benefit of the general public, and is owned by
 - (i) the Crown, the City or any other body that is exempt from taxation under this Division and held by a non-profit organization, or
 - (ii) a non-profit organization,
- (d) held by a non-profit organization as defined in section 183(f) and used to provide senior citizens with lodge accommodation as defined in the *Alberta Housing Act*, or
- (e) held by and used in connection with a society as defined in the *Agricultural Societies Act* (Alberta) or with a community association as defined in the *Community Organization Property Tax Exemption Regulation* (AR 281/1998)

and that meets the qualifications and conditions in the *Community Organization Property Tax Exemption Regulation* (AR 281/1998) and any other property that is described and that meets the qualifications and conditions in that Regulation.

(2) Except for properties described in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (d), Council may, by bylaw, make any property that is exempt from taxation under subsection (1) subject to taxation under this Division to any extent Council considers appropriate.

(3) If Council proposes to pass a bylaw under subsection (2) it must notify, in writing, any person or group that will be affected of the proposed bylaw.

(4) A bylaw under subsection (2) has no effect until one year after it is passed.

AR 212/2012 s314;252/2022

Brownfield tax incentives

314.1(1) In this section, “brownfield property” means property, other than designated industrial property, that

- (a) is a commercial or industrial property when a bylaw under subsection (2) is made or an agreement under subsection (11) is entered into in respect of the property, or was a commercial or industrial property at any earlier time, and
- (b) in the opinion of Council,
 - (i) is, or possibly is, contaminated,
 - (ii) is vacant, derelict or under-utilized, and
 - (iii) is suitable for development or redevelopment for the general benefit of the City when a bylaw under subsection (2) is made or an agreement under subsection (11) is entered into in respect of the property.

(2) Council may, by bylaw, for the purpose of encouraging development or redevelopment for the general benefit of the City, provide for

- (a) full or partial exemptions from taxation under this Division for brownfield properties, or
- (b) deferrals of the collection of tax under this Division on brownfield properties.

(3) A bylaw under subsection (2)

- (a) must identify the brownfield properties in respect of which an application may be made for a full or partial exemption or for a deferral,
- (b) may set criteria to be met for a brownfield property to qualify for an exemption or deferral,
- (c) must specify the taxation year or years for which the identified brownfield properties may qualify for an exemption or deferral, and
- (d) must specify any conditions the breach of which cancels an exemption or deferral and the taxation year or years to which the condition applies.

(4) Before giving second reading to a bylaw proposed to be made under subsection (2), Council must hold a public hearing with respect to the proposed bylaw.

- (5) An owner of brownfield property identified in a bylaw under subsection (2) may apply in the form and manner required by the City for an exemption or deferral in respect of the property.
- (6) If after reviewing the application a designated officer of the City determines that the brownfield property meets the requirements of the bylaw for a full or partial exemption or for a deferral of the collection of tax under this Division, the designated officer may issue a certificate granting the exemption or deferral.
- (7) The certificate must set out
- (a) the taxation years to which the exemption or deferral applies, which must not include any tax year earlier than the tax year in which the certificate is issued,
 - (b) in the case of a partial exemption, the extent of the exemption, and
 - (c) all criteria, conditions and taxation years specified in the bylaw in accordance with subsection (3).
- (8) If at any time after an exemption or deferral is granted under a bylaw under this section a designated officer of the City determines that the property did not meet or has ceased to meet a criterion referred to in subsection (3)(b) or that a condition referred to in subsection (3)(d) has been breached, the designated officer must cancel the exemption or deferral for the taxation year or years in which the criterion was not met or to which the condition applies.
- (9) Where a designated officer refuses to grant an exemption or deferral, a written notice of the refusal must be sent to the applicant stating the reasons for the refusal and the date by which any complaint must be made, which date must be 60 days after the written notice of refusal is sent.
- (10) An exemption or deferral granted under a bylaw under this section remains valid, subject to subsection (8) and the criteria and conditions on which it was granted, regardless of whether the bylaw is subsequently amended or repealed or otherwise ceases to have effect.
- (11) Despite subsections (2) to (10), Council may enter into an agreement with the owner of a brownfield property
- (a) exempting, either fully or partially, the brownfield property from taxation under this Division, or
 - (b) deferring the collection of tax under this Division on the brownfield property.

(12) The agreement must specify

- (a) the taxation years to which the exemption or deferral applies, which must not include any tax year earlier than the one in which the agreement is entered into,
- (b) the conditions on which the exemption or deferral is granted, and
- (c) the consequences, rights and remedies arising in the event of any breach.

(13) Before voting on a resolution to enter into an agreement referred to in subsection (11), Council must hold a public hearing with respect to the proposed agreement.

AR 252/2022 s124

Tax incentives for non-residential property

314.2(1) In this section,

- (a) “deferral” means a deferral under this section;
- (b) “exemption” means an exemption under this section.

(2) Council may, by bylaw, for the purpose of encouraging the development or revitalization of properties in an assessment class specified in section 297(1)(b) or (d) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), for the general benefit of the City, provide for

- (a) full or partial exemptions from taxation under this Division for property in one or both of those assessment classes, or
- (b) deferrals of the collection of tax under this Division on property referred to in clause (a).

(3) A bylaw under subsection (2)

- (a) must set criteria to be met for property to qualify for an exemption or deferral,
- (b) must establish a process for the submission and consideration of applications for an exemption or deferral,
- (c) must not provide for an exemption or deferral to have effect in respect of a property for more than 15 consecutive taxation years, but may, if Council considers it appropriate, provide for subsequent exemptions or deferrals of 15 consecutive taxation years or fewer to be applied for and granted in respect of the property, and

- (d) if the bylaw provides for any person other than Council, including a designated officer, to refuse to grant an exemption or deferral or to cancel an exemption or deferral, must establish a process for applications to Council for the review of those decisions and must specify the period within which the application must be made.
- (4) If after reviewing an application the City determines that the property meets the requirements for a full or partial exemption or for a deferral, the City may grant the exemption or deferral.
- (5) An exemption or deferral must be granted in a written form that specifies
- (a) the taxation years to which the exemption or deferral applies, which must not include any taxation year earlier than the taxation year in which the exemption or deferral is granted,
 - (b) in the case of a partial exemption, the extent of the exemption, and
 - (c) any condition the breach of which will result in cancellation under subsection (6) and the taxation year or years to which the condition applies.
- (6) If at any time after an exemption or deferral is granted under a bylaw under this section the City determines that the property did not meet or has ceased to meet a criterion referred to in subsection (3)(a) or that a condition referred to in subsection (5)(c) has been breached, the City may cancel the exemption or deferral for the taxation year or years in which the criterion was not met or to which the condition applies.
- (7) Where the City refuses to grant or cancels an exemption or deferral, the City must send a written notice to the applicant stating the reasons for the refusal or cancellation and, if a review of the decision is available under subsection (3)(d), the date by which any application for that review must be made.
- (8) Where the City grants or cancels an exemption or deferral in respect of designated industrial property, the City must notify the provincial assessor and provide any other information requested by the provincial assessor respecting the exemption, deferral or cancellation.
- (9) Subject to subsection (6), any complementary orders in council referred to in section 72, and the criteria and conditions on which an exemption or deferral was granted, the exemption or deferral remains valid regardless of whether the bylaw under which it was

granted is subsequently amended or repealed or otherwise ceases to have effect.

AR 252/2022 s124

Judicial review of decision under section 314.2

314.3(1) Where a decision made under a bylaw under section 314.2 in respect of an exemption or deferral is the subject of an application for judicial review, the application must be filed with the Court and served not more than 60 days after the date of the decision.

(2) No councillor, designated officer or other person who makes a decision under a bylaw under section 314.2 is liable for costs by reason of or in respect of a judicial review of the decision.

AR 252/2022 s124

Licensed premises

315(1) Notwithstanding this Charter and any other enactment, property that is licensed under the *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act* (Alberta) is not exempt from taxation under this Division.

(2) Despite subsection (1), property listed in section 314(1) is exempt from taxation under this Division if a licence specified in section 8 of the *Community Organization Property Tax Exemption Regulation* has been issued in respect of the property.

AR 212/2012 s315;252/2022

Grants in place of taxes

316(1) If the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan has an interest in property in the City that is exempt from taxation under this Division, the City may apply to that Crown for a grant in respect of that property in each year.

(2) The Crown may pay to the City a grant not exceeding the amount that would be recoverable by the City if the property were not exempt from taxation under this Division.

(3) Grants paid by the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan under this section must be consistent with similar grants provided by that Crown to other municipalities.

Property that is partly exempt and partly taxable

317 A property may contain one or more parts that are exempt from taxation under this Division, but the taxes that are imposed against the taxable part of the property under this Division are recoverable against the entire property except in respect of properties owned by the Crown.

Changes in taxable status of property

318(1) An exempt property or part of an exempt property becomes taxable if

- (a) the use of the property changes to one that does not qualify for the exemption, or
- (b) the owner of the property changes to one who does not qualify for the exemption.

(2) A taxable property or part of a taxable property becomes exempt if

- (a) the use of the property changes to one that qualifies for the exemption, or
- (b) the owner of the property changes to one who qualifies for the exemption.

(3) If the taxable status of property changes, a tax imposed in respect of it must be prorated so that the tax is payable only for the part of the year in which the property, or part of it, is not exempt.

(4) If a designated manufactured home is moved out of the City,

- (a) it becomes exempt from taxation by the City when it is moved, and
- (b) it becomes taxable by another municipality when it is located in that other municipality.

Supplementary property tax bylaw

319(1) If in any year Council passes a bylaw authorizing supplementary assessments to be prepared in respect of property, Council must, in the same year, pass a bylaw authorizing it to impose a supplementary tax in respect of that property.

(2) If Council passes a bylaw under subsection (1), the tax rates set by its property tax bylaw must be used as the supplementary tax rates to be imposed.

(2.1) Council may pass a bylaw authorizing it to impose a supplementary tax for designated industrial property only if it passes a bylaw authorizing it to impose a supplementary tax in respect of all other property in the City.

(3) The City must prepare a supplementary property tax roll, which may be a continuation of the supplementary property assessment roll prepared under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or may be separate from that roll.

- (4) A supplementary property tax roll must show
- (a) the same information that is required to be shown on the property tax roll, and
 - (b) the date for determining the tax that may be imposed under the supplementary property tax bylaw.
- (5) Sections 275(4), 276, 278 and 279 apply in respect of a supplementary property tax roll.
- (6) The City must
- (a) prepare supplementary property tax notices for all taxable property shown on the supplementary property tax roll of the City, and
 - (b) send the supplementary property tax notices to the persons liable to pay the taxes.
- (7) Sections 281(4), 283, 284, 285, 286 and 287 apply in respect of supplementary property tax notices.

AR 212/2012 s319;252/2022

Continuous tax bylaws — supplementary property tax

319.1 Bylaws enacted under section 319(1) remain in force after the year in which they are enacted and apply in respect of subsequent years until they are repealed.

AR 252/2022 s127

Mill rate survey return (Saskatchewan)

319.2(1) The City shall submit to the Saskatchewan Minister information respecting tax tools, tax rates to be imposed under this Division and any other taxes and rates levied or proposed to be levied pursuant to this Part by the date prescribed in section 6.3 of *The Cities Regulations* (Saskatchewan) for the current year.

(2) The information submitted pursuant to subsection (1) must be in the form and manner directed by the Saskatchewan Minister.

AR 252/2022 s127

**Division 3
Business Tax****Business tax bylaw**

320(1) Council may pass a business tax bylaw.

(2) A business tax bylaw or any amendment to it applies to the year in which it is passed only if it is passed before May 1 of that year.

Continuous tax bylaws — business tax

320.1 Bylaws enacted under section 320 remain in force after the year in which they are enacted and apply in respect of subsequent years until they are repealed.

AR 252/2022 s128

Taxable business

321(1) The business tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose a tax in respect of all businesses operating in the City except businesses that are exempt in accordance with that bylaw.

(2) The tax must not be imposed in respect of a business that is exempt under section 300, 325 or 326.

Person liable to pay business tax

322(1) A tax imposed under this Division must be paid by the person who operates the business.

(2) A person who purchases a business or in any other manner becomes liable to be shown on the tax roll as a taxpayer must give the City written notice of a mailing address to which notices under this Division may be sent.

Contents of business tax bylaw

323(1) The business tax bylaw must

- (a) require assessments of businesses operating in the City to be prepared and recorded on a business assessment roll,
- (b) specify one or more of the following methods of assessment as the method or methods to be used to prepare the assessments:
 - (i) assessment based on a percentage of the gross annual rental value of the premises;
 - (ii) assessment based on a percentage of the net annual rental value of the premises;
 - (iii) assessment based on storage capacity of the premises occupied for the purposes of the business;

- (iv) assessment based on floor space, being the area of all of the floors in a building and the area outside the building that are occupied for the purposes of that business;
 - (v) assessment based on a percentage of the assessment prepared under Part 9 for the premises occupied for the purposes of the business,
- (c) specify the basis on which a business tax may be imposed by prescribing the following:
- (i) for the assessment method referred to in clause (b)(i), the percentage of the gross annual rental value;
 - (ii) for the assessment method referred to in clause (b)(ii), the percentage of the net annual rental value;
 - (iii) for the assessment method referred to in clause (b)(iii), the dollar rate per unit of storage capacity;
 - (iv) for the assessment method referred to in clause (b)(iv), the dollar rate per unit of floor space;
 - (v) for the assessment method referred to in clause (b)(v), the percentage of the assessment,

and

- (d) establish a procedure for prorating and rebating business taxes.

(2) A business tax bylaw may

- (a) establish classes of business for the purpose of grouping businesses,
- (b) specify classes of business that are exempt from taxation under this Division,
- (c) require that taxes imposed under this Division be paid by instalments, or
- (d) include any other information considered appropriate by the City.

(3) A business tax bylaw may provide that if a lessee who is liable to pay the tax imposed under this Division in respect of any leased premises sublets the whole or part of the premises, the City may require the lessee or the sub-lessee to pay the tax in respect of the whole or part of the premises.

Assessment not required

324 Notwithstanding section 323(1)(a), the City is not required to prepare an assessment for any business in a class of business that is exempt from taxation under the business tax bylaw.

Exempt businesses

325 The following are exempt from taxation under this Division:

- (a) a business operated by the Crown;
- (b) an airport operated by a regional airports authority;
- (c) property that is
 - (i) owned by the City and used solely for the operation of an airport by the City, or
 - (ii) held under a lease, licence or permit from the City and used solely for the operation of an airport by the lessee, licensee or permittee.

Exemption when tax is payable under Division 2

326(1) If machinery and equipment or linear property is located on premises occupied for the purposes of a business and a property tax has been imposed in respect of the machinery and equipment or linear property under Division 2 of this Part in any year, the premises on which that machinery and equipment or linear property is located are exempt from taxation under this Division in that year.

(2) If in any year the activities that result from the operation of the machinery and equipment or linear property are not the chief business carried on at the premises, the premises on which that machinery and equipment or linear property is located are not exempt from taxation under this Division in that year.

Business tax rate bylaw

327(1) If Council has passed a business tax bylaw, Council must also pass a business tax rate bylaw annually.

- (2)** The business tax rate bylaw must set a business tax rate.
- (3)** If the business tax bylaw establishes classes of business, the business tax rate bylaw must set a business tax rate for each class.
- (4)** The business tax rate may be different for each class of business established by the business tax bylaw.

- (5) The tax rates set by the business tax rate bylaw must not be amended after the City sends the tax notices to the taxpayers.

Calculating amount of tax

328 The amount of tax to be imposed under this Division in respect of a business is calculated by multiplying the assessment for the business by the tax rate to be imposed on that business.

Supplementary business tax bylaw

329(1) If in any year Council passes a bylaw authorizing supplementary assessments to be prepared in respect of businesses, Council must, in the same year, pass a bylaw authorizing it to impose a supplementary tax in respect of those businesses.

(2) If Council passes a bylaw under subsection (1), it must use the tax rates set by its business tax rate bylaw as the supplementary tax rates to be imposed.

(3) The supplementary business tax must be imposed

- (a) on each person who operates a business for a temporary period and whose name is not entered on the business tax roll,
- (b) on each person who moves into new premises or opens new premises or branches of an existing business, although the person's name is entered on the business tax roll,
- (c) on each person who begins operating a business and whose name is not entered on the business tax roll, and
- (d) on each person who increases the storage capacity or floor space of the premises occupied for the purposes of a business after the business tax roll has been prepared.

(4) The City must prepare a supplementary business tax roll, which may be a continuation of the supplementary business assessment roll or may be separate from that roll.

(5) A supplementary business tax roll must show

- (a) the same information that is required to be shown on the business tax roll, and
- (b) the date for determining the tax that may be imposed under the supplementary business tax bylaw.

- (6) Sections 275(4), 276, 278 and 279 apply in respect of a supplementary business tax roll.
- (7) The City must
- (a) prepare supplementary business tax notices for all taxable businesses shown on the supplementary business tax roll of the City, and
 - (b) send the supplementary business tax notices to the persons liable to pay the taxes.
- (8) Sections 281(4), 283, 284, 285, 286 and 287 apply in respect of supplementary business tax notices.

Continuous tax bylaws — supplementary business tax

329.1 Bylaws enacted under section 329 remain in force after the year in which they are enacted and apply in respect of subsequent years until they are repealed.

AR 252/2022 s129

Grants in place of taxes

330(1) Each year the City may apply to the Crown in right of Alberta or Saskatchewan for a grant if there is a business in the City operated by that Crown.

(2) The Crown may pay to the City a grant not exceeding the amount that would be recoverable by the City if the business operated by the Crown were not exempt from taxation under this Division.

Division 4 Special Tax

Special tax bylaw

331(1) Council may pass a special tax bylaw to raise revenue to pay for a specific service or purpose.

(2) A special tax bylaw must be passed annually.

(3) Council must give public notice of a bylaw passed pursuant to this section.

Taxable property

332(1) The special tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose the tax in respect of property in any area of the City that will benefit from the specific service or purpose stated in the bylaw.

(2) The tax must not be imposed in respect of property that is exempt under section 300.

Contents of special tax bylaw

333 The special tax bylaw must

- (a) state the specific service or purpose for which the bylaw is passed,
- (b) describe the area of the City that will benefit from the service or purpose and in which the special tax is to be imposed,
- (c) state the estimated cost of the service or purpose,
- (d) provide a process by which an affected person may request the City to review the application or calculation of a special tax on property if the affected person considers that an error or omission was made in the application or calculation, and
- (e) state whether the tax rate is to be based on
 - (i) the assessment prepared in accordance with Part 9,
 - (ii) each parcel of land,
 - (iii) each unit of frontage, or
 - (iv) each unit of area,

and set the tax rate to be imposed in each case.

Condition

334 A special tax bylaw must not be passed unless the estimated cost of the specific service or purpose for which the tax is imposed is included in the budget of the City as an estimated expenditure.

Use of revenue

335(1) The revenue raised by a special tax bylaw must be applied to the specific service or purpose stated in the bylaw.

(2) If there is any excess revenue, the City must advertise the use to which it proposes to put the excess revenue.

Person liable to pay special tax

336 The person liable to pay the tax imposed in accordance with a special tax bylaw is the owner of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed.

**Division 4.1
Clean Energy Improvement Tax****Interpretation**

336.1(1) In this Division, “clean energy improvement” means, subject to the regulations made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), a renovation, adaptation or installation on eligible private property that

- (a) will increase energy efficiency or the use of renewable energy on that property, and
- (b) will be paid for in whole or in part by a tax imposed under this Division,

but does not include improvements referred to in section 284(1)(j)(iii), (iii.1) or (iv) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) For the purposes of this Division, the amount required to recover the costs of a clean energy improvement may include

- (a) the capital cost of undertaking the clean energy improvement,
- (b) the cost of professional services needed for the clean energy improvement,
- (c) a proportionate share of the costs associated with the administration of a clean energy improvement program,
- (d) the cost of financing the clean energy improvement, and
- (e) other expenses incidental to the undertaking of the clean energy improvement and to the raising of revenue to pay for it.

AR 252/2022 s130

Eligibility of properties for clean energy improvements

336.2 Subject to section 336.3(4)(a), property is eligible for a clean energy improvement if the property is

- (a) located in the City and the City has passed a clean energy improvement tax bylaw,

- (b) one of the following types of private property:
 - (i) residential;
 - (ii) non-residential;
 - (iii) farm land, as defined in section 297(4)(a) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),

and

- (c) not designated industrial property.

AR 252/2022 s130

Clean energy improvement tax bylaw**336.3(1)** Council may pass a clean energy improvement tax bylaw

- (a) to establish a clean energy improvement program,
- (b) notwithstanding section 194, to authorize the City to make a borrowing for the purpose of financing clean energy improvements, and
- (c) to enable clean energy improvements to be made to eligible properties.

(2) Before a clean energy improvement is made to any property, Council must pass a clean energy improvement tax bylaw.**(3)** A clean energy improvement tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose a clean energy improvement tax in respect of each clean energy improvement made to a property to raise revenue to pay the amount required to recover the costs of those clean energy improvements.**(4)** A clean energy improvement tax bylaw must, subject to the regulations made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),

- (a) set out
 - (i) the types of private property that are eligible for a clean energy improvement, and
 - (ii) eligible clean energy improvements,
- (b) set out
 - (i) the amount of money to be borrowed for the purpose of financing clean energy improvements,

- (ii) the maximum rate of interest, the term and the terms of repayment of the borrowing, and
 - (iii) the source or sources of money to be used to pay the principal and interest owing under the borrowing,
 - (c) indicate that, where the City has entered into a clean energy improvement agreement with the owner of a property, a clean energy improvement tax will be charged based on the clean energy improvement agreement,
 - (d) identify the period over which the cost of each eligible clean energy improvement will be spread, which period may vary from improvement to improvement, but the period shall not exceed the probable lifetime of the improvement,
 - (e) indicate the process by which the owner of a property can apply to the City for a clean energy improvement,
 - (f) include any other information Council considers necessary or advisable, and
 - (g) include any requirements imposed by the regulations made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).
- (5) Before giving second reading to a proposed clean energy improvement tax bylaw, Council must hold a public hearing with respect to the proposed bylaw.

AR 252/2022 s130

Clean energy improvement agreement

336.4(1) The City and the owner of a property shall enter into a clean energy improvement agreement before a clean energy improvement is made to that property.

(2) A clean energy improvement agreement must, subject to the regulations made under the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),

- (a) describe the proposed clean energy improvement,
- (b) identify the property in respect of which the clean energy improvement tax will be imposed,
- (c) indicate that the owner of the property will be liable to pay the clean energy improvement tax,
- (d) include the amount required to recover the costs of the clean energy improvement and the method of calculation used to determine that amount,

- (e) state the period over which the amount required to recover the costs of the clean energy improvement will be paid,
- (f) state the portion of the amount required to recover the costs of the clean energy improvement to be paid
 - (i) by the City,
 - (ii) from revenue raised by the clean energy improvement tax, and
 - (iii) from other sources of revenue,
- (g) describe how the clean energy improvement tax will be revised in the event of a subdivision of the property or a consolidation of the property with any other property, and
- (h) include any other information the City considers necessary or advisable.

AR 252/2022 s130

Person liable to pay clean energy improvement tax

336.5(1) The person liable to pay a tax imposed in accordance with a clean energy improvement tax bylaw is the owner of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed.

(2) A complaint about a tax imposed in accordance with a clean energy improvement tax bylaw must be made within one year after the tax is first imposed.

AR 252/2022 s130

Paying off a clean energy improvement tax

336.6 The owner of a property in respect of which a clean energy improvement tax is imposed may pay the tax at any time.

AR 252/2022 s130

Refinancing of debt by Council

336.7 If, after a clean energy improvement agreement has been made, Council refinances the debt created to pay for the clean energy improvement that is the subject of that agreement at an interest rate other than the rate estimated when the clean energy improvement agreement was made, Council, with respect to future years, may revise the amount required to recover the costs of the clean energy improvement included in that agreement to reflect the change in the interest rate.

AR 252/2022 s130

Petitions

336.8(1) Notwithstanding section 173(2), electors of the City may petition the City to

- (a) pass a clean energy improvement tax bylaw, or
- (b) amend or repeal a clean energy improvement tax bylaw.

(2) For greater certainty, the amendment or repeal of a clean energy improvement tax bylaw does not affect clean energy improvement agreements entered into prior to the passage of that bylaw or the imposition of a clean energy improvement tax in relation to a property where a clean energy improvement has been made.

AR 252/2022 s130

Division 5 Local Improvement Tax

Definition

337 In this Division, “local improvement” means a project

- (a) that Council considers to be of greater benefit to an area of the City than to the whole City, and
- (b) that is to be paid for in whole or in part by a tax imposed under this Division.

Petitioning rules

338(1) Sections 162 to 166 apply to petitions under this Division, except as they are modified by this section.

(2) A petition is not a sufficient petition unless

- (a) it is signed by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the owners who would be liable to pay the local improvement tax, and
- (b) the owners who sign the petition represent not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of the assessments prepared under Part 9 for the parcels of land in respect of which the tax will be imposed.

(3) If a parcel of land is owned by more than one owner, the owners are considered as one owner for the purpose of subsection (2).

(4) If a municipality, a school division, a school district, a health region under the *Regional Health Authorities Act* (Alberta) or the provincial health authority under *The Provincial Health Authority*

Act (Saskatchewan) is entitled to sign a petition under this Division, it may give notice to Council prior to or at the time the petition is presented to Council that its name and the assessment prepared for its land under Part 9 are not to be counted in determining the sufficiency of a petition under subsection (2), and Council must comply with the notice.

(5) If a corporation, church, organization, estate or other entity is entitled to sign a petition under this Division, the petition may be signed on its behalf by a person who

- (a) is not less than 18 years old, and
- (b) produces on request a certificate authorizing the person to sign the petition.

AR 252/2022 s131

Proposal of local improvement

339(1) Council may on its own initiative propose a local improvement.

(2) A group of owners in the City may petition Council for a local improvement.

Local improvement plan

340 If a local improvement is proposed, the City must prepare a local improvement plan.

Contents of plan

341(1) A local improvement plan must

- (a) describe the proposed local improvement and its location,
- (b) identify
 - (i) the parcels of land in respect of which the local improvement tax will be imposed, and
 - (ii) the person who will be liable to pay the local improvement tax,
- (c) state whether the tax rate is to be based on
 - (i) the assessment prepared in accordance with Part 9,
 - (ii) each parcel of land,
 - (iii) each unit of frontage, or

- (iv) each unit of area,
 - (d) include the estimated cost of the local improvement,
 - (e) state the period over which the cost of the local improvement will be spread,
 - (f) state the portion of the estimated cost of the local improvement proposed to be paid
 - (i) by the City,
 - (ii) from revenue raised by the local improvement tax, and
 - (iii) from other sources of revenue,
 - and
 - (g) include any other information the proponents of the local improvement consider necessary.
- (2)** The estimated cost of a local improvement may include
- (a) the actual cost of buying land necessary for the local improvement,
 - (b) the capital cost of undertaking the local improvement,
 - (c) the cost of professional services needed for the local improvement,
 - (d) the cost of repaying any existing debt on a facility that is to be replaced or rehabilitated, and
 - (e) other expenses incidental to the undertaking of the local improvement and to the raising of revenue to pay for it.

Procedure after plan is required

342(1) When a local improvement plan has been prepared, the City must send a notice to the persons who will be liable to pay the local improvement tax.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) must include a summary of the information included in the local improvement plan.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), if a petition objecting to the local improvement is filed with a designated officer within 30 days after sending the notices under subsection (1) and the designated officer declares the petition to be sufficient, Council must not proceed with the local improvement.

(4) Council may, after the expiry of one year after the petition is declared to be sufficient, re-notify in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) the persons who would be liable to pay the local improvement tax.

(5) If a sufficient petition objecting to the local improvement is not filed with the designated officer within 30 days after sending the notices under subsection (1), Council may undertake the local improvement and impose the local improvement tax at any time within 3 years after the sending of the notices.

(6) If Council is authorized under subsection (5) to undertake a local improvement and

- (a) the project has not been started, or
- (b) the project has been started but is not complete,

Council may impose the local improvement tax for one year, after which the tax must not be imposed until the local improvement has been completed or is operational.

Local improvement tax bylaw

343(1) Council must pass a local improvement tax bylaw in respect of each local improvement.

(2) A local improvement tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose a local improvement tax in respect of all land in a particular area of the City to raise revenue to pay for the local improvement that benefits that area of the City.

(2.1) Despite subsection (2), where the local improvement that is the subject of a local improvement tax bylaw of Council is a road to benefit Crown land within an area of the City, the local improvement tax bylaw does not authorize Council to impose a local improvement tax to raise revenue to pay for the local improvement unless, before it receives second reading, the bylaw is approved by the minister responsible for the administration of the Crown land.

(3) Notwithstanding section 300(1) and 312, no land is exempt from taxation under this section.

AR 212/2012 s343;252/2022

Contents of bylaw

344(1) A local improvement tax bylaw must

- (a) include all of the information required to be included in the local improvement plan,

- (b) provide for equal payments during each year in the period over which the cost of the local improvement will be spread,
- (c) set a uniform tax rate to be imposed on
 - (i) the assessment prepared in accordance with Part 9,
 - (ii) each parcel of land,
 - (iii) each unit of frontage, or
 - (iv) each unit of area,based on the cost of the local improvement less any financial assistance provided to the City by the Crown, and
- (d) include any other information Council considers necessary.

(2) The local improvement tax bylaw may set the uniform tax rate based on estimated average costs throughout the City for a similar type of local improvement and that rate applies whether the actual cost of the local improvement is greater or less than the uniform tax rate.

Start-up of a local improvement

345 The undertaking of a local improvement may be started, the local improvement tax bylaw may be passed and debentures may be issued before or after the actual cost of the local improvement has been determined.

Person liable to pay local improvement tax

346 The person liable to pay the tax imposed in accordance with a local improvement tax bylaw is the owner of the parcel of land in respect of which the tax is imposed.

Payment of local improvement tax

347(1) The owner of a parcel of land in respect of which a local improvement tax is imposed may pay the tax at any time.

(2) If the local improvement tax rate is subsequently reduced under section 348 or 349, Council must refund to the owner the pro-rated portion of the tax paid.

Variation of local improvement tax bylaw

348(1) If, after a local improvement tax has been imposed, there is

- (a) a subdivision affecting a parcel of land, or
- (b) a consolidation of 2 or more parcels of land

in respect of which a local improvement tax is payable, Council, in respect of future years, must revise the local improvement tax bylaw so that each of the new parcels of land bears an appropriate share of the local improvement tax.

(2) If, after a local improvement tax has been imposed,

- (a) there is a change in a plan of subdivision affecting an area that had not previously been subject to a local improvement tax, and
- (b) Council is of the opinion that as a result of the change the new parcels of land receive a benefit from the local improvement,

Council, in respect of future years, must revise the local improvement tax bylaw so that each benefiting parcel of land bears an appropriate share of the local improvement tax.

Variation of local improvement tax rate

349(1) If, after a local improvement tax rate has been set, Council

- (a) receives financial assistance from the Crown or from other sources that is greater than the amount estimated when the local improvement tax rate was set, or
- (b) refinances the debt created to pay for the local improvement at an interest rate lower than the rate estimated when the local improvement tax rate was set,

Council, in respect of future years, may revise the rate so that each benefiting parcel of land bears an appropriate share of the actual cost of the local improvement.

(2) If, after a local improvement tax rate has been set, an alteration is necessary following a complaint under Part 11 or an appeal under Part 12 that is sufficient to reduce or increase the revenue raised by the local improvement tax bylaw in any year by more than 5%, Council, in respect of future years, may revise the rate so that the local improvement tax bylaw will raise the revenue originally anticipated for those years.

(3) If, after a local improvement tax rate has been set, it is discovered that the actual cost of the local improvement is higher than the estimated cost on which the local improvement tax rate is based, Council may revise, once only over the life of the local improvement, the rate in respect of future years so that the local improvement tax bylaw will raise sufficient revenue to pay the actual cost of the local improvement.

Unusual parcels

350 If some parcels of land in respect of which a local improvement tax is to be imposed appear to call for a smaller or larger proportionate share of the tax because they are corner lots or are differently sized or shaped from other parcels, those parcels may be assigned the number of units of measurement Council considers appropriate to ensure that they will bear a fair portion of the local improvement tax.

City's share of the cost

351(1) Council may, by bylaw, require the City to pay the cost of any part of a local improvement that Council considers to be of benefit to the whole City.

(2) A bylaw under subsection (1) must be advertised if the cost to be paid by the City exceeds 50% of the cost of the local improvement less any financial assistance provided to the City by the Crown.

(3) If financial assistance is provided to the City by the Crown for a local improvement, Council must apply the assistance to the cost of the local improvement.

Land required for local improvement

352(1) If a parcel of land is required before a local improvement can be proceeded with, Council may agree with the owner of the parcel that in consideration of

- (a) the dedication or gift to the City of the parcel of land required, or
- (b) a release of or reduction in the owner's claim for compensation for the parcel of land

the remainder of the owner's land is exempt from all or part of the local improvement tax that would otherwise be imposed.

(2) The tax roll referred to in section 275 must be prepared in accordance with an agreement under this section, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Charter.

Exemption from local improvement tax

353(1) If a sanitary or storm sewer or a water main is constructed along a road or constructed in addition to or as a replacement of an existing facility

- (a) along which it would not have been constructed except to reach some other area of the City, or
- (b) in order to provide capacity for future development, and the existing sanitary and storm sewers and water mains are sufficient for the existing development in the area,

Council may exempt from taxation under the local improvement tax bylaw, to the extent Council considers fair, the parcels of land abutting the road or place.

(2) If a local improvement tax is imposed for a local improvement that replaces a similar type of local improvement,

- (a) the balance owing on the existing local improvement tax must be added to the cost of the new local improvement, or
- (b) Council must exempt the parcels of land in respect of which the existing local improvement tax is imposed from the tax that would be imposed for the new local improvement.

Sewers

354(1) The City may construct a local improvement for sewer if

- (a) Council approves the construction,
- (b) the construction is recommended by the Minister of Health for Alberta, the Minister of Health for Saskatchewan or the medical health officer, and
- (c) Council considers it to be in the public interest to do so.

(2) The owners of the parcels of land that benefit from a local improvement for sewer have no right to petition against its construction.

Private connection to a local improvement

355(1) If a local improvement for sewer or water has been constructed, the City may construct private connections from the local improvement to the street line if Council approves the construction.

Division 5.1 Community Aggregate Payment Levy

Community aggregate payment levy bylaw

355.1(1) Council may pass a community aggregate payment levy bylaw.

(2) A community aggregate payment levy bylaw authorizes Council to impose a levy in respect of all sand and gravel businesses operating in the City to raise revenue to be used toward the payment of infrastructure and other costs in the City.

AR 252/2022 s133

Person liable to pay levy

355.2 A levy imposed under this Division must be paid by the persons who operate sand and gravel operations in the City.

(2) The cost of constructing a private connection must be imposed against the parcel of land that benefits from it, and the owner of the parcel has no right to petition against its construction.

AR 252/2022 s133

Division 6 Well Drilling Equipment Tax

Well drilling equipment tax bylaw

356(1) Council may pass a well drilling equipment tax bylaw.

(2) The well drilling equipment tax bylaw authorizes Council to impose a tax in respect of equipment used to drill a well for which a licence is required under the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Alberta) or *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Saskatchewan).

Person liable to pay the tax

357 A tax imposed under this Division must be paid by the person who holds the licence required under the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Alberta) or *The Oil and Gas Conservation Act* (Saskatchewan) in respect of the well being drilled.

Application of Well Drilling Equipment Tax Rate Regulation

358 A tax imposed under this Division must be calculated in accordance with the tax rate prescribed in the *Well Drilling Equipment Tax Rate Regulation* (AR 293/2020).

AR 252/2022 s134

Division 7 Amusement Tax

Amusement tax bylaw

359(1) In this section,

- (a) “owner” means a person operating a place of amusement in the City;
- (b) “place of amusement” means a place where an exhibition or entertainment is given or a game is played and an entrance or admission fee is charged or collected;
- (c) “tax” means the amusement tax set by a bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (2).

(2) Council may, by bylaw, require that every person attending a place of amusement pay a tax on each admission to the place of amusement.

(3) A bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (2) may direct that the tax may vary

- (a) with the amount of the entrance or admission fee, or
- (b) by category or place of amusement.

(4) Council may, by bylaw, make rules for the collection, proper accounting and due payment of the amusement tax, including, without limitation, rules that do any or all of the following:

- (a) require that the tax be collected by the owner of a place of amusement by means of tickets or otherwise in a form approved by the City;
- (b) allow an owner a commission on the sale of tickets or the amount of tax collected;
- (c) require an owner to deface tickets sold pursuant to this section in any manner that may be approved by the City and to place at an entrance of the owner’s place of amusement receptacles for receiving the tickets so defaced;
- (d) authorize bylaw enforcement officers to enter a place of amusement to ascertain whether the bylaw is being observed and to place in the lobby or elsewhere notices concerning the tax;
- (e) exempt certain places of amusement from paying the tax;

- (f) require an owner to make returns in a form approved by the City showing
 - (i) the number of admissions to the owner's place of amusement,
 - (ii) the entrance or admission fees paid,
 - (iii) the amount of tax collected, and
 - (iv) any other information that the City may consider necessary;
 - (g) require an owner to pay the amount collected to a designated officer
 - (i) after each performance or entertainment, or
 - (ii) at any time and in any manner that the City may consider appropriate.
- (5) Council may accept from an owner a sum in place of the tax.
- (6) Council may exempt persons attending a place of amusement from payment of the tax.

Division 8 Recovery of Taxes Related to Land

Recovery of taxes

360(1) The taxes due in respect of any land may be recovered from any owner or holder of a lease, licence or permit originally assessed for the taxes and from any subsequent owner of the whole or any part of the land.

(2) The taxes are a special lien on the land and are collectible by action or distraint in priority to every claim, privilege, lien or encumbrance of any person except that of the Crown.

(3) The lien referred to in subsection (2) and its priority shall not be lost or impaired by any neglect, omission or error of any officer of the City.

(4) Nothing in this Charter shall be construed as making any business tax a charge on the land or the building on or in which a business is carried on.

Proof of debt

361 The production of a copy of the portion of the assessment roll relating to the taxes payable by any person in the City certified as a true copy by a designated officer is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the debt.

AR 212/2012 s361;252/2022

Right to real or personal property

362(1) The City may acquire, hold and dispose of real or personal property offered or transferred to it in partial or complete settlement or payment of, or as security for, any lien or charge or any right to a lien or charge or any taxes, licence fee or other indebtedness owing to the City.

(2) If, pursuant to subsection (1), real property is acquired in settlement of taxes, the real property is deemed to have been acquired in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or *The Tax Enforcement Act* (Saskatchewan), as the case may be, and all the provisions of the applicable Act relating to the sale and distribution of proceeds of the sale of the real property apply.

(3) The *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or *The Tax Enforcement Act* (Saskatchewan) applies to the recovery of tax arrears in respect of a parcel of land located in a part of the City situated in Alberta or Saskatchewan, respectively.

Division 9 Recovery of Taxes Not Related to Land

Definitions

363 In this Division,

- (a) “distress warrant” means a written instruction to seize goods of the person named in the warrant;
- (b) “period for payment” means,
 - (i) in respect of tax imposed on linear property, machinery and equipment, or property referred to in section 304(1)(f) and (g) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), the 120 days following the sending of the tax notice by the City, or
 - (ii) in respect of tax imposed on any other property,
 - (A) if the person liable to pay the tax is a resident of the City, the 14 days following the sending of the tax notice by the City, or

- (B) if the person liable to pay the tax is not a resident of the City, the 30 days following the sending of the tax notice by the City;
- (c) “tax” means
- (i) a business tax,
 - (ii) a well drilling equipment tax,
 - (iii) a community aggregate payment levy, or
 - (iv) a property tax imposed in respect of property referred to in section 304(1)(c), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) or (k) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);
- (d) “tax arrears” means taxes that remain unpaid after the expiry of the period for payment.

AR 212/2012 s363;252/2022

Methods of recovering taxes in arrears**364(1)** The City may attempt to recover tax arrears

- (a) in accordance with this Division, and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), in accordance with any other enactment or law.

(2) The City may start an action under subsection (1)(b) at any time before the goods are sold at a public auction or the City becomes the owner of the goods under section 374, whichever occurs first.

Property occupied by tenant

365(1) If taxes for which an owner is liable are due on any property occupied by a tenant, the City may send a notice to the tenant requiring the tenant to pay the rent as it becomes due to the City until the taxes, including costs, have been paid.

(2) The City has the same authority as the landlord of the property to collect rent by distress or otherwise until the taxes, including costs, have been paid.

(3) This section does not prevent the City from exercising any other right the City has to collect the taxes from the tenant or any other person liable for their payment.

(4) The notice referred to in subsection (1) may be sent

- (a) at any time, if the taxes due are in arrears, or

- (b) after the tax notice has been sent, if the taxes are due but not in arrears.
- (5) No fewer than 14 days before the City sends a notice under subsection (1), the City must send a notice to the owner of the property advising the owner of the City's intention to proceed under subsection (1).
- (6) From the money paid to the City under this section, the City may pay any sum that it considers necessary for supplying the tenant with heat or other service that but for the notice would have been supplied by the landlord of the property.
- (7) The City may, from the money paid to it under this section, pay to the insurer of the property the premium of any insurance on improvements on the property to the extent of the insurable value of the improvements.
- (8) The City may, from the money paid to it under this section, insure the interest of the City in all or any improvements on the property in respect of which rent is payable pursuant to this section against loss or damage to the extent of all taxes that may be due at the time of any loss or damage, including costs.
- (9) Any amount paid by the City under subsection (6), (7) or (8) may be deducted from the money received by the City under this section, in which case only the balance of the money received is to be applied to the unpaid taxes.
- (10) If a landlord has appointed an agent to collect rents for property for which a notice is sent under subsection (1), the City may send to the agent a notice in writing requiring the agent
- (a) to account for all rents received by the agent from the property, and
 - (b) to pay to the City all the rents received by the agent from the property, less a reasonable commission for collection and any other necessary expense.
- (11) On receipt of a written notice under subsection (10), the agent is personally liable to the City for all rents received and not paid to the City as required.
- (12) Nothing done by the City pursuant to this section is to be construed as entry into possession of the property.
- (13) The City
- (a) is accountable only for the money it has actually received pursuant to this section, and

- (b) is not under any liability by reason of any act done pursuant to this section.

(14) A tenant may deduct from the rent any taxes paid by the tenant to the City pursuant to this section, other than the taxes the tenant is required to pay under the terms of the tenancy.

(15) Any amount deducted by the tenant under subsection (14) is deemed to be payment on account of rent by the tenant to the landlord or any other person entitled to receive the rent.

Right to issue distress warrant

366(1) If the City wishes to recover tax arrears pursuant to this Division, it may issue a distress warrant.

(2) The City may, in writing, authorize a designated officer or appoint a person to the position of designated officer to prepare and issue distress warrants and to seize goods pursuant to distress warrants on behalf of the City.

Seizure of goods

367(1) If a distress warrant has been issued, a civil enforcement agency, a sheriff or a person referred to in section 366(2) must place sufficient goods under seizure to satisfy the amount of the claim shown in the warrant.

(2) The person placing goods under seizure may ask the person who owns or has possession of the seized goods to sign a bailee's undertaking agreeing to hold the seized goods for the City.

(3) If a person refuses to sign a bailee's undertaking, the person placing goods under seizure may remove the goods from the premises.

(4) If a bailee's undertaking has been signed under subsection (2), the goods specified in it are deemed to have been seized.

(5) A seizure under this section continues until the City

- (a) abandons the seizure by written notice, or
- (b) sells the goods.

(6) The City is not liable for wrongful or illegal seizure or for loss of or damage to goods held under a seizure under this section if a bailee's undertaking relating to the seized goods has been signed pursuant to subsection (2).

Goods affected by distress warrant

368(1) A person may seize the following goods pursuant to a distress warrant:

- (a) goods belonging to the person who is liable to pay the tax arrears or in which that person has an interest;
- (b) goods of a business that is liable to pay business tax arrears, even if the goods have been sold to a purchaser of the business;
- (c) goods of a corporation that are in the hands of
 - (i) a receiver appointed for the benefit of creditors,
 - (ii) an authorized trustee in bankruptcy, or
 - (iii) a liquidator appointed under a winding-up order.

(2) If a person who is liable to pay tax arrears is in possession of goods belonging to others for the purpose of storing the goods, those goods must not be seized pursuant to the distress warrant.

Date for issuing distress warrant

369(1) A distress warrant must not be issued until the period for payment expires, unless subsection (2) applies.

(2) If, before the period for payment expires, the City has reason to believe that a person is about to move out of the City goods that are to be seized under a distress warrant, the City may apply to a justice of the peace for an order authorizing the City to issue the distress warrant before the period for payment expires.

Right to pay tax arrears

370(1) After goods are seized under a distress warrant, any person may pay the tax arrears.

(2) On payment of the tax arrears under subsection (1), the City must release the goods from seizure.

(3) A person may exercise the right under subsection (1) at any time before the City sells the goods at a public auction or becomes the owner of the goods under section 374.

Right to collect rent to pay tax arrears

371(1) If a distress warrant has been issued to recover tax arrears in respect of a business and the person who is liable to pay the business tax arrears owns property that is leased to one or more

tenants, the City may send a notice to each tenant requiring the tenant to pay the rent as it becomes due to the City until the business tax arrears have been paid.

(2) No fewer than 14 days before the City sends a notice under subsection (1), it must send a notice to the owner of the property advising the owner of the City's intention to proceed under subsection (1).

(3) This section does not prevent the City from exercising any other right it has to collect the tax arrears.

Sale of property

372(1) The City must offer for sale at a public auction goods that have been seized under a distress warrant if the tax arrears are not paid, unless the City starts an action under section 364(2) to recover the tax arrears before the date of the public auction.

(2) The City must advertise a public auction by posting a notice in 3 or more public places in the City and near the goods to be sold at least 10 days before the date of the auction.

(3) The advertisement must specify the date, time and location of the public auction, the conditions of sale, a description of the goods to be sold and the name of the person whose goods are to be sold.

(4) The advertisement must state that the City will become the owner of any goods not sold at the public auction, immediately after the public auction.

Date of public auction

373(1) The public auction must be held within 60 days after the goods are seized under the distress warrant.

(2) The City may adjourn the holding of a public auction but must post a notice in accordance with section 372(2) showing the new date on which the public auction is to be held.

Transfer to City

374 The City becomes the owner of any goods offered for sale but not sold at a public auction, immediately after the public auction and may dispose of the goods by selling them.

Separate account for sale proceeds

375(1) The money paid for goods at a public auction or pursuant to section 374

- (a) must be deposited by the City in an account that is established solely for the purpose of depositing money from the sale of goods under this Division, and
 - (b) must be paid out in accordance with this section and section 376.
- (2) The following must be paid first and in the following order:
- (a) the tax arrears;
 - (b) any lawful expenses of the City in respect of the goods.
- (3) If there is any money remaining after payment of the tax arrears and expenses listed in subsection (2), the City must notify the previous owner that there is money remaining and that an application may be made under section 376 to recover all or part of the money.

Distribution of surplus sale proceeds

- 376(1)** A person may apply to the Court for an order declaring that the person is entitled to a part of the money in the account referred to in section 375(1).
- (2) An application under this section may be made within 5 years after the date of the public auction.
- (3) The Court must decide if notice must be given to any person other than the applicant and must adjourn the hearing if necessary to allow for the notice to be given.

Division 10 Recovery of Licence Fees and Other Amounts

Seizure of designated manufactured home

377 Part 10 of the *Civil Enforcement Act* (Alberta) does not apply to a designated manufactured home that is located in a manufactured home community in the City and that has been seized under a distress warrant.

378 Repealed AR 252/2022 s137.

Work or service under agreement

379(1) The amount due in respect of any work or service performed by the City pursuant to an agreement with any person is

a lien on any land owned by the person for whom the work or service was performed.

(2) The City may recover the amount referred to in subsection (1) from the person for whom the work or service was performed

(a) by action, or

(b) by distress of the person's goods in accordance with sections 366 and 367.

(3) At the end of a year in which work or services were performed by the City under this section, the City may

(a) add to any arrears of taxes on land owned by a person in the City any amount in respect of work or services performed for the person that remains unpaid at the end of the year, or

(b) provide that the amount referred to in clause (a) is to be added to and form part of the taxes owed on the land.

(4) Sections 292 to 295 apply, with all necessary modifications, to any amount that is added to unpaid taxes pursuant to subsection (3).

Property owner assistance program

379.1(1) Despite section 379, if the City enters into an agreement with a person to do any work or service for that person on land owned by that person, the City and that person may agree that the unpaid amounts for the work or services performed on that person's land will be added to the tax roll over multiple tax years for the parcel of land that is the subject of the agreement.

(2) If there is an agreement pursuant to subsection (1), the City may cause an interest based on the agreement made pursuant to this section to be registered in a Land Titles Office of Alberta or in the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry against the part of land that is the subject of the agreement.

(3) If an interest is registered pursuant to subsection (2), the interest runs with the land and is binding on the owner and any subsequent owners.

(4) The City shall cause an interest that is registered pursuant to subsection (2) to be discharged when the full amount of the cost of the work or services has been paid.

(5) If an agreement is made pursuant to subsection (1), the City may specify in that agreement the conditions on which section 379

will or will not apply to the amounts that are added to the tax roll pursuant to subsection (1).

(6) An agreement made pursuant to subsection (1) is not considered a loan within the meaning of section 144(d) and Part 8.

AR 252/2022 s138

Division 11

Recovery of Taxes Related to Designated Manufactured Homes

Definitions

380 In this Division,

- (a) “financing change statement” means a financing change statement as defined in the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) or *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan);
- (b) “financing statement” means a financing statement as defined in the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) or *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan);
- (c) “register”, except where the context otherwise requires, means to register by means of a financing statement in the Registry in accordance with the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) or *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan) and the regulations made under those Acts;
- (d) “Registry” means
 - (i) the Personal Property Registry continued under the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta), or
 - (ii) the Personal Property Registry continued under *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan);
- (e) “reserve bid” means the minimum price at which the City is willing to sell a designated manufactured home at a public auction;
- (f) “security interest” means a security interest as defined in the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) or *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan);
- (g) “tax” means a property tax imposed in respect of property referred to in section 304(1)(j)(i) under Column 2 or in

section 304(1)(k) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta);

- (h) “tax arrears list” means a tax arrears list prepared by the City under section 383;
- (i) “tax recovery lien” means a charge to secure the amount of taxes owing to the City in respect of a designated manufactured home.

AR 212/2012 s380;252/2022

381 Repealed 252/2022 s140.

Methods of recovering taxes in arrears

382(1) The City may attempt to recover tax arrears in respect of a designated manufactured home

- (a) in accordance with this Division, or
- (b) subject to subsection (2), in accordance with Division 9 or with any other Act or common law right.

(2) The City may start an action under subsection (1)(b) at any time before

- (a) the designated manufactured home is sold at a public auction under section 389, or
- (b) the designated manufactured home is disposed of in accordance with section 395(a),

whichever occurs first.

Tax arrears list

383(1) The City must annually, not later than March 31,

- (a) prepare a tax arrears list that shows the designated manufactured homes in the City in respect of which there are tax arrears for more than one year, and that may also show the designated manufactured homes in the City in respect of which there are tax arrears for less than one year,
- (b) register a tax recovery lien against each designated manufactured home shown on the tax arrears list, and
- (c) post a copy of the tax arrears list in a place that is accessible to the public during regular business hours.

- (2) The City must not register a tax recovery lien against a designated manufactured home in respect of which there exists a tax recovery lien registered from previous years unless that lien has first been discharged.
- (3) If a subsequent tax recovery lien is registered in error, it is deemed to be of no effect.
- (4) The City must give written notice to the owner of each designated manufactured home shown on the tax arrears list that a tax recovery lien has been registered against the designated manufactured home.
- (5) The City must give written notice to the owner of each manufactured home community containing one or more designated manufactured homes shown on the tax arrears list that a tax recovery lien has been registered against the designated manufactured home or homes.

Costs of recovery

- 384(1)** The City is responsible for the payment of the costs it incurs in carrying out the measures referred to in section 383, but it may add the costs to the tax roll in respect of the designated manufactured home shown on the tax arrears list.
- (2) No person shall register a financing change statement to discharge the registration of a tax recovery lien against a designated manufactured home without the authorization of the City.
 - (3) If a tax recovery lien is discharged in error, the City may, within 30 days after the discharge and without any administration fee charged by the Government of Alberta or Government of Saskatchewan, re-register the tax recovery lien, which has the same effect as if the original tax recovery lien had not been discharged.

Removal of designated manufactured home or improvements

385 If a tax recovery lien has been registered against a designated manufactured home, no person shall remove from the site the designated manufactured home or any other improvements located on the site for which the owner of the designated manufactured home is also liable to pay the taxes, unless the City consents.

Right to pay tax arrears

386(1) If a tax recovery lien has been registered against a designated manufactured home, any person may pay the tax arrears in respect of that designated manufactured home.

- (2) On payment of the tax arrears under subsection (1), the City must register a financing change statement to discharge the registration of the tax recovery lien.
- (3) A person may exercise the right under subsection (1) at any time before
- (a) the designated manufactured home is sold at a public auction under section 389, or
 - (b) the designated manufactured home is disposed of in accordance with section 395(a).

Right to collect rent to pay tax arrears

387(1) If a tax recovery lien has been registered against a designated manufactured home, the City may send a written notice to any person who rents or leases the designated manufactured home from the owner of the designated manufactured home, requiring that person to pay the rent or lease payments, as the case may be, to the City until the tax arrears have been paid.

(2) No fewer than 14 days before the City sends a notice under subsection (1), the City must send a notice to the owner of the designated manufactured home advising the owner of the City's intention to proceed under subsection (1).

(3) The City must send a copy of the notice under subsection (2) to the owner of the manufactured home community where the designated manufactured home is located.

(4) This section does not prevent the City from exercising any other right it has to collect the tax arrears.

Warning of sale

388(1) Not later than August 1 following preparation of the tax arrears list, the City must, in respect of each designated manufactured home shown on the tax arrears list, send a written notice to

- (a) the owner of the designated manufactured home,
- (b) the owner of the manufactured home community where the designated manufactured home is located, and
- (c) each person who has a security interest in or a lien, writ, charge or other encumbrance against the designated manufactured home as disclosed by a search of the Registry using the serial number of the designated manufactured home.

(2) The notice must state that if the tax arrears in respect of the designated manufactured home are not paid before March 31 in the next year, the City will offer the designated manufactured home for sale at a public auction.

(3) The notice under subsection (1) must be sent to the address shown on the records of the Registry for each person referred to in subsection (1)(c).

Offer of designated manufactured home for sale

389(1) The City must offer for sale at a public auction any designated manufactured home shown on its tax arrears list if the tax arrears are not paid.

(2) Unless subsection (4) applies, the public auction must be held in the period beginning on the date referred to in section 388(2) and ending on March 31 of the year immediately following that date.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a designated manufactured home in respect of which the City has started an action under section 382(2) to recover the tax arrears before the date of the public auction.

(4) The City may enter into an agreement with the owner of a designated manufactured home shown on its tax arrears list providing for the payment of the tax arrears over a period not exceeding 3 years, and in that event the designated manufactured home need not be offered for sale under subsection (1) until

- (a) the agreement has expired, or
- (b) the owner of the designated manufactured home breaches the agreement,

whichever occurs first.

Reserve bid and conditions for sale

390 Council must set for each designated manufactured home to be offered for sale at a public auction

- (a) a reserve bid that is as close as reasonably possible to the market value of the designated manufactured home, and
- (b) any conditions that apply to the sale.

Right to possession

391(1) From the date on which a designated manufactured home is offered for sale at a public auction, the City is entitled to possession of the designated manufactured home.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining possession of a designated manufactured home, a designated officer may enter the designated manufactured home and take possession of it for and in the name of the City, and if in so doing the designated officer encounters resistance, the City may apply to the Court for an order for possession of the designated manufactured home.

Advertisement of public auction

392(1) The City must advertise the public auction in one or more issues of a newspaper having general circulation in the City, no fewer than 10 days and no more than 30 days before the date on which the public auction is to be held.

(2) The advertisement must specify the date, time and location of the public auction, the conditions of sale and a description of each designated manufactured home to be offered for sale.

(3) Not less than 4 weeks before the date of the public auction, the City must send a copy of the advertisement referred to in subsection (1) to each person referred to in section 388(1).

AR 212/2012 s392;252/2022

Adjournment of auction

393(1) The City may adjourn the holding of a public auction to any date within 2 months after the advertised date.

(2) If a public auction is adjourned, the City must

- (a) post a notice in a place that is accessible to the public during regular business hours, showing the new date on which the public auction is to be held, and
- (b) send a copy of the notice to each person referred to in section 388(1).

(3) If a public auction is cancelled as a result of the payment of the tax arrears, the City must

- (a) post a notice in a place that is accessible to the public during regular business hours stating that the auction is cancelled, and
- (b) send a copy of the notice to each person referred to in section 388(1).

Unencumbered ownership

394(1) A person who purchases a designated manufactured home at a public auction or pursuant to section 395(a) acquires the designated manufactured home free of all security interests, liens, writs, charges and other encumbrances, except encumbrances arising from claims of the Crown in right of Canada, and all obligations secured by the security interests, liens, writs, charges and other encumbrances are, as regards the purchaser, deemed performed.

(2) If a person purchases a designated manufactured home at a public auction or pursuant to section 395(a), the City must, in respect of any security interest in or lien, writ, charge or other encumbrance against the designated manufactured home that exists on the date of sale as disclosed by a search of the Registry using the serial number of the designated manufactured home, register a financing change statement

- (a) to amend the collateral description in the registration to exclude the designated manufactured home, or
- (b) if the designated manufactured home is the only collateral described in the registration, to discharge the registration.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a registration for which the purchaser is named as a debtor in a registered financing statement.

(4) Subsection (2) applies notwithstanding the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) and *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan).

(5) A designated manufactured home is sold at a public auction when the person who is acting as the auctioneer declares the designated manufactured home sold.

Right to sell or dispose of designated manufactured home

395 If a designated manufactured home is not sold at a public auction under section 389, the City may

- (a) dispose of it
 - (i) by selling it at a price that is as close as reasonably possible to the market value of the designated manufactured home, or
 - (ii) by depositing in the account referred to in section 397(1)(a) an amount of money equal to the price at which the City would be willing to sell the designated manufactured home under subclause (i),

or

- (b) grant a lease in respect of it.

Payment of tax arrears

396(1) If the tax arrears in respect of a designated manufactured home are paid before the City disposes of it under section 395(a) or while the designated manufactured home is being leased under section 395(b), the City must return the designated manufactured home to its owner.

(2) Before returning the designated manufactured home to its owner under subsection (1), the City must send a written notice

- (a) to each person referred to in section 388(1), and
- (b) if the City has leased the designated manufactured home under section 395(b), to the person leasing it.

(3) The notice referred to in subsection (2) must state that

- (a) the designated manufactured home will be returned to the owner after 30 days from the date of the notice, and
- (b) notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in a lease agreement in respect of the designated manufactured home, the lease expires 30 days after the date of the notice.

(4) Subsection (3) applies notwithstanding the *Residential Tenancies Act* (Alberta) and *The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006* (Saskatchewan).

Separate account for sale proceeds

397(1) The money paid for a designated manufactured home at a public auction or pursuant to section 395(a)

- (a) must be deposited by the City in an account that is established solely for the purpose of depositing money from the sale or disposition of designated manufactured homes under this Division, and
- (b) must be paid out in accordance with this section and section 398.

(2) Money paid to the City as rent under a lease granted under section 395(b) must be placed in the account referred to in subsection (1) and distributed in accordance with this section and section 398.

- (3) The following must be paid first and in the following order:
- (a) the tax arrears in respect of the designated manufactured home;
 - (b) any lawful expenses of the City in respect of the designated manufactured home;
 - (c) an administration fee of 5% of the amount deposited in respect of the designated manufactured home pursuant to subsection (1), payable to the City.
- (4) If there is any money remaining after payment of the tax arrears and costs listed in subsection (3), the City must notify the previous owner of the designated manufactured home that there is money remaining.
- (5) If the City is satisfied after a search of the Registry using the serial number of the designated manufactured home that there are no security interests in or liens, writs, charges or other encumbrances against the designated manufactured home, the City may pay the money remaining after the payments under subsection (3) to the previous owner of the designated manufactured home.
- (6) If the City is not satisfied after a search of the Registry using the serial number of the designated manufactured home that there are no security interests in or liens, writs, charges or other encumbrances against the designated manufactured home, the City must notify the previous owner that an application may be made under section 398 to recover all or part of the money.

Distribution of surplus sale proceeds

- 398(1)** A person may apply to the Court for an order declaring that the person is entitled to a part of the money in the account referred to in section 397.
- (2) An application under this section must be made within 5 years after
- (a) the date of the public auction, if the designated manufactured home was sold at a public auction, or
 - (b) the date of a sale under section 395(a), if the designated manufactured home was sold under that section.
- (3) The Court must decide if notice must be given to any person other than the applicant and in that event the hearing must be adjourned to allow notice to be given.

Payment of undistributed money to the City

399 If no application is made under section 398 within the 5-year period referred to in that section, the City may, for any purpose, use any money deposited in accordance with section 397 that remains undistributed.

Transfer to City after 10 years

400(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Division, where a designated manufactured home has been offered for sale but not sold at a public auction and the City has not disposed of it under section 395(a) within 10 years after the date of the public auction,

- (a) sections 396, 397 and 398 cease to apply in respect of that designated manufactured home, and
- (b) the City becomes the owner of the designated manufactured home free of all security interests, liens, writs, charges and other encumbrances, except encumbrances arising from claims of the Crown in right of Canada, and all obligations secured by the security interests, liens, writs, charges or other encumbrances are, as regards the City, deemed performed.

(2) If the City becomes the owner of a designated manufactured home under subsection (1), the City may, in respect of any security interest in or lien, writ, charge or other encumbrance against the designated manufactured home as disclosed by a search of the Registry using the serial number of the designated manufactured home, register a financing change statement

- (a) to amend the collateral description in the registration to exclude the designated manufactured home, or
- (b) if the designated manufactured home is the only collateral described in the registration, to discharge the registration.

(3) Subsection (2) applies notwithstanding the *Personal Property Security Act* (Alberta) and *The Personal Property Security Act, 1993* (Saskatchewan).

Prohibited bidding and buying

401(1) If the City holds a public auction under section 389 or a sale under section 395(a), the auctioneer, the councillors, the commissioner and the designated officers and employees of the City shall not bid for or buy, or act as an agent in buying, any designated manufactured home offered for sale, unless subsection (2) applies.

(2) The City may direct a designated officer or employee of the City to bid for or buy a designated manufactured home of which the City wishes to become the owner.

Reporting requirements

402 Unless the City passes a bylaw to the contrary, the owner of a manufactured home community must provide monthly reports to a designated officer of the City regarding

- (a) the ownership of all designated manufactured homes in the manufactured home community, including the serial numbers of the designated manufactured homes, and
- (b) the movement of all designated manufactured homes in and out of the manufactured home community.

Bylaw requiring reports

403 Notwithstanding section 402, the City may pass a bylaw requiring the owner of the manufactured home community to provide the reports required under section 402 to the City on the dates specified by the City, but not more than once a month.

Insurance Proceeds

Action against issuer

404(1) If property is damaged or destroyed by fire, lightning or explosion and taxes in respect of the property or the land on which it is or was situated are unpaid, the amount payable to any person under a policy of insurance on the property must, to the extent of the unpaid taxes, be paid, on demand, by the insurer to the City, and in default the City may start an action against the insurer to recover the amount of the unpaid taxes.

(2) Subsection (1) applies only to the extent of the amount payable under the policy of insurance and only to the portion not used or to be used in or toward rebuilding, reinstating or repairing the property damaged or destroyed or in or toward acquiring, setting up and repairing another building to take the place of a building totally or substantially destroyed by fire, lightning or explosion.

Demolition or removal prohibited

405(1) No person shall demolish or remove, or engage, employ or give permission to any person to demolish or remove, any building in respect of which there are taxes outstanding or that is situated on land in respect of which taxes are outstanding, without the prior written consent of the City.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10 000.

(3) If a person is found guilty under subsection (2), damages may be assessed against that person in an amount not exceeding the amount of outstanding taxes.

(4) If a building is removed contrary to subsection (1), the building may within 3 months from the date of removal be seized in its new location by a person authorized by the City to do so, and that person must have free right of entry on the land to which the building has been removed for the purpose of severing it from the soil, if necessary, and removing it, in which case it must be restored to its former position.

(5) All expenses reasonably incurred in seizing and restoring a building under subsection (4) may be added to the tax roll and collected in the same manner as taxes.

(6) If a building is demolished or removed contrary to subsection (1) or, if so demolished, if any material taken from the building is removed, the City by its authorized bailiff may, within 3 months from the date of removal, distrain on the building or material for the unpaid taxes and costs and may sell the building or material in the same manner as goods and chattels distrained for taxes may be sold.

Subsequent proceeding

406 No defect, error or omission in the form or substance of a notice required by section 281 or in the service, transmission or receipt of the notice shall invalidate any subsequent proceedings for the recovery of the taxes.

Priority of distress

407 A distress for taxes that are not a lien on land or for a licence fee has priority over a distress for rent by the landlord of the premises occupied by the person taxed or licensed, notwithstanding that the landlord's seizure may be prior in time.

Overdue taxes recoverable by suit

408(1) Overdue taxes may be recovered by action as a debt due to the City, in which case the tax roll is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the debt.

(2) For the purposes of this section, all taxes are deemed to be due on the day on which the tax notices referred to in section 281 were mailed or delivered as shown on the tax roll.

Part 11 Assessment Review Boards

Modification

409(1) For the purposes of section 7(1.3), a reference in Part 11 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) specified in Column 1 of Schedule 3 is to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 3.

(2) A regulation made under Part 11 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4), this section and Schedules 1 and 3.

AR 252/2022 s142

410 to 441 Repealed AR 252/2022 s142.

Part 12 Land and Property Rights Tribunal

Modification

442(1) For the purposes of section 7(1.4),

- (a) a reference in Part 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) that is specified in Column 1 of Schedule 4, Division 1 is to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 4, Division 1, and
- (b) a reference in the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) that is specified in Column 1 of Schedule 4, Division 2 is to be modified as detailed in Column 2 of Schedule 4, Division 2.

(2) A regulation made under Part 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4), this section and Schedule 1 and Schedule 4, Division 1.

(3) A regulation made under the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act* (Alberta) is to be interpreted in accordance with section 1(2) to (4), this section and Schedule 1 and Schedule 4, Division 2.

AR 252/2022 s142

Transitional

443(1) A decision, determination or order made by the Municipal Government Board before the coming into force of this section is deemed to be a decision, determination or order of the Land and

Property Rights Tribunal for the purposes of Part 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) A decision, determination or order made by the Land Compensation Board under the *Expropriation Act* before the coming into force of this section is deemed to be a decision, determination or order of the Land and Property Rights Tribunal for the purposes of Part 12 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

AR 252/2022 s142

444 to 479 Repealed 252/2022 s142.

Part 13 Liability of the City, Enforcement of Municipal Law and Other Legal Matters

Division 1 Liability of the City

Acting in accordance with statutory authority

480 Subject to this Charter and all other enactments, the City is not liable for damage caused by any thing done or not done by the City in accordance with the authority of this Charter or another enactment unless the cause of action is negligence or any other tort.

Non-negligence actions

481(1) The City is not liable in an action based on nuisance, or on any other tort that does not require a finding of intention or negligence, if the damage arises, directly or indirectly, from roads or from the operation or non-operation of

(a) a public utility, or

(b) a dike, ditch or dam.

(2) Any person who causes any loss, damage or injury to any public utility service provided by the City or to any property used in providing the public utility service, whether owned by the City or not, is liable to the owner for that loss, damage or injury.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), the City is not liable for damages resulting from

(a) any interference with the supply of a public utility service if

- (i) the interference is necessary for the repair and proper maintenance of the public utility service, and
- (ii) a reasonable attempt is made to notify the owners or occupants of land or buildings affected by the intended interference,

or

- (b) the breaking or severing of a service pipe, service line or attachment.

Immunity for City respecting certain licensing powers

481.1 No action or proceeding lies or shall be instituted against the City or any member of Council for any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused by any person by reason of anything in good faith done, caused, permitted or authorized to be done, attempted to be done or omitted to be done by any of them pursuant to or in the exercise or supposed exercise, on, before or after the coming into force of this section, of any power conferred by this Charter, the Act or any other Act or in the carrying out or supposed carrying out of any duty imposed by this Charter, the Act or any other Act, that deals with

- (a) providing a system of licences that enables a competing industry or company to operate,
- (b) changing the way in which the City allocates licences or with respect to eligibility for a licence,
- (c) removing or creating a limit on the number of licences issued,
- (d) prohibiting the transfer of a licence, or
- (e) establishing requirements and imposing conditions on licensees.

AR 252/2022 s143

Exercise of discretion

482 If the City has the discretion to do something, the City is not liable for not doing that thing or for deciding in good faith not to do that thing.

Inspections and maintenance

483 The City is not liable for damage caused by

- (a) a system of inspection, or the manner in which inspections are to be performed, or the frequency, infrequency or absence of inspections, and
- (b) a system of maintenance, or the manner in which maintenance is to be performed, or the frequency, infrequency or absence of maintenance.

Snow on roads — limitation of actions

484(1) The City is liable for an injury to a person or damage to property caused by snow, ice or slush on roads or sidewalks in the City only if the City is grossly negligent.

(2) A person who brings an action claiming gross negligence described in subsection (1) must notify the City of the event that gives rise to the action within 21 days of the occurrence of the event.

(3) Failure to notify the City bars the action unless

- (a) there is a reasonable excuse for the lack of notice and the City is not prejudiced by the lack of notice,
- (b) death is the result of the event complained of, or
- (c) the City waives in writing the requirement for notice.

Repair of roads, public places and public works

485(1) Every road or other public place that is subject to the direction, control and management of the City, including all public works in, on or above the roads or public place put there by the City or by any other person with the permission of the City, must be kept in a reasonable state of repair by the City, having regard to

- (a) the character of the road, public place or public work, and
- (b) the area of the City in which it is located.

(2) The City is liable for damage caused by the City failing to perform its duty under subsection (1).

(3) This section does not apply to any road made or laid out by a private person or any work made or done on a road or place by a private person until the road or work is subject to the direction, control and management of the City.

(4) The City is not liable under this section unless the claimant has suffered by reason of the default of the City a particular loss or

damage beyond what is suffered by the claimant in common with all other persons affected by the state of repair.

(5) The City is not liable under this section in respect of acts done or omitted to be done by persons exercising powers or authorities conferred on them by law, and over which the City has no control, if the City is not a party to those acts or omissions.

(6) The City is liable under this section only if the City knew or should have known of the state of repair.

(7) The City is not liable under this section if the City proves that it took reasonable steps to prevent the disrepair from arising.

(8) If a traffic control device has been defaced, removed or destroyed by someone other than a designated officer or employee or agent of the City, the City is liable under this section only if the City

- (a) had actual notice of the defacement, removal or destruction, and
- (b) failed to restore, repair or replace the traffic control device in a reasonable period of time.

(9) A person who brings an action under this section must notify the City of the event that gives rise to the action within 30 days of the occurrence of the event.

(10) Failure to notify the City bars the action unless

- (a) there is a reasonable excuse for the lack of notice and the City is not prejudiced by the lack of notice,
- (b) death is the result of the event complained of, or
- (c) the City waives in writing the requirement for notice.

Things on or adjacent to roads

486 The City is not liable for damage caused

- (a) by the presence, absence or type of any wall, fence, guardrail, railing, curb, pavement markings, traffic control device, illumination device or barrier adjacent to or in, along or on a road, or
- (b) by or on account of any construction, obstruction or erection or any situation, arrangement or disposition of any earth, rock, tree or other material or thing adjacent to or in, along or on a road that is not on the travelled portion of the road.

Limitation of actions

487 No action or proceeding is to be brought against the City for the recovery of damages after the expiration of one year from the time when the damages were sustained, and no action or proceeding is to be continued unless service of the notice or statement of claim is made within that one-year period.

No limitation respecting taxes or debt

488 Notwithstanding the *Limitations Act* (Alberta) and *The Limitations Act* (Saskatchewan), there is no limitation on the time within which the City may commence an action or a proceeding to recover taxes or any other debt due to the City pursuant to this Charter.

Action respecting illegal bylaw

489(1) No action or proceeding is to be brought for anything done pursuant to a bylaw or resolution that is illegal in whole or in part until

- (a) one month after the bylaw or resolution or the illegal part of the bylaw or resolution is quashed or repealed, and
- (b) one month's written notice has been given to the City of the intention to bring the action.

(2) An action or proceeding referred to in subsection (1) may be brought against the City alone but shall not be brought against any person acting pursuant to the bylaw or resolution.

Public works affecting land

490(1) In this section and sections 491 and 492,

- (a) repealed 252/2022 s144;
- (b) "claimant" means an owner of land who files a claim under this section;
- (c) "injurious affection" means, in respect of land, the permanent reduction in the appraised value of the land as a result of the existence, but not the construction, erection or use, of a public work or structure for which the City would be liable if the existence of the public work or structure were not under the authority of an enactment.

(2) This section applies only in respect of public works and structures for which a construction completion certificate is issued after this section comes into force.

(3) Within one year after the construction or erection of a public work or structure is completed, as signified by the construction completion certificate, the City must deliver or mail to every owner of land that abuts land on which the public work or structure is situated, and place in a newspaper circulating in the City, a notice that

- (a) identifies the public work or structure,
- (b) states the date of completion, and
- (c) states that claims for compensation under this section must be received within 60 days after the notice is published in the newspaper.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), an owner of land that abuts land on which a public work or structure is situated is entitled to compensation from the City for injurious affection to the owner's land.

(5) An owner of land referred to in subsection (4) is entitled to compensation under this section only if, within 60 days after notice of the completion of the public work or structure is published in the newspaper, the owner files a claim with the City.

(6) A claim must state the amount claimed and the particulars of the claim to prove the claim.

(7) The value of any advantage to a claimant's land derived from the existence of the public work or structure must be set off against the amount that would otherwise be payable as compensation for injurious affection.

(8) No compensation is payable for injurious affection caused by

- (a) the existence of boulevards or dividers on a road for the purpose of channelling traffic, or
- (b) the restriction of traffic to one direction only on any road.

(9) No action or claim for injurious affection may be made except

- (a) in accordance with section 491, in the case of affected land situated in Alberta, or
- (b) in accordance with section 492, in the case of affected land situated in Saskatchewan.

AR 212/2012 s490;252/2022

Injurious affection claim — land in Alberta

491(1) If a claimant and the City are not able to agree on the amount of compensation for injurious affection of land situated in Alberta, the claimant and the City may agree to have the amount determined by binding arbitration under the *Arbitration Act* (Alberta).

(2) If the claimant and the City do not agree to have the amount of compensation for injurious affection determined by binding arbitration, the amount of compensation must be determined by the Alberta Board.

(3) In determining an amount of compensation under this section, the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may, subject to any directions given under subsection (5), follow the practices and procedures used under the *Expropriation Act* (Alberta).

(4) Except in exceptional circumstances, the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may not, in respect of a proceeding under this section, order legal costs in an amount that would exceed allowable costs under Schedule C of the *Alberta Rules of Court* (AR 124/2010) made under the *Judicature Act* (Alberta).

(5) The Alberta Minister may give directions

- (a) respecting the practice and procedure of proceedings before the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under this section, and
- (b) subject to subsection (4), respecting costs that may be ordered by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal in respect of proceedings under this section.

(6) An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Alberta from a determination or order made under this section by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal.

(7) Section 37 of the *Expropriation Act* (Alberta) applies to an appeal under subsection (6).

AR 212/2012 s491;252/2022

Injurious affection claim — land in Saskatchewan

492(1) If a claimant and the City are not able to agree on the amount of compensation for injurious affection of land situated in Saskatchewan, the claimant and the City may agree to have the amount determined by the award of three arbitrators, of whom one must be appointed by the claimant, one by the City and the third by these two.

(2) Subsections 8(2), (3) and (4) of *The Municipal Expropriation Act* (Saskatchewan) apply, with any necessary modification, to an arbitration under subsection (1).

(3) If the claimant and the City do not agree to have the amount of compensation determined by binding arbitration, either party may make application to the Court for an order determining the amount.

(4) Subsections 7(2) and (3) of *The Municipal Expropriation Act* (Saskatchewan) apply, with any necessary modifications, to an application under subsection (3).

Division 2 Liability of Councillors and City Officers

Protection of councillors and city officers

493(1) In this Division,

- (a) “city officer” means
 - (i) the commissioner and other officers, and
 - (ii) employees of the City;
- (b) “volunteer worker” means a volunteer member of a fire or ambulance service or emergency measures organization established by the City, or any other volunteer performing duties under the direction of the City.

(2) Councillors, Council committee members, city officers and volunteer workers are not liable for loss or damage caused by anything said or done or omitted to be done in good faith in the performance or intended performance of their functions, duties or powers under this Charter or any other enactment.

(3) Subsection (2) is not a defence if the cause of action is defamation.

(4) This section does not affect the legal liability of the City.

Division 3 Challenging Bylaws and Resolutions

Application to the Court

494(1) A person may apply to the Court for

- (a) a declaration that a bylaw or resolution is invalid, or

- (b) an order requiring Council to amend or repeal a bylaw as a result of a vote by the electors on the amendment or repeal.

(2) The Court may require an applicant to provide security for costs in an amount and manner established by the Court.

Procedure

495 A person who wishes to have a bylaw or resolution declared invalid on the basis that

- (a) any proceeding prior to the passing of the bylaw or resolution, or
- (b) the manner of passing the bylaw or resolution

does not comply with this Charter or another enactment may make an application to the Court only within 60 days after the bylaw or resolution is passed.

Validity relating to public participation

496 Notwithstanding section 495, a person may apply to the Court at any time

- (a) for a declaration that a bylaw is invalid if
 - (i) the bylaw is required to be put to a vote of electors and the vote has not been conducted or if the bylaw was not given the required approval in such a vote,
 - (ii) the bylaw is required to be advertised and it was not advertised, or
 - (iii) a public hearing is required to be held in respect of the bylaw and the public hearing was not held,

or

- (b) for an order requiring Council to pass a bylaw as a result of a vote by the electors.

Reasonableness

497 No bylaw or resolution may be challenged on the ground that it is unreasonable.

Effect of councillor being disqualified

498 No bylaw, resolution or proceeding of Council and no resolution or proceeding of a Council committee may be challenged on the ground that

- (a) a person sitting or voting as a councillor
 - (i) is not qualified to be on Council,
 - (ii) was not qualified when the person was elected, or
 - (iii) after the election, ceased to be qualified or became disqualified,
 - (b) the election of one or more councillors is invalid,
 - (c) a councillor has resigned because of disqualification,
 - (d) a person has been declared disqualified from being a councillor,
 - (e) a councillor did not take the oath of office,
 - (f) a person sitting or voting as a member of a Council committee
 - (i) is not qualified to be on the committee,
 - (ii) was not qualified when the person was appointed, or
 - (iii) after being appointed, ceased to be qualified or became disqualified,
- or
- (g) there was a defect in the appointment of a councillor or other person to a Council committee.

Division 4 Enforcement of Municipal Law

Definitions

499 In this Division,

- (a) “emergency” includes a situation in which there is imminent danger to public safety or of serious harm to property;
- (b) “structure” means a structure as defined in section 284 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

AR 212/2012 s499;252/2022

City inspections and enforcement

500(1) If this Charter, another enactment or a bylaw authorizes or requires anything to be inspected, remedied, enforced or done by the City, a designated officer may, after giving reasonable notice to the owner or occupier of any land or structure to be entered to carry out the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action,

- (a) enter that land or structure at any reasonable time and carry out the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action authorized or required by the enactment or bylaw,
- (b) request anything to be produced to assist in the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action, and
- (c) make copies of anything related to the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action.

(2) A consent signed by an applicant for a subdivision approval or a development permit that allows the City to inspect the land that is the subject of the application is deemed to be reasonable notice for the purposes of subsection (1).

(3) The designated officer must display or produce on request identification showing that he or she is authorized to make the entry.

(4) In an emergency or in extraordinary circumstances, the designated officer need not give reasonable notice or enter at a reasonable hour and may do the things in subsection (1)(a) and (c) without the consent of the owner or occupant.

(5) Nothing in this section authorizes the City to remedy the contravention of an enactment or bylaw.

Court-authorized inspections and enforcement

501(1) If a person

- (a) refuses to allow or interferes with the entry, inspection, remedy, enforcement or action referred to in section 500, or
- (b) refuses to produce anything to assist in the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action referred to in section 500,

the City may apply to the Court for an order under subsection (2).

(2) The Court may issue an order

- (a) restraining a person from preventing or interfering with the entry, inspection, remedy, enforcement or action, or

- (b) requiring the production of anything to assist in the inspection, remedy, enforcement or action.

(3) A copy of the application and a copy of each affidavit in support must be served at least 3 days before the day named in the notice for hearing the application.

(4) In an emergency or in extraordinary circumstances, the Court may hear the application without notice to any person.

Inspecting meters

502(1) If a designated officer believes that a meter that measures a public utility has been tampered with, the City may apply to a provincial court judge for an order authorizing one or more employees of the City

- (a) to enter any land or structure where the meter is located, and
- (b) to inspect and test the meter.

(2) The provincial court judge may issue the order on being satisfied by evidence of the City that there are reasonable grounds to believe the meter has been tampered with.

(3) The provincial court judge may hear the application without notice to any person.

Order to remedy contraventions

503(1) If a designated officer finds that a person is contravening this Charter, another enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw, the designated officer may, by written order, require the person responsible for the contravention to remedy it if the circumstances so require.

(2) The order may

- (a) direct a person to stop doing something, or to change the way in which the person is doing it,
- (b) direct a person to take any actions or measures necessary to remedy the contravention of the enactment or bylaw, including the removal or demolition of a structure that has been erected or placed in contravention of a bylaw, and, if necessary, to prevent a re-occurrence of the contravention,
- (c) state a time within which the person must comply with the directions, and

- (d) state that, if the person does not comply with the directions within a specified time, the City will take the action or measure at the expense of the person.

Order to remedy dangers and unsightly property

504(1) In this section,

- (a) “detrimental to the surrounding area” includes causing the decline of the market value of property in the surrounding area;
- (b) “unsightly condition”,
 - (i) in respect of a structure, includes a structure whose exterior shows signs of significant physical deterioration, and
 - (ii) in respect of land, includes land that shows signs of a serious disregard for general maintenance or upkeep.

(2) If in the opinion of a designated officer a structure, excavation or hole is dangerous to public safety or if property, because of its unsightly condition, is detrimental to the surrounding area, the designated officer may by written order

- (a) require the owner of the structure to
 - (i) eliminate the danger to public safety in the manner specified, or
 - (ii) remove or demolish the structure and level the site,
 - (b) require the owner of the land that contains the excavation or hole to
 - (i) eliminate the danger to public safety in the manner specified, or
 - (ii) fill in the excavation or hole and level the site,
- and
- (c) require the owner of the property that is in an unsightly condition to
 - (i) improve the appearance of the property in the manner specified, or
 - (ii) if the property is a structure, remove or demolish the structure and level the site.

- (3) The order may
- (a) state a time within which the person must comply with the order, and
 - (b) state that, if the person does not comply with the order within a specified time, the City will take the action or measure at the expense of the person.

Caveat or interest

505(1) The City may register a caveat under the *Land Titles Act* (Alberta) or an interest under *The Land Titles Act, 2000* (Saskatchewan) in respect of an order made under section 503 or 504 dealing with a dangerous structure, excavation or hole or unsightly property against the certificate of title for the land that is the subject of the order.

(2) If the City registers a caveat or an interest under subsection (1), the City must discharge the caveat when the order has been complied with or when the City has performed the actions or measures referred to in the order.

Review by Council

506(1) A person who receives a written order under section 503 or 504 may, by written notice, request Council to review the order within

- (a) 14 days after the date the order is received in the case of an order under section 503, and
- (b) 7 days after the date the order is received in the case of an order under section 504,

or any longer period as specified by bylaw.

(2) After reviewing the order, Council may confirm, vary, substitute or cancel the order.

Appeal

507(1) A person affected by a decision of Council under section 506 may appeal to the Court if

- (a) the procedure required to be followed by this Charter is not followed, or
- (b) the decision is patently unreasonable.

(2) The appeal must be made,

- (a) in the case of an appeal of an order under section 503, within 30 days after the date the decision under section 506 is served on the person affected by the decision, and
 - (b) in the case of an appeal of an order under section 504, within 15 days after the date the decision under section 506 is served on the person affected by the decision.
- (3)** The application for the appeal must state the reasons for the appeal.
- (4)** The Court may
- (a) confirm the decision, or
 - (b) declare the decision invalid and send the matter back to Council with directions.

City remedying contraventions

508(1) The City may take whatever actions or measures are necessary to remedy a contravention of this Charter, another enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw or to prevent a re-occurrence of the contravention if

- (a) the City has given a written order under section 503,
 - (b) the order contains a statement referred to in section 503(2)(d),
 - (c) the person to whom the order is directed has not complied with the order within the time specified in the order, and
 - (d) the appeal periods respecting the order have passed or, if an appeal has been made, the appeal has been decided and the decision allows the City to take the actions or measures.
- (2)** If the order directed that premises be put and maintained in a sanitary condition, the City may, under this section, close the premises and use reasonable force to remove occupants.
- (3)** The expenses and costs of an action or measure taken by the City under this section are an amount owing to the City by the person who contravened this Charter, the other enactment or the bylaw.

City remedying dangers and unsightly property

509(1) The City may take whatever actions or measures are necessary to eliminate the danger to public safety caused by a

structure, excavation or hole or to deal with the unsightly condition of property if

- (a) the City has given a written order under section 504,
- (b) the order contains a statement referred to in section 504(3)(b),
- (c) the person to whom the order is directed has not complied with the order within the time specified in the order, and
- (d) the appeal periods respecting the order have passed or, if an appeal has been made, the appeal has been decided and the decision allows the City to take the actions or measures.

(2) If a structure is being removed or demolished by the City under this section, the City may use reasonable force to remove occupants.

(3) The expenses and costs of an action or measure taken by the City under this section are an amount owing to the City by the person who was required to do something by the order under section 504.

(4) If the City sells all or a part of a structure that has been removed under this section, the proceeds of the sale must be used to pay the expenses and costs of the removal and any excess proceeds must be paid to the person entitled to them.

Emergencies

510(1) Notwithstanding sections 508 and 509, in an emergency the City may take whatever actions or measures are necessary to eliminate the emergency.

(2) This section applies whether or not the emergency involves a contravention of this Charter, another enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw.

(3) A person who receives an oral or written order under this section requiring the person to provide labour, services, equipment or materials must comply with the order.

(4) Any person who provides labour, services, equipment or materials under this section who did not cause the emergency is entitled to reasonable remuneration from the City.

(5) The expenses and costs of the actions or measures, including remuneration referred to in subsection (4), are an amount owing to the City by the person who caused the emergency.

Recovery of amounts owing by civil action

511 Except as provided in this Charter or another enactment, an amount owing to the City may be collected by civil action for debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Adding amounts to tax roll

512(1) Council may add the following amounts to the tax roll of a parcel of land:

- (a) unpaid costs referred to in section 33(4) or 38(2) relating to service connections of a municipal public utility that are owing by the owner of the parcel;
- (b) unpaid charges referred to in section 41 for a municipal utility service provided to the parcel by a municipal public utility that are owing by the owner of the parcel;
- (c) unpaid expenses and costs referred to in section 508(3) if the owner of the parcel contravened this Charter, another enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw and the contravention occurred on all or a part of the parcel;
- (d) costs associated with tax recovery proceedings related to the parcel;
- (e) if the City has passed a bylaw making the owner of a parcel liable for costs and expenses related to the City extinguishing fires on the parcel, unpaid costs and expenses for extinguishing fires on the parcel;
- (f) if the City has passed a bylaw requiring the owner or occupant of a parcel to keep the sidewalks adjacent to the parcel clear of snow and ice, unpaid expenses and costs incurred by the City for removing the snow and ice in respect of the parcel;
- (g) unpaid costs awarded by a composite assessment review board under section 468.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), or by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under section 501 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), if the composite assessment review board or the Tribunal has awarded costs against the owner of the parcel in favour of the City and the matter before the composite assessment review board or the Tribunal was related to the parcel;
- (h) the costs and expenses of carrying out an order under section 646 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta).

(2) Subject to section 659 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), if an amount is added to the tax roll of a parcel of land under subsection (1), the amount

- (a) is deemed for all purposes to be a tax imposed under Division 2 of Part 10 from the date it was added to the tax roll, and
- (b) forms a special lien against the parcel of land in favour of the City from the date it was added to the tax roll.

AR 212/2012 s512;252/2022

Adding amounts owing to property tax roll

513(1) If a person described in any of the following clauses owes money to the City in any of the circumstances described in the following clauses, the City may add the amount owing to the tax roll of any property for which the person is the assessed person:

- (a) a person who was a licensee under a licence of occupation granted by the City and who, under the licence, owes the City for the costs incurred by the City in restoring the land used under the licence;
- (b) a person who owes money to the City under section 509(3) or 510(5).

(2) Subject to section 659 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), if an amount is added to the tax roll of property under subsection (1), the amount

- (a) is deemed for all purposes to be a tax imposed under Division 2 of Part 10 from the date it was added to the tax roll, and
- (b) forms a special lien against the property in favour of the City from the date it was added to the tax roll.

Adding amounts owing to business tax roll

514(1) In this section, “business tax roll” means the portion of the City’s tax roll for taxable businesses.

(2) If a person described in any of the following clauses owes money to the City in any of the circumstances described in the following clauses, the City may add the amount owing to the business tax roll against any business operated by the person:

- (a) a person who was a licensee under a licence of occupation granted by the City and who, under the licence, owes the

City for the costs incurred by the City in restoring the land used under the licence;

- (b) a person who owes money to the City under section 509(3) or 510(5).

(3) Subject to section 659 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), if an amount is added to the business tax roll under subsection (2) against a business, the amount is deemed for all purposes to be a tax imposed under Division 3 of Part 10 from the date it was added to the tax roll.

Injunction

515(1) If

- (a) a structure is being constructed in contravention of an enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw,
- (b) a contravention of this Charter, another enactment that the City is authorized to enforce or a bylaw is of a continuing nature, or
- (c) any person is carrying on business or is doing any act, matter or thing without having paid money required to be paid by a bylaw,

in addition to any other remedy and penalty imposed by this Charter or any other enactment or a bylaw, the City may apply to the Court for an injunction or other order.

(2) The Court may grant or refuse the injunction or order sought and may make any other order that in its opinion the justice of the case requires.

City's costs in action

516(1) Where the City is a party to an action or proceeding, the City is entitled to have assessed and to collect any costs awarded or ordered in favour of the City.

(2) The costs of the City in an action or proceeding in which the City is a party are not to be disallowed or reduced because the City's lawyer in the action or proceeding is an employee of the City.

Bylaw enforcement officers

517(1) Council may, by bylaw, appoint bylaw enforcement officers as Council considers necessary.

- (2) A person appointed as a bylaw enforcement officer must, before commencing duties, take the official oath prescribed by the *Oaths of Office Act* (Alberta).
- (3) A bylaw enforcement officer appointed under subsection (1)
- (a) is, in the execution of enforcement duties, responsible for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace, and
 - (b) may represent the City before a justice of the peace or provincial court judge in the prosecution of any person charged with a contravention of a bylaw.

Powers and duties of bylaw enforcement officers

518 Council must, by bylaw,

- (a) specify the powers and duties of bylaw enforcement officers, and
- (b) establish disciplinary procedures for misuse of power, including penalties and an appeal process applicable to misuse of power by bylaw enforcement officers.

Division 5 Inquiries and Investigations

519 and **520** Repealed 252/2022 s149.

Division 6 Offences and Penalties

General offences

521(1) A person who contravenes or does not comply with

- (a) a provision of this Division,
- (b) a provision of Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or the regulations made under that Part,
- (c) a land use bylaw as defined in Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),
- (d) an order under section 645 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),
- (e) a development permit or a condition of a permit under Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),

- (f) a subdivision approval or a condition of an approval under
 - (i) Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),
or
 - (ii) *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan),
- (f.1) section 385, 402 or a bylaw referred to in section 403,
- (g) a decision of a subdivision and development appeal board or the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),
- (h) an appeal decision under *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan),
- (i) a direction given or an order made by the Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister under this Charter,
- (j) an order of a designated officer under section 503 or 504,
- (k) an order under section 510, or
- (l) an order of the Court under section 530

is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person who obstructs or hinders any person who is exercising powers or performing duties or functions under

- (a) Part 17 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or the regulations made under that Part, or
- (b) the subdivision provisions of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* (Saskatchewan) that apply to the part of the City situated in Saskatchewan

is guilty of an offence.

AR 212/2012 s521;252/2022

Offence applicable to officers

522 The commissioner and clerk shall not

- (a) fail to discharge the duties of office imposed by this Charter or any other enactment or bylaw,
- (b) sign any statement, report or return required by this Charter or any other enactment or bylaw knowing that it contains a false statement, or

- (c) fail to hand over to a successor in office, or to the persons designated in writing by Council or by the Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister, all money, books, papers and other property of the City.

AR 212/2012 s522;252/2022

Unauthorized use of heraldic emblems

523 No person shall use the heraldic emblem of the City or anything that is intended to resemble the heraldic emblem without the permission of Council.

Documents used to enforce bylaws

524(1) No person shall issue a form that the City uses to enforce its bylaws unless the person has the authority to enforce those bylaws.

(2) No person shall use a form that resembles a form that the City uses to enforce its bylaws with the intent of making others think that the form was issued by the City.

Obstructing construction of public work or utilities

525 No person shall interfere with the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of a public work or public utility.

Stopcock

526 If the City has placed a stopcock in a building as part of a municipal public utility, no owner or occupant of the building shall use the stopcock except to prevent damage to the building or the system or works of the public utility or to prevent or stop the flooding of the building.

Operating a business without a licence

527 In a prosecution for contravention of a bylaw against engaging in or operating a business without a licence, proof of one transaction in the business or that the business has been advertised is sufficient to establish that a person is engaged in or operates the business.

Prosecutions

528 A prosecution under this Charter or a bylaw may be commenced within 2 years after the date of the alleged offence, but not afterwards.

Penalty

529(1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who is found guilty of an offence under this Charter is liable to a fine of not more than \$10 000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both.

(2) The minimum fine for a person who is found guilty of contravening or not complying with an order under section 504 or 510 is \$300.

Order for compliance

530 If a person is found guilty of an offence under this Charter or a bylaw, the Court may, in addition to any other penalty imposed, order the person to comply with this Charter or the bylaw or a licence, permit or other authorization issued under the bylaw, or a condition of any of them.

Fines and penalties

531 Fines and penalties imposed on a conviction for an offence under this Charter or a bylaw are an amount owing to the City.

Civil liability not affected

532 A person who is guilty of an offence under this Charter may also be liable in a civil proceeding.

Part 14 General Ministerial Powers

Information

533 The Alberta Minister may provide the City with any information the Minister may have on the assessment of property, whether the property is located in the City or elsewhere.

Inspection

534(1) The Minister or Ministers may, in accordance with this section, require any matter to be inspected that is connected with

- (a) the management, administration or operation of the City,
- (b) any assessment prepared under Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta),
- (c) any committee or other body established by Council, or
- (d) any controlled corporation.

(1.1) An inspection referred to in subsection (1) may be commenced

- (a) on the initiative of the Minister or Ministers,
- (b) on the request of Council, or
- (c) if the Alberta Minister receives a sufficient petition that is signed by electors of the City equal in number to at least 20% of the population of the City.

(1.2) Before a Minister conducts an inspection referred to in subsection (1), the Minister must notify the other Minister of the nature, purpose and scope of the inspection.

(1.3) If a Minister receives notice that the other Minister intends to conduct an inspection under subsection (1), the Ministers may agree to conduct a joint inspection.

(1.4) If the Ministers do not agree to conduct a joint inspection, the Minister that initiates an inspection may conduct the inspection and that Minister may notify the other Minister of the ongoing status of the inspection as that Minister considers appropriate.

(1.5) For the purposes of subsection (1), the management, administration and operation of the City includes

- (a) the affairs of the City,
- (b) the conduct of a councillor or of an employee or agent of the City, and
- (c) the conduct of a person who has an agreement with the City relating to the duties or obligations of the City or the person under the agreement.

(2) The initiating Minister or Ministers may appoint one or more persons as inspectors for the purpose of carrying out inspections under this section.

(2.1) The person or persons appointed to conduct an inspection are entitled to fees and expenses specified by the initiating Minister or Ministers, and the initiating Minister or Ministers may direct who is to pay for the inspection.

(3) If both Ministers act under subsection (1), (1.1), (2) or (2.1), they must act by complementary ministerial orders.

(4) An inspector

- (a) may require the attendance of any officer of the City or of any other person whose presence the inspector considers necessary during the course of the inspection, and
 - (b) has the same powers, privileges and immunities as a commissioner under the *Public Inquiries Act* (Alberta) or *The Public Inquiries Act, 2013* (Saskatchewan).
- (5)** If required to do so by an inspector, a commissioner of the City, a committee or other body established by Council or a controlled corporation must produce for examination and inspection all books and records of the City, committee or other body established by Council or controlled corporation.
- (6)** The results of an inspection must be reported to
- (a) the initiating Minister or Ministers,
 - (b) Council,
 - (c) if the inspection is with respect to a committee or other body established by Council, the committee or other body,
 - (d) if the inspection is with respect to a controlled corporation, the controlled corporation, and
 - (e) if there was a petition under subsection (1.1)(c), to the representative of the petitioners.
- (7)** The Minister or Ministers may
- (a) disclose any information or report provided under subsection (6) in the form and manner considered by the Minister or Ministers to be appropriate, or
 - (b) in consultation with Council, allow Council to disclose the information.

AR 212/2012 s534;252/2022

Inquiry

535(1) The Minister or both Ministers may direct an inquiry under subsection (2).

(1.1) Before a Minister directs an inquiry under subsection (1), the Minister shall notify the other Minister of the nature, purpose and scope of the inquiry.

(1.2) If a Minister receives notice that the other Minister intends to direct an inquiry under subsection (1), the Ministers may agree to conduct a joint inquiry.

(1.3) If the Ministers do not conduct a joint inquiry, the initiating Minister may conduct an inquiry and that Minister may notify the other Minister of the ongoing status of the inspection.

(2) An inquiry may be conducted into

- (a) the affairs of the City a committee or other body established by Council or a controlled corporation,
- (b) the conduct of a councillor, or an employee or agent of the City, or
- (c) the conduct of a person who has an agreement with the City, a committee or other body established by Council or a controlled corporation relating to the duties or obligations of the City or a person under the agreement.

(3) The initiating Minister or Ministers may appoint one or more persons to conduct an inquiry under this section.

(4) The person or persons appointed to conduct an inquiry are entitled to the fees and expenses specified by the initiating Minister or Ministers and the initiating Minister or Ministers may direct who is to pay for the inquiry.

(5) If both Ministers act under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4), they must act by complementary ministerial orders.

(6) The person or persons appointed to conduct an inquiry have the same powers and duties as a commissioner appointed under the *Public Inquiries Act* (Alberta) or *The Public Inquiries Act, 2013* (Saskatchewan).

(7) The results of an inquiry must be reported to

- (a) the initiating Minister or Ministers,
- (b) Council,
- (c) if the inquiry is with respect to a committee or other body established by Council, the committee or other body, and
- (d) if the inspection is with respect to a controlled corporation, the controlled corporation.

(8) The Minister or Ministers may

- (a) disclose any information or report provided under subsection (7) in the form and manner considered by the Minister or Ministers to be appropriate, or

- (b) in consultation with Council, allow Council to disclose the information.

AR 212/2012 s535;252/2022

Bank accounts

536 A bank, an agency of a bank or any other financial institution carrying on business in Alberta or Saskatchewan must, on request of the Ministers, furnish the Ministers with a statement showing the balance or condition of the City's account with the bank, agency or institution, together with any particulars of the account that may be required.

Directions and dismissal

537(1) In this section, "official examination" means

- (a) an inspection under section 534,
- (b) an inquiry under section 535,
- (c) an investigation by the Alberta Ombudsman or Saskatchewan Ombudsman pursuant to the *Ombudsman Act* (Alberta) or *The Ombudsman Act, 2012* (Saskatchewan), or
- (d) any other investigation, review, report, or recommendation referred to in section 574(1) of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta) or subsection 356(1) of *The Cities Act* (Saskatchewan).

(2) The Ministers, by complementary ministerial order, may direct Council, the commissioner or a designated officer of the City to take any action that the Ministers consider proper in the circumstances if the Ministers consider that summary action is necessary because of an official examination.

(3) Before making an order pursuant to this section, the Ministers must provide notice to Council, a member of Council, the commissioner or a designated officer of the City

- (a) setting out the facts and circumstances that, in the opinion of the Ministers, require Council, a member of Council, the commissioner or a designated officer of the City to take the actions referred to in subsection (2),
- (b) specifying any action that the Ministers intend to take pursuant to subsection (2), and
- (c) specifying any other order that the Ministers intend to make as a result of an official examination.

(4) Council, a member of Council, the commissioner or a designated officer of the City may make representations, in the form, manner and within the period that the Ministers consider appropriate, respecting the matters set out in the notice referred to in subsection (3).

(5) After considering any representations made pursuant to subsection (4), the Ministers may

- (a) confirm the order or any other action as set out in the notice,
- (b) revise any of the actions, or
- (c) determine that no action is to be taken.

(6) The Ministers shall serve a copy of the decision made pursuant to subsection (5), with reasons, including the dates by which any order will be made or any other actions will be taken, on Council, a member of Council, the commissioner or the designated officer of the City who made the representations.

(7) If actions ordered to be taken under subsection (2) are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Ministers, the Ministers may do any of the following by complementary ministerial order:

- (a) suspend the authority of Council to make bylaws in respect of any matter specified in the order;
- (b) exercise bylaw-making authority in respect of all or any of the matters for which bylaw-making authority is suspended under clause (a);
- (c) remove a suspension of bylaw-making authority, with or without conditions;
- (d) repeal, amend and make policies and procedures with respect to the City;
- (e) suspend the authority of a development authority or subdivision authority and provide for a person to act in its place pending compliance with conditions specified in the order;
- (f) require or prohibit any other action as necessary to ensure an order is complied with;
- (g) dismiss Council or any member of Council or the commissioner.

(8) On the dismissal of Council or of any member of Council, the Ministers, by complementary ministerial orders, may direct the

election of a new Council or of a member of Council to take the place of any member that has been dismissed.

(9) On the dismissal of the commissioner, the Ministers, by complementary ministerial orders, may appoint another officer and specify the remuneration that is payable to the officer by the City.

(10) If a Minister receives notice that an investigation is being conducted by an Ombudsman on any matter related to the City pursuant to section 537(1)(c), the Minister shall notify the other Minister of the investigation, and the Minister that is informed may notify the Ombudsman of that Minister's province of the nature and scope of that investigation.

AR 212/2012 s537;252/2022

Person appointed to supervise

537.1(1) The Ministers, by complementary ministerial orders, may appoint a person to supervise the City and Council.

(2) While the appointment of a person under this section continues

- (a) no bylaw or resolution that authorizes the City to incur a liability or to dispose of its money or property has any effect until the bylaw or resolution has been approved in writing by the person appointed to supervise, and
- (b) the person appointed to supervise may, at any time within 60 days after the passing of any bylaw or resolution, disallow it, and the bylaw or resolution so disallowed becomes and is deemed to have always been void.

(3) If a person is appointed under this section, the Ministers may, by complementary ministerial orders, set the remuneration and expenses of the person appointed to supervise and require the remuneration and expenses to be paid by the City.

AR 252/2022 s154

Dismissal and appointment of members of Council

538(1) If the Ministers consider it in the public interest to do so, the Ministers may, at any time, by complementary ministerial orders, do either of the following:

- (a) remove the Mayor or another member of Council without appointing a person to replace the person removed;
- (b) remove the Mayor or another member of Council and appoint a person to act as the Mayor, councillor or all of the Council for the City.

(2) The Mayor or another member of Council who is removed by order from office pursuant to subsection (1) immediately ceases to hold office on the making of orders.

(3) Every person appointed pursuant to this section

- (a) has the same powers and authority as those conferred by this Charter on a person who is elected as a Mayor or councillor, as the case may be, and
- (b) is entitled to be remunerated out of the funds of the City or otherwise as the Ministers may determine by order.

(4) On the making of an order of the Ministers pursuant to this section, the Ministers, by order, shall

- (a) appoint a returning officer,
- (b) fix a nomination period for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the vacancies on the Council,
- (c) specify the terms of office of the persons to be elected,
- (d) name a place for receiving nominations, and
- (e) notwithstanding *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan) or any bylaw, resolution or regulations made pursuant to that Act, specify any other matter, direct any other thing or include any provision that
 - (i) the Ministers consider appropriate to achieve the purposes of *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan),
 - (ii) ensures that the election is conducted in accordance with *The Local Government Election Act, 2015* (Saskatchewan), or
 - (iii) the Ministers consider advisable.

(5) If the date of the next general election is less than one year after the date of the order made by the Ministers pursuant to this section, a term specified pursuant to subsection (4)(c) may extend past the date of that next general election.

(6) As part of the order issued pursuant to subsection (4), the Ministers may direct Council to take any action that the Ministers consider appropriate.

Reports of person appointed

538.1 A person appointed under section 537.1 or 538. shall on the request of the Minister or both Ministers, and may at any other time, report to either or both of the Ministers on any matter respecting the City, Council, administration or any intermunicipal matter.

AR 252/2022 s154

Enforcement where City under supervision

538.2(1) If the Ministers consider that the City has, while under the supervision of a person appointed under section 537.1, incurred a liability or disposed of money or property without written approval required by section 537.1(2)(a), the Ministers may take any necessary measures to address the situation, including making one or more orders referred to in section 537(7)(a) to (g).

(2) If the Ministers consider that the City has acted on a bylaw or resolution that has been disallowed under section 537.1(2)(b), the Ministers may take any necessary measures to address the situation, including, without limitation, making one or more orders referred to in section 537(7)(a) to (g).

(3) Before making an order under subsection (1), the Ministers must give the City notice of the order and the opportunity to respond to the notice in the manner set out in section 537(2) to (4).

AR 252/2022 s154

539 Repealed 252/2022 s155.

Providing Ministers with copies and information

540(1) The Ministers or either of them may direct the City to provide a copy of any document in the possession of the City to the Minister or Ministers within a specified time.

(2) The Ministers or either of them may direct the City to provide information or statistics respecting the City to the Minister or Ministers within a specified time.

(3) The City must, subject to subsection (4), comply with a direction given under subsection (1) or (2) and must provide the copy, information or statistics to the initiating Minister or Ministers without charge.

(4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to any document or information that is subject to any legal privilege, including solicitor-client privilege.

(5) If both Ministers act under subsection (1) or (2), they must act by complementary ministerial orders.

Delegation

541(1) The Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister may delegate in writing to any person any power, duty or function of that Minister under this Charter, including a power, duty or function that requires the Minister to form an opinion.

(2) The Ministers may, by complementary ministerial orders, delegate to any person any power, duty or function of the Ministers under this Charter.

Fees

542(1) The Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister may charge fees in connection with any service, program or other thing done by or under the authority of that Minister under this Charter.

(2) A person who receives a service, program or other thing done by or under the authority of the Alberta Minister is liable to pay the fee established under subsection (1) to the Government of Alberta.

(3) A person who receives a service, program or other thing done by or under the authority of the Saskatchewan Minister is liable to pay the fee established under subsection (1) to the Government of Saskatchewan.

(4) Fees referred to in subsection (2) or (3) may be collected by civil action in debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Order to publish information

543 The Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister may, by order, or both Ministers may by complementary ministerial orders, require the City to publish in a specified manner any information respecting the City that is specified in the order or orders.

Part 15 Miscellaneous

544 Repealed 252/2022 s155.

References to time are to Mountain Standard Time

545 In this Charter, a reference to time is a reference to Mountain Standard Time, except that during the period between 2 a.m. of the second Sunday in March and 2 a.m. of the first Sunday in November of every year, the reference is to Central Standard Time.

Calculation of time

546(1) In this section, “holiday” includes a day declared as a civic holiday under section 65, but does not include a part of a day declared as a civic holiday under that section.

(2) If the time for doing an act under this Charter falls on a holiday, the time is extended to the next day that is not a holiday.

(3) If the time for doing an act in a business office under this Charter falls on a day on which the office is not open during its regular business hours, the time is extended to include the next day on which the office is open.

(4) If this Charter or a bylaw specifies a certain number of days or a day on or by which

- (a) something is to be done, or
- (b) certain proceedings are to be taken

and the day that the thing is to be done or the proceedings are to be taken is a holiday, the thing or proceedings must be done or taken on or by the next day that is not a holiday.

Extension of time

547(1) In this section, “Council-related matter” means anything to be done by

- (a) Council, other than in respect of the establishment of rates pursuant to section 305,
- (b) an employee of the City, or
- (c) a committee or other body established by Council other than an assessment review board.

(2) If a thing required to be done by the Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister cannot be or is not done within the number of days or at a time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter, that Minister may, by order, set a further or other time for doing it, whether the time at or within which it ought to have been done has or has not expired.

(3) If a thing required to be done by

- (a) the Ministers,
- (b) a park authority or an assessment review board, or

- (c) Council in respect of the establishment of tax rules pursuant to Part 10

cannot be or is not done within the number of days or at a time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter, the Ministers may, by complementary ministerial orders, set a further or other time for doing it, whether the time at or within which it ought to have been done has or has not expired.

(4) Anything done at or within the time specified in an order pursuant to subsection (2) or in complementary ministerial orders pursuant to subsection (3) is as valid as if it had been done at or within the time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter.

(5) Subject to subsections (6) and (7), if a Council-related matter cannot be or is not done within the number of days or at a time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter, Council may, by bylaw, set a further or other time for doing it, whether or not the time at or within which it ought to have been done has expired.

(6) A bylaw pursuant to subsection (5) must be passed within 30 days after the time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter has expired.

(7) No bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (5) shall extend the time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter by more than 90 days.

(8) Anything done at or within the time specified in a bylaw passed pursuant to subsection (5) is as valid as if it had been done at or within the time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter.

(9) Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, if a time fixed by or pursuant to this Charter is extended by an order pursuant to subsection (2), by complementary ministerial orders pursuant to subsection (3) or by a bylaw pursuant to subsection (5), a like delay is allowed in respect of any later date that is fixed by or pursuant to this Charter on the basis of the earlier date.

Oath or affirmation

548 If a person is required by this Charter to take an oath, the person may make a solemn affirmation and the solemn affirmation is deemed sufficient compliance with the Charter.

Use of forms

549 If a form is prescribed by or pursuant to this Charter, deviations from it that do not affect the substance and are not calculated to mislead do not invalidate the form used.

Service of documents

550 The service of a document on the City may be effected by

- (a) serving the document personally on the clerk or the clerk's designate, or
- (b) sending the document by certified or registered mail to the clerk or other officer at the City's office, if the document is delivered to the City's office.

Sending documents

551(1) Any document required by this Charter or any other enactment or bylaw to be sent by a person may be sent by any electronic means if it is possible to make a copy of the document from the electronic signals used by the electronic means.

(2) A document sent to a person by facsimile or electronic mail is deemed to have been received by the person on the first business day immediately following its transmission.

Bylaws for sending certain documents by electronic means

551.1(1) Despite section 551, Council may by bylaw establish a process for sending assessment notices, tax notices and other notices, documents and information under Part 9, 10 or 11, or the regulations under those Parts, by electronic means.

(2) Council may by bylaw establish a process for sending forms of notice under section 149(2) or (3) of the *Education Act* (Alberta) by electronic means.

(3) Before making a bylaw under this section, Council must be satisfied that the proposed bylaw includes appropriate measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of the notices, documents and information being sent.

(4) Before making a bylaw under this section, Council must give notice of the proposed bylaw in a manner Council considers is likely to bring the proposed bylaw to the attention of substantially all persons that would be affected by it.

(5) A bylaw under subsection (1) or (2) must provide for a method by which persons may opt to receive the notice, document or information by electronic means.

(6) The sending by electronic means of any notice, document or information referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is valid only if the person to whom it is sent has opted under the bylaw to receive it by those means.

Adverse possession of land

552 No person can acquire an estate or interest in land owned by the City by adverse or unauthorized possession, occupation, enjoyment or use of the land.

Lost or unclaimed property

553(1) Lost or unclaimed property coming into the possession of the City must be retained for at least 30 days from the date it comes into possession of the City unless it is unsafe, unsanitary or perishable, in which case it may be disposed of at any time.

(2) If property is not claimed within 30 days, it becomes the property of the City and the City may dispose of the property by public auction or as Council directs.

(3) The purchaser of lost or unclaimed property is the absolute owner of it.

(4) A prior owner of lost or unclaimed property is entitled to the proceeds of the sale less all expenses incurred by the City if the prior owner makes a claim to the City within 90 days of the date of the sale.

(5) If the sale proceeds are not claimed within 90 days from the date of sale, the rights of any prior owner to the sale proceeds are extinguished and the sale proceeds belong to the City.

Unclaimed utility deposits

554(1) If money is deposited with the City as a deposit for the payment of an account for a service or product and remains unclaimed for one year after the depositor's account is discontinued, the amount of the deposit may be transferred to the general revenue of the City.

(2) The City is, for a period of 7 years after the discontinuance of the account, liable to repay the amount of the deposit to the person lawfully entitled to it.

Certified copies

555(1) A copy of a bylaw, resolution or record of the City certified by an officer of the City as a true copy of the original is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the bylaw, resolution or record.

(2) The certificate of the officer is admissible in evidence without proof of the appointment or signature of the person who signed the certificate.

(3) If a copy of a bylaw or resolution certified in accordance with this section is filed with the clerk of a Court, the Court must take judicial notice of it when an action is brought in the Court.

Transition, 2022-23

555.1(1) If the former Charter cited or referred to another enactment and, on the coming into force of this section, that citation or reference is struck out and replaced with an updated citation of or reference to a successor enactment,

- (a) the citation or reference in the former Charter shall be construed as having continuous effect, and
- (b) all rights, obligations, liabilities, undertakings, functions, duties, proceedings, inquiries, investigations, penalties and orders existing as the result of the citation or reference immediately prior to the revision shall be continued, as if the citation or reference had not been updated.

(2) For greater certainty, the Alberta Minister's Guidelines referred to in section 322(2) and 322.1 of the *Municipal Government Act* (Alberta), and in force with respect to the City immediately prior to the coming into force of this section, are continued.

(3) All agreements made under the former Charter, and in force immediately prior to the coming into force of this section, are continued.

AR 252/2022 s157

Part 16 Repeal and Coming into Force

Repeal

556 *The Lloydminster Charter* (AR 43/79) is repealed.

Coming into force

557 This Charter comes into force on January 1, 2013.

Schedule 1

Section 1(3) Modifications to Regulations made under the Municipal Government Act (Alberta)

Row	Column 1 — Regulation, section or reference	Column 2 — Modification
<i>Clean Energy Improvements Regulation (AR 212/2018)</i>		
1	References to “the Act” in sections 4(4)(b), 7(4) and 9(3)	Substitute “ <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	Section 5 reference to “section 390.3 of the Act” and “section 390.3(4) of the Act”	Substitute “section 336.3 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 336.3(4) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
3	Section 7(2)(c)	Substitute the following: (c) if the property is a unit described in a condominium plan under the <i>Condominium Property Act (Alberta)</i> or <i>The Condominium Property Act, 1993 (Saskatchewan)</i> and the clean energy improvement will affect common property or managed property as defined in those Acts, as applicable, the written approval of the condominium board, and
4	Section 10(1)(c) reference to “section 353 of the Act”	Substitute “section 302 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
5	Section 10(2) reference to “Part 10 of the Act”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
6	Section 10(4) and (6) references to “section 390.4 of the Act”	Substitute “section 336.3 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
<i>Community Aggregate Payment Levy Regulation (AR 263/2005)</i>		
1	Section 7 reference to “section 409.2 of the Act”	Substitute “section 355.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	Section 7 reference to “Division 7.1 of Part 10 of the Act”	Substitute “Division 5.1 of Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

3	Section 8 reference to “Parts 10 to 12 of the Act”	Substitute “Parts 10 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
<i>Community Organization Property Tax Exemption Regulation (AR 281/98)</i>		
1	Section 1(1)(e) reference to “Division 2 of Part 10 of the Act”	Substitute “Division 2 of Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	Section 1(3)	Substitute the following: (3) The definitions in section 1 and under Part 9 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> as it adopts section 284 of the Act apply to this Regulation.
3	Section 3 reference to “section 362(1)(n)(i) to (v) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(a) to (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
4	Section 4 reference to “section 362(1)(n)(iii), (iv) or (v) of the Act”	Substitute section 314(1)(c), (d) or (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
5	Section 5	Substitute Holding property 5 When section 314(1)(a) to (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> or Part 3 of this Regulation requires property to be held by a non-profit organization, a society as defined in the <i>Agricultural Societies Act</i> (Alberta), a non-profit corporation established for an agricultural purpose under <i>The Non-profit Corporations Act, 1995</i> (Saskatchewan) or <i>The Non-profit Corporations Act, 2022</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable, or a community association, the property is not exempt from taxation unless (a) the organization, society or association is the owner of the property and the property is not subject to a lease, licence or permit, or (b) the organization, society or association holds the property under a lease, licence or permit.
6	Section 6 reference to “section 362(1)(n)(i) to (v) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(a) to (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

7	Section 6(b)(ii)	Substitute the following: (ii) any other entity established under a federal law or law of Alberta or Saskatchewan
8	Section 8(1) reference to “section 365(2) of the Act” and “section 362(1)(n) of the Act”	Substitute “section 315 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 314(1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
9	Section 9 references to “section 362(1)(n)(ii) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(b) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
10	Section 10 references to “section 362(1)(n)(iii) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(c) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
11	Section 11 reference to “section 362(1)(n)(iv) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(d) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
12	Section 12 references to “section 362(1)(n)(v) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1)(e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
13	Section 13(b)	Substitute the following: (b) “chamber of commerce” means a chamber of commerce that is a non-profit organization and is a member of the Alberta Chambers of Commerce or the Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce;
14	Section 13(d) reference to “in Alberta”	Substitute “in Alberta or Saskatchewan, as applicable”
15	Section 14 reference to “section 362(1)(n) of the Act” and “section 362(1)(n)(i) to (v) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 314(1)(a) to (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
16	Section 14.1(2) reference to “section 362(1)(n) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
17	Section 18(1)(a) reference to “a society as defined in the <i>Agricultural Societies Act</i> ” and “section 362(1)(n)(i) to (v) of the Act”	Substitute “a society as defined in the <i>Agricultural Societies Act</i> (Alberta) or a non-profit corporation established for an agricultural purpose under <i>The Non profit Corporations Act, 1995</i> (Saskatchewan) or <i>The Non profit Corporations Act, 2022</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable” and “section 314(1)(a) to (e) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively

18	Section 18(1)(b) reference to “section 362(1)(n) of the Act”	Substitute “section 314(1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
19	Section 18(2)(a) reference to “society as defined in the <i>Agricultural Societies Act</i> , and section 18 (2)(b)(ii) reference to “section 362(1)(n) of the Act”	Substitute “a society as defined in the <i>Agricultural Societies Act</i> (Alberta) or a non-profit corporation established for an agricultural purpose under <i>The Non profit Corporations Act, 1995 (Saskatchewan)</i> or <i>The Non profit Corporations Act, 2022 (Saskatchewan)</i> , as applicable,” and “section 314(1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
<i>Matters Relating to Assessment and Taxation Regulation, 2018 (AR 203/2017)</i>		
1	Section 1(i) All uses of the defined term “Minister’s Guidelines” and “Minister’s guidelines” throughout the regulation	Substitute (i) “Alberta Minister’s Guidelines” means the “Alberta Minister’s Guidelines adopted under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” Substitute “Alberta Minister’s Guidelines”
2	Section 2(1) reference to “Parts 9 to 12 of the Act”	Substitute “Parts 9 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

3	section 2(1)(a)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(a) “electric distribution system” means</p> <p>(i) a system, works, plant, equipment or service for the delivery, distribution or furnishing, directly to consumers, of electric energy for which rates are regulated by the Alberta Utilities Commission or similar systems in Saskatchewan that if located in Alberta would have rates regulated by the Alberta Utilities Commission, or</p> <p>(ii) a system, works, plant, equipment or service for the delivery, distribution or furnishing, directly to consumers, of electric energy by a rural electrification association under the <i>Rural Utilities Act</i> or by an Alberta municipality, or similar systems in Saskatchewan for the delivery, distribution or furnishing, directly to consumers, of electric energy by a rural electrification association that if located in Alberta would be under the <i>Rural Utilities Act</i> (Alberta),</p> <p>but does not include land, buildings or an electric generation system or an electric transmission system;</p>
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4	section 2(1)(d)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(d) “electric transmission system” means a system or arrangement of lines of wire or other conductors and transformation equipment situated wholly in Alberta whereby electric energy, however produced, for which rates are regulated by the Alberta Utilities Commission, is transmitted in bulk, or similar systems in Saskatchewan that if located in Alberta would have rates regulated by the Alberta Utilities Commission, and includes</p> <p>(i) transmission circuits composed of the conductors that form the minimum set required to transmit electric energy,</p> <p>(ii) insulating and supporting structures,</p> <p>(iii) substations, and</p> <p>(iv) operational and control devices, but does not include land, buildings, an electric generation system or an electric distribution system;</p>
5	section 2(1)(g)(iv), (h)(i) and (ii) and (i)(i) references to “ <i>Coal Conservation Act</i> ”, “ <i>Oil and Gas Conservation Act</i> ”, “ <i>Oil Sands Conservation Act</i> ” and “the licensee, as defined in the <i>Pipeline Act</i> ”	<p>Substitute the following, as applicable:</p> <p>“<i>Coal Conservation Act</i> (Alberta) or the mining of coal or oil sand under <i>The Mineral Resources Act, 1985</i> (Saskatchewan)”</p> <p>“<i>Oil and Gas Conservation Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Oil and Gas Conservation Act</i> (Saskatchewan)”</p> <p>“<i>Oil Sands Conservation Act</i> (Alberta) or “<i>The Mineral Resources Act, 1985</i> (Saskatchewan)”</p> <p>“the licensee, as defined in the <i>Pipeline Act</i> (Alberta) or the license holder as defined in <i>The Pipelines Act, 1998</i> (Saskatchewan)”</p>
6	section 2(1)(j)(i) reference to “in Alberta”	Substitute “in the City”
7	section 2(2) reference to “section 360 of the Act”	Substitute “section 282 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

8	Section 22(2)(b) reference to “the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> ”	Substitute “the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> (Alberta) and <i>The Public Inquiries Act, 2013</i> (Saskatchewan)”
9	Section 23(b)(i) reference to “the <i>Land Titles Act</i> ”	Substitute “the <i>Land Titles Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Land Titles Act, 2000</i> (Saskatchewan)”
10	Section 24 reference to “Division 2 of Part 10 of the Act”	Substitute “Division 2 of Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
<i>Matters Relating to Assessment Complaints Regulation, 2018</i> (AR 201/2017)		
1	Section 1(3) reference to “Part 9, 10, 11 or 12 of the Act”	Substitute “Parts 9 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	Section 22(a)(vii) and section 25(c) references to “Minister’s Guidelines”	Substitute “Alberta Minister’s Guidelines adopted under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
3	Under the heading “Matters for a Complaint” in Schedule 1, item 10	Substitute the following: 10 whether the property or business is exempt from taxation under Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> , but not if the exemption is given by an agreement under section 314.1(11) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> that does not expressly provide for the right to make the complaint
4	Under the heading “Matters for a Complaint” in Schedule 1, items 11 to 13 references to “section 364.1 of the Act”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”.
<i>Qualifications of Assessor Regulation</i> (AR 233/2005)		
1	Section 2(a)	Substitute the following: (a) is registered as (i) an accredited municipal assessor of Alberta (AMAA) under the <i>Municipal Assessor Regulation</i> (AR 347/2009), or (ii) a Licensed Assessment Appraiser of Saskatchewan (LAAS) under <i>The Assessment Appraisers Act</i> (Saskatchewan),
<i>Well Drilling Equipment Tax Rate Regulation</i> (AR 293/2020)		

1	Section 1 reference to “Division 6 of Part 10”	Substitute “Division 6 of Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
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AR 212/2022 schedule 1;252/2022

Schedule 2**Section 228(1)****Part 9****Assessment of Property —
Modifications**

Row	Column 1 — Municipal Government Act (Alberta) section or reference	Column 2 — Modification
1	section 284(1)(e)(i) (i) a collecting board that is authorized under section 177 of the <i>Education Act</i> to impose and collect taxes in a school division as defined in that Act, and	Delete “and” after subclause (i) and add after subclause (i) (i.1) a school board pursuant to <i>The Education Act, 1995</i> (Saskatchewan) authorized under <i>The Education Property Tax Act</i> (Saskatchewan) to impose and collect taxes in a school district or school division, and
2	section 284(1)(f.01)(i)	Substitute the following: (i) facilities regulated by (A) the Canadian Energy Regulator, (B) the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources, (C) the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Environment or SaskPower, (D) the Alberta Energy Regulator, and (E) the Alberta Utilities Commission,

3	Section 284(1)(o)	<p>Substitute the following</p> <p>(o) “municipality” means the City and includes</p> <p>(i) a school division,</p> <p>(A) as defined in the <i>Education Act</i>, (Alberta) in which a collecting board is authorized under section 177 of that Act to impose and collect taxes or, where the school division is authorized or required to act, the collecting board, or</p> <p>(B) as defined in <i>The Education Act, 1995</i> (Saskatchewan) and authorized to impose and collect taxes pursuant to <i>The Education Property Tax Act</i> (Saskatchewan),</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) an improvement district and a special area or, where the improvement district or special area is authorized or required to act, the Alberta Minister;</p>
4	section 284(2) reference to “Parts 10, 11 and 12”	Substitute “Parts 10 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
5	section 284(2.1)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(2.1) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f.01)(i), a facility includes all components of the facility, including any machinery and equipment, buildings and structures servicing or related to the facility and the land on which the facility is located.</p>
6	section 284(3) reference to “Parts 10, 11 and 12”	Substitute “Parts 10 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

7	section 290(1) and (2)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>Land to be assessed as a parcel</p> <p>290(1) If a parcel of land is located in more than one municipality, the assessor must prepare an assessment for the part of the parcel that is located in the City as if that part of the parcel is a separate parcel of land.</p> <p>(2) Any area of land forming part of a right of way for a railway, irrigation works within the meaning of the <i>Irrigation Districts Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Irrigation Act, 2019</i> (Saskatchewan) or drainage works within the meaning of the <i>Drainage Districts Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Water Security Agency Act</i> (Saskatchewan) but used for purposes other than the operation of the railway, irrigation works or drainage works must be assessed as if it were a parcel of land.</p>
8	section 290.1(2)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(2) In this section, “unit” and “common property” have the meanings given to them in the <i>Condominium Property Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Condominium Property Act, 1993</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable</p>
9	section 292(2.1)(a)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(a) the records of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Canadian Energy Regulator, (ii) the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources, (iii) the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Environment or SaskPower, (iv) the Alberta Energy Regulator, or (v) the Alberta Utilities Commission, <p>as the case may be, on October 31 of the year prior to the year in which the tax is imposed under Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> in respect of the designated industrial property, and</p>

10	section 292(2.2)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(2.2) Information received by the provincial assessor from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Canadian Energy Regulator, (b) the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources, (c) the Saskatchewan Ministry of the Environment or SaskPower, and (d) the Alberta Energy Regulator, or (e) the Alberta Utilities Commission <p>is deemed to be correct for the purposes of preparing assessments.</p>
11	section 294(1) and 295(1) references to “Parts 9 to 12”	Substitute “Parts 9 to 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
12	section 298(1)(c)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) irrigation works as defined in the <i>Irrigation Districts Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Irrigation Act, 2019</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable, and the land on which they are located if they are held by an irrigation district, but not including any residence or land attributable to the residence;
13	section 298(1)(v)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) minerals as defined in <i>The Mineral Taxation Act, 1983</i> (Saskatchewan);
14	section 303(h) reference to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
15	section 303(h.1) reference to “section 364.1 or 364.2”	Substitute “section 314.1 and 314.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
16	section 303.1(h) reference to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
17	section 303.1(h.1) reference to “section 364.2”	Substitute “section 314.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

18	section 304(1), Column 1(d)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(d) a parcel of land forming part of the station grounds of, or of a right of way for, a railway other than railway property, or a right of way for, irrigation works as defined in the <i>Irrigation Districts Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Irrigation Act, 2019</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable, or drainage works as defined in the <i>Drainage Districts Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Water Security Agency Act</i> (Saskatchewan), as applicable, that is held under a lease, licence or permit from the person who operates the railway, or from the irrigation district or the board of trustees of the drainage district;</p>
19	section 304(1), Column 1(g) reference to “the <i>Oil Sands Conservation Act</i> ;”	Substitute “the <i>Oil Sands Conservation Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Mineral Resources Act, 1985</i> (Saskatchewan)”
20	section 304(4)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(4) Despite subsection (1)(c), no individual who occupies housing accommodation under a lease, licence or permit from a management body under the <i>Alberta Housing Act</i> (Alberta) or from the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation or a public housing authority under <i>The Saskatchewan Housing Corporation Act</i> (Saskatchewan) is to be recorded as an assessed person if the sole purpose of the lease, licence or permit is to provide housing accommodation for that individual.</p>
21	section 305(3) reference to “section 364.1, 364.2 or 368”	Substitute “section 314.1, 314.2 or 318 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
22	section 305(3.1) reference to “section 364.1 or 364.2”	Substitute “section 314.1 or 314.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
23	section 308.1(2) and 310(1.1) references to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
24	section 314 references to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

25	section 314(2)(c) and (2.1)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(c) they are moved into the City during the year in which it is to be taxed under Part 10 of The Lloydminster Charter and they will not be taxed in that year by another municipality.</p> <p>(2.1) The municipal assessor may prepare a supplementary assessment for a designated manufactured home that is moved into the City during the year in which it is to be taxed under Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> despite that the designated manufactured home will be taxed in that year by another municipality.</p>
26	section 314.1(1) reference to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
27	section 317 references to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
28	section 317(d) and (e) references to section 363(1)(d)” and “section 333.1, 360 or 364.1”	Substitute “section 300(1)(c) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 282, 311 or 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
29	section 324(1) reference to “section 571”	Substitute “section 534 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

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Schedule 3

Section 409(1)

Part 11

Assessment Review Board

Modifications

Row	Column 1 — Municipal Government Act (Alberta) section or reference	Column 2 – Modification
1	section 456(3) reference to “section 364.1”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	section 460(5)(j) to (l) references to “Part 10” and “section 364.1”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
3	section 460(6) reference to “section 364.1”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

4	section 460(7) references to “section 364.1(11)” and “section 364.2”	Substitute “section 314.1(11) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 314.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
5	section 460(11) reference to “section 403(3)”	Substitute “section 349(3) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
6	section 460(15) reference to “section 364.2”	Substitute “section 314.2 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
7	section 460.1(2)(b) reference to “section 364.1”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
8	section 460.1(3) reference to “a business improvement area tax in Part 10, Division 4 and a local improvement tax in Part 10, Division 7”	Substitute “a tax referred to in Part 2, Division 4 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> and a local improvement tax in Part 10, Division 5 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
9	section 461(1)(a) references to “section 364.1” and “section 364.1(9)”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ” and “section 314.1(9) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”, respectively
10	Section 466 references to “under this or any other Act”	Substitute “under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> or any Act”
11	section 466(c)(ii)	Substitute the following: (ii) to prosecution under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> or any Act,
12	section 467.1 reference to “section 364.1”	Substitute “section 314.1 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

13	section 468.2	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>Effect of order relating to costs</p> <p>468.2 An order of the composite assessment review board under section 468.1 may be registered</p> <p>(a) in the Personal Property Registry continued under the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> (Alberta) and at any Land Titles Office of Alberta, or</p> <p>(b) in the Personal Property Registry continued under <i>The Personal Property Security Act, 1993</i> (Saskatchewan) and the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry,</p> <p>and, on registration, has the same effect as if it were a registered writ of enforcement or an enforcement charge, as applicable, issued after judgment has been entered in an action by the Court.</p>
14	section 470(2)(e) reference to “the Minister”	Substitute “the Ministers”
15	section 470(4) reference to “Part 3 of the Alberta Rules of Court”	Substitute “Part 3 of the <i>Alberta Rules of Court</i> (Alberta) or Part 3 of <i>The King’s Bench Rules</i> (Saskatchewan)”
16	section 476.1 reference to “section 571”	Substitute “section 534 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
17	section 480 references to “pecuniary interest”	Substitute “financial interest”
18	section 480(2) reference to “section 170”	Substitute “section 131 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

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Schedule 4

Section 442(1)

Part 12

Land and Property Rights Tribunal Modifications

DIVISION 1 - (Section 442(1)(a))		
Row	Column 1 — Municipal Government Act (Alberta) section or reference	Column 2 — Modification
1	section 488(1)(e) and (e.1) references to “the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Minister,” and “the Minister or the Lieutenant Governor in Council”	“Substitute “the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Alberta or Saskatchewan, the Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister”
2	section 488(1)(f) reference to “Part 4”	Substitute “Part 3, Division 3 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> “
3	section 488.1(2) reference to “validity of a regulation or guideline under this Act as it relates to property”	Substitute “validity of a regulation under the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> (Alberta) or an applicable Alberta Minister’s Guideline, as it relates to property”
4	section 492(1)(g) reference to “Part 10”	Substitute “Part 10 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
5	section 502	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>Effect of decision relating to costs</p> <p>502 An order of the Tribunal under section 501 may be registered</p> <p>(a) in the Personal Property Registry continued under the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> (Alberta) and at any Land Titles Office of Alberta, or</p> <p>(b) in the Personal Property Registry continued under <i>The Personal Property Security Act, 1993</i> (Saskatchewan) and the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry,</p> <p>and, on registration, has the same effect as if it were a registered writ of enforcement or enforcement charge issued after judgment has been entered in an action by the Court.</p>
6	section 514	Substitute the following:

		<p>Referrals to the Tribunal</p> <p>514(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council of Alberta or Saskatchewan may refer any matter to the Tribunal for its recommendations.</p> <p>(2) The Alberta Minister or the Saskatchewan Minister may, by order, refer any question or other matter to the Tribunal for its recommendations.</p>
7	section 515(3)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(3) The report must be delivered to the Minister who referred to the Tribunal the question or matter in respect of which the report is made.</p>
8	section 516 reference to “sections 571 and 324”	<p>Substitute “section 534 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> and section 324”</p>
9	section 524(2) and (3)	<p>Substitute the following:</p> <p>(2) The Tribunal may request, in writing, copies of any certificates or certified copies of documents from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Ministers, (b) the Minister to whom the administration of the <i>Traffic Safety Act</i> is assigned under the <i>Government Organization Act</i> (Alberta), and the Minister to whom the administration of <i>The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997</i> is assigned under <i>The Executive Government Administration Act</i> (Saskatchewan), (c) the Registrars of Titles in the different land registration districts of Alberta, and (d) the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry.. <p>(3) The Tribunal or any member of the Tribunal may at any time search the public records of any Land Titles Office of Alberta or the Saskatchewan Land Titles Registry.</p>

DIVISION 2 - (Section 442(1)(b))		
Row	Column 1 — Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act (Alberta) section or reference	Column 2 – Modification
1	section 5(a)(ii)	Substitute the following: (ii) under Part 12 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ;
2	section 5(b) reference to “jurisdiction under this or any other Act”	Substitute “jurisdiction under this or any other Act and <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
3	section 10(6) reference to “in Alberta”	Substitute “in the City”
4	section 12(c)(ii)	Substitute the following: (ii) to prosecution under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> or any Act,
5	section 12 reference to “under this or any other Act”	Substitute “under <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> or any Act”
6	section 17(1) reference to “Part 3 of the <i>Alberta Rules of Court</i> ”	Substitute “Part 3 of the <i>Alberta Rules of Court</i> (Alberta) or <i>The King’s Bench Rules</i> (Saskatchewan)”
7	section 17(2) reference to “the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> ”	Substitute “ <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”;
8	section 17(2)(b) reference to “the Minister”	Substitute “the Ministers”

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Schedule 5**Section 69.1(3)(a)****Part 15.1****Regional Service Commissions**

Row	Column 1 — MGA section or reference	Column 2 — Modification
1	section 602.01(1)(b), reference to section 241(a.1)	Substitute “section 183(a.1) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
2	section 602.02(1)(d), reference to section 241(c)	Substitute “section 183(c) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”

3	section 602.02(1)(h), reference to section 1(1)(y)	Substitute “section 1(1)(pp) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
4	section 602.02(2), reference to section 606.	Substitute “section 159 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
5	section 602.1 references to “sections 197 and 199”	Substitute “sections 123 and 128 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
6	section 602.12 does not apply	
7	section 602.16 reference to “the <i>Traffic Safety Act</i> ”	Substitute “the <i>Traffic Safety Act</i> (Alberta) and <i>The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997</i> (Saskatchewan), as the case may be”
8	section 602.18(1) reference to “the <i>Expropriation Act</i> ”	Substitute “the <i>Expropriation Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Expropriation Procedure Act</i> (Saskatchewan), as the case may be,”
9	section 602.2(1)(a) reference to “or the Alberta Transportation Safety Board”	Substitute “, the Alberta Transportation Safety Board or the Highway Traffic Board (Saskatchewan)”
10	section 602.24 references to “section 244”	Substitute “section 188 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
11	section 602.26(3) reference to “section 244(3)”	Substitute “section 188(3) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
12	section 602.27(1) reference to “section 241(a.02).”	Substitute “section 188(a.02) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
13	section 602.29 reference to “section 250(2)(a) to (d)”	Substitute “section 213(2)(a) to (d) of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
14	section 602.3 reference to “section 253 ”	Substitute “section 196 of <i>The Lloydminster Charter</i> ”
15	section 602.38(4)(b) reference to “the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> ”	Substitute “the <i>Public Inquiries Act</i> (Alberta) or <i>The Public Inquiries Act, 2013</i> (Saskatchewan)”



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