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- i. Attraction or Retention of industry, business and population
- ii. Growth of population, tax base
- iii. Quality of Lifeiv. Vibrant, strong community

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Introduction

Picture of Collaboration

• Roll with the Punches...Together

- i. Facing threats and challenges together
- ii. Because of common geography, history etc., threats and challenges are experienced collectively...

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- Avoid the Alternative
 - i. Disputes
 - ii. Race to the bottom
 - iii. Amalgamation by dissolution, or otherwiseiv. Wasted time and resources
 - v. Lost opportunities

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Introduction

Picture of Collaboration

- Building a Vision
 - i. Future A community with a future and a plan for how to get there
 - ii. Sustainable A sustainable community, with sustainable growth
 - iii. Vibrant A vibrant community, that is inclusive beyond boundaries

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Intermunicipal Development Plan

As of April 1, 2018, IDPs are **mandatory** and must be in place by April 1, 2020

Exemptions:

- Neighbours are members of a "growth region"
- Minister grants exemption

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Intermunicipal Development Plan

Must address (MGA s. 631(2)(a) – in force April 1, 2018):

- The future land use within the area,
- The manner of and the proposals for **future development** of the area,
- The provision of **transportation systems** for the area, either generally or specifically,

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ntermunicipal Development Plar

- The co-ordination of intermunicipal programs relating to the physical, social and economic development of the area,
- Environmental matters within the area, either generally or specifically, and
- Any other matter related to the physical, social or economic development of the area that councils consider necessary

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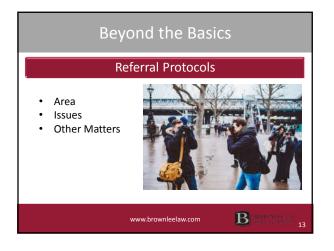


Joint Planning Committee

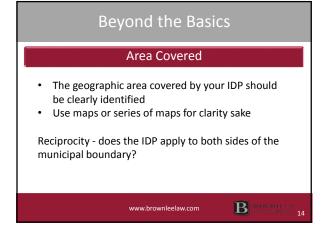
Philosophy:

There is no mention of a distinction between urban and rural in these policies, and it appears the intent is to allow all municipalities to participate on an equal footing in securing for themselves, a wide variety of residential, commercial and industrial uses.

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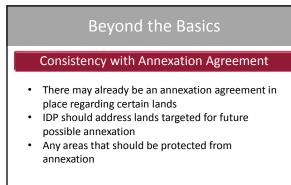






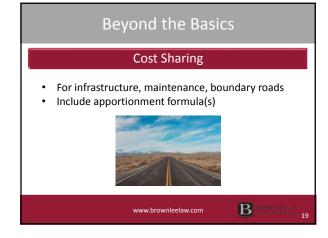


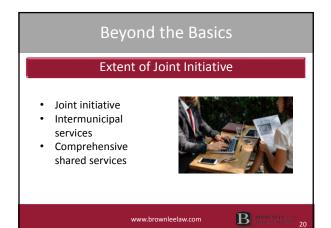


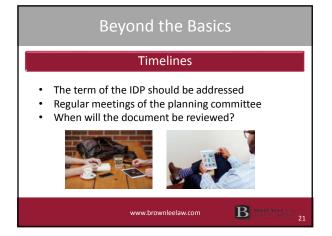


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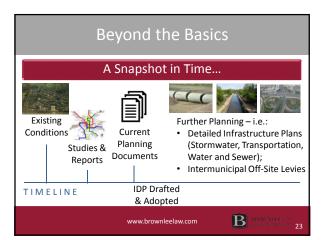
Reports

- Growth management study
- Master transportation planMaster utility plan



• Joint economic impact analysis

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Consequential Amendments

 Pursue consequential amendments to other planning documents (statutory and the LUB) either concurrently with adoption of IDP or soon thereafter including:

- Uses
- Other plans
- Premature fragmentation
- Referral requirements

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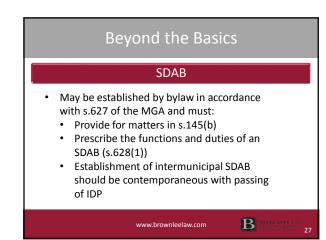
Beyond the Basics

Land Use Policies

- Provincial strategies
- Lakes
- Fringe areas
- Transportation and utility corridors
- Mix of uses
- School and recreation sites

As ALSA implemented, provincial land use policies are to be phased out.

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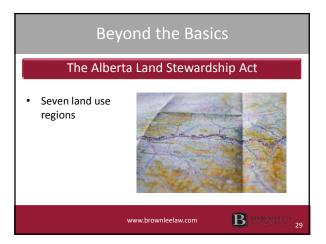
Legal Advice

- When preparing an IDP, legal advice should be sought early in the process
- Less re-drafting required if counsel is involved from the outset, as opposed to reviewing an already complete document

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Introduction to ICFs

Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework (ICF)

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- Part 17.2 of MGA
- Comes into force April 1, 2018
- Requires an ICF with each neighbour within 2 years
- Some exceptions e.g. Growth Management Board



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Introduction to ICFs Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework (ICF) Stated Purpose of ICF: (a) to provide for the integrated and strategic planning, delivery and funding of intermunicipal services; (b) to steward scarce resources efficiently in providing local services; and (c) to ensure municipalities **contribute funding to** services that benefit their residents. B BRINNELL www.brownleelaw.com

Introduction to ICFs Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework (ICF) ICF Must Address: (a) transportation; (b) water and wastewater; (c) solid waste; (d) emergency services; (e) recreation; and (f) any other services, which could benefit regionally. B

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Introduction to ICFs

ICF Process

• Inventory:

- the services being provided by each (a) municipality.
- (b) the services being shared on an intermunicipal basis by the municipalities. and
- the services in each municipality that are being (c) provided by third parties by agreement with the municipality.

Introduction to ICFs

ICF Process

• Assessment:

- (a) which services are best provided on a **municipal basis**;
- (b) which services are best provided on an intermunicipal basis; and
- (c) which services are best provided by **third parties** by agreement with the municipalities.

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Introduction to ICFs

ICF Process

- Planning for intermunicipal services, how will it be:
 - (a) intermunicipally delivered (which municipality will lead delivery of the service)?
 - (b) intermunicipally funded?
 - (c) discontinued by a municipality when replaced by an intermunicipal service?
- Including a plan for implementing it all.

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Implementation of ICFs

Models for Implementing Collaboration

Main Models of Collaboration/Service Delivery:

- 1. By Agreement e.g. funding agreement, service/supply agreement, etc.
- 2. By Joint Ownership/Governance Structure e.g. co-ownership, commission, muni. corp., joint venture, etc.
- Applied to each intermunicipal service.

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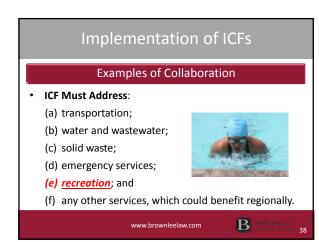
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Implementation of ICFs **Examples of Collaboration**

ICF Must Address:

- (a) transportation;
- (b) water and wastewater;
- (c) solid waste;
- (d) emergency services;
- (e) recreation; and
- (f) any other services, which could benefit regionally.

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Implementation of ICFs **Examples of Collaboration - Recreation** Recreation – identify common needs/threats: Additional Recreation Services/Programs • Health & Wellness, Seniors, etc. • Aquatics • Operating costs and usership revenues If identified independently...automatically...discussed • with neighbour. • Should have been identified in the ICF Process. B BROWNELL LI www.brownleelaw.com

Implementation of ICFs

Examples of Collaboration - Recreation

• Important Factors:

- (a) If there is an **existing facility** to improve/expand;
- (b) If there is a clear leading municipality;
- (c) If there is grant funding available and/or no significant joint capital investment;
- (d) If usership and operating costs are a key issue.

• Suggests, or lends itself to *collaboration by agreement*.

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Implementation of ICFs

Examples of Collaboration - Recreation

Cost Sharing Agreement:

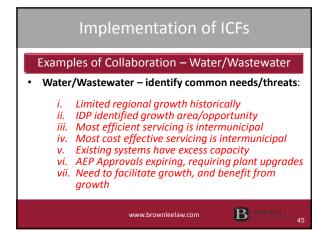
- (a) One municipal owner;
- (b) Facility and services available to residents in both municipalities;
- (c) Collective identification of programming needs;
- (d) Proportionate sharing of operating costs not recovered through user fees or other revenues.

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b Complex of Collaboration c Examples of Collaboration e Itransportation; (b) water and wastewater; (c) solid waste; (d) emergency services; (e) recreation; and (f) any other services, which could benefit regionally.





Implementation of ICFs

Examples of Collaboration – Water/Wastewater

Important Factors:

- (a) By its nature, the service is **permanent**;
- (b) Requires **long term** capacity management, capital replacements, planning upgrades to meet growth, etc.;
- (c) If there is **large**, **shared capital investment** to build new or upgrade existing plant;
- (d) If there is limited/no grant funding;
- (e) If intermunicipal grant funding applies.

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Implementation of ICFs

Examples of Collaboration – Water/Wastewater

- Collaborative Achievements:
 - (a) Addressed a planning and development need;
 - (b) Addressed a **consumer need** for the serviced lands;
 - (c) Facilitated regional growth, and growth of tax base.
 - (d) Avoided duplication of **capital costs**;
 - (e) Utilized available grants and infrastructure efficiently;
 - (f) Provided for lowest possible **costs of service** for the consumers.

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- Factors suggesting an ownership/governance relationship needed:
 - (a) Need to share capital costs;
 - (b) Requirements of intermunicipal grants; and
 - (c) Permanence of the service, and long term management of capacities, planning, capital renewal required.

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Collaboration by Owner/Governance Structure

- Municipally Controlled Corporation
 - (a) Separate legal entity;
 - (b) Most flexible of all options;
 - (c) Same type of entity as a private business;
 - (d) Recognizes proportionality of interests;
 - (e) Best model to allow direct council control.

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Collaboration by

Owner/Governance Structure

- Municipally Controlled Corporation Examples
 (a) ENMAX City of Calgary
 - (b) EPCOR City of Edmonton
 - (c) Aquatora City of Crando Prairie (
 - (c) Aquatera City of Grande Prairie, County of Grande Prairie, Village of Sexsmith
 - (d) Alberta Central East Water Corporation 13 municipalities
 - (e) Sheep River Regional Utility Corp. 4 municipalities

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Regional Services Commission:

- (a) Created under MGA
- (b) Most common example of regional ownership
- (c) Significant Provincial oversight
- (d) Hardest entity to create
- (e) Most regulated entity to create
- (f) Limited to certain types of services

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Collaboration by

Owner/Governance Structure

Regional Services Commission - Examples

- (a) North 43 Lagoon Commission sewage
- (b) Bow Valley Waste Management commission solid waste
- (c) Barrhead Regional Water Services Commission water
- (d) Capital Region Assessment Services Commission property assessment and appraisals
- (e) Pincher Creek Emergency Services Commission fire, rescue, emergency medical services

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Collaboration by Owner/Governance Structure

Part 9 Company

- (a) Non-profit entity;
- (b) Can have proportionality of interests
- (c) No need for ministerial consent to obtain
- (d) Hard to change corporate constitution after creation

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Part 9 Company - Examples

- (a) Peace Regional Waste Management Company – solid waste services/landfill operation
- (b) High River Regional Airport Limited – regional airport operation



(c) Wildfire Legacy Corporation – wildfire memorial and interpretative centre operation

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Collaboration by Owner/Governance Structure

• Society:

- (a) Non-profit entity
- (b) No proportionality of interests all are the same
- (c) No need for ministerial approval to create
- (d) Better corporate governance statute than Part 9 Company
- (e) Easy to bring in new members

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Collaboration by Owner/Governance Structure

• Society - Examples:

- (a) Friends of Champion Park Society Historical railway artifacts ownership and display
- (b) Fairview Medical Clinic Operating Society regional ownership and rental of medical clinic to local doctors
- (c) Foothills Okotoks Recreational Society joint operation of regional fieldhouse and rec facilities
- (d) Crowsnest/Pincher Creek Landfill Association joint operation of landfill and operations

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• Federal Non-Profit Corporation

- (a) Created pursuant to federal Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act
- (b) Non-profit entity
- (c) Best/most modern non-profit corporate statute to govern the members (best statute is *Business Corporations Act*)
- (d) Easily permits council input over operations
- (e) New-ish legislation (2011)

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Collaboration by

Owner/Governance Structure

- Federal Non-Profit Corporation example
 - (a) Because it's so new, not many examples used in municipal world yet



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(b) Regional Water Customers Group Inc. – to hold provincial water license in trust for benefit of 7 municipalities/water commissions

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Closing Advice & Comments

Relationship Agreement

- The agreements need to be governed by a larger relationship
- There needs to be room for evolution over time
- There needs to be a mechanism for dealing with change
- Much of this must rely upon the relationship that is created
- Must avoid the prospect of winners and losers the region has to be the winner.

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Closing Advice & Comments

Opportunities

• Opportunities Have No Boundaries:

- (a) Regional Municipal Partners
- (b) Regional Service Providers (3rd Parties)
- (c) First Nations



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