
1.0 CALL TO ORDER

(Recess & Convene MPC Meeting)

2.0 APPROVAL OF AGENDA

3.0 MINUTES

3.1 REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 1, 2026

[Schedule A](#)

4.0 ACTION ITEMS:

4.1 ROAD UPGRADE REQUEST – 36-57-4-W5 (RGE RD 41)

Administration recommends that as there is no Development Permit, Council denies the request to upgrade a machinery road to serve the vacant farmland on NW-25-57-4-W5.

[Schedule B](#)

4.2 WINTER SAND & SALT PROCEDURES

Administration recommends that Council accepts the County Winter Sand & Salt Procedures for information and provide direction to Administration if anything further is required.

[Schedule C](#)

4.3 REVIEW OF BOAT LAUNCHES AT LAC LA NONNE

Administration recommends that Council provide direction to Administration on how to proceed regarding replacing boat launches at Lac La Nonne.

[Schedule D](#)

4.4 CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS PROCLAMATION

Administration recommends that Council proclaim October 2026 as Cybersecurity Awareness Month.

[Schedule E](#)

4.5 2027 BUDGET PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT – “WHAT WE HEARD” REPORT

Administration recommends that Council accept the 2027 Budget Public Engagement - “What We Heard” Report for information.

[Schedule F](#)

4.6 COUNTY BRANDED COUNCILLOR APPAREL

Administration recommends that Council approve up to \$xxx for an individually purchased clothing item with the County logo applied with the amount to come from Council Public Relations Expense 2-2290

[Schedule G](#)

5.0 REPORTS

5.1 COUNTY MANAGER REPORT

Administration recommends that Council accept the County Manager’s report for information.

- Resolution Tracking List

[Schedule H](#)

- 2026 Admin Bldg Renovation Project Dashboard

[Schedule I](#)

5.2 ENFORCEMENT SERVICES REPORT

Administration recommends that Council accept the Enforcement Services report for information.

- 2026 Summer – CPO Report

[Schedule J](#)

- Bloomsbury Subdivision Traffic/Pedestrian Study

[Schedule K](#)

5.3 DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES REPORT

Administration recommends that Council accept the Director of Corporate Service's report for information.

- Cash, Investments, & Taxes Receivable as of August 31, 2026

[Schedule L](#)

- Payments Issued for the month of August 2026

[Schedule M](#)

- YTD Budget Report for the 8 months ending August 31, 2026

[Schedule N](#)

- YTD Capital Recap for period ending August 31, 2026

[Schedule O](#)

- Elected Official Remuneration Report as at August 31, 2026

[Schedule P](#)

5.4 PUBLIC WORKS REPORT

(9:15 a.m.)

Administration recommends that Council accept the Director of Infrastructure's report for information.

[Schedule Q](#)

5.5 COUNCILLOR REPORTS

[Schedule R](#)

6.0 INFORMATION ITEMS

- 6.1 Email from National Police Federation NPF Re: Call to Action** – dated August 27, 2026

[Schedule S](#)

- 6.2 Letter from Pembina Hills School Division Re: New Superintendent** – dated September 4, 2026

[Schedule T](#)

- 6.3 Minutes**

- 6.3.1 Misty Ridge Meeting Minutes** – June 17, 2026

[Schedule U](#)

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL – HELD SEPTEMBER 1, 2026

Regular Meeting of the Council of the County of Barrhead No. 11 held September 1, 2026, was called to order by Reeve Munck at 9:00 a.m.

PRESENT

Reeve Erik Munck (departed at 12:22 p.m.)
Councillor Ray Crisler
Councillor Bill Chapman
Councillor Lorrie Jespersen
Councillor Chais Ellwein
Deputy Reeve Walter Preugschas
Councillor Tyson Bergsma (departed at 1:55 p.m.)

**THESE MINUTES ARE
UNOFFICIAL AS THEY HAVE
NOT BEEN APPROVED BY THE
COUNCIL.**

STAFF

Debbie Oyarzun, County Manager	Travis Wierenga, PW Manager
Pam Dodds, Executive Assistant	Bryanna McKay, Dir. Corporate Services
Adam Vanderwekken, Communications Coordinator	Dana Butler, Enforcement Services

ATTENDEES

YRL Board Chair Tara Elwood and Director Karla Palichuk
Sgt Colin Hack – Barrhead RCMP Detachment
Town and Country Newspaper – Daniel Janson

RECESS

Reeve Munck recessed the meeting at 9:00 a.m.
Reeve Munck reconvened the meeting at 9:17 a.m.
Travis Wierenga joined the meeting at 9:17 a.m.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

2026-299 Moved by Councillor Chapman that the agenda be approved as presented.
Carried Unanimously.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING HELD JULY 31, 2026

2026-300 Moved by Councillor Bergsma that the minutes of the Special Meeting of Council held July 31, 2026, be approved as circulated.
Carried Unanimously.

MINUTES OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING HELD AUGUST 18, 2026

2026-301 Moved by Councillor Crisler that the minutes of the Regular Meeting of Council held August 18, 2026, be approved as circulated.
Carried Unanimously.

Dana Butler joined the meeting at 9:39 a.m.

PUBLIC WORKS REPORT

Travis Wierenga, Public Works Manager, reviewed the written report for Public Works & Utilities and answered questions from Council.

2026-302 Moved by Councillor Ellwein that Council accepts the Public Works report for information.
Carried Unanimously.

Travis Wierenga departed the meeting at 9:53 a.m.

Bryanna McKay joined the meeting at 9:56 a.m.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL – HELD SEPTEMBER 1, 2026

AGRICULTURAL LEASE AGREEMENT – NE 27-59-3-W5

- 2026-303 Moved by Councillor Bergsma that Council authorizes the Reeve and County Manager to renew the Agricultural Lease Agreement for 100 acres within NE 27-59-3-W5 with the current tenant for the term December 1, 2026 until November 30, 2029 at an annual rate of \$110 per acre.

Carried Unanimously.

ICF BYLAW 7-2026 – REPEALING INTERMUNICIPAL COLLABORATION FRAMEWORK BETWEEN COUNTY OF BARRHEAD AND STURGEON COUNTY

- 2026-304 Moved by Deputy Reeve Preugschas that Council gives 1st reading to Bylaw 7-2026 – Repealing Bylaw 5-2020 an ICF between the County of Barrhead No. 11 and Sturgeon County, as permitted by the MGA.

Carried Unanimously.

- 2026-305 Moved by Councillor Bergsma that Council gives 2nd reading to Bylaw 7-2026.

Carried Unanimously.

- 2026-306 Moved by Councillor Ellwein that Council considers 3rd reading for Bylaw 7-2026.

Carried Unanimously.

- 2026-307 Moved by Councillor Jespersen that Council gives 3rd reading to Bylaw 7-2026 – Repealing Bylaw 5-2020 an ICF between the County of Barrhead No. 11 and Sturgeon County, as permitted by the MGA.

Carried Unanimously.

- 2026-308 Moved by Councillor Bergsma that Council directs Administration to notify the Minister of Municipal Affairs that intermunicipal services have been and will continue to be adequately provided by other means and to publish on County of Barrhead website the rationale for not having an ICF with Sturgeon County.

Carried Unanimously.

Councillor Crisler left the meeting at 10:20 a.m. and rejoined at 10:23 a.m.

FERAL CATS IN GREENDALE (DIVISION 1)

- 2026-309 Moved by Reeve Munck that Council direct Administration to draft a policy stating that County of Barrhead is not responsible for feral cats within the County.

Carried Unanimously.

Dana Butler departed the meeting at 10:50 a.m.

RECESS

Reeve Munck recessed the meeting at 10:50 a.m.

Reeve Munck reconvened the meeting at 11:02 a.m.

DELEGATION – YELLOWHEAD REGIONAL LIBRARY (YRL)

YRL Board Chair Tara Elwood and Director Karla Palichuk, met with Council at this time being 11:02 a.m. to present the YRL Annual Report and answered questions from Council.

- 2026-310 Moved by Councillor Bergsma that Council accepts the report from YRL Board Chair Tara Elwood and Director Karla Palichuk for information.

Carried Unanimously.

YRL delegation left the meeting at 11:54 a.m.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL – HELD SEPTEMBER 1, 2026

DELEGATION – BARRHEAD RCMP DETACHMENT

Sgt Colin Hack, Detachment Commander for Barrhead RCMP, met with Council at this time being 11:54 a.m. to discuss the crime severity index, crime stats, and give updates on the local detachment.

- 2026-311 Moved by Councillor Ellwein that Council accepts the report from Sgt Hack of the Barrhead RCMP Detachment for information.

Carried Unanimously.

Sgt Hack left the meeting at 12:15 p.m.

DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES REPORT

- 2026-312 Moved by Councillor Bergsma to accept the following Director of Corporate Services written report for information:

- Payments Issued for the month of July 2026

Carried Unanimously.

Bryanna McKay departed the meeting at 12:21 p.m.

RECESS

Reeve Munck recessed the meeting at 12:22 p.m.

Reeve Munck departed the meeting at 12:22 p.m.

Deputy Reeve Preugschas reconvened the meeting at 12:57 p.m.

Adam Vanderwekken joined the meeting at 12:57 p.m.

COUNTY MANAGER REPORT

County Manager, Debbie Oyarzun, reviewed the CAO tracking list and noted the additional following items:

- Admin Building renovation update
- Neerlandia Public Christian School Pancake Breakfast – Invitation to Council for September 3, 2026
- Meeting with McCarroll Consulting for scheduling Strategic Planning sessions, will require Council availability
- 2026 County Tour Report - Adam Vanderwekken presented the report to Council

- 2026-313 Moved by Councillor Bergsma to accept the County Manager's report for information.

Carried 6-0.

COUNCILLOR REPORTS

Councillors discussed their written reports and the following was added:

- Councillor Bergsma provided a written report and elaborated on the BDSHA building project and Feasibility Assessment
- Councillor Jespersen provided a written report and added his participation at an AB Open Farm Days Host Farm.
- Councillor Chapman did not have a written report, but mentioned attending a Farming Forward event with keynote speakers, attendance at Feedlot Tour, and finding Tansy by the McGill Estates walking trail.
- Councillor Ellwein provided a written report and spoke further about upcoming Rodeo and the 2nd annual Barrhead Triathlon.
- Councillor Crisler provided a written report and discussed the process of improving roads reminding Councillor's to submit their reports on time for the agenda package.

- 2026-314 **MOTION ARISING** - Moved by Councillor Crisler to direct Administration to coordinate a meeting with the Town of Barrhead IRC in Fall 2026 to discuss recreation and economic development opportunities.

Carried 6-0.

Councillor Bergsma departed the meeting at 1:55 p.m.

- Deputy Reeve Preugschas provided a written report and elaborated on his visit to Japan as part of the Twinning Committee, attended a reception sponsored by MLA Getson as a member of NWof16 regarding economic development opportunities in the film industry, and discussed concerns with speeding through Bloomsbury.

- 2026-315 Moved by Councillor Chapman to accept Councillor written/verbal reports for information.

Carried 5-0.

INFORMATION ITEMS

- 2026-316 Moved by Councillor Crisler to accept the following items for information:

- 2026-08-25 Regional Meeting with AB Transportation - Summary - Follow Up
- Barrhead & District FCSS Board Minutes – July 20, 2026

Carried 5-0.

ADJOURN

- 2026-317 Moved by Councillor Crisler that the meeting adjourns at 2:04 p.m.

Carried 5-0.



REQUEST FOR DECISION

September 15, 2026

B

TO: COUNCIL

RE: RANGE ROAD 41 UPGRADE REQUEST FOR COST-SHARING

ISSUE:

March 24, 2026 a letter was received (see attached) requesting Range Road 41 be upgraded to a residential road and that cost-sharing be considered.

BACKGROUND:

- Request is to upgrade a machinery road to a residential road standard on RR 41 south of TWP RD 580 for ~1.7 km to NW-25-57-4-W5.
- Landowner is requesting permission to complete construction themselves.
- There is currently no development along this road.
- No Development Permits have been received for the parcel that the upgraded road would serve.

ANALYSIS:

Condition of Development Permit or Subdivision Approval:

- Upgrading a road is normally a condition of a Development Permit or Subdivision Approval to ensure that a developed parcel has appropriate road access.
- Making a road upgrade a condition of a Development Permit ensures the Developer (benefiting party) covers the cost of the development; if the condition is not met, the Development Permit becomes invalid
- Through the Development Permit process, the County may also require the Developer to enter into a Development Agreement which is a legal mechanism to obligate a Developer to undertake and pay for required road construction upgrades in accordance with municipal standards.

NOTE: A Development Permit application has not been received.

Policy 32.24 states,

- *"After receiving a written request, may approve on a cost-share basis with the affected landowner(s), the construction of a roadway to property that does not have physical access. If that roadway is not required in the interest of the general public, Council may conditionally approve construction, with the County to accept fifty (50%) percent of the cost to a maximum contribution of five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars and the landowner(s) to pay the remainder."*

NOTE: It does not appear that the roadway is required in the interest of the general public.

- *"The County shall be considered the general contractor for projects approved under this policy. Costs for use of municipal equipment shall be charged out at the municipal equipment rental rates in place at the time of construction. Individuals may use their own equipment under the supervision of the general contractor."*

NOTE: Policy allows for the landowner to complete the work themselves with their own equipment with the County as the General Contractor to, at a minimum, perform inspections to ensure proper execution, and regulatory compliance.

Policy 32.03 states,

- *“Any adjustment to a road which would bring such road to a lesser or greater County road standard requires the prior approval of Council.*
- *The order of priority for Road Construction and Road Maintenance projects is:*
 - a) Correction of known hazards affecting public safety.*
 - b) Repairs to protect existing infrastructure.*
 - c) Upgrades needed because of increased traffic volumes and weights.*
 - d) Service for new developments or new access to existing developments.*
 - e) Upgrade of substandard roads not posing a public safety risk.”*

NOTE: Road does not appear to address known public safety hazards, protect existing infrastructure, accommodate increased traffic or weights, or provide access to an approved new development. Proposal would upgrade an existing machinery road to a residential road standard; however, there is currently no approved development, nor a development permit application for the parcel that the upgraded road would serve.

Policy 32.04

- As per Policy 32.04, the proposed road would be required to be built to local road standards as identified in s. 2.2
 - *Minimum 22 ft (6.7m) gravelled travel surface centred within a 66-ft right-of-way*
 - *Minimum grade of 1 m*
 - *Maximum gradient of 6%*
 - *Minimum sideslope of 3:1*
 - *Minimum backslope of 3:1*
 - *10 foot (3m) flat bottom ditch*

General Cost Estimates

- County of Barrhead’s estimate to complete the road reconstruction on RR 41 south of TWP Rd 580 for ~1.7 km is \$250,000 (90% Alberta Road Builders & Heavy Construction Association Rates). This cost would be covered by the applicant.
- Road falls within County ROW and therefore is a County asset. Costs associated with the upgraded road that would be covered by the County include the following:
 - Cost for approaches to be established to additional parcels:
 - 3 approaches at \$3,500/each, for a total potential cost of \$10,500.
 - Required maintenance costs for the upgraded road:
 - Gravel: \$5,000/year for next 3 years and then \$5,000 once every 3 years after
 - Road Blading: 13 times a season at \$280/blading (\$3,640/year)
 - Winter Maintenance: average of \$1,200/year (dependent on snow fall)
- Additional manpower costs as County would be required to serve as general contractor in accordance with Policy 32.24.

- Legal costs to draft agreement to address liability and risk of project being done by a private individual without the protection of a Development Agreement or as a condition of a Development Permit

Summary of Options:

OPTIONS	PROS	CONS
OPTION 1: APPROVE - Council approves the request from a private individual to upgrade a machinery road	• Improves access to additional parcels which are farmland • Majority of cost to upgrade is carried by the applicant.	• Exceeds road standards for farmland/vacant parcels • Time required for Public Works as the General Contractor to oversee the work; diverts resources from other projects. • Risk associated with a private individual constructing a road on County ROW of this length and complexity • Construction risk to the County would need to be mitigated with a 100% bond; normally risk can be addressed as a condition under a Development Permit however none is in place • Land proposed road would serve may not ultimately be developed or may not be suitable for development • May establish an expectation for similar road upgrades without an approved development permit. Cost to the County: Approaches - \$10,500 Legal costs - ~\$5,000 Maintenance Costs • Years 1-3: \$9,840/year • Year 4-5: \$4,840/year • Year 6: \$9,840/year
WITH APPROVAL – Should Council consider approving the request to upgrade a machinery road, Council may also consider cost-sharing of up to a maximum of \$5,000 in accordance with Policy 32.24		

OPTION 2: DENY – Council denies the request from a private individual to upgrade a machinery road	• Decision to deny, aligns with County 32.03 Policy Priorities as proposed machinery road upgrade leads to vacant farmland • Reduces financial risk to applicant by encouraging applicant to follow the process for development (e.g. risk to applicant if invests in the road before knowing if the parcel served is suitable for development) • Protects the County from additional costs to service vacant farmland • County not required allocate resources to serve as a general contractor on a private project that does not benefit the general public Cost to the County: \$0	• Applicant may perceive the County as not supportive
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STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council's consideration of this request aligns with the County 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR	2 Municipal Infrastructure & Services
Outcome	<i>2 County has the necessary tools & information to deliver programs and services efficiently.</i>
Goal	2.1 Infrastructure & services balance County capacity with ratepayer needs.
PILLAR	4 Governance & Leadership
Outcome	<i>4 Council is transparent & accountable.</i>
Goal	4.2 County demonstrates open & accountable government.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

As there is no Development Permit, Council denies the request to upgrade a machinery road to serve the vacant farmland on NW-25-57-4-W5.

March 24, 2026

Road Construction Proposal

Will Ryder

Redacted ATIA Sec. 20 Personal Information

Attention: Debbie Oyarzun and County Council

County of Barrhead No. 11

5306 49 Street

Barrhead, AB T7N 1N5

Dear Debbie Oyarzun and Members of Council,

I am writing to request consideration and approval to extend the existing road on Range Road 41, south of Township Road 580, to provide access to **NW 25-57-4 W5**. My family and I intend to build a home on this quarter, and proper road access is required before development can proceed.

At present, the municipal road ends before reaching the northwest quarter. Extending the road would allow safe and reliable access for construction, emergency services, and future residential use. We are committed to working with the County to meet any standards necessary for this project.

As part of the road extension, we will require gravel for the construction work. We respectfully request permission to purchase gravel from the County at the **landowner rate for smaller quantities**, if available. Access to County gravel at this rate would help ensure the project meets municipal specifications while keeping the development feasible for us as new landowners.

We believe this development will contribute positively to the community and make productive use of the land. We would appreciate guidance on the next steps, including any formal applications, cost-sharing expectations, or additional information the County may require.

I would like to request that all communications related to this project go through my father-in-law Dave Greig as I work away. He is knowledgeable of this project and will work in my behalf and oversee construction.

Contact info for Mr. Greig Email:

Redacted ATIA Sec. 20 Personal Information

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to discussing this matter further.

Sincerely,
Will Ryder



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

C

TO: COUNCIL

RE: WINTER SAND & SALT PROCEDURES

ISSUE:

Resident previously brought forward concerns (see attached) regarding the use of salt for ice control on the roads around Thunder Lake. Administration is bringing back a report on County's current ice control procedures on County roads and a summary of information compiled.

BACKGROUND:

- County of Barrhead Public Works department currently uses a sand-salt blend to control ice and slippery road conditions on our paved and oiled roads.
- Blended product is typically made each fall by County and contractor forces.
 - Screened sand is locally sourced and hauled to Public Works yard with County trucks, where salt is mixed in using a contracted mixing mill and stacker.
 - Blended product leaves the mixing mill and is stacked inside the sand-salt shed by conveyor
 - County also brings in additional salt throughout the winter to use as needed.
- **Standard blend** is a 90-10 mixture of screened sand (90%) and salt (10%) which achieves the following:
 - Used on our oiled and paved roadways, and paved subdivisions
 - Easy loading into sanding trucks which convey and spread the product onto the roads
 - Keeps the sand from freezing during the winter
 - Salt in this blend helps the sand to bite into ice and packed snow and provide grip/traction for travelling vehicles.
 - Not enough salt in this blend to provide significant melting on the roadways, especially when temperatures are below -20C.
- **Secondary blend** can have a salt volume of 25-75% which achieves the following:
 - Used on paved roadways where traffic travels at higher speeds and when temperatures are above -20C
 - Need to remove ice from the road surface to improve road conditions
 - Increase in salt helps to melt and loosen the ice and packed snow on the roadways which makes it easier to scrape off with plow trucks or graders.
 - This blend with higher salt volume is used when temperatures are above -20 C as salt becomes ineffective in melting ice at lower temperatures.
 - Adjustment to existing standard blend by manually loading additional salt into plow trucks

ANALYSIS:

- Having just one product allows Public Works to be efficient with our plow trucks and minimize the number of trips required to cover all necessary roadways. Currently, plow trucks will be filled with the 90-10 blend and spread on oiled roads and subdivisions along their main paved roadway routes.
- Salt is a very cost-effective product to remove ice from road surfaces and is widely used throughout Alberta by most municipalities, Provincial highway contractors and across Canada.
- Sand is abundant in our local area, which makes it very affordable for the County to utilize for winter ice control.
- County has infrastructure and equipment that utilizes sand and salt for ice control such as the County large sand-salt shed, and 2 plow trucks equipped with sanding units.
- *Other products* - some municipalities have experimented with calcium or magnesium chloride brine as well as utilizing beet brine, which is a by-product from sugar beet processing.
 - While these products are marketed as a more environmentally friendly alternative to salt, some studies have suggested that they are more damaging to aquatic organisms and deplete dissolved oxygen in water at a higher rate (see attached reference *Martin, T.A. et. Al, Water, 16, 426*).
 - Cost of these products is also significantly higher than traditional salt and requires extra infrastructure and equipment to utilize it. If chloride or beet brine were to be used, on site tank storage would be required to store an adequate amount of product. Along with this, plow trucks would require additional tank and pump systems to be installed to apply the product to our roadways. Extra infrastructure and equipment would add significant costs to our current ice control program.
- *Alternative to sand* - County could source a -7mm rock chip product, which is often used in parking lots during the winter.
 - Product is manufactured by crushing rock, which means that it is more expensive than sand, which is a product of screening.
 - A local company does manufacture this rock chip product, which costs approximately \$55 per tonne. This is in comparison to our blended 10% salt-sand product which has an end cost of \$19.63 per tonne.
 - Rock chip products provide good grip, but it does not improve the melting of ice and adds the risk of windshield damage, especially at highway speeds.
- Based on County experience and feedback from other municipalities, salt is the most cost-effective at controlling ice on roadways.
 - Salt is also readily available and in ample supply in Western Canada making it an affordable product.
 - As far as its environmental impacts, high concentrations of salt will no doubt have a negative impact on waterways, which has been well documented. Whether the other available ice control products are safer for the environment is still up for debate.
 - Responsible use of salt on roadways should be a case of prioritizing public safety while trying to be proactive and limit the environmental impacts.

- Through responsible use, County attempts to not overuse salt when it is not necessary. County typically only uses the 90-10 blend in the lake area subdivisions, which limits the amount of salt being put on our roadways around waterbodies.
- Through responsible use and a proactive approach to managing ice on our roadways, the County's current practices provide good service to the travelling public as well as showing fiscal responsibility all while attempting to limit our environmental impacts.
- County continues to seek improvements and monitor the viability of new products as they arise.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council's review of the winter sand and salt procedures in response to concerns shared by the public aligns with the County 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR 3 Rural Lifestyle

Outcome *3 County maintains its rural character and is recognized as a desirable location to invest, work, live and play.*

Goal 3.4 County protects & preserves the environment.

PILLAR 4 Governance & Leadership

Outcome *4 Council is transparent & accountable.*

Goal 4.2 County demonstrates open & accountable government.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

Council accepts the County Winter Sand & Salt Procedures for information and provide direction to Administration if anything further is required.

Hello County Council

I am writing this and attaching some important material in regards to salting of the streets near the lake front of the Thunder Lake subdivision. Most of the runoff from this process has the likelihood of reaching to the lake shores. Studies have shown that this process can have long term negative results to the ecosystems of the lake. I have attached copies of reports from CBC, OHS and an article from Smithsonian on the Hidden Dangers of Road Salt.

It seems that the excess of this road salting thickens the upper layers of a lake and in time can cause the natural aeration by winds not to circulate the upper rich oxygen layers to the bottom where the fish live during the winter. Shallower lakes such as Thunder Lake are more susceptible. The effects of salting streets near shores due to runoff water can cause more algae growth and contribute to blue green algae. There are articles that say these conditions can lead to stunted fish growth and even sterilization.

The Ice Dilemma

Walking your pets on a salt soaked road ?

Salt on your vehicles and then parking them, salt stills goes to the lake not to mention vehicle issues?

Most importantly... The risk of someone out for a walk and the slip and fall issues ?? Even with salting and the melting these conditions arise.

Suggestion to the County Counsel Members

Look what federal parks do, as our community is like a park to us and local sports enthusiasts, campers or those out for a picnic. The Thunder Lake area should be environmentally preserved for the future.

Could we have the County look at alternatives? Such things as gravel tailings from crushing operations? Something like pin chips, shives and screenings with no salt added . The grading has been good in the division and the spreading of such materials would not be harmful and with proper application should reduce most issues. Application and grading would be the issue as the costs of salt and the costs of the alternatives have not been researched.

This spring salt was spread on dry pavement and this issue concerns me. The care of this environment and the future of our lake and community could be at long term risk.

Post signs for Thunder Lake residents to not fertilize drain off areas.

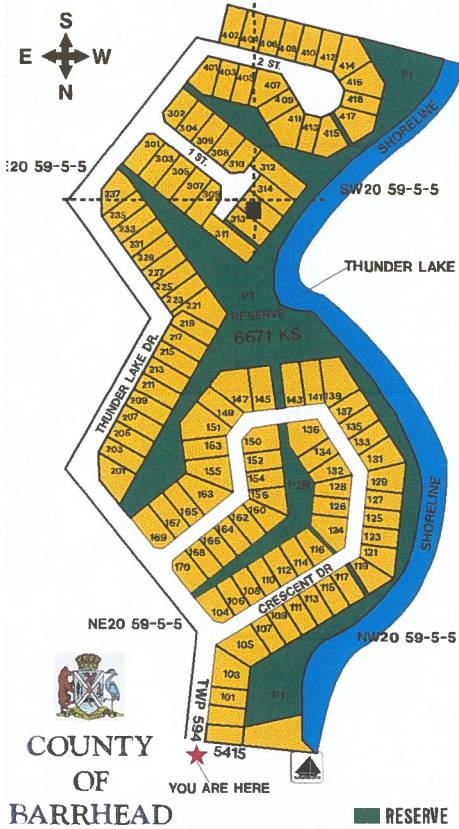
Last but not least and we know the lagoon is an issue so please strive to move this or build another, farther from the lake.

Concerned Constituent

Ted Ogden

126 Crescent Drive Thunder Lake Sub Subdivision

THUNDER LAKE SUBDIVISION

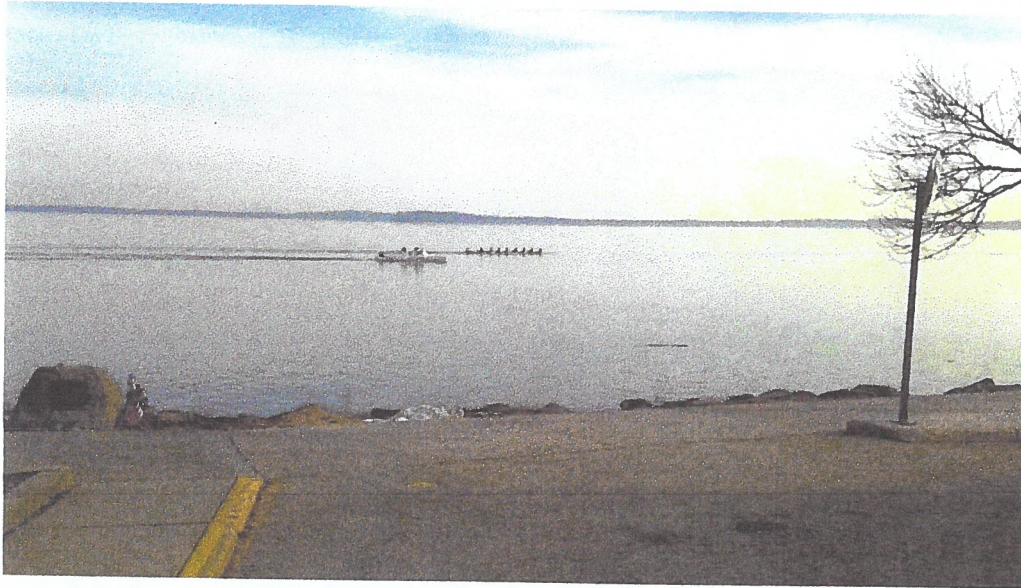


Science

Road salt threatening health of freshwater lakes, study finds

Study of 371 North American lakes finds melting snow and runoff put ecosystems at risk

Margo McDiarmid · CBC News · Posted: Apr 10, 2017 3:04 PM MDT | Last Updated: April 10, 2017



A University of Wisconsin study that looked at 371 lakes in eastern North America has found that road salt runoff is increasing salt concentration in freshwater lakes. Above is Lake Mendota in Madison, Wis. (Hilary Dugan)

 comments

Melting snow from roads and parking lots is threatening thousands of lakes in North America.

A new study of 371 lakes in eastern North America shows they're getting saltier because of runoff from the salt used to melt winter snow and ice.

Canadian Hilary Dugan, a limnologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was lead author of the study.

Dugan said the study found that the closer a lake is to roads or parking lots, the greater the threat to the quality of the lake water. Even a small amount of pavement causes salt to run off and seep into the ground and eventually get into the lake.

"I really thought you'd have to be in a dense urban environment to see that result, but

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"You think about driving in rural and remote environments and as you are driving you can see lakes beside the highway, and just the presence of that highway puts those lakes at risk."

The study is the largest of its kind so far into the effects of road salt on lakes.

It was conducted by 15 researchers who are part of the Global Lake Ecological Observatory Network and published in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#).

The study looked at lakes in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ontario, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Quebec and the Atlantic provinces were left out because they didn't have enough long-term lake data to be included in the study.



Crews load road salt into trucks in Chelsea, Mass., ahead of a major winter storm in January 2015. (Brian Snyder/Reuters)

The research did not include the Great Lakes, which have already been the subject of multiple studies.

The researchers looked measurements of chloride (salt) levels in lakes that have been collected by federal, provincial and state governments for a least a decade.

They compared that data with remote lakes that aren't close to roads.

"Almost all of the lakes situated near a major roadway showed long-term increases in chloride concentrations," said Dugan.

"When you think about road salt being thrown down on roads or sidewalks or parking lots, once that road salt is applied in the environment, it's not removed. It's either stored in the soil or it's going to be flushed into nearby streams and rivers and lakes."

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Dugan points to Ontario's Lake Simcoe as example. In the 1970s, the large lake had a salt concentration of 10 micrograms of chloride per litre of water. It's now 50 micrograms per litre — a fivefold increase.

"Lake Simcoe is huge, it covers 750 square kilometres, and so you can imagine that if we are talking about a small lake, one that's only a kilometre or less in area, you can rapidly increase chloride concentration over one hundredfold what its background concentration would be."

The study predicted that if the results were extrapolated to all the water bodies in the North American lakes region, about 7,770 would be at serious risk.



In the 1970s, Lake Simcoe had a salt concentration of 10 micrograms per litre of water. A new study of North American lakes has found Lake Simcoe's salt concentration is now 50 micrograms per litre — a fivefold increase. (Ontario.ca)

Saltier lakes can affect the entire water ecosystem, from the fish to the invertebrates they eat to tiny plankton. Salt can also make the lake more susceptible to invasive species and harmful forms of algae. Dugan said it takes a lot of salt to kill a lake, but a small amount can make it sick.

Canada reducing road salt use

It's estimated that 23 million tonnes of salt based de-icer are applied to North American roads every year. Environment Canada estimates that between 1½ and four million tonnes are used in Canada every winter, depending on the severity of the weather.

Since 2001, Canada has been trying to reduce the use of road salt, installing a voluntary code of best practices to get municipalities and cities to cut down. About three-quarters of all municipalities have adopted the code.

For example, Toronto has managed to reduce its use of road salt by 25 per cent.

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The study found that the closer a lake is to roads or parking lots, the greater the threat to the quality of the lake water. (Jon Castell/CBC)

But a lot of people still aren't thinking of alternatives, said Lee Gould, executive director of Smart About Salt, a non-profit group set up to encourage alternatives to winter salt.

"It's not uncommon for people to expect bare tarmac in January and February," said Gould in an interview with CBC News.

Gould said a lot of private business and shopping malls employ "outdated practices," such as applying salt and chemical de-icers to get rid of snow instead of simply plowing it.

He said the key is get people to think about how much salt they're using and when.

Dugan said most municipalities are doing a good job of that. The problem is homeowners and private businesses.

"In many cases more than 50 per cent of what is applied is actually put down by private citizens and businesses and that is the road salt that you see piling up on sidewalks and parking lots.

"So we need to better educate ourselves in understanding that it takes very few salt crystals to effectively melt snow and ice."

The study concludes that if the current practices don't change, many lakes in eastern North America will surpass the scientifically recommended safe salt level within 50 years.

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Nova Scotia

Williams Lake in Halifax contaminated by road salt, group says

Salt content seven times higher where runoff from subdivision enters lake, group says

CBC News · Posted: Feb 08, 2016 8:36 AM MST | Last Updated: February 8, 2016



A community group says tests show salt content in Williams Lake is too high. It wants the municipality to stop salting the streets around the lake. (CBC)

 comments

A community group wants the Halifax Regional Municipality to stop salting roads around Williams Lake near Purcells Cove Road because it says the lake is being contaminated.

The Williams Lake Conservation Company, a volunteer non-profit group that works to promote the health of the lake and its watershed, hired retired biologist David Patriquin to test salt levels in the water.

"He found that in one area of the lake it appeared that was not turning over, which is fundamental to a healthy lake," said Kathleen Hall, who sits on the group's executive and lives on Williams Lake.

"The bottom turns over and oxygen is allowed to get in there and so the plants can grow. Of course, if the lake becomes stagnant and doesn't turn over then organisms will die. There will be no fish, birds whatever," Hall told CBC Radio's *Information Morning*.

Road salt running into lake

Williams said high salt content can prevent a lake from turning over. Tests also showed salt concentrations were higher where runoff from a new subdivision entered the lake.



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"The salts were seven times what the inputs were in the undeveloped parts of Williams Lake. So that's a really strong indication that development leads to more salt," said Hall.

Williams Lake used to have some protection; for 25 years the municipality agreed not to salt streets near the lake. Hall said last year crews suddenly began salting again, this time using a brine mixture. She said she was told the municipality changed its policy.

Hall said her conservation group is urging the municipality to once again stop the practice.

HRM following federal salting guidelines

So far Halifax has no plans to do that.

In an email, municipal spokeswoman Jennifer Stairs said Halifax follows Environment Canada's code of practice regarding the environmental management of road salts.

The code recommends using salt management plans to reduce the negative environmental impact. Stairs said negative impacts can be cut by delivering the right amount of salt, in the right place, at the right time.

If people living around Williams Lake have concerns about how salt is applied they can discuss them with the municipality or submit a petition, she said.

Hall said the group already raised its concerns with the municipality, but it hasn't led to change.

"The two parties are locked in a situation where the residents are definitely unhappy and things aren't changing, but then the city will say, 'Well, we don't know what's going on.'"

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'Forever contaminant' road salts pose an icy dilemma: Do we protect drivers or our fresh water?



November 20, 2023

By The Conversation

Health & Safety

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Photo: Adobe Stock

By Jovana Radosavljevic, *University of Waterloo*; David L Rudolph, *University of Waterloo*; Fereidoun Rezanezhad, *University of Waterloo*; Jiangyue Ju, *University of Waterloo*; Nancy Goucher, *University of Waterloo*, and Philippe Van Cappellen, *University of Waterloo*

As winter approaches, many communities in Canada and around the world arm themselves against icy roads and sidewalks with a time-honoured ally: road salt. For decades, applying road salt has been regarded as a simple but vital tool in countering the dangers of slippery road conditions, but the downsides of its use are apparent with implications that extend beyond the cold months.

Scientists have long known that the substance which has safeguarded us through the colder months poses a threat to aquatic life and drinking water quality. But now we are finding that this chemical also disrupts the delicate balance of oxygen and nutrients in our freshwater lakes and ponds.

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Road salt, commonly referred to as rock salt, is a mixture primarily composed of sodium chloride (NaCl). It is used to de-ice roads and highways during winter to enhance safety by preventing the formation of ice and reducing slippery conditions. Road salt persists as an environmental contaminant due to its chemical stability and the cyclic nature of its dispersal.

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Introduced through activities like road de-icing, salts move from roads to surface water such as streams and lakes, groundwater, remaining indefinitely in the environment without significant degradation. The continual cycling and lack of substantial transformation underscore the long-term impact of sodium chloride as a “forever contaminant.”

With a growing awareness of its ecological repercussions, a critical dilemma emerges. Do we prioritize driver safety or marine ecosystem health?

Negative impacts revisited

The detrimental effects of road salt on aquatic ecosystems and drinking water supplies have long been recognized. Its heavy application during winter months leads to a

buildup of road salt ions in both soil and water bodies, altering their natural chemical composition.

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These elevated salt concentrations can harm freshwater organisms and vegetation, change soil structure, and, when seeping into groundwater, compromise the potable water supply of nearby communities.

Recent research has shed light on a less conspicuous yet equally significant consequence of road salt usage: its contribution to oxygen depletion in lakes. The occurrence of very low oxygen concentrations, or hypoxia, in a lake is generally attributed to an excessive input of nutrients, especially that of phosphorus.

Nutrient enrichment can trigger algal blooms that, in turn, lower the oxygen level in the lake's deeper waters. The continued expansion of hypoxic conditions deteriorates the lake's water quality and may ultimately cause the die-off of most aquatic life. This nutrient-driven process, known as eutrophication, is affecting the ecological health of a growing number of lakes around the world.

Salt and oxygen in water

Phosphorus, the nutrient frequently implicated in lake eutrophication, plays a multifaceted role in this scenario. Salinization increases the density of the water reducing the mixing of the lake waters and. Consequently, this reduces the amount of oxygen that reaches the lake's depths.

Oxygen depletion, paradoxically, favours the remobilization of phosphorus from the sediments accumulating at the bottom of the lake. That is, the sediments become an increasingly important *internal* source of phosphorus, escalating the nutrient enrichment of the lake.

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In that way, salinization — driven by extensive road salt application — intensifies eutrophication symptoms that are usually associated with phosphorus supplied to lakes from external sources in the surrounding landscape.

Navigating the saline challenge

Canada has been proactive in responding to eutrophication. For instance, reduced phosphorus pollution in Lake Erie in the 1980s and 1990s led to significant water quality improvements. However, addressing accelerating salinization of lakes requires new thinking and innovative solutions that recognize the complexity of the issue. It's not just de-icers, such as road salts, that need to be considered.

Other sources of salt, such as agricultural runoff, discharges from water softeners and other domestic activities and drainage from mine waste and geological salt deposits, are all part of the problem. Salinization is a threat to water resources globally, not just those of cold regions.

What is eutrophication?



A brief overview of the process of eutrophication, produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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Chloride, a key component of road salt, has earned the moniker of a “forever contaminant” due to its persistence in soil and water systems. When introduced into the environment, chloride ions readily dissolve into water where they tend to remain.

Over time, chloride not only accumulates in surface water bodies but also in groundwater. In fact, ground (or subsurface) water has been identified as a persistent source of chloride to surface freshwater bodies, especially during the summer months.

While proactive management practices have been introduced, the accumulation of chloride and other problematic salt ions, including sodium, in soil and water will require expensive and time-consuming restoration efforts.

Paving the path to solutions

To mitigate the impacts of salinization, evidence-based approaches are urgently required. Solutions and policy recommendations must promote the reduction of salt runoff from road salt applications and other sources, and establish effective and comprehensive monitoring programs.

We have much to learn from how we’ve successfully managed excessive nutrient pollution — these lessons can help inform salt management strategies that work hand in hand with water quality and climate change solutions.

One potential alternative to the application of road salts is to use other de-icers. This requires a cautious stance because, as history teaches us, replacing one troublesome chemical with another often comes with unexpected ecological consequences.

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Thorough examination and research are vital to ensure that alternatives don't inadvertently introduce new threats.

Protecting people and ecosystems

The stakes are high when it comes to road salts: compromised drinking water, shrinking aquatic habitats and long-term pollution from legacy salt stores in soil and groundwater requiring costly remediation. It's imperative that research, investment and public awareness converge to address this challenge holistically.

The impacts of road salt's application extend far beyond the icy surfaces it's intended to protect us from. As winter approaches, policy should work towards protecting our ecosystems and the many services they provide.

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The Hidden Dangers of Road Salt

S smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/road-salt-can-disrupt-ecosystems-and-endanger-humans-180963393/

Joshua Rapp Learn

SCIENCE

It clears our roads, but also spells danger for fish, moose—and sometimes humans



Joshua Rapp Learn

Contributing Writer

May 26, 2017



Courtesy Rick Relyea lab / the Jefferson Project

The mornings after snowfall, your shoes scraped over it as you walked through ice and gravel on the sidewalk on your way to school. If you were up late at night, you might see massive trucks sprinkling it behind them as they shoveled freshly fallen snow. Cities like Chicago and Minneapolis spread the stuff liberally because it helps lower the freezing point of water, and cuts relatively quickly into ice on contact.

It's road salt, and it's ubiquitous to anyone who grew up in a northern climate. But what happens in springtime and summer?

An increasing amount of research is showing that road salt doesn't just dissolve into thin air. Instead, as it splits into sodium and chloride ions, it gets absorbed into roadside plants, licked up by wildlife or accumulates in aquatic ecosystems—sometimes with devastating consequences. All that saltiness can help invasive or even toxic species spread, not to mention increase traffic danger due to deer and moose drawn to salt-covered roads.

“It has a really widespread number of effects on the whole food web or ecosystem,” says Rick Relyea, a professor of biological sciences at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Relyea has studied how road salt runoff impacts lakes as part of the Jefferson Project at Lake George in New York state. Recently, he found that road salt can reduce the size of rainbow trout hatchlings by about 30 percent, influencing their ability to elude predators and decreasing the number of eggs they lay. One experiment he worked on found that higher levels of salt could change the male-female sex ration of wood frogs.

Relyea and others dissected hundreds of frogs raised in different tanks from eggs to determine that the number of male tadpoles that survived hatching increased by 10 percent, from 40 percent to 50 percent. While he hasn't yet studied the long-term impacts this could have on the frog population, fewer females could mean fewer eggs are laid, thereby causing population level changes over time.

Other research they've conducted has shown that higher levels of salt can kill tiny, shrimp-like amphipods which provide important food sources for fish and insects as well as snails and clams. It can also kill off zooplankton—the minute, abundant organisms that form the baseline resource for entire ecosystems—which can inversely cause the amount of phytoplankton they feed on to go up.

Ultimately, “you end up with a loss in biodiversity,” says Hilary Dugan, a fresh water scientist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Dugan recently found out just how much salt is accumulating in freshwater lakes in the northern U.S. Her analysis, published last month in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, finds that road salt is the major driver of increasing levels of chloride in lakes near urban populations.



Courtesy Rick Relyea lab / the Jefferson Project

Rising salt levels can make some environments more vulnerable to exploitation by invasive species. “By loading these lakes with salt, we might actually be giving a leg up to invasive species which are more adapted to brackish environments,” Dugan says. Relyea points out that cyanobacteria, sometimes wrongly referred to as blue-green, can have a toxic effect on fish and other aquatic species, as well as affecting drinking water for humans.

A study released in 2014 found that roadside plants contain much higher levels of salt than other plants of the same species, which can alter the development of the butterflies that feed on them. Emilie Snell-Rood, an associate professor in ecology, evolution and behavior at the University of Minnesota, says that some milkweed in particular had up to 30 times more sodium either absorbed inside or stuck to the outside of the plants.

While the effect on the plants is uncertain, she and her team wanted to see what happened to the butterflies that depended on those plants. So they reared different groups of monarch and cabbage white caterpillars on plants with lots of sodium and those with normal levels of sodium. They found that the salt seemed to make the monarch and cabbage white female butterflies brainier and the males brawnier.

What this actually meant was the males had higher levels of a certain protein which translates to flight muscles, while the females had larger eyes; Snell-Rood says that 75 percent of microscopic butterfly brains are dedicated to vision. “Moderate levels of salt input

were somewhat beneficial,” she says. Since salt is often limited in the natural world for creatures like butterflies, she says, it can act as a super stimulus when they do encounter it.

“Road salt is kind of like potato chips for animals,” she says, adding that she is currently looking to receive a state grant to restore roadside plants as potential pollinator habitat for monarchs and other pollinators. But similar to the effects of enhanced CO₂ on a forest ecosystem, that benefit only extends up until a point. There was a high death rate of butterflies that Snell-Rood exposed to the highest levels of sodium in their experiments.

Snell-Rood's work shows just how profound an effect salt can have on an ecosystem. Those effects can also be less direct than accumulation in plant life: By attracting some species to roadsides, salt can put animals in danger from getting hit from passing cars. They could also then be exposed to chemicals from car exhaust, spilled gas or heavy metals from break pad run off and other things.

In this way, road salt can—indirectly—end up endangering humans. Roy Rea, a biology and forestry instructor at University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George, is six years into research studying the relationship between the salt that accumulates around roads and vehicle collisions with wildlife. It's a big problem—in some cases, a nearly seven-foot tall, 1,500-pound problem.



Road salt can attract large animals like moose, which in turn can increase traffic danger. Roy V. Rea

Rea first heard about moose being attracted to road salt anecdotally, from salt truck drivers who encountered a massive moose licking at salt they dropped in the yard. Other people told him how they'd see moose licking salt accumulated on their cars while sitting in the driveway—something like a free carwash in northern British Columbia.

In 2011, he began using camera traps in northern British Columbia around roadside salt accumulations to find that the areas are particularly popular with moose, which lick the salt off the ground. "The females need increased mineral intake to produce good milk for the calves and the males need it to produce antlers," Rea says.

"It accumulates in these pools and the moose are in there using this all summer long. Because they're so close to this high speed traffic, and going back and forth across the road to get to the salt pools, some of them get clocked," Rea says.

He adds that the moose are often active at night, which makes them hard to see on roads where cars sometimes only pass every 10 minutes or so. "If you're driving down a highway that's black asphalt, and you've got a black background of the night sky and you've got these dark brown to black animals in the middle of the highway and you don't see them until you're right on top of them, then it's already too late."

A study he published a couple of years ago actually matched collision hotspots with moose to areas where these roadside salt licks occurred. Out of 30 moose vehicle collision hotspots, nine of them were next to a salt lick. These crashes can be lethal to humans and are almost always lethal to the moose, which Rea says are already in decline across parts of North America.



Salt can have mixed effects in different ecosystems. In this case, the fish shown above has been affected by high salt concentrations, while the fish on the bottom is from water with low salt levels.

Courtesy Mary Martialay

Beyond wildlife collisions, increasing saltiness can have other consequences on humans. Dugan says that some lakes with increasing levels of salt are the source of drinking water for towns and cities, and removing it can be very expensive. High levels of chloride can produce an unpleasant taste, but it can also produce health issues with people on low-sodium diets due to diabetes or other health issues. The increase in cyanobacteria can also put toxins into lakes people swim in.

It can also affect the economy via tourism and property values, Relyea says. Even non-toxic algae can make water cloudy or murky, which is bad aesthetically for cottagers and others. “Having more algae and less clarity in the water makes the value of those lakes go down to people,” he says. “It’s not just a biological problem. It’s an aesthetic problem, a tourism problem, an economic problem; it’s all of these things.”

One possible solution is salt alternatives, including ones that use things like beet juice or distillation byproducts to melt away snow and ice. A study published in February that Relyea coauthored examined some of these, and found that the alternatives can be even harder on

aquatic ecosystems than salt, particularly when it comes to fertilizing algae. “It’s like adding compost to the lake,” he says.

Another solution is simpler, and involves using curved shovel blades on the trucks that clear highways more effectively. This eliminates the need for using so much salt and keeps roads safer.

“We’ve been dramatically increasing the amount of salt per mile since the 1970s, even in places where we don’t have any substantial increases in the amount of road miles,” he says. “The answer isn’t really in alternative salts but in less salt,” Relyea says. While precious little work has been done on the effects of high salt levels in waterways, he says that all the guidelines say this could be lethal for many species.

Dugan stresses that using less salt is the answer in many cases, and that educating people to pour less of it on their driveways and sidewalks could help a lot.

“You can maintain safety by using a lot less road salt,” she says.

Correction, May 30, 2017: The third photo in this article was initially attributed incorrectly to Hugues B. Massicotte.

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Article

Differential Impacts of Road De-icers on Freshwater Bacterial Communities

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Abstract: Concern about salt levels in freshwater habitats receiving road de-icer runoff has inspired the development of “eco-friendly” formulations that are intended to be less toxic to aquatic organisms, but few experiments have determined that these products are environmentally benign. Mesocosms containing lake water were established for 6 weeks to compare traditional road salt with two newer de-icers, one an inorganic mixture of chloride salts and the second of beet extract and brine. Amplicon sequencing and algal blocking sequences facilitated the identification of differentially impacted bacterial taxa. Ironically, although there was only a minor effect on bacterial structure at high road-salt concentrations, there was an increased relative abundance of salt-resistant genera in the mixed-salt formulation. After amendment with the beet brine de-icer, there was a turnover of taxa coincident with a 68-fold decrease in dissolved oxygen, with decreased diversity and displacement by anaerobic genera indicating a shift across a threshold to a new, apparently stable state, suggesting mesocosm recovery was unlikely. Overall, although we applaud the sentiment behind the formulation of less-damaging “eco-friendly” de-icers, they appear to have more negative environmental impacts than the traditional road salt that they were made to replace.

Keywords: “eco-friendly” de-icers; freshwater mesocosms; microbiomes; beet brine de-icer; mixed-salt de-icer; anaerobic bacteria



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1. Introduction

Traditionally, salt has been prized for preserving and tanning and for facilitating the chemical revolution with the production of bleach, alkali, and batteries. Indeed, salt was so valued that it precipitated social unrest for centuries, including the Italian state salt war, the Moscow salt riot, the British salt tax, and the Indian salt march. In contrast, today's cheap and abundant salt supplies mean that only considering Canada and the USA, ~25 million tonnes are cast yearly on roads and similar infrastructure to serve as temporary de-icers [1,2]. Salt (NaCl) applications to improve winter transportation safety started in the 1940s, but in the last three decades concerns about the environmental costs have mounted since chloride brine disrupts roadside vegetation, pollutes ground water and aquatic ecosystems, as well as impacts biodiversity, food webs, and trophic interactions [3–7]. In turn, governments have issued freshwater guidelines for chloride pollution with limits set at 120 and 230 mg/L for chronic toxicity levels in Canada and the USA, respectively, with the corresponding levels for acute toxicity at 640 and 860 mg/L [8,9]. To address these concerns and reduce chloride pollution, NaCl has been mixed with chlorides of calcium and magnesium, as well as organics, such as the products from sugar beet refining. Although the effects of these “green” or commercially claimed “eco-friendly” de-icer alternatives have been used for toxicity tests on aquatic species, e.g., [10,11], little has been done to compare the effects of these formulations to traditional NaCl applications. In addition, investigations into the impact of these de-icers on bacterial communities that form the basis of the aquatic food chain are important. Indeed, such experiments are timely prior to larger-scale deployment

of these newer de-icers so as to help mitigate environmental costs and allay public concerns that have long been associated with salt.

As indicated, there are multiple impacts of chloride amendment to aquatic ecosystems [12]. Studies have indicated that cyanobacteria thrive in high salt conditions, but nutrient acquisition decreases in macrophytes, and decreases in denitrification can contribute to eutrophication, together reflecting a change in community composition [13–15]. The range of de-icer-mediated effects as well as those associated with agricultural practices and urbanisation, together with their socio-economic consequences, have been termed freshwater-salinization syndrome [16,17]. The limited investigations conducted on the newer commercial de-icers formulated with less NaCl do not allay all concerns, however. For example, an “eco-label” de-icer containing NaCl, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$, and sodium acetate was compared to traditional NaCl road salt. Although the newer product had a similar ice-melting efficacy and was less damaging to concrete, after exposure of the zooplanktonic *Daphnia magna*, or water flea, for 48 h, NaCl had an $LC_{50} > 4.5$ g/L (the concentration at which 50% of the organisms died), but the salt mixture LC_{50} was a concerning 1.8–3.5 g/L [18]. Similar results were also seen in tests with four different zooplankton species [11]. In contrast, 10 days of exposure to one of three commercial de-icers including NaCl, or “eco-friendly”-labelled de-icer formulations containing NaCl- $CaCl_2$ - $MgCl_2$ or NaCl supplemented with beet juice, resulted in *Chironomus dilutus* midge larvae LC_{50} s (~6 g/L) that did not significantly differ among salt treatments [10]. Again, when other salt and beet juice de-icer formulations were added to outdoor mesocosms, there was no reduction in mosquito emergence compared to NaCl controls, but the beet juice amendment did show a decrease in dissolved oxygen that was thought to be a potential risk for aquatic organisms [19].

Since global cycles of nutrients as well as the aquatic food web depend on microbial communities, there is an urgency to investigate the impacts of de-icers on these, and to perhaps also resolve conflicting evidence on their effects on different metazoans. Changes in microbiota in soil communities subject to road salt runoff have been noted, including more than a four-fold relative increase in sequences corresponding to halophiles and a more than doubling of those associated with cyanobacteria [20]. Impacts of de-icers on more strictly aquatic bacterial ecosystems are even less studied, but some research suggests that there may not be cause for concern. For example, lake water samples that were amended for two weeks with road snow contaminated with salt in order to mimic snowmelt runoff, showed increases in the relative abundance of only a few taxa that were just minor representatives in unamended controls, most notably *Psychrobacter*, a cold tolerant genus [21]. Contrary to the latter report, however, anecdotal evidence points to thick biofilm growth in streams from de-icers, with some studies suggesting that such dense blankets could damage aquatic communities [22,23]. Airport de-icers are heterogeneous and include organic compounds as well as salts. It has been suggested that degradation of airport de-icers by aquatic heterotrophic bacteria results in depleted oxygen levels contributing to ecosystem dysfunction, and it has been further argued that such studies anticipate an overall negative impact of commercial road de-icers containing organic materials [24].

Accordingly, the overall aim of this research was to compare the effects on the aquatic microbiota of a traditional NaCl de-icer with two newer de-icers, one an inorganic mixture of NaCl, $CaCl_2$ and $MgCl_2$ salts and the second with beet extract added to NaCl brine. Amplicon sequencing paired with blocking sequences corresponding to algal DNA allowed the identification of bacterial-community taxa that were relatively affected by the respective de-icers. In a companion study [25], planktonic invertebrate populations were monitored, enabling a unique opportunity to link de-icers with the food web and aquatic-system functioning. There are consequences to the increasing use of supposedly “eco-friendly” road de-icers, and this research should serve as a cautionary tale.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. De-Icers

Three de-icers were tested, representing both traditional, as well as two classes of alternative de-icers available in North America [26,27]. Commercial brands were selected so that the research would be directly relevant to the public, but there are some disadvantages due to the lack of preciseness in the stated formulations because of proprietary concerns under the Canadian Hazardous Product Regulations [28]. King Brand™ road salt (hereafter known as road salt, abbreviated as S) is a traditional NaCl (50–100%) de-icer with silica filler (Sika Canada, Pointe-Claire, PQ, Canada). Master Melt™ (hereafter termed mixed inorganic and abbreviated to M) is a mix of salts (~8.5% NaCl, ~16% CaCl₂, ~3.5% MgCl₂, ~72% water) (Pollard Highway Products, Harrow, ON, Canada) and is used in eastern Ontario cities including Kingston and Cornwall, and on 400-series highways in eastern Ontario, Canada, as an alternative to road salt. The other, Fusion 2330™, is a blend of NaCl and refined beet sugars (referred to as organic or beet brine and abbreviated to B, consisting of ~17% NaCl; ~25% beet sugars; ~58% water) (Eco Solutions, Milton, ON, Canada), and is used in major metropolitan areas such as Toronto, Montreal, Calgary, and Winnipeg, Canada. For experimental manipulations, the chloride concentration for each of the de-icers was determined, with the nominal and actual chloride concentrations differing by an average of −4.4%.

2.2. Aquatic Mesocosms

Mesocosms (n = 60) were made by filling 200 L black cylindrical containers (77 cm diameter × 53 cm height) with 180 L of filtered (80 µm mesh, allowing very small zooplankton and most phytoplankton to pass through) freshwater pumped from Lake Opinicon, adjacent to Queen's University Biological Station, Ontario, Canada (QUBS; 44°34'01.2" N 76°19'30.0" W). Lake Opinicon has resorts, cottages, and other residential properties, country roads, as well as conservation lands adjacent to the lake, which has a surface water concentration of ~6 mg chloride ions per L (Cl[−]/L). During the experimental period (16 June–26 July 2022), the ambient daytime mesocosm water temperature ranged from 13 °C to 22 °C, with a mean of 18.7 °C. Evaporation and rainfall were roughly equivalent so no additional water was added. Although the daylight varied over the 6-week period, and some shade was provided by adjacent vegetation, overall, in 24 h, there was light on average for 15 h 10 min. The mesocosms were covered with 1 mm screens to prevent insect access and initially left undisturbed for 6 days which allowed phytoplankton abundance to increase. Zooplankton were collected from 6 local lakes using an 80 µm net towed through an equivalent amount of water that was used to fill all mesocosms. All mesocosms received 1.2 L of high-density zooplankton, added randomly in aliquots of 400 mL. Mesocosms were left undisturbed for two more days before adding the de-icers. A regression-based experimental design was used with controls at 6 mg Cl[−]/L and the three de-icers across 19 nominal chloride concentrations (35–1453 mg Cl[−]/L; Figure 1). Such a large range spanned environmentally relevant concentrations that can be >1000 mg Cl[−]/L and well over both chronic and acute toxicity levels in Ontario surface waters [8,29,30], with the number of de-icer amendments increased at low concentrations to facilitate response detection at concentrations lower than the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines chronic levels [8].

A gradient design for the treatment groups allowed the identification of non-linear effects [31], and the random assignment of the treatment for each mesocosm reduced bias based on the position. One day after the addition of the de-icers, samples (75 mL) from each mesocosm were filtered (50 µm mesh), with the filtrate analysed for Cl[−] and major cations (sodium; [Na⁺], calcium [Ca²⁺], magnesium [Mg²⁺], and potassium [K⁺]) using ion chromatography and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy, respectively (Queen's University Analytical Services Unit; ASU). After one week, and subsequently at one-week intervals, 4.01 mg monosodium phosphate (NaH₂PO₄) and 85.92 mg of ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) (both Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA)

were added to each mesocosm. These weekly additions represented 35% of the measured nutrient values of Lake Opinicon water and accounted for the daily loss of ~5% of nitrogen and phosphorus due to sedimentation and periphyton growth on mesocosm walls [32]. Each mesocosm was also assessed weekly at mid-depth for their temperature and dissolved oxygen (DO) using a YSI Pro 20 probe (YSI Inc., Yellow Springs, OH, USA) as well as specific conductance (YSI Pro 30 probe; YSI Inc., Yellow Springs, OH, USA). The specific conductance ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$), along with the ASU-determined Cl^- levels were used to establish the relationship between Cl^- and specific conductivity, with the relationship quantified using orthogonal regression [25]. Onset temperature and light loggers (HOBO, Cape Cod, MA, USA) were placed in 13 of the mesocosms (4 in S and M, 5 in B) and on the adjacent ground for the recording of temperature and light (lux).

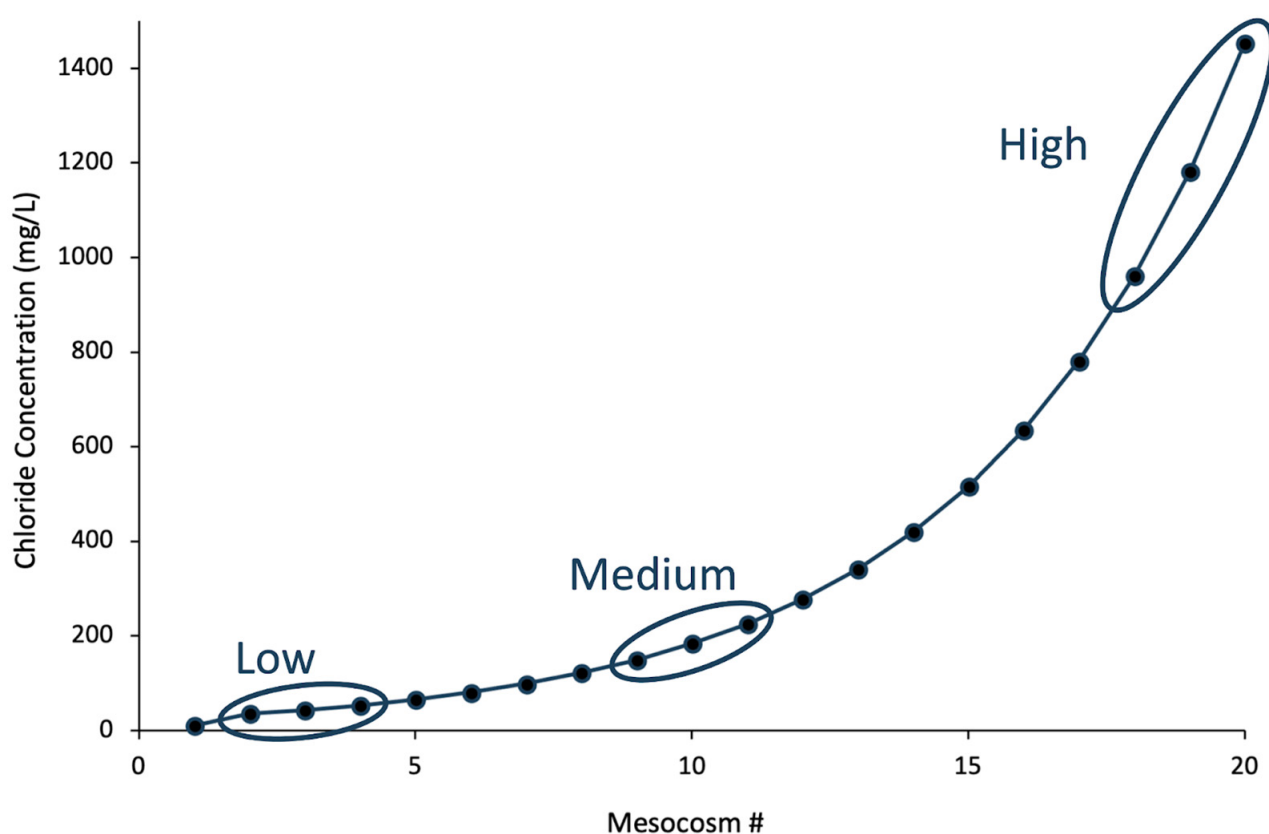


Figure 1. A gradient design was selected to establish 20 mesocosms with an increasing experimentally determined chloride concentration, ranging from 6 mg Cl^- /L (lake water controls) to a nominal 1453 mg Cl^- /L for each of three de-icers. The chloride concentration, pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen were monitored weekly, and nutrients were maintained at levels just below those reported for regional lakes. To establish triplicate samples for DNA analyses, aliquots (indicated by the blue circles) were taken three times from each of three mesocosms amended with low concentrations of each de-icer for a nominal mean of 43.6 mg Cl^- /mg/mL (experimental mean of 30 mg Cl^- /L for the road salt de-icer, 30 mg Cl^- /L for the mixed-salt de-icer and 39 mg Cl^- /L for the beet brine de-icer), medium concentrations for a nominal mean of 186 mg Cl^- /L (experimental mean of 161 mg Cl^- /L for the road salt de-icer, 179 mg Cl^- /L for the mixed-salt de-icer and 165 mg Cl^- /L for the beet brine de-icer) and high concentrations for a nominal mean of 1199 mg Cl^- /L (experimental mean of 1059 mg Cl^- /L for the road salt de-icer, 1245 mg Cl^- /L for the mixed-salt de-icer and 1005 mg Cl^- /L for the beet brine de-icer). Three mesocosms (6 mg Cl^- /L) that did not contain de-icers served as controls for a total of 30 samples used for DNA purification. Physical properties and zooplankton assessments were completed for all 60 individual mesocosms.

Samples (100 mL from 500 mL collected using an opaque bottle) were taken weekly at ~20 cm below the surface of each mesocosm and were used for an independent assessment of pH (Orion 3-Star Benchtop pH metre; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). A portion of those samples were then used for chlorophyll *a* (chl *a*) assessment. Briefly, within 24 h of collection, the water sample (250 mL) was filtered through rough glass fibre (G4 grade, 1.2 µm pore size; Thermo Fisher Scientific), with the filters then wrapped in aluminium foil and frozen at −18 °C until chl *a* extraction. After extraction in methanol for 24 h, chl *a* concentrations were measured using a TD-700 fluorometer (Turner Designs, San Jose, CA, USA). Freezing-point depression estimates were made for control, low (43.6 mg Cl[−]/L), medium (186 mg Cl[−]/L) and high (1199 mg Cl[−]/L) nominal concentrations of each of the three de-icers (see Section 2.3 below).

2.3. Community Sampling

Water was sampled for microbiota at the end of the 6-week experiment. Since a gradient design for each of the treatment groups was optimal for the zooplankton analysis, a post hoc sampling protocol was followed for the bacterial analysis consisting of sampling water from each mesocosm treated with the nominal low-chloride concentrations (35, 43, and 53 mg Cl[−]/L) for each of the three de-icers. Each 15 mL sample was filtered (50 µm mesh) into a sterile tube and pooled to make a composite sample (45 mL) from a single de-icer to provide a mean nominal concentration of 43.6 Cl[−]/mg/mL. This procedure was repeated twice to provide triplicate samples at low treatment concentrations (L), and repeated for the other two de-icers. Likewise, this procedure was used for medium (149, 183, and 226 mg Cl[−]/L; mean 186 mg Cl[−]/L) and high (961, 1182, and 1453 mg/L; mean 1199 mg Cl[−]/L) nominal concentrations of each de-icer (designated M and H, respectively), for a total sample number of 27 (Figure 1). In addition, there were three control mesocosms that were not amended with de-icers (CT). The triplicate samples (control: CT; low, medium and high concentrations of road salt: LS, MS, and HS, respectively; low, medium, and high concentrations of mixed-salt de-icer: LM, MM, and HM, respectively; low, medium, and high concentrations of beet brine de-icer: LB, MB, and HB, respectively) were kept on ice during the brief transit from QUBS to the laboratory and immediately frozen at −80 °C. The tubes were then shipped frozen to a commercial lab for DNA extraction and sequencing.

2.4. DNA Extraction and Sequencing

MR DNA (www.mrdnalab.com, Shallowater, TX, USA) extracted DNA, completed 16S rRNA gene amplicon sequencing, and initiated the sequence analysis. The 16S rRNA gene V3–V4 variable region primer, *D-Bact-0341-b-S-17* (5′-CCTACGGGNGGCWGCAG-3′), and the reverse primer, *799R* (5′-CMGGGTATCTAATCCKGTT-3′), were used to minimise amplification of plastid DNA from the mesocosms [33]. To further decrease the probability of the recovery of non-bacterial DNA, the blocking primer, *mPNA* (5′-GGCAAGTGTCTTCGGA-3′), for mitochondrial contamination, and *pPNA* (5′-GGCTCAACCCTGGACAG-3′) for plastid contamination, both from the V4 region, were employed [34]. A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was undertaken for 30 cycles using HotStarTaq Plus Master Mix Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) under the following conditions: 95 °C for 5 min, followed by 95 °C for 30 s, 53 °C for 40 s, and 72 °C for 60 s and then elongated at 72 °C for a final 10 min. Visualisation of the products on 2% agarose gels assessed amplification success using relative band intensity. DNA was purified using Ampure XP beads before using the amplicons for Illumina DNA-library preparation. Sequencing was performed at MR DNA on a MiSeq NovaSeq 6000 platform (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) for 16S rRNA genes following the manufacturer's guidelines.

2.5. Data Processing and Statistical Analyses

Amplicon sequence variants (ASVs) were identified using standard procedures in QIIME2 [35] using MR DNA. After de-multiplexing reads with demux, a total of 1,666,438 forward and reverse reads were denoised using DADA2. In brief, DADA2 joins sequences, performs quality filtering, and removes chimeras. The resulting ASVs were assigned taxonomic classification using a reference tree produced with SATé-Enabled Phylogenetic Placement (SEPP). The fragment-insertion function in QIIME2 was used to create a phylogenetic tree of ASVs identified using DADA2. Fragments that could not be inserted into the phylogeny were removed from the feature table. After all processing steps in QIIME2, the final feature table contained 3040 ASVs across the 30 samples. The ASV table, phylogenetic tree, taxonomic classification, and metadata were then analysed in R Statistical Software (v4.1.1) [36] using the phyloseq package [37].

Shannon's diversity index and Chao 1 diversity index were calculated in phyloseq to assess alpha diversity in the sample [38,39]. A one-way ANOVA with a post hoc Tukey HSD test was executed to determine whether differences in de-icers or their concentrations had significant impacts on microbial communities. All model assumptions of homogeneity of variance and normality were met. Tukey post hoc tests were performed to identify which specific treatment groups showed significant differences in Shannon diversity. Beta diversity was assessed using weighted UniFrac dissimilarity distance to measure community dissimilarity among the treatment groups. Weighted UniFrac dissimilarity matrices were used for principal coordinate analyses (PCoA) and plots were made in R using ggplot2. Differential abundance testing was performed using ANCOM-BC (v2.2.1) [40] to determine significantly differentially abundant taxa between treated and control mesocosms. ASVs were first merged with microbial families prior to the analysis, and global test results were interpreted to identify microbial families that showed differences in abundance between at least two treatment groups. Heat maps were generated by displaying log-fold changes in differences in bias-corrected abundances for the different microbial families when compared to CT. Additional differential abundance tests were performed on select genera of interest (*Flavobacterium* and *Devosia*). ASVs were merged according to genus, and ANCOM-BC tests were performed in the same manner as the family-level tests.

In addition to the bacterial analysis, R Statistical Software (v4.1.1) [36] was also used to analyse the mesocosm data with the following packages: dplyr (v1.1.0) was used for data manipulation [41], ggplot2 (v3.4.2) was used for producing visualizations [42,43], mgcv (v1.8-42) was used for modelling and smoothing data [44,45], car (v3.1-2) was used for regression models [46,47], MuMIn (v1.47-5) was used for model selection [48], and MASS (v7.3-60) was used for linear model estimation [49,50]. Linear models (LM), generalised linear models (GLM), and generalised additive models (GAM) were used to model responses to chloride. The Akaike information criterion corrected for small sample sizes (AICc) function from the MuMIn package (v1.47-5) was used to calculate and to select the model with the lowest AICc value [48]. If two models were within two AICc units of each other, the minimum adequate model (MAM) or the model with the least number of explanatory terms was used. GAMs were used to model the ecological data with statistical assumptions viewed with the "gam.check" function from mgcv (v1.8-42) [44,45], as well as assessment of residual quantile–quantile plots, histograms of residuals, residual vs. linear predictor plots, and response vs. fitted values plots, as well as checking the convergence and k-index. Code and scripts for the non-bacterial analyses are available in File S1.

3. Results

3.1. Properties of the De-Icer-Amended Mesocosms

After establishment, mesocosms were monitored weekly for several physical parameters. There was a linear relationship between the specific conductivity and the initial chloride concentrations for each of the de-icer treatments (R^2 values of the linear model relationships for S, M, and B de-icers were 0.997, 0.992, and 0.991, respectively). Predictably, experimentally determined cation concentrations showed a linear relationship with in-

creasing calculated Cl^- concentrations (Figure 1) in the mesocosms (i.e., Na^+ in all the de-icers, Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} in M, or K^+ in B) (Figure S1). Over the experimental period, conductivity remained as anticipated with higher values in mesocosms containing the higher concentrations of de-icers (Figure S2). Temperature varied predictably with the weather. The pH decreased with respect to controls (from ~ 7.4 to 7.2 and 6.7) in S and M de-icers, respectively, at higher de-icer concentrations, but did not show a concentration-dependent change in the B-amended mesocosms (Figure S2). By the end of the 6-week treatment, however, the pH of the control mesocosms were elevated by about half a pH unit relative to the starting pH, with high concentrations of S and M de-icers showing little or no change, but with high B concentrations, at a pH of ~ 6.5 . Mesocosms with substantive B de-icer additions were visually darker than controls and those containing the other de-icers. Most notably, depending on the nature and concentration of the de-icer amendments, DO levels in the mesocosms showed striking differences (Figure 2). At high Cl^- levels in the S- and M-containing mesocosms, there was a small decrease (from an initial ~ 8 mg/L to ~ 5 mg/L) in DO over the course of the six-week experimental-treatment period compared to controls (from ~ 8 mg/L to ~ 7 mg/L). However, at the highest B concentrations, the DO was 68-fold lower (~ 0.1 mg/L) than CT, and it remained low over the entire 6-week period (Figures 2 and 3). In addition, change in the DO profile correlated with the B de-icer concentration and treatment week (Figure 3).

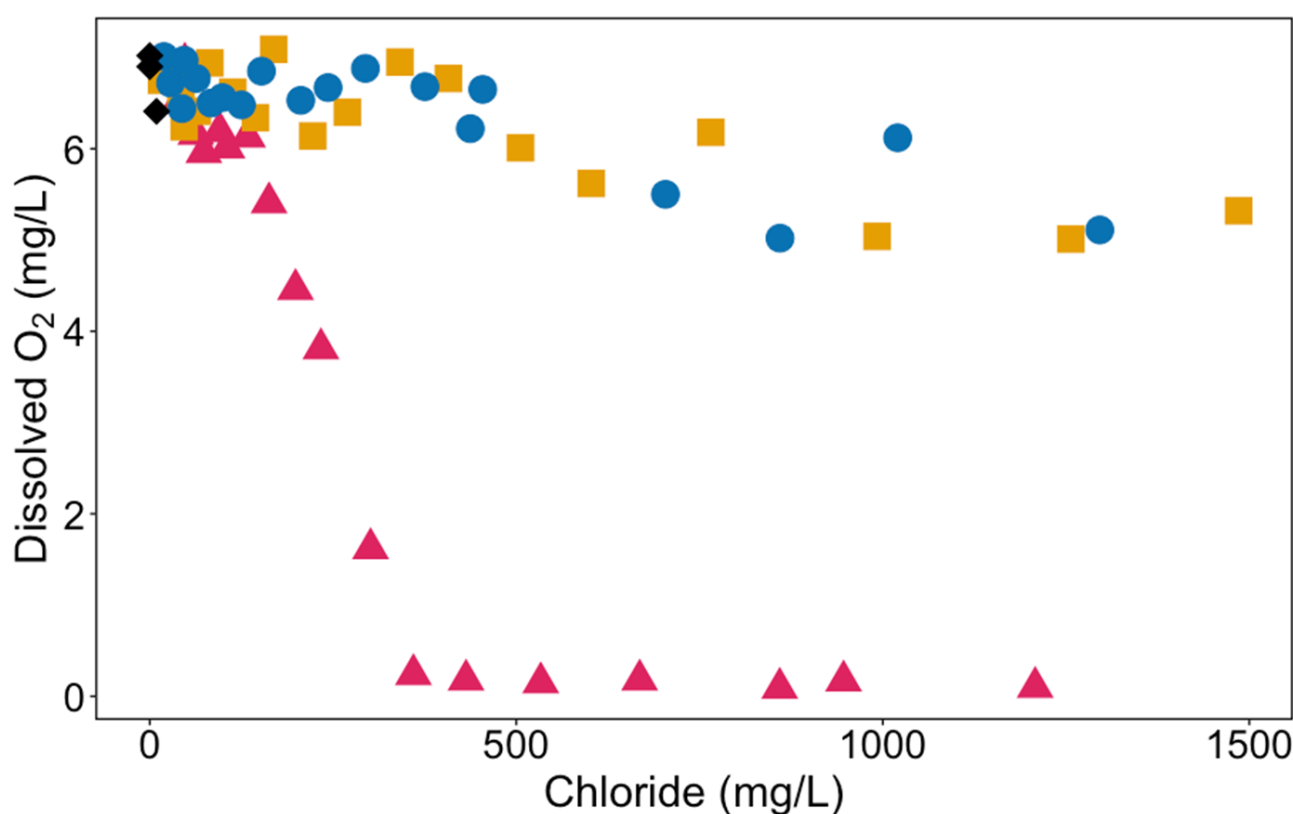


Figure 2. Dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/L) in week 6 of the experimental treatment, and plotted against experimentally determined chloride concentration (mg/L) for each de-icer-treatment group. Black diamonds represent the control conditions; blue circles represent the road salt treatment (S); orange squares represent the mixed inorganic treatment (M); and red triangles represent the beet organic treatment (B).

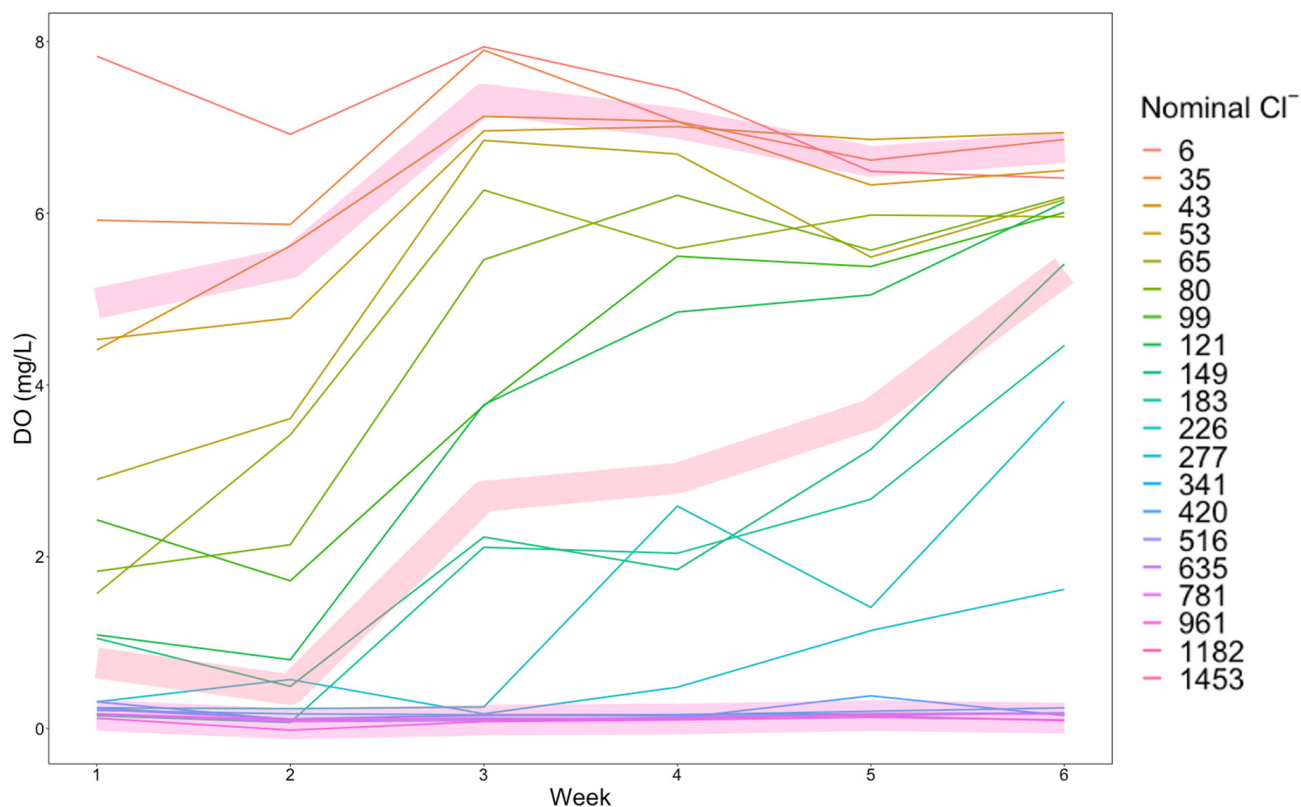


Figure 3. Dissolved oxygen concentration (DO; mg/L) in each of the mesocosms over the course of the experimental treatment weeks and plotted against the nominal chloride concentration (mg/L). The top thin line represents the control showing the lake chloride concentration at 6 mg/L, with the bottom 19 lines representing the organic beet brine de-icer-treatment groups at increasing nominal concentrations of the de-icer until the highest chloride concentration at 1453 mg/L (bottom line). The thick pink lines represent the mean DO plotted over the treatment period, representing from top to bottom, mesocosms with low, medium, and high concentrations of de-icer (corresponding to average experimental chloride concentrations of 39, 165, and 1005 mg/L, respectively). At the end of the 6-week treatment period, 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing was completed on triplicate samples representing low, medium, and high de-icer concentrations. As a proxy for phytoplankton biomass, chl *a* concentration (mg/L) was used. At the conclusion of the 6-week experimental period, mesocosms amended with high concentrations of S as well as M de-icers showed higher chl *a* concentrations (Figure 4). Compared to control mesocosms, chl *a* concentrations increased 6.2-fold and 3.4-fold for S and M de-icers, respectively. In contrast, at high Cl^- concentrations of the B de-icer, there was no change in the chl *a* concentration, relative to the controls.

3.2. Microbiota in the De-icer-Amended Mesocosms

To estimate the osmotic impact of the different de-icers at different concentrations, experimental depression of the freezing point was determined, corresponding to the mean de-icer concentrations used for the microbiota analysis. Control samples had no measurable freezing-point depression as well as the majority of the three de-icer samples (LS, MS, HS, LM, MM, LB and MB). The mean freezing point decreased marginally at 0.2 and 0.6 °C for HM and HB, respectively.

The identification of 3040 unique ASVs corresponded to 73 unique genera (at >1% relative abundance) among all samples. It can be challenging to recover taxonomic information for bacteria in a background of algal DNA since chloroplast sequences share homology with bacterial 16S rRNA gene sequences. Previously in analogous situations, we used peptide nucleic acid plastid clamps with other bacterial 16S rRNA primers in amplicon protocols, but 99% of the sequences still returned plastid DNA [51,52]. The procedure

used here resulted in only 0.03% of the ASVs corresponding to chloroplast sequences and demonstrated that the judicious selection of V3–V4 16S rRNA gene primers [33], in conjunction with the deployment of algal blockers, was successful. Only 0.26% of the ASVs were identified as archeal reads, underscoring the recovery of bacterial sequences.

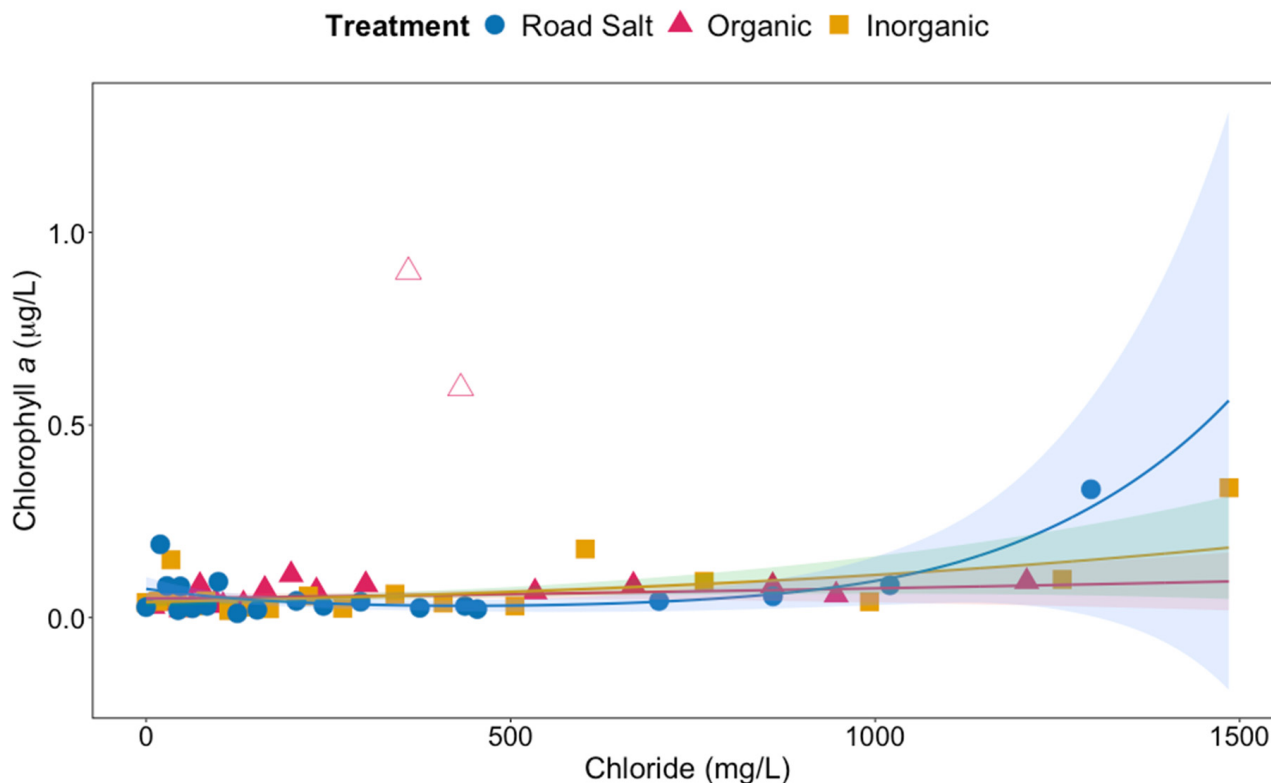


Figure 4. Chlorophyll *a* concentration (mg/L) plotted against the experimentally determined chloride concentration (mg/L) for each experimental de-icer at the end of the 6-week experimental treatment. Black diamonds represent controls; blue circles represent the road salt de-icer treatment; orange squares represent the mixed-salt inorganic treatment; and red triangles represent the beet organic treatment. Two beet de-icer mesocosms (420 mg/L and 516 mg/L) were recorded with over 0.55 µg/L chlorophyll *a*, well outside the 95% confidence intervals. These mesocosms were not included in those used to produce low, medium, and high samples for each of the de-icers, but are shown here as open red triangles. Trend lines in the appropriate treatment colours with shading indicate the 95% confidence intervals associated with the appropriate line.

Taxonomic assessment of mean relative abundance (>1%) in the different mesocosm communities were generally similar between CT and the low de-icer-amended mesocosms (LS, LM and LB) at various taxonomic divisions including genera (Figures 5 and S3). Sequences corresponding to bacterial taxa (at a relative abundance > 3%) and shown with their phylum affiliations (Figure 6) have been previously reported from freshwater lakes, e.g., [53–55].

These taxa were present in CT and all of the de-icer-amended mesocosms, except in HB, and included lake genera *Candidatus* (Ca.) *Rhodoluna*, *Corynebacterium*, *Flavobacterium*, *Limnohabitans*, *Novosphingobrium*, and *Rhodobacter*. Sequences corresponding to the faecal indicator bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* species were not observed (at a relative abundance of >3%); however, *Bacteroides* and *Faecalibacterium*, other indicators of human and agricultural contamination in lakes [56], were found in the majority of the mesocosms, and generally comprised an average relative abundance of 9.8% and 4.2%, respectively. Notably, these two taxa were not apparent in the HB treatment group (Figure 6). For the most part, bacterial communities likely reflected the initial lake consortium, except for HB and some taxa in the HM samples. The HM microbiota were distinguished with an increase

in the relative abundance of sequences corresponding to *Flavobacterium* (ANCOM-BC genus result: $p < 0.0001$, $W = 257.37$) and *Devosi* (ANCOM-BC genus result: $p < 0.0001$, $W = 257.03$), the latter of which also increased, but to a lesser extent, in the HS and MB microcosms. In the HB samples, there was a 21.5-fold reduction in the relative abundance of *Flavobacterium* sequences compared to CT (ANCOM-BC genus result: $p < 0.0001$, $W = 257.37$), as well as the relative increase in abundance of sequences characteristic of anaerobic or facultative anaerobic genera including *Acetobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Clostridium*, *Desulfovibrio*, *Hydrogenophaga*, and *Paracoccus* (Figure 6). Curiously, the relative abundance of the faecal indicator and anaerobe, *Bacteroides*, decreased in relative abundance in HB compared to CT; however, since its relative abundance was also decreased in HS and HM compared to LS and LM samples, this taxon may be disadvantaged at high salt concentrations.

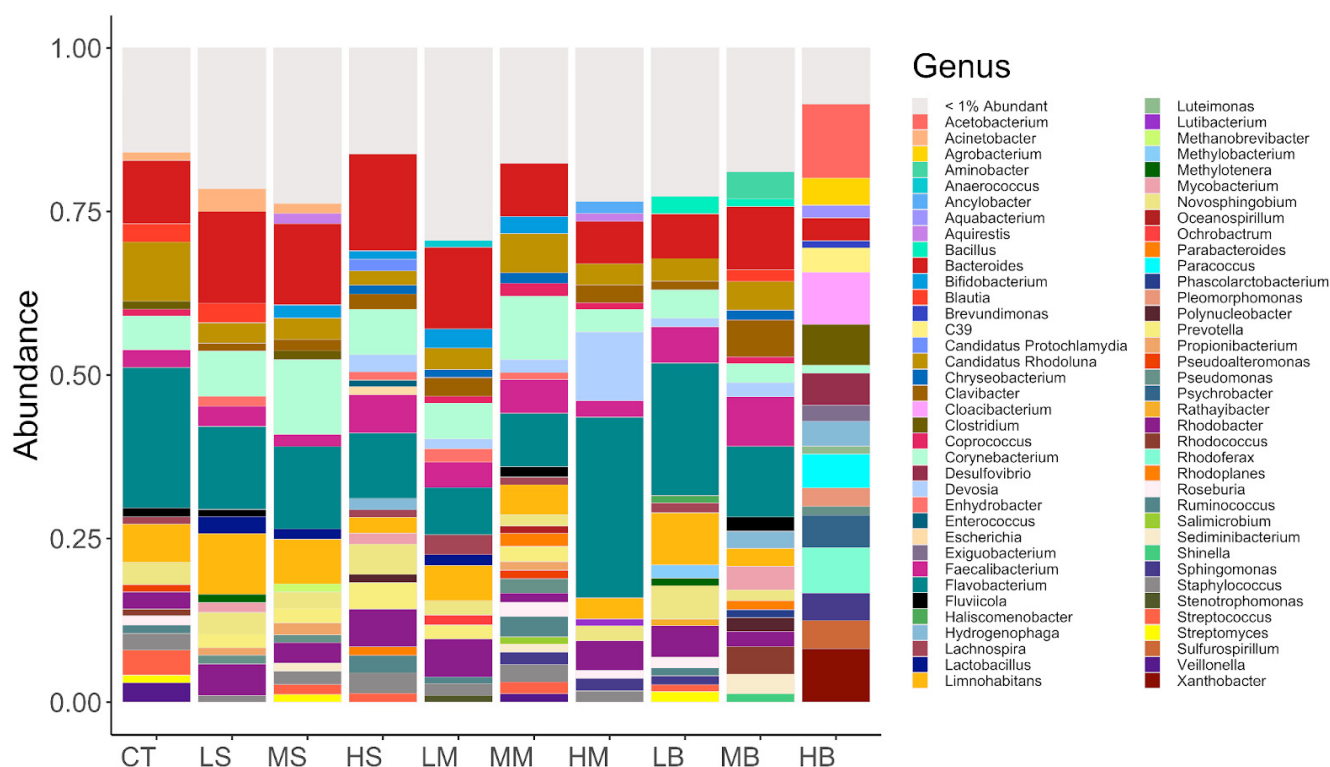


Figure 5. Stacked bar graph showing the mean relative abundance of reads ($\geq 1\%$) observed for different genera associated with lake water sampled from mesocosms after 6 weeks of amendment with low (L), medium (M), and high (H) concentrations of three different de-icers, including road salt (S), a mixed-salt inorganic treatment (M), a beet organic treatment (B), and no treatment (control; CT). The upper beige portions of the bars includes all genera that made up less than 1% of the total data set.

3.3. Dissimilarity Comparisons with Different De-Icers

Shannon's diversity metric incorporates both the number of taxa and their relative abundance and showed that the road salt treatments remained largely unchanged between the L, M, and H concentrations and CT samples (Figure 7). There was a decrease from an average of 4.67 in CT (and 4.61 in the LB and 4.69 in the MB treatments) to an average of 3.84 in the HB samples. Overall, the latter sample showed the greatest decrease and the only significant change (F value = 4.51, $p < 0.002$) in alpha diversity compared to CT samples with a 17.6% decrease. Similar results were seen in Chao1 community diversity metrics (which estimate total number of taxa) with relatively insignificant effects, save for the HB samples, which showed an average Chao1 measure of 64.7 compared to 135.6 in CT ($p < 0.05$), (Figure 7).

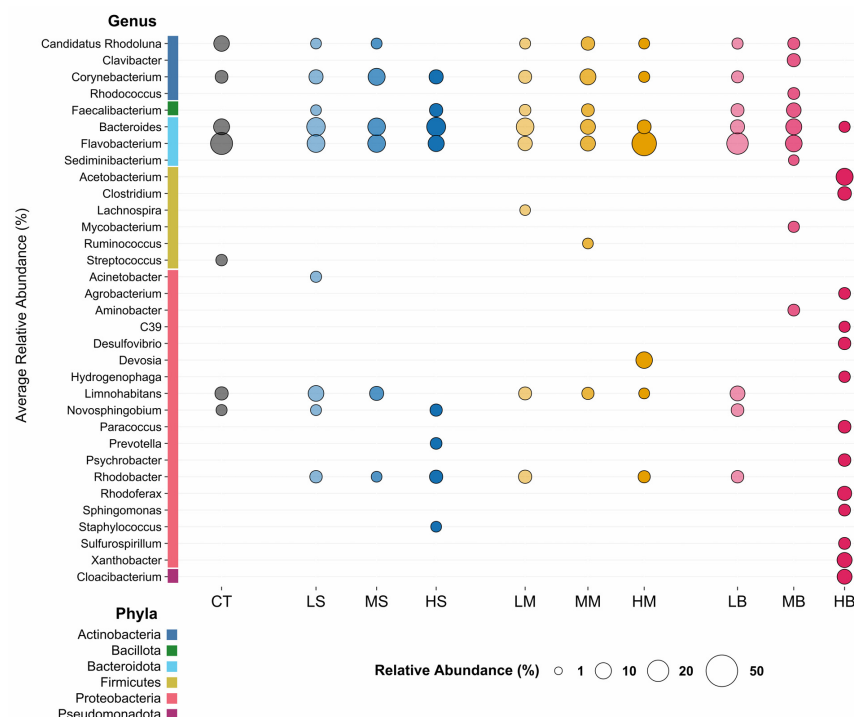


Figure 6. Bubble plots showing the mean relative abundance of reads ($\geq 3\%$) observed for different genera and their phylum associations found in lake water sampled from mesocosms after 6 weeks of amendment with three different de-icers, including road salt (S, blue bubbles), mixed-salt treatment (M, orange), beet organic treatment (M, red), and no treatment controls (CT, dark grey bubbles) with each de-icer at low (L), medium (M), and high (H) concentrations, indicated by an increasing colour intensity, respectively. Phyla associations are shown as different colours along the Y-axis with Actinobacteria in blue, Bacillota in green, Bacteroidota in cyan, Firmicutes in gold, Proteobacteria in pink, and Pseudomonadota in purple. Genera corresponding to $<3\%$ average relative abundance are not shown.

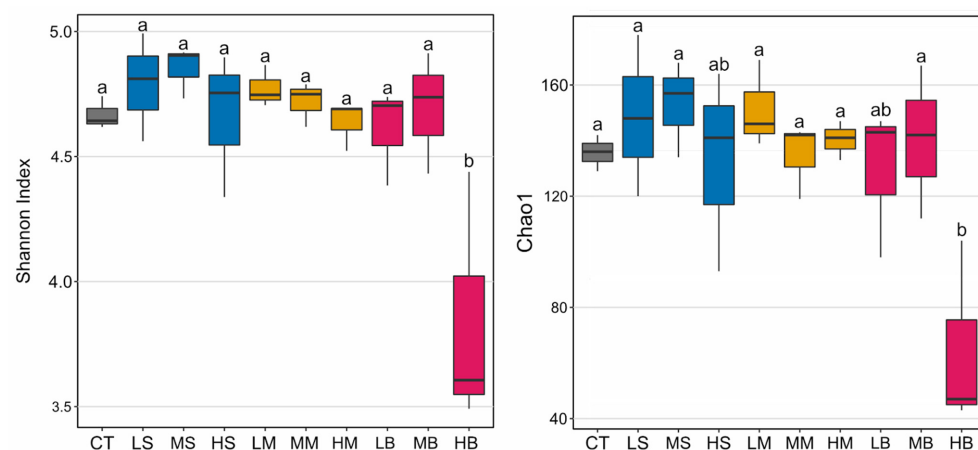


Figure 7. Alpha diversity metrics of Shannon diversity (**left panel**) and Chao1 assessment of community evenness and richness (**right panel**), respectively. Black boxes and associated whiskers represent controls (CT), blue represents the road salt de-icer treatments (S), orange represents the mixed-salt inorganic treatments (M), and red represents the beet organic treatments (B), at low (L), medium (M), and high (H) concentrations of each de-icer. Small letters above the box whiskers display significance groupings for $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$ for Shannon diversity and Chao1, respectively, as determined with one-way ANOVA and post hoc Tukey's HSD tests.

Microbiota in the CT, LS, MS, HS, LM, MM, LB, and MB samples shared overlapping ellipses on the PCoA biplot with only HM and HB appearing distinctly (Figures 8 and S4). A total of 63 families showed significant (adjusted p values ≤ 0.05) differences in abundances across treatments according to the global results of the ANCOMBC (Figure S3). The largest differences were observed between CT population compositions compared to HB samples. Alpha diversity showed a variance of 0.03 between the three de-icers at L concentrations, and variances of 0.02 and 0.25 in M and H samples, respectively (Figure 7). For the most part then, high concentrations of the “eco-friendly” de-icers appeared to impact the relative abundance of bacteria that were already present in the lake water.

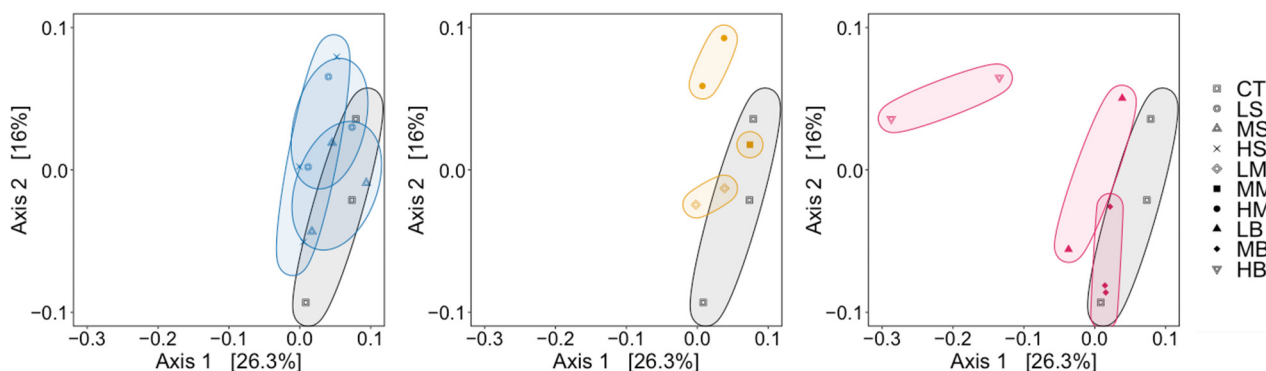


Figure 8. PCoA biplot based on Shannon diversity of ASVs $\geq 0.1\%$ relative abundance, showing the impact of road salt in triplicate samples representing mesocosms amended at three different concentrations of three different de-icers. Samples included low (L), medium (M), and high (H) concentrations of road salt (S; left panel blue ellipses, with open circles for L, open triangles for M and x symbols for H), mixed inorganic salts (M; middle panel orange ellipses, with open triangles for L, filled boxes for M and filled circles for H), as well as organic beet samples (B; right panel red ellipses, with filled triangles for L, filled diamonds for M and the nabla for H). Controls (CT) containing no added de-icers are represented by grey ellipses with open grey box symbols in each panel. These sub-plots are derived from a single biplot shown in Figure S4 but separated here to facilitate comparisons with the different de-icers.

4. Discussion

Outdoor mesocosm experiments offer a near-ideal experimental paradigm in the testing of contaminants of concern, since they simulate natural environments and allow investigations of complex aquatic communities, rather than single species [57,58]. The understanding of bacterial-community structure in this investigation was facilitated by the judicious selection of primers as well as a blocking sequence that increased the probability that polymerases would use bacterial 16S rRNA gene sequences as templates and not chloroplast DNA. To our knowledge, this combination of primers and blockers have not been previously utilised, but it has allowed the successful assessment of the impact of three different de-icers on bacterial populations. A companion study of these same mesocosms on planktonic invertebrate communities then offered an opportunity for insight into the effect of the different de-icers on the aquatic food web.

4.1. Little Change in Mesocosms after Amendment with Road Salt

Chloride concentration was expected to be a significant driver in mesocosms amended with traditional road salt de-icers, as was previously hypothesised when comparing remote and urban salinized lakes, and which showed that 16S rRNA gene sequence operational taxonomic unit (OTU) distinctions correlated with conductivity and chloride groupings [21]. However, in the lake with the same Cl^- concentration as our control mesocosm, the majority of taxa were unidentified (50% of the OTUs), as well as in the lake with road salt run-off (149 mg/L at 60% OTUs). It was reported that the relative proportion of *Psychrobacter*, a genus with salt-resistant members, increased from being rare in the control

lake samples to ~9% relative abundance in their melted snow, salt-impacted lake water [21], but this taxon remained below 1% relative abundance in our MS samples with a similar salt concentration. Thus, overall, phylogenetic comparisons with this earlier study are not practical. Nevertheless, in our samples, there was no significant change in the S-amended bacterial community even over the greater (~200-fold) Cl^- experimental concentration range, as evidenced by PCoA ordinations based on Shannon's diversity, and at the level of individual genera. Previously, microbial diversity has been reported to be higher in saline lakes compared to freshwater lakes, but this effect has more recently been attributed to lower nutrient availability [59,60]. Since nutrients were added to all mesocosms on a weekly basis at approximately one-third of the nitrogen and phosphate levels in the lake from which water was pumped, this must have been sufficient to counter any apparent increase in Shannon's diversity.

Individual genera showed few changes in the HS mesocosms, apart from modest decreases in the relative abundance of *Ca. Rhodoluna* and *Limnohabitans*, corresponding to minor increases in the relative abundance of rarer genera found in CT samples. The former genus is considered a freshwater taxon, possibly explaining its decline in the HS samples [61]. Notably, *Limnohabitans* can form symbiotic associations with *Daphnia*, and several reports including the companion study, noted that mesocosms amended with high concentrations of road salt de-icers showed declines in *Daphnia* species [25,62,63]. Previously, increases in salt concentration in mesocosms from ~25 to 1500 mg Cl^-/L were also reported to be associated with declines in zooplankton populations, including cladocerans and copepods that graze on phytoplankton [64,65]. Thus, it is possible that the 6.2-fold increase in chl *a* in the high S treatments also reflected the negative impact on zooplankton grazers, which in this case appeared to have had only a minor impact on the relative abundance of *Limnohabitans* in the HS community.

4.2. Shifts in Microbiota at High Concentrations of “Eco-Friendly” De-Icers

In high Cl^- treatment groups, M-amended mesocosms showed half the increase in chl *a* compared to the S treatments, possibly due to the associated 50% decline in cladoceran zooplankton grazers at 242 mg Cl^-/L , and/or the increased abundance of phytoplankton that proliferate in relatively higher salinities [25]. The mixture of several cations (Mg^{2+} , Na^+ and Ca^{2+}) in the M formulation might be equally or less toxic than Na^+ alone to aquatic invertebrates, according to previous reports [18,66]. Certainly, here, there appeared to be no significant impact to bacterial structure in LM and MM samples. However, although not significant with diversity metrics, at the higher HM concentrations there was some alteration in the community at least as judged using distinctions in the PCoA and phylogenetic analyses (Figures 5, 6 and 8). The source of the salts used in the M de-icer is unknown, but the relative abundance of *Flavobacterium* increased by $\sim 1/3$ to 28% in HM samples over that found in CT samples. Notably, sequences corresponding to *Flavobacterium* represent ~19% of the DNA found in supermarket-sourced marine salt as well as black salt, and thus this taxon is relatively salt resistant, reasonably explaining its increased dominance, but it could also be a contaminant in the M formulation, with these bacteria showing long-term viability [67,68]. Similarly, the differential abundance analysis showed that the family Xanthobacteraceae had an 8-fold log increase in HM, with the saline-tolerant facultative methylotroph, *Ancylobacter*, being a major contributor to this change [69]. The relative abundance of *Devosia*, another Gram— bacterium, was also increased in the HM samples, with members of this taxon known to tolerate brackish conditions [70]. *Devosia* can be associated with green algae which is consistent with its increased abundance as the chl *a* levels increased 3.4-fold, serving as a diazotroph by fixing nitrogen, but it can also facilitate the maintenance of ion homeostasis, which may be significant in the mixed salts of the “eco-friendly” de-icer [71,72]. Since members of *Devosia* can be halophilic and this genus was found at the highest relative abundance in the HM samples, we cannot exclude that it too was a contaminant in the M de-icer formulation. However, the presence of this taxon, at least at low relative abundance in other samples including HS and MB, argues

against this. Regardless, the overall modest shifts in taxa associated with the HM treatment suggest that this de-icer, possibly in combination with the lower mesocosm pH, appears to be somewhat more toxic to freshwater bacteria than the HS treatment.

In contrast to bacterial-structure similarity in the majority of the mesocosms (LS, MS, HS, LM, MM, LB, MB) and to a lesser extent in HM, the bacterial community showed a major shift in the HB sample. The irony is that this de-icer, similar to other commercial organic products, is touted as an alternative to road salt and CaCl_2 de-icer formulations since it is less corrosive to concrete and is also thought to be less toxic to aquatic organisms. In contrast to the mesocosms amended with high concentrations of S or M de-icers where the chl *a* concentrations increased several fold, chl *a* levels in B de-icers were unchanged at the end of the 6-week experimental treatment (Figure 4). Similar to the S- and M-amended mesocosms, phytoplankton production might have been expected to increase at high Cl^- concentrations, especially since there was a reduction in phytoplankton grazers [25]. However, phytoplankton proliferation could be at least partially counteracted by the darker colour of the de-icer. The relative abundance of *Rhodobacter* decreased in HB compared to LB and MB samples, and this genus includes members capable of anoxygenic photosynthesis, which would be vulnerable to decreased light. In addition to these changes, the organic material in the de-icer resulted in levels of $[\text{K}^+]$ that were about 5-fold higher in mesocosms amended with higher B concentrations compared to high concentrations of the S and M formulations. Worldwide, there are few regulations on the levels of K ions in lake water but the HB treatment samples were lower than the natural surface water guidelines for $[\text{K}^+]$ of 10 mg/L in some jurisdictions, e.g., [73]. Although K ions are critical for the regulation of bacterial pH, osmolarity, signalling, and protein synthesis, high $[\text{K}^+]$ can result in osmotic stress, resulting in physiological changes in Gram+ bacteria in particular, which can then increase their osmotic potential through the accumulation of compatible solutes [74]. Lake Gram- bacteria such as *Flavobacterium*, *Limnohabitans*, *Novosphingobrium*, and *Rhodobacter* could then be more vulnerable, and although this question should be addressed in the future, there is evidence that the K ions in beet and beet brine de-icers can disrupt osmoregulation at least in amphipods and planktonic crustaceans, as well as accumulate in larval mussels [75,76].

Although the relatively high $[\text{K}^+]$, as well as the lower light levels and slightly acidic pH, could present challenges to some lake bacteria, the 68-fold decrease in DO at high levels of the B de-icer was the most striking change (Figure 2). Organic inputs and de-icers formulated with agricultural waste products including beet extracts are well known to result in a high biochemical-oxygen demand when metabolised by microorganisms [77]. Indeed, oxygen levels decreased from 6.8 mg/L in CT to 0.10 mg/L in the HB mesocosms, equivalent to 3.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ and classified as suboxic conditions [78]. At such low levels of oxygen, it is not surprising that aerobes, found in CT as well as samples from mesocosms amended with lower concentrations of de-icers and present in temperate lakes, including *Ca. Rhodoluna*, *Corynebacterium*, *Flavobacterium*, *Limnohabitans*, *Novosphingobrium* and *Rhodobacter*, were almost completely displaced by anaerobic or facultative anaerobic genera including *Acetobacterium*, *Agrobacterium*, *Cloacibacterium*, *Clostridium*, *Desulfovibrio*, *Hydrogenophaga*, *Paracoccus* and *Rhodospirillum*, as well as those thriving in low-oxygen environments, or the microaerophilic *Xanthobacter* and *Sulfurospirillum*, and some species of *Sphingomonas* and *Psychrobacter*. These genera have all been reported in marine or other saline environments, so they would be viable at the Cl^- levels in the HB treatment groups. Some of these heterotrophs are physiologically interesting with two of the anaerobic genera, *Acetobacterium* and *Desulfovibrio*, forming a symbiotic association for the efficient reduction of sulphate, coincident with the alleviation of CO inhibition [79]. Fermentation of the organic matter in the mesocosms presumably allows *Hydrogenophaga* to conduct hydrogen oxidation, and denitrification in *Paracoccus* and C39 (*Rhodocyclaceae*). Electron acceptors, nitrate and sulphur compounds, for *Sulfurospirillum* and C39, would be present in HB mesocosms similar to other eutrophic, and urban polluted waterways [80–83]. Notably, some of

the genera identified using their rRNA gene sequences are of practical interest in efforts to anaerobically convert food waste, particularly with high salt levels, into biogas [84,85].

4.3. Implications for Aquatic Food Webs, Prospects, and Practical Considerations

The rationale for formulating “eco-friendly” de-icers with brine and refined beet sugars appears reasonable since the low-molecular-weight organic molecules along with the NaCl contribute to freezing-point depression and consequently their utility in transportation routes. However, the ecological effects of this organic and ion pollution stimulated heterophilic bacterial growth and simultaneously depleted DO, directly affecting the ecosystem, as well as attenuating light levels that in turn possibly impacted phytoplankton, which again could result in an effect on the food web. Although the alternative inorganic de-icer, M, appeared to be less toxic than B, at high levels it still disrupted the bacterial community, possibly due to other cations. In the companion study, both of these newer de-icers were toxic to zooplankton and decreased total abundance [25]. Grazing cladocerans as a group were sensitive to the salinity of S, M, and B de-icers but were most susceptible to the B treatment, whereas the omnivorous cyclopoid copepods, some of which can tolerate low DO [86,87], did relatively better in the B-amended mesocosms, presumably due to the increased nutrients supporting higher trophic levels. Rotifer populations were relatively unimpacted by the de-icer amendments.

It is generally assumed that although the addition of organic by-products such as beet or corn extracts to de-icers can decrease DO and lead to ecosystem disruption, it is temporary until heterophilic bacteria ferment the product, e.g., [26]. This could be true for lower concentrations of organic materials since the DO in the mesocosms making up the LB samples recovered three weeks after the start of the experiments, and after 6 weeks DO increases moved towards control levels in the mesocosms contributing to the MB samples (Figure 3). These model ecosystems with lower Cl^- levels, therefore, appeared to be resistant to permanent change; given sufficient time, recovery with a return to the CT bacterial community might be expected. However, there was no indication of any DO increase in the mesocosms contributing to the HB samples over the 6-week monitoring period. Worryingly, mesocosms amended with lower B concentrations, at levels significantly less than government-set acute toxicity thresholds [8,9], also did not recover with respect to DO over the course of the experiment. We thus posit that at high concentrations of this de-icer, the ecosystem shifted across a threshold to a new stable state and bacterial-community diversity decreased to the point where recovery of the HB mesocosms may be unlikely without intervention. Although some examples of environmental changes that orchestrate a dramatic shift to a new state, reinforced by positive feedback mechanisms, do not satisfy rigorous criteria, freshwater lake monitoring and experimental laboratory treatments are compelling [88–91]. Here, the identification of DO-compatible taxa including mutualistic relationships in the HB samples suggests a new ecological paradigm. Although legacy sediments and continuous input in shallow freshwater lakes could presumably buffer such impact, a cautious recommendation to avoid ecosystem disruption would be to monitor lakes heavily impacted by anthropogenic amendments for Cl^- and DO to ensure that the tipping point is not reached. Monitoring change with zooplankton is intensive, but depending on the group may not be sufficiently sensitive, and assessments of bacterial structures are important but may not provide sufficient warning of impending turnover.

Despite the overall warming of our planet, climate change is associated with increasingly frequent freeze–thaw cycles, and this, along with urbanisation, will inevitably result in a need for more de-icer applications along transportation routes, resulting in predictably greater run-off. Although we applaud the sentiment behind the replacement of traditional road salt with less-environmentally-damaging or “eco-friendly” de-icers, it is important to sound the alarm that the alternative de-icers used here, and particularly the organic beet brine de-icer, appears to have more negative impacts than the traditional road salts that they were intended to replace. Even road salt is not the answer with freshwater-salinity syn-

drome being of increasing concern [16,17]. Ultimately, it is unfortunate that the skirmishes and anguish over salt that have occurred for over 450 years are not over yet.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/w16030426/s1>, File S1: All scripts and code used; Figure S1: Mesocosm cation concentrations against chloride concentrations; Figure S2: Mesocosm conductivity changes; Figure S3: Heat map of differentially abundant microbial families in mesocosms. Figure S4: Single PCoA biplot based on Shannon diversity.

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REQUEST FOR DECISION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

D

TO: COUNCIL

RE: REVIEW OF BOAT LAUNCHES AT LAC LA NONNE

ISSUE:

Council has requested a review of the boat launches at Klondike Park and Peace Mission Park at Lac La Nonne.

BACKGROUND:

- February 17, 2026 - Notice of Motion - Council to consider additional funding for the repairs and maintenance of Klondike Park & Peace Mission Park public boat launch areas
- March 3, 2026 – Council accepted the Boat Launch Maintenance Report for information and directed Administration to include \$20K in the 2026 Budget to have a consultant provide cost estimates for engineering and design costs to upgrade Klondike Park & Peace Mission Park public boat launch areas in 2027.
- September 4, 2026 – MPA Engineering Ltd. provided a high-level review of the work required and design options to improve the boat launches.
- Mission Park boat launch is a double row of 9 ft pads totalling 18 ft wide x 50 ft long with 20 ft out of the water at the shore.
- Klondike Park boat launch is 14 ft wide and a total length of 29 ft with 12 ft out of the water at the shore.
- Pads at both boat launches are about 12 inches wide and 3.5 inches thick and are fastened together with chains.

ANALYSIS:

- Following table lists the types of boat launches and probable ranges of the estimated construction costs:

Type/Comments	Est. Cost per Boat Launch	Pros/Cons
Gravel • Constructed by placing and grading granular material to create a sloped surface extending into the waterbody. • Well suited to low-use or seasonal facilities where traffic volumes are limited and heavy-duty performance is not required. • Flexible surface conforms to minor settlement and	Construction: \$10K - \$50K Engineering: \$25K Total Est. Cost: \$35K - \$75K	Pros: • Simple & most cost-effective; often preferred option for rural or remote sites where cost control is critical. • Provide a functional and quickly constructible solution • Minimal environmental disturbance when properly installed. Cons: • Maintenance requirements are moderate to high, as gravel may need to be replenished periodically

subgrade variability, making it tolerant of variable ground conditions.		May become soft under wet conditions, potentially limiting usability for heavier vehicles and a high number of users.
Cast-in-Place Concrete - Constructed by placing reinforced concrete on a prepared granular base, with a brushed or textured finish to improve traction. - Well suited to high-use public facilities where reliability and user experience are important. - Solid surface allows for easy launching and retrieval, including heavier boats and frequent use scenarios. - Includes control joints & reinforcement to manage cracking	Construction: \$260K - \$300K Engineering: \$85K Total Est. Cost: \$345K - \$385K	Pros: - Resistant to erosion and provide long-term stability even under variable water levels. - Provide a functional and durable surface - With proper installation, maintenance costs are lower Cons: - Higher cost to install with construction quality, curing, subgrade preparation essential to ensuring longevity - Rigid slab base is susceptible to frost action. - Installation is more disruptive with potential environmental concerns depending on the site
Precast Concrete Panel - Constructed using modular concrete slabs manufactured offsite and installed on a prepared base. - Panels interlock or dowelled together - Common type of launch and similar to what currently exists at each site - Precast systems provide a good balance between constructability and long-term performance, particularly for remote or logistically challenging sites.	Construction: \$60K - \$100K Engineering: \$35K Total Est. Cost: \$95K - \$135K	Pros: - Durability and smooth operation - Installation can be completed quickly, making it advantageous in locations with limited construction windows. - Panels can be removed and replaced individually if damage occurs Cons: - Proper subgrade preparation is critical to prevent differential movement between panels. - Over time, differential movement should be anticipated on account of frost action. - Availability of precast concrete units
Cable Concrete (Articulated Block Mat) Consists of a series of precast concrete units that are mechanically interconnected using embedded cables to form a flexible, continuous surface that conforms to changes in soil profile	Construction: \$100K - \$140K Engineering: \$35K Total Est. Cost: \$135K - \$175K	Pros: - Highly tolerant of soft soils, frost heave, or localized erosion beneath the launch. - Provide excellent erosion resistance and hydraulic stability. - Spaces between blocks may be infilled with aggregate or topsoil to promote vegetation growth, enhancing both

• Mats installed over prepared subgrade with geotextile layer • Well suited to sites where subgrade conditions are variable or prone to settlement.		environmental integration and long-term slope protection. • Generally low maintenance requirements • Individual sections can be repaired or replaced without removing the entire launch, resulting in a durable and cost-effective solution for municipal applications. Cons: • Availability of precast concrete units
--	--	--

Consultant Recommendation:

- County considers replacing the existing boat launches with **Precast Concrete Panel** style boat launches. This type of boat launch provides the best balance of initial cost, operation, ability to withstand the conditions and ease of maintenance.
- Environmental permitting was reviewed and both boat launches have approvals in place through the *Public Lands Act* but will require a *Water Act* Approval through AEPA to undertake the project. Project would be subject to environmental protection measures to minimize impacts on fish habitat and water quality.

Underway & Upcoming:

- Development of Council's 2027-2031 Strategic Plan for the County of Barrhead (approval tentatively scheduled for December 15, 2026, or sooner)
- 2027 Operating & Capital Budgets, Financial Plans & Capital Plans to align with new Strategic Plan priorities.
- Parks & Open Spaces / Natural Assets Project is underway with the public engagement component completed. Data to still be analyzed and reports written.
 - This work was intended to inform Council of the priorities for utilizing the Money in Lieu (of Municipal Reserves) Reserve
 - Money in Lieu Reserve is a restricted capital reserve that is managed in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act* s.671(2)(4) which requires these reserves to be used solely for the purpose of a public park, or public recreation area
 - Balance as at December 31, 2025, was \$603,367.
- Intermunicipal Relationship Committee Discussion on Recreation is being planned for Fall/Winter 2026.
- Renewal of Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework (ICF) between County & Town is required by March 2027.
- Review of the current MOA that reflects the Arbitration Agreement between the County & Town expires on December 31, 2027.
- Consideration of funding requests from non-profit organizations in the County

Options for moving forward:

1. Council could choose to identify both boat launches as a priority project now and direct Administration to include the cost of the selected option in the 2027 Budget for Council consideration.
2. Council could choose to identify 1 boat launch as a priority project now and direct Administration to include the cost of the selected option in the 2027 Budget for Council consideration.
3. Council could accept the report for information and delay making a decision on replacing boat launches until new Strategic Plan has been finalized and then include in the 2027 Budget if identified as a priority project.
4. Other options as determined by Council.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council's consideration of allocating funds to recreational projects aligns with the County 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR 2 Municipal Infrastructure & Services

Outcome *2 County has the necessary tools & information to deliver programs and services efficiently.*

Goal 2.1 Infrastructure & services balance County capacity with ratepayer needs.

PILLAR 3 Rural Lifestyle

Outcome *3 County maintains its rural character and is recognized as a desirable location to invest, work, live and play.*

PILLAR 4 Governance & Leadership

Outcome *4 Council is transparent & accountable.*

Goal 4.2 County demonstrates open & accountable government.

Goal 4.3 County demonstrates leadership.

RECOMMENDATION FROM ADMINISTRATION:

Council provide direction to Administration on how to proceed regarding replacing boat launches at Lac La Nonne.



September 4, 2026

File: **County of Barrhead**

County of Barrhead No. 11

5306-49 Street
Barrhead, Alberta
T7N 1N5

Attention: Ken Hove, Director of Infrastructure

Re: High Level Review of Boat Launch Replacements

Dear Ken,

As requested, MPA Engineering Ltd. has completed a high-level review of what work may be required to replace the boat launches at two locations on Lac La Nonne. It is understood that this letter may be presented to Council for future budget considerations.

The two locations that are being considered for new boat launches are:

- Beach Avenue, at the southeast corner of Lac La Nonne
- Klondike Park, south of Highway 651

Both boat launches are aging and uneven. It is understood that launching and retrieving boats are becoming increasingly difficult and that the community would like to see improvements made at each site.

This letter includes an overview of viable types of boat launches and probable ranges of the estimated construction costs. Other considerations have also been discussed, such as environmental permitting.

Overview of Types and Probable Construction Costs

Gravel Boat Launch

Gravel boat launches are the simplest and most cost-effective option. They consist of placing and grading granular material to create a sloped surface extending into the waterbody. These launches are typically constructed with well-graded pit run gravel or crushed aggregate, and may include geotextile separation to improve stability and reduce rutting under load.

This type is well suited to low-use or seasonal facilities where traffic volumes are limited and heavy-duty performance is not required. The flexible surface conforms to minor settlement and subgrade variability, making it tolerant of variable ground conditions. However, it is more susceptible to erosion, especially in areas with fluctuating water levels or wave action.

Maintenance requirements are moderate to high, as gravel may need to be replenished

periodically due to displacement or washout. Snow removal and grading may also be required if year-round access is provided. The launch may become soft under wet conditions, potentially limiting usability for heavier vehicles and a high number of users.

Despite these limitations, gravel launches are often the preferred option for rural or remote sites where cost control is critical. They provide a functional and quickly constructible solution with minimal environmental disturbance when properly installed.

Probable Costs	
Construction	\$10,000 - \$50,000
Engineering	\$25,000
Total Probable Cost	\$35,000 - \$75,000

Cast-in-Place Concrete Boat Launch

Cast-in-place concrete launches provide a smooth, durable, and highly functional surface for boat launching. These structures are constructed by placing reinforced concrete on a prepared granular base, typically with a brushed or textured finish to improve traction.

This option is well suited for high-use public facilities where reliability and user experience are important. The solid surface allows for easy launching and retrieval, including heavier boats and frequent use scenarios. Proper design includes control joints and adequate reinforcement to manage cracking.

Concrete launches are resistant to erosion and provide long-term stability even under variable water levels. However, they require careful attention to construction quality, curing, and subgrade preparation to prevent long-term issues such as cracking or settlement. These types of launches would be susceptible to frost action and would be more expensive to maintain.

While initial costs are higher than granular, the life-cycle costs are often favorable due to reduced maintenance needs. This type is commonly used in municipal or recreational developments where a permanent solution is desired and environmental conditions will allow for it.

Probable Costs	
Construction	\$260,000 - \$300,000
Engineering	\$85,000
Total Probable Cost	\$345,000 - \$385,000

Precast Concrete Panel Boat Launch

Precast panel boat launches are constructed using modular concrete slabs that are manufactured offsite and installed on a prepared base. Panels are typically interlocked or dowelled together to provide continuity and load transfer.

This system offers many of the benefits of cast-in-place concrete, including durability and smooth operation, while reducing onsite construction time. Installation can be completed quickly, making it advantageous in locations with limited construction windows.

Panels can be removed and replaced individually if damage occurs, which is beneficial for long-term maintenance. However, proper subgrade preparation is critical to prevent differential movement between panels. Joint alignment and bedding must be carefully controlled.

Over time, differential movement should be anticipated on account of frost action. As noted, maintenance to reseal individual panels could be completed.

Precast systems provide a good balance between constructability and long-term performance, particularly for remote or logistically challenging sites. They are increasingly used where fast installation and quality control are priorities. This is a common type of launch and is similar to what currently exists at each site now.

Probable Costs	
Construction	\$60,000 - \$100,000
Engineering	\$35,000
Total Probable Cost	\$95,000 - \$135,000

Cable Concrete (Articulated Block Mat) Boat Launch

A cable concrete (articulated block mat) boat launch consists of a series of precast concrete units that are mechanically interconnected using embedded cables to form a flexible, continuous surface. These mats are installed over a prepared subgrade, typically incorporating a geotextile separation layer and granular bedding to provide uniform support and filtration. Each concrete unit contributes to the overall structural capacity, while the cabled system allows the entire launch surface to behave as a single, unified element. This approach provides a robust, drivable surface that combines the durability of concrete with the flexibility required for shoreline applications.

This type of boat launch is particularly well suited to sites where subgrade conditions are variable or prone to settlement. Unlike cast-in-place concrete, which relies on a rigid slab system, cable concrete mats can articulate and conform to changes in the underlying soil profile without experiencing structural distress. This makes the system highly tolerant of soft soils, frost heave, or localized erosion beneath the launch. The interconnection of the blocks ensures that load transfer occurs across the entire system, minimizing the risk of isolated failures and maintaining long-term serviceability.

From a performance standpoint, cable concrete launches provide excellent erosion resistance and hydraulic stability. The self-weight of the concrete blocks acts to armour the shoreline against wave action, prop wash, and seasonal fluctuations in water levels. The inherent voids between blocks allow for drainage and pressure relief, reducing uplift forces and improving system stability during rapid drawdown conditions. In addition, these voids may be infilled with aggregate or topsoil to promote vegetation growth, enhancing both environmental integration and long-term slope protection.

Constructability and lifecycle performance are key advantages of this system. Cable concrete mats are typically delivered in large sections and can be installed efficiently using conventional construction equipment, including placement in partially submerged conditions. This reduces construction time and minimizes disruption at the shoreline. Maintenance requirements are generally low, as the system is resistant to freeze-thaw damage and accommodates minor ground movement without cracking. Should localized damage occur, individual sections can be repaired or replaced without removing the entire launch, resulting in a durable and cost-effective solution for municipal applications.

Probable Costs	
Construction	\$100,000 - \$140,000
Engineering	\$35,000
Total Probable Cost	\$135,000 - \$175,000

Initial Recommendations

It is recommended that the County consider replacing the existing boat launches with precast panel style boat launches. This type of boat launch provides the best balance of initial cost, operation, ability to withstand the conditions and provide greater ease of maintenance.

The estimated probable total cost of this alternative is \$95,000 to \$135,000.

An example supplier of this type of boat launch is Westcon Precast (St. Albert, Alberta). More information about Westcon Precast can be found here:

<https://westconprecast.com/precast-products/miscellaneous-precast-products/boat-ramps/>

Environmental Considerations

Environmental permitting was reviewed in order to provide guidance for future engineering work. A more detailed review should be completed if work is to proceed.

Project activities within the lake would be subject to environmental protection measures intended to minimize impacts on fish habitat and water quality.

Potential mitigation measures identified include:

- Temporary in-water isolation (such as silt curtains).
- Fish rescue within isolated work areas.
- Turbidity monitoring during construction.
- Minimization of aquatic vegetation removal.
- Equipment cleaning and disinfection to prevent transfer of aquatic invasive species.
- Fuel storage and refuelling away from waterbodies.
- Adherence to applicable Fisheries and Oceans Canada Codes of Practice.

A brief fisheries protection report could be prepared by MPA if required to support approvals.

Public Lands Act

It is understood that each boat launch has been documented to have approvals in place under the Public Lands Act. No further action in this regard is currently anticipated.

Water Act Approval

Based on preliminary discussions with AEPA, a Water Act Approval may be required. Confirmation should be obtained during detailed project development as requirements will depend on the final scope of work and interpretation of current regulations.

Probable Costs

Probable costs have been provided for each alternative based upon experience with similar

project tasks. The final cost of the project will depend upon the full extent of the project, market conditions and ongoing economic impacts if the project is delayed for an extended period of time. The project cost should be reviewed again after the design stage to ensure an appropriate budget allotment has been requested from Council.

Closure

Thank you for the opportunity to continue serving the County of Barrhead. Please call if you have any further questions in this regard.

Sincerely,
MPA Engineering Ltd.
per:



Eric D. Carcoux, P.Eng.

Att: Location Plan



Map Excerpted from Bing Maps



ENGINEERING
LTD

LOCATION PLAN

STREAM:

Lac La Nonne

LOCATION:

Lac La Nonne

DRAWN:

EDC

DATE:

June 2026

SHEET:

1

DRAWING NO.:

BL-2026



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

E

TO: COUNCIL

RE: CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS PROCLAMATION

ISSUE:

October is Cybersecurity Awareness Month in Canada (and internationally) to inform the public of the importance of cybersecurity. Best way to raise awareness is for the County to get involved in the “Get Cyber Safe Campaign” starting with proclaiming October 2026 as Cybersecurity Awareness Month.

BACKGROUND:

- Cybercrime is criminal activity that targets a computer, a computer network, or a networked device for profit or other nefarious reasons. Cyber criminals not only exploit technology vulnerabilities but also exploit people’s behaviours and emotions.
- Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (the Cyber Centre) is the Canadian source for expert advice, guidance and support for cyber security for Canadians and offers the following:
 - Data that suggests that organized cybercrime will very likely pose a threat to Canada’s national security and economic prosperity over the next 2 years.
 - Maintains comprehensive resources for individuals, small and medium businesses, large businesses, and government institutions.
 - Spearheads Cybersecurity Awareness Month activities across Canada.
- November 2023 – County internal cybersecurity training program commenced (3-year term) and includes training and simulated phishing test.
- June 18, 2024 – Administration provided Council with a presentation on the County’s internal Cybersecurity Program:
 - County has implemented the following, which is also required by insurance:
 - Multi-factor authentication
 - Staff training
 - Strong backup policies
 - Endpoint detection
- County of Barrhead also leads the Barrhead & Area Regional Crime Coalition (BARCC), which is a partnership with the Town of Barrhead and Woodlands County.
 - BARCC often shares cybersecurity, scam, and fraud resources throughout the year on their website (www.barcc.ca/m/cybersecurity) & social media (www.facebook.com/barccalberta).
 - BARCC has also held in-person & virtual workshops on various cybersecurity topics, including youth cybersecurity (Jan 2024), protecting yourself online (March 2024), and digital scam & fraud prevention for seniors (Feb 2025).
- October 2023, 2024 & 2025 – Council proclaimed October as Cybersecurity Awareness Month.

ANALYSIS:

- “Get Cyber Safe” is Canada’s national campaign to inform Canadians about the simple steps they can take to help themselves stay safe online.
- “Get Cyber Safe” also applies to County employees as increasing awareness of cybersecurity has the potential to reduce vulnerabilities and the risk of cybercrimes.
- If proclaimed, the proclamation (see attached) will be posted in the County office and on the County website to heighten awareness and increase attention on the importance of cybersecurity.
- Cybersecurity Awareness Theme in Canada for 2026 is **Your best defense is you.**
- In October, County will participate and share on the County website the resources provided by the Cyber Centre (www.getcybersafe.gc.ca/en/cyber-security-awareness-month).

Emergency Management

- County operates using an all-hazards approach to emergency management as required under ICS.
- Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Assessment identifies Information Technology (IT) Cyber Attacks as a potential hazard that could disrupt municipal IT systems and significantly impair the County’s capacity to function.
- Increasing awareness about cybersecurity aligns with the County’s Emergency Management Plan under general Emergency Preparedness while also supporting continual improvement of hazard specific response plans and identifying tactics to reduce risk and improve recovery.

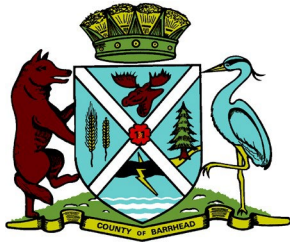
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council considering support for a proclamation to increase awareness on certain issues and topics aligns with the County 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR	4 Governance & Leadership
<i>Outcome</i>	<i>4 Council is transparent & accountable</i>
Goal	4.1 County improves risk management.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

Council proclaim October 2026 as Cybersecurity Awareness Month.



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO. 11 PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PROCLAMATION CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS MONTH OCTOBER 2026

WHEREAS, cybercrime is criminal activity that targets a computer, a computer network, or a networked device for profit or other nefarious reasons; and

WHEREAS, cybercrime not only targets technology vulnerabilities, criminals also exploit people's behaviours and emotions; and

WHEREAS, cybercrime is on the rise in Canada and worldwide; and

WHEREAS, Cybersecurity Awareness Month is an internationally recognized campaign held in October to inform people of the importance of cybersecurity; and

WHEREAS, "Get Cyber Safe" is Canada's national campaign to heighten awareness and increase attention on the importance of cybersecurity by informing Canadians about the simple steps they can take to help themselves stay safe online; and

WHEREAS, the County of Barrhead recognizes the importance of cybersecurity awareness in protecting individuals and businesses from cybercrime; and

WHEREAS, the County of Barrhead also recognizes the importance of increasing awareness of their employees about cybersecurity to reduce their vulnerabilities and risk of cybercrimes; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the Council of the County of Barrhead No. 11, does hereby proclaim October 2026 as **CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS MONTH** in the County of Barrhead.

Dated this ____ day of September 2026

Erik Munck, Reeve



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026

F

TO: COUNCIL

RE: 2027 BUDGET PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT – “WHAT WE HEARD” REPORT

ISSUE:

Administration is requesting Council’s approval of the 2027 Budget Public Engagement – “What We Heard” Report.

BACKGROUND:

- July 21, 2026 - Council approved the 2027 Budget Schedule as presented, with public engagement component to increase public participation in the budget process.
- August 13-29, 2026 - Budget Survey open to the public.
 - Survey was available online, with paper copies also at the County office.
- August 26 & 27, 2026 - Budget Open House held at County of Barrhead temporary office location.
- Public engagement opportunities were advertised in the following ways:
 - BARCC-Connect: text message, voice call and email
 - County of Barrhead website
 - Social media ads
 - Summer newsletter
 - Handout flyers & posters at front counter
 - Word of mouth

ANALYSIS:

- 30 survey questions were developed to promote public engagement and understanding and connectivity with the public regarding Budget Priorities.
 - Many of the questions were similar to previous years to better assess trends and make comparisons.
 - Unedited comments provided by respondents are listed in the Report’s appendix.
- A total of 108 participants took part in both public engagement opportunities.
 - 102 respondents completed the public survey (either online & paper copy)
 - 6 individuals attended the open house (total over 2 days)
 - Only captures input from less than 2% of the County’s total population.
 - Public engagement only reflects a snapshot of preferences for a small percentage of ratepayers in the County.
- Final “What We Heard” Report will be posted on the website for public access and distributed to open house participants who left their email address.

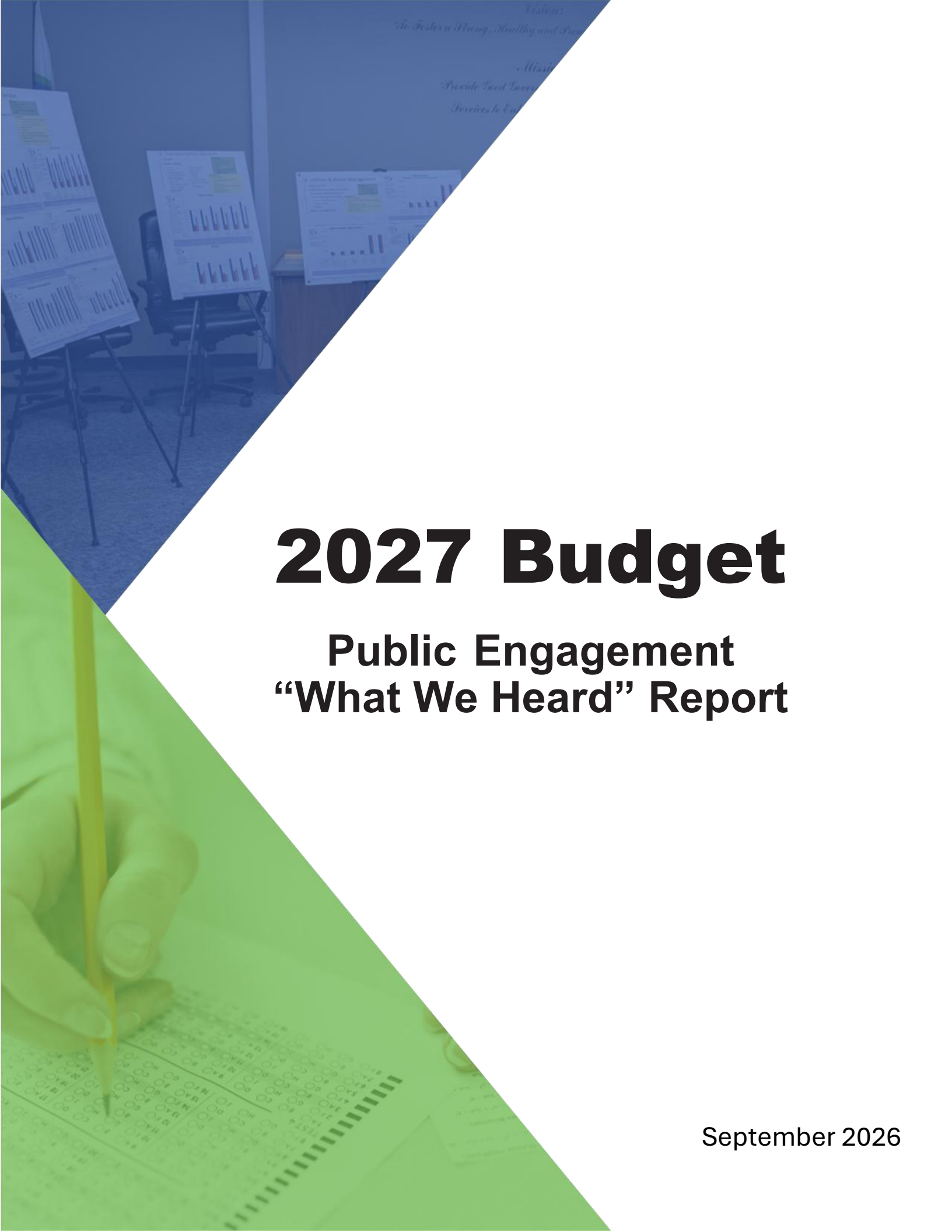
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

- Council review of the “What We Heard Report” for public engagement on the 2027 Budget aligns with the 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR	Governance & Leadership
<i>Outcome</i>	4 Council is transparent and accountable
Goal	4.2 County demonstrates open and accountable government
Strategy	4.2.1 Council has the tools and information necessary to make informed decisions which are shared publicly.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

Council accept the 2027 Budget Public Engagement - “What We Heard” Report for information.



2027 Budget

Public Engagement “What We Heard” Report

September 2026



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2027 Budget Priorities

Public Engagement

Introduction

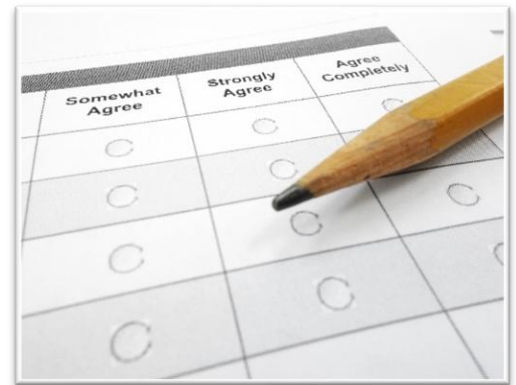
Background

County of Barrhead's annual budget sets the foundation for how service and infrastructure needs are met. To develop the budget, Council considers the vast array of municipal programs and services, sets aside prudent levels of funding in reserve, and aims to maintain reasonable costs to ratepayers. Every year, ratepayers are given opportunities to provide input, which helps inform Council's decision-making on the annual budget.

Goal of Public Engagement

Engagement methods demonstrate two-way public participation:

- 1. County gathers input from ratepayers**
 - Informs Council's budget deliberations
 - Demonstrates accountability to ratepayers
- 2. County educates ratepayers on budgeting process**
 - Opportunity to educate about municipal budgets
 - Opportunity to dispel common myths
 - Leads to a more informed public body



Public Engagement Methods

This report compiles input received from 2 public engagement opportunities:



Budget Open House

August 26 & 27, 2026

Ratepayers reviewed municipal finances, department budgets, and strategic plan priorities, with Councillors and executive staff available to answer questions.

6 participants



Budget Survey

August 12 - 29, 2026

Participants gave feedback on usage of County services, priorities for municipal spending, and balancing the budget.

102 participants



Important Note!

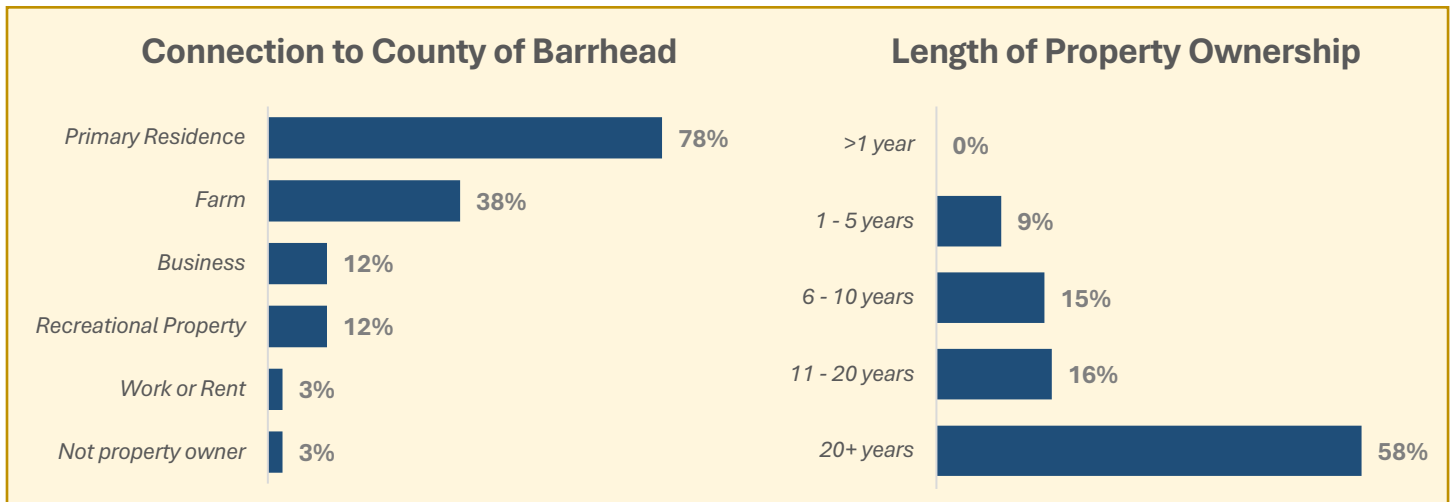
Number of participants only reflects less than **2%** of the County's population. Therefore, this report is best seen as a snapshot of preferences for *a small number* of County ratepayers.

Demographics

Demographic data helps give context to survey responses. No identifiable personal information has been collected, and survey results will never be used in a manner that allows respondents to be identified. Demographic data was not collected at the open house.

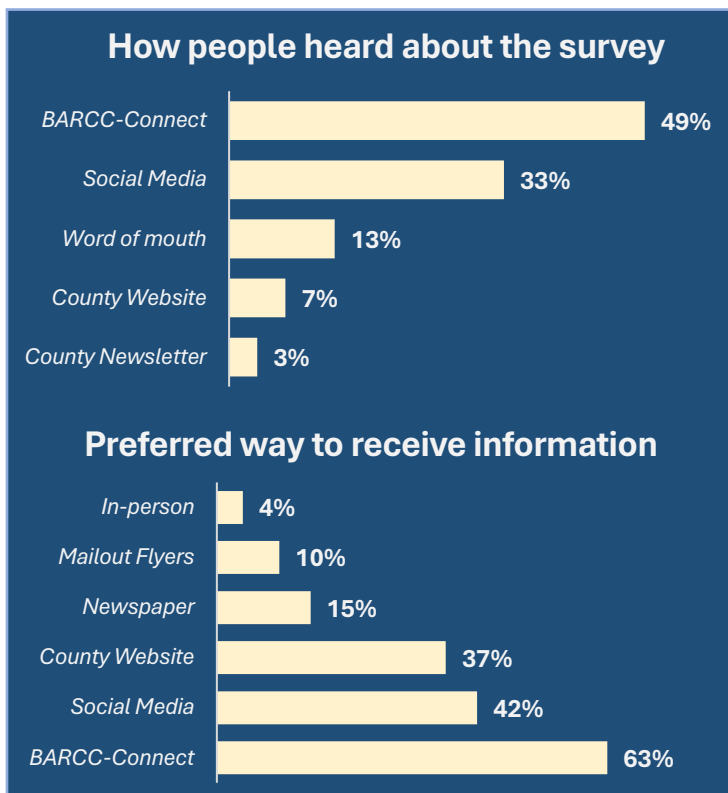
Property Ownership

Similar to previous years, most survey respondents were residential landowners (78%) and have lived in the County of Barrhead for 20+ years (58%).



Communications & Previous Engagement

Determining communication preferences helps the County connect with ratepayers. This information informs how municipal information is shared, for maximum accessibility by ratepayers.

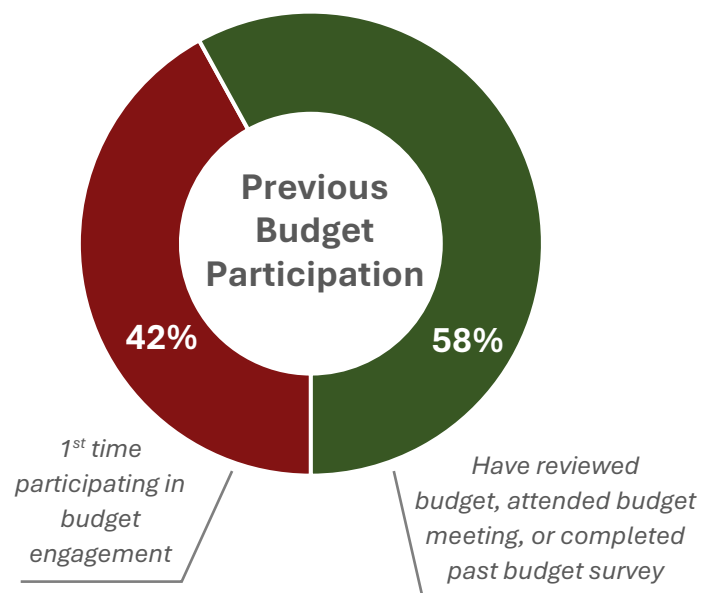


Changes to Note!

Residents continue to show a preference for digital communications:



- Social media as preferred way to get info: **19% increase** over 2025 survey, and **50% increase** over 2024 survey
- Newspaper as preferred way to get info: **29% decrease** from 2025 survey



Usage & Priorities

Services Used

Identifying services used by ratepayers helps inform budget priorities. Survey participants identified County services that they accessed in the past year.

Service Priorities

Survey participants rated municipal programs & services on a scale from “not important” to “very important”. To help organize priorities, services were divided into 2 groups.

Service Priorities Group 1:

- Transportation & infrastructure
- Ag & environment
- Waste management
- Utilities

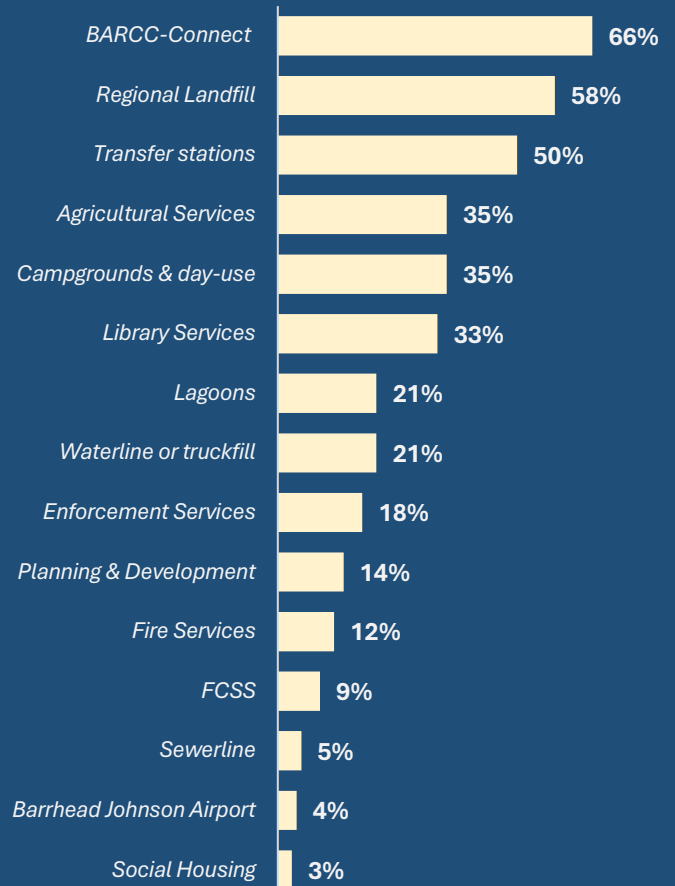


Service Priorities Group 2:

- Recreation
- Enforcement
- Community supports
- Economic & community development

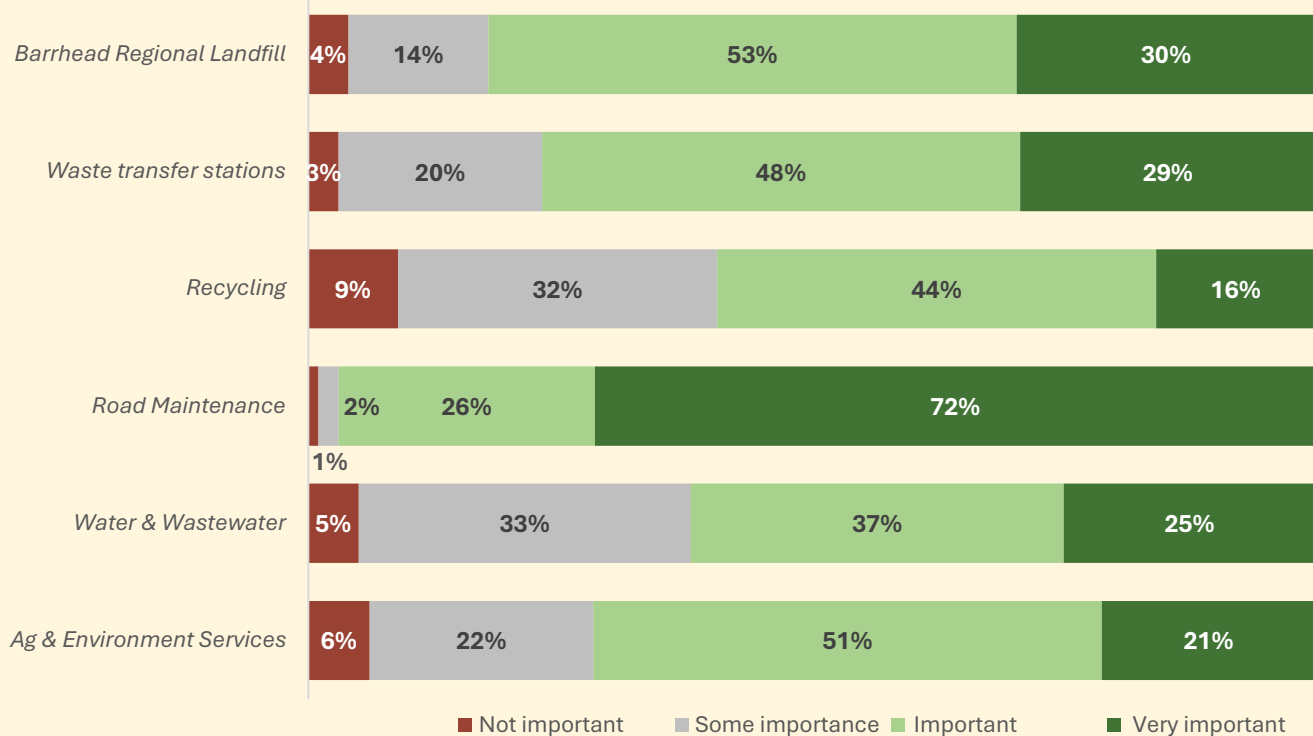


Services used in past year



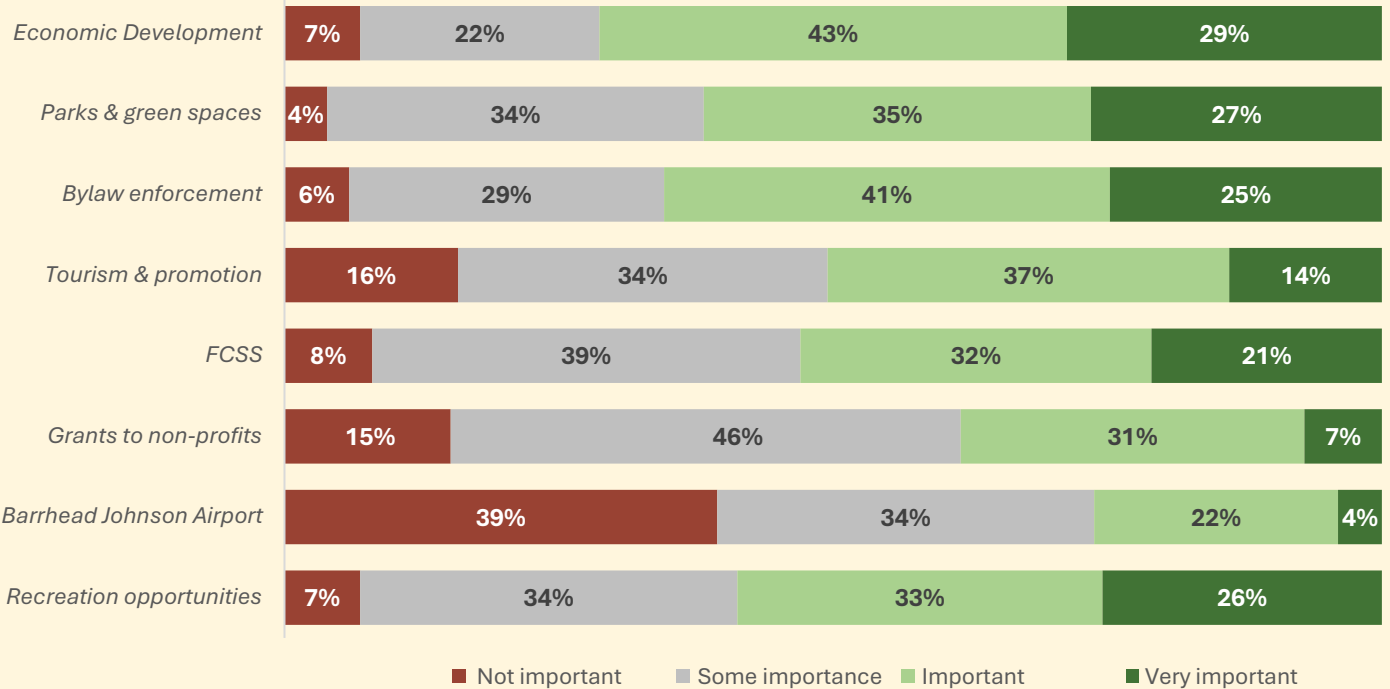
Rating of Services

(Group 1)



Rating of Services

(Group 2)



Changes to Note!

- Ag & Environment Services rated as “Important”/ “Very important”: **10% increase** over 2025 survey
- Barrhead Regional Landfill rated as “Important”/ “Very important”: **10% increase** over 2025 survey
- Tourism & Promotion rated as “Important”/ “Very important”: **15% increase** over 2025 survey
- Bylaw Enforcement rated as “Important”/ “Very important”: **11% increase** over 2025 survey

Locations of Interest

Open House participants noted specific locations of priority regarding their physical condition. All comments about locations of interest are listed in [Appendix A](#).

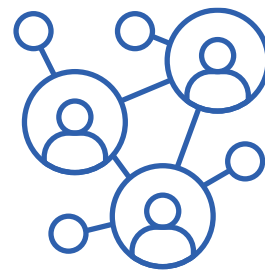
Common Themes from Open House: Concerns at Priority Areas:



1. Roads & Road Maintenance
2. Weed control

Strategic Plan Priorities

A Strategic Plan is a guiding document which sets the vision & priorities of a municipality. The County of Barrhead's Strategic Plan sets priorities, focuses resource allocation, and strategically addresses issues facing the County, now and in the future.



The County's current Strategic Plan covers 2022-2026. Council is preparing to develop their new Strategic Plan for 2027-2031.

Strategic Goal Prioritization

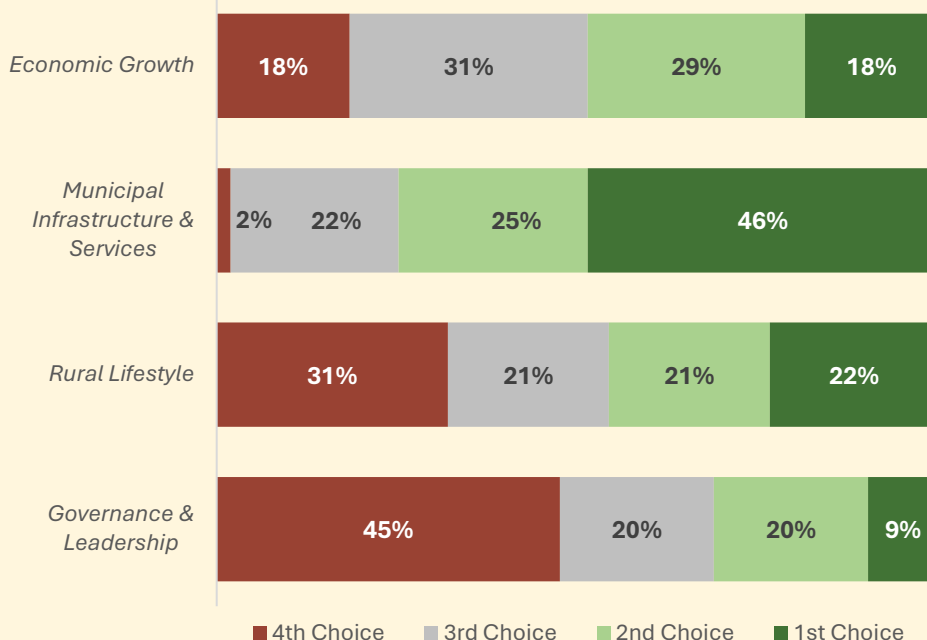
At both public engagement opportunities (survey & open house), respondents ranked the current 4 Strategic Plan pillars in order of priority. Following chart shows combined input received via open house & public survey.

Other Strategic Priorities

Survey & Open House participants were asked to provide other priorities that Council should consider as the County develops the new 2027-2031 Strategic Plan. 58 participants chose to provide comment, their responses are summarized below and listed in full on [Appendix B](#).

Ranking 2021-2026 Strategic Plan Pillars

(Combined survey & open house responses)



Other Strategic Priorities:

(Listed in Appendix B)



1. Economic Development (14% of comments received)

- Comments including business attraction, retention, encouraging complimentary industries



2. Infrastructure & Services (48% of comments received)

- Comments including gravel, roads, lagoons, waste



3. Rural Lifestyle (28% of comments received)

- Comments including recreation, environment, bylaw enforcement



4. Governance & Leadership (21% of comments received)

- Comments including open & accountable government, regional collaboration

Transportation & Infrastructure

Ratepayers consistently rank transportation and infrastructure as a high priority. For this reason, survey respondents were asked more specific questions about these services.

Road Infrastructure

County maintains 1,456 km of public roads!

Current Summer Service Levels:

- Gravel every 3 years
- Grading every 2-3 weeks

Current Winter Service Levels:

- Paved snow removal within 36 hours
- Gravel snow removal within 3-5 days

Seasonal Dust Control

Every spring, County offers residential dust control on a subsidized user-pay basis.

- Applicant covers **cost of materials**
- County covers **labour & equipment** (approximately 28% of total cost)

Waste Management

County ratepayers have access to:

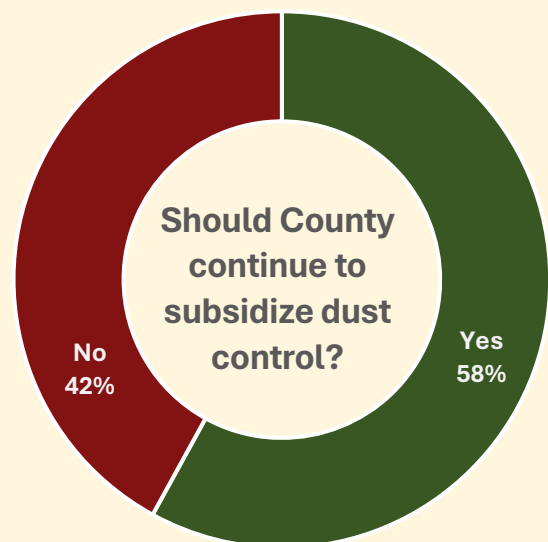
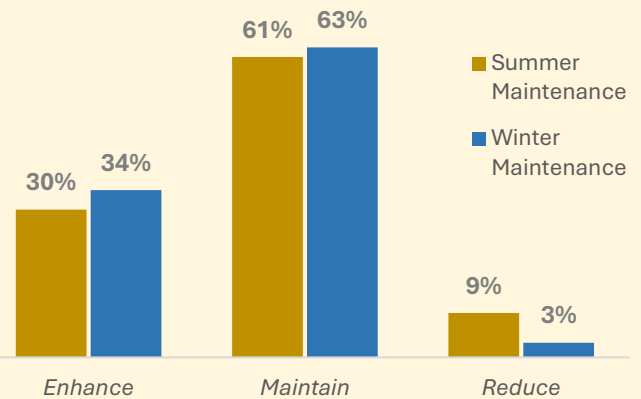
- **6 Transfer Station** sites throughout the County, each open 1 day per week
- **Barrhead Regional Landfill**, in partnership with Town of Barrhead as managing partner

Changes to Note!

- *Enhance winter road maintenance:* **12% increase** over 2025 survey
- *Enhance waste management service levels:* **5% increase** over 2025 survey

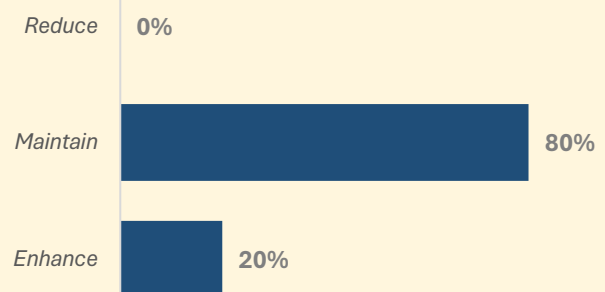
Road Maintenance

Seasonal Service Levels



Waste Management

Service Levels



Infrastructure Funding

Respondents gave input on 2 questions about funding for municipal infrastructure:

1. Saving for Infrastructure Replacement

Survey participants rated the importance of setting aside funding to replace infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and buildings, to ensure existing service levels can be provided in future years.

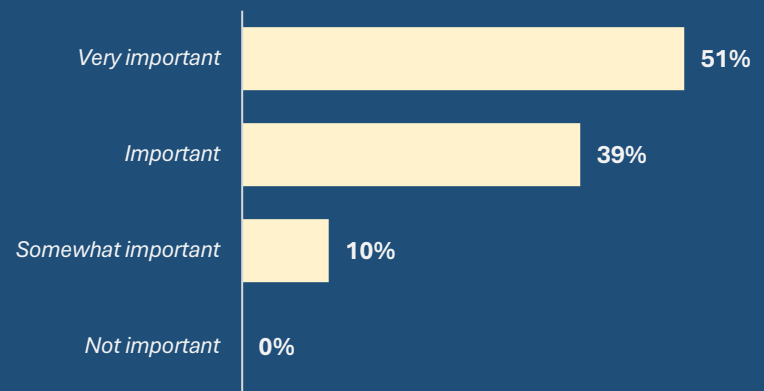
2. Debt Financing

Survey participants gave opinions on whether the County should use debt to finance important infrastructure projects, to spread repayment of the initial construction costs over the life of the infrastructure.

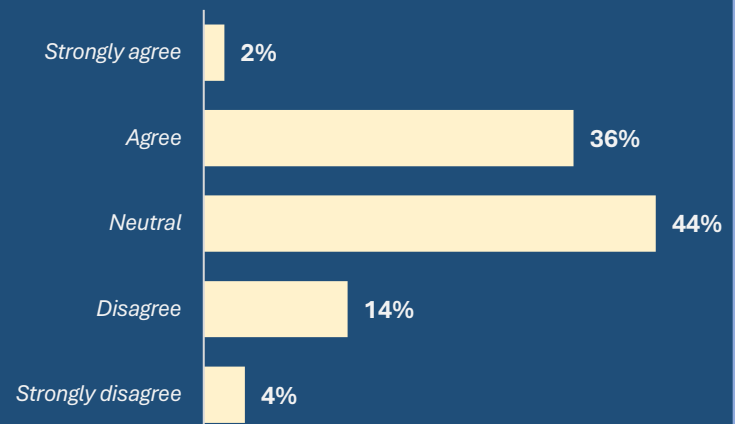
Changes to Note!

- Setting funding aside for infrastructure replacement is “important” or “very important”:
 - 90%** of all responses
 - “Very important” responses **increased by 19%** from 2025 survey
- “Agree” with debt financing on certain projects:
 - 12% increase** from 2025 survey

Saving for Infrastructure Replacement



Debt Financing for Infrastructure

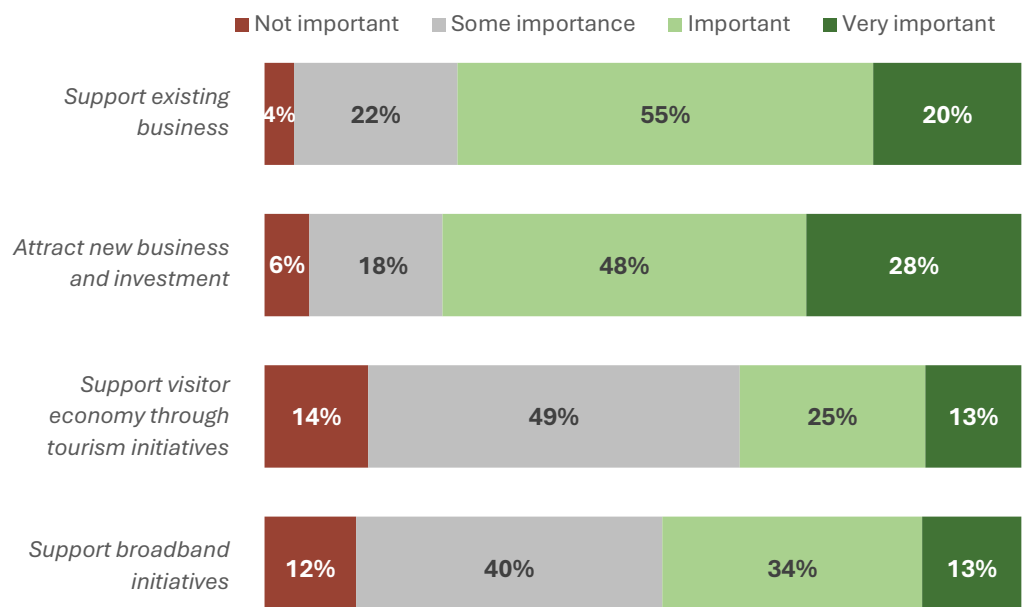


Economic & Community Development

Ratepayers consistently rank economic development as a high priority. For this reason, ratepayers were asked to rank different areas of focus.

Changes to Note!

- Attracting new business is “very important”: **9% increase** over 2025
- Supporting tourism initiatives is “very important”: **15% increase** over 2025

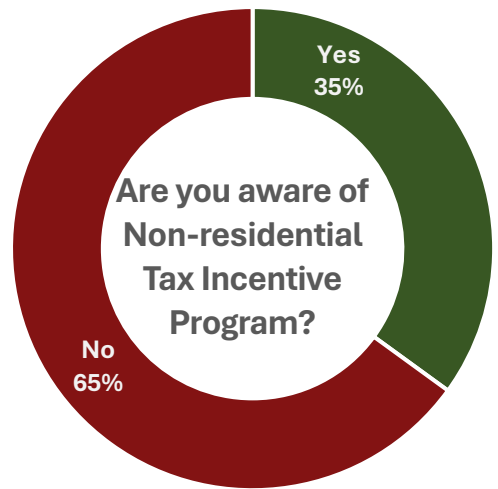


Non-Residential Tax Incentive

County operates a *Non-Residential Tax Incentive Program*, which aims to stimulate economic growth by providing a property tax break for new investment or expansion of existing investment (non-residential).

Changes to Note!

- Awareness of Non-Res. Tax Incentive program: **94% increase** from 2025 survey



Community Impact Ideas

Community events and projects are a great way to bring people closer together. Survey respondents shared ideas for projects or events that could positively impact their community. All responses are listed in [Appendix C](#).



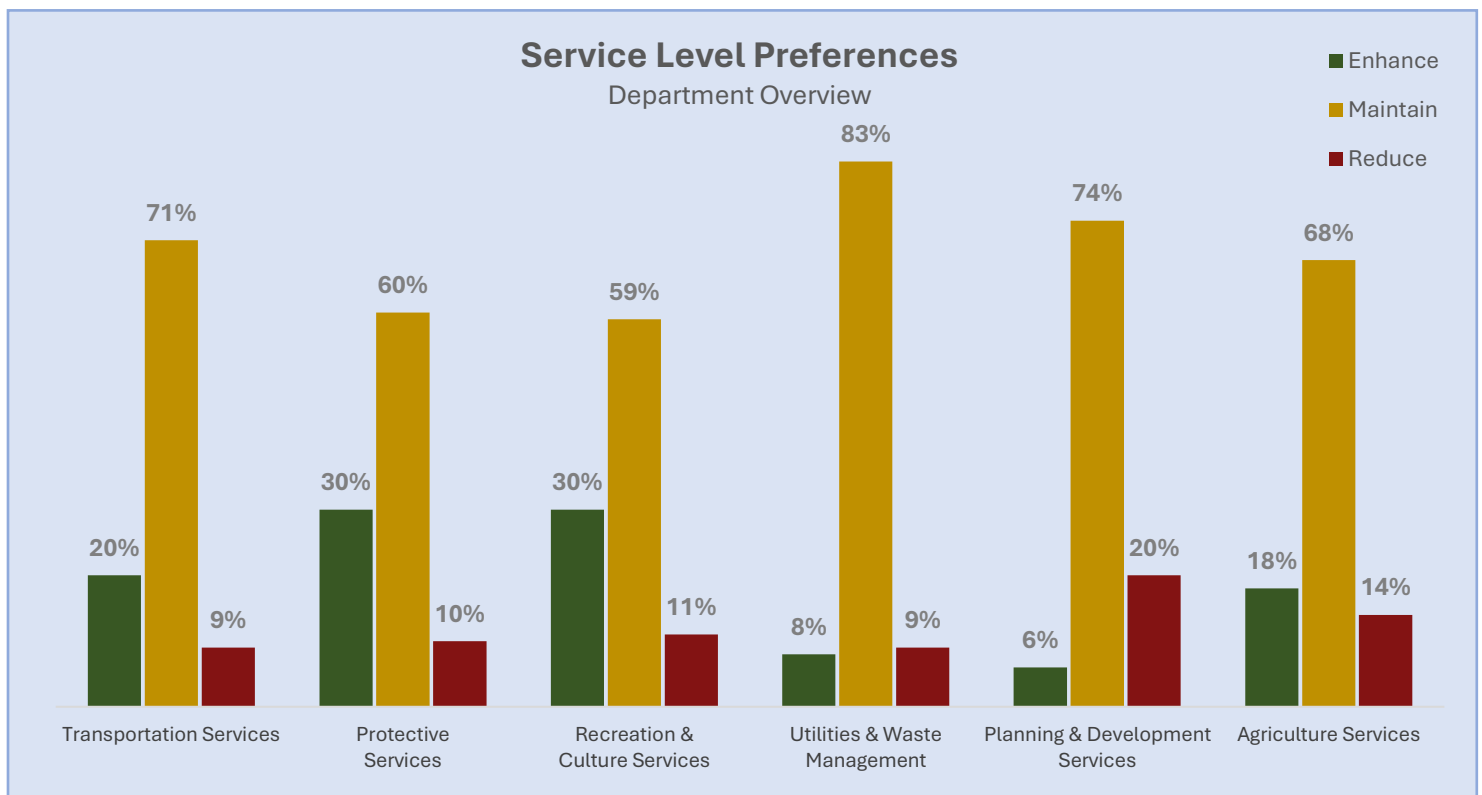
Common Themes from Budget Survey:

Community Impact Ideas:

1. Events – festivals, dinners, athletics, etc. (62%)
2. Projects – rec. facilities, playgrounds, etc. (24%)
3. General suggestions for County operation (14%)

Department Budgets

County budgets are divided into general functional areas and departments. Questions in this section help educate ratepayers on where tax dollars are spent and evaluate service levels that residents prefer.



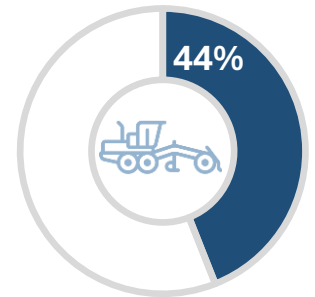
Transportation Services

Maintains the County's road system, spanning 1,456 km of roads and drainage. Expenses include:

- Fuel, repairs, & maintenance
- Gravel & contract hauling
- Engineering, license, permits
- Equipment rentals

Accounts for **44%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$1,006.28** for service (2025: \$1,166.58).



Protective Services

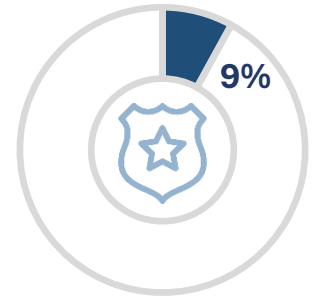
Fire & disaster services, bylaw & enforcement, policing, ambulance, safety, and BARCC.

Expenses include:

- Fire response (shared costs)
- Contribution to STARS
- Transfer to province for policing
- Safety & emergency training

Accounts for **9%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$212.24** for this service (2025: \$169.45).



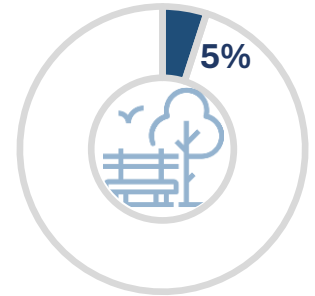
Recreation & Cultural Services

Public recreation opportunities & repayment on capital contributed to Barrhead Regional Aquatic Center. Expenses include:

- Campground maintenance
- Town rec program s & facilities contribution
- Contribution to libraries
- Community grants

Accounts for **5%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$117.00** for this service (2025: \$119.09).



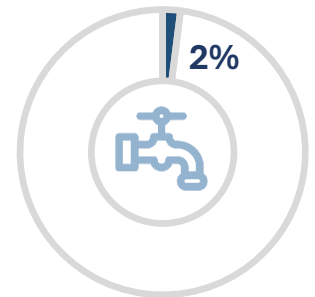
Utilities & Waste Management

Water treatment & distribution, wastewater treatment and disposal via water/sewer lines, Manola truck fill, and lagoons. Expenses include:

- Contractor fees & labour, insurance
- Landfill expenses
- Water supply

Accounts for **2%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$55.21** for this service (2025: \$53.92).



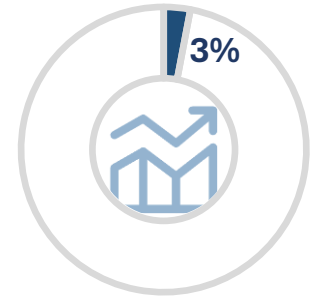
Planning & Development

Land use, development, economic development, subdivision, development permits, and public reserves. Expenses include:

- Licences, permits, GIS mapping
- Legal & insurance
- Business events, advertising

Accounts for **3%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$65.98** for this service (2025: \$66.03).



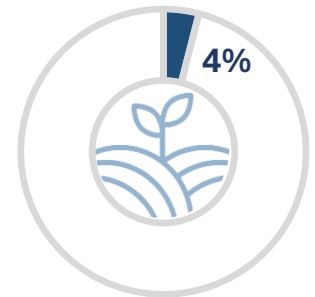
Agricultural Services

Administers provincial legislation, delivers ag/environment programming. Includes weed/pest inspections & control, equipment rentals, extension, ALUS program. Expenses include:

- Licenses, permits, insurance, GIS mapping
- Training, labour, honorariums
- Program & extension supplies

Accounts for **4%** of ratepayer's tax dollar in 2026.

Average 2026 residential property* paid **\$93.48** for this service (2025: \$82.99).



**Based on an average residential property with an assessed value of \$250,000*

Prior Knowledge: Provincial Taxation

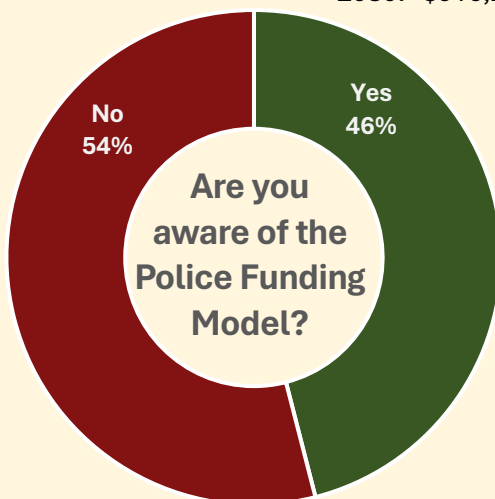
Gauging ratepayers' familiarity with municipal taxes levied on behalf of the province helps educate ratepayers on provincial taxation models and focus communication efforts on these topics.

Police Funding Model

Provincial Police Funding model has re-distributed costs of frontline police officers (approximately \$232.5 million) to rural Alberta municipalities. Urban municipalities (populations greater than 5,000) contribute to policing costs directly but are also provided unconditional grant funding to offset these costs, which rural municipalities do not receive.

Costs to the County of Barrhead are calculated as:

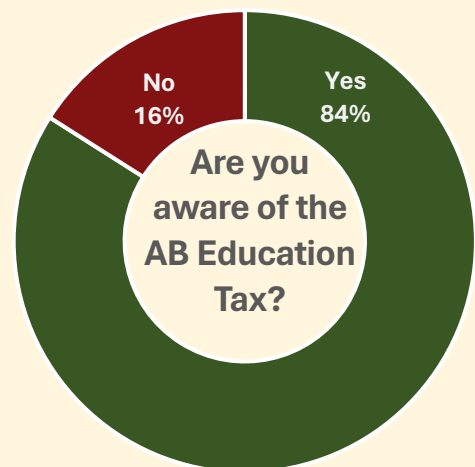
- **2022:** \$251,157 (actual)
- **2023:** \$373,109 (actual)
- **2024:** \$353,764 (actual)
- **2025:** \$382,936 (actual)
- **2026:** \$486,829 (est.)
- **2027:** \$509,023 (est.)
- **2028:** \$606,977 (est.)
- **2029:** \$744,039 (est.)
- **2030:** \$916,207 (est.)



Provincial Education Tax

County is required to levy an Alberta School Education tax each year. Education levy is set by the province, and it is mandatory that municipalities collect this education tax from all ratepayers, regardless of whether they have children in school.

This levy is collected by the County on behalf of the province and makes up **23%** of the total taxes that the County collects annually.



Balancing the Budget

Taking all previous survey questions into account, participants were asked to examine the services they receive from the County of Barrhead, and comment on what they would like to see in the coming years.

Closing Comments

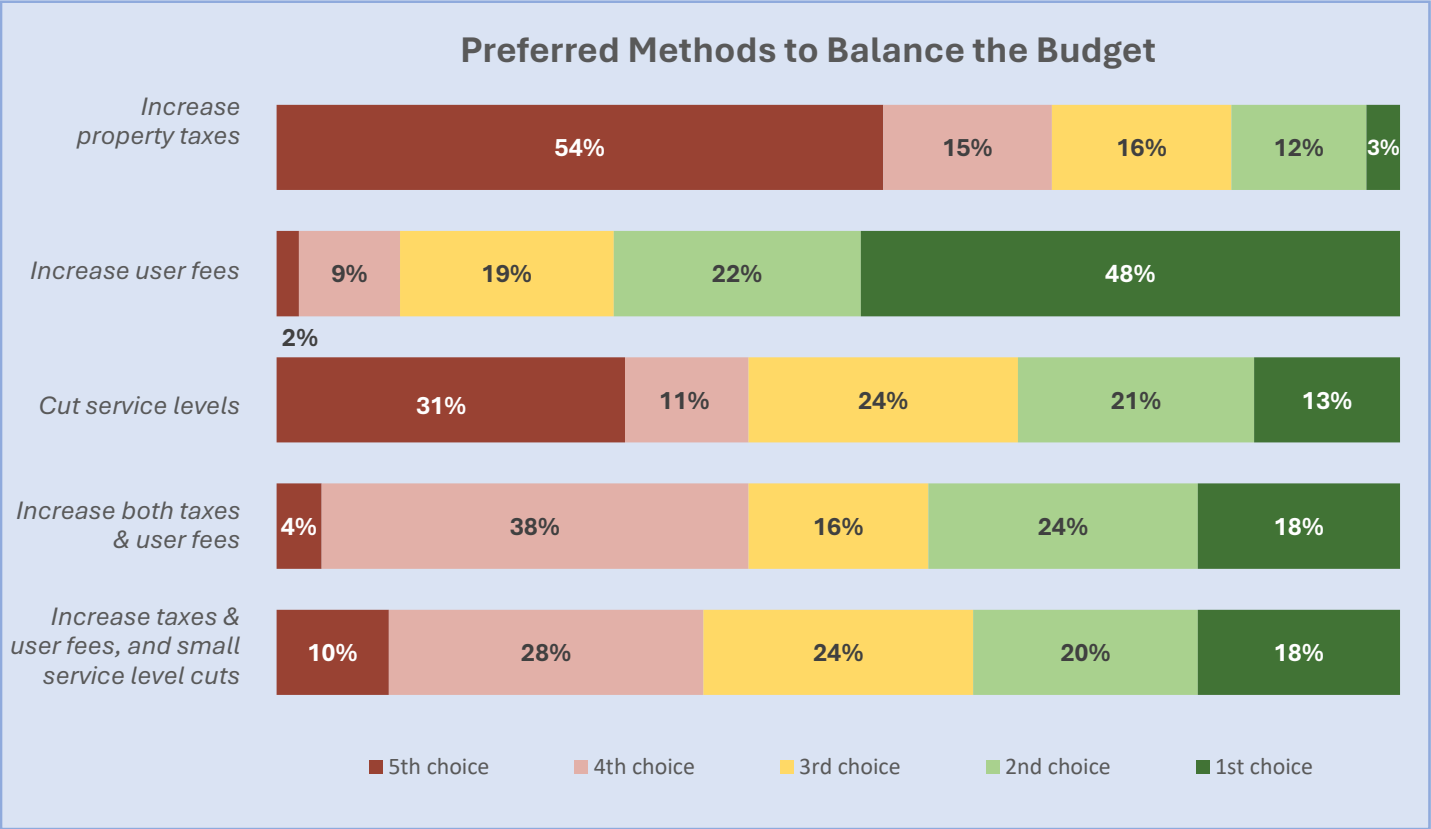
Survey respondents recorded any final comments, concerns, or ideas for the 2027 Budget. Participants provided a wide range of comments, listed in [Appendix D](#).

Common Themes from Budget Survey:

Closing Comments:

1. Roads & infrastructure (**40%**)
2. Open, accountable & transparent government (**33%**)
3. Taxes & user fees (**14%**)





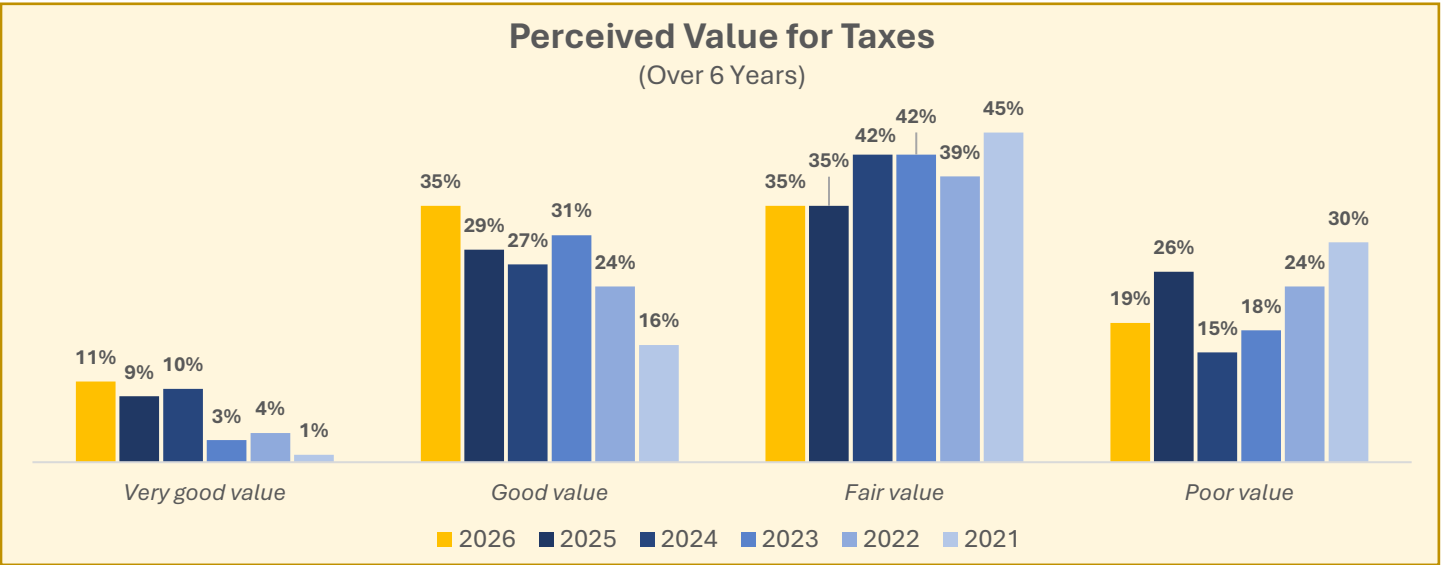
Value Received

Considering the portion of property taxes paid for municipal services (excluding provincial requisitions), survey participants gave insight into the value of services they receive.

The chart below shows what residents thought about value for their taxes over the last 6 years.

Changes to Note!

- Reported “good” or “very good” value for taxes:
21% increase since 2025 survey
171% increase since 2021 survey



This concludes the County of Barrhead 2027 Budget Public Engagement Report. Refer to the Appendices for comprehensive & unedited lists of answers to comment-response questions.



Appendix

Comment Responses



The following appendices include all comments provided through the budget survey and open house. All comments are listed in unedited form. However, inappropriate language or identification of individuals has been redacted to align with the County's Respectful Workplace Policy.

It is also important to note that comments about the Town of Barrhead are outside the jurisdiction of the County. Such comments received may be shared with the Town.

Appendix A: Locations of Interest

Budget Open House participants commented on locations of interest regarding their physical condition (i.e., roads, weeds, unsightly properties, etc.).

Open House participants identified 5 locations of note. Their unedited responses are as follows:

1. **Rge Rd 35, north of Twp Rd 590:** *"Tansy in this area"*
2. **Rge Rd 41, south of Hwy 654:** *"Tansy issues"*
3. **"Lynes Drive" in Idle Hours Subdivision:** *"Bring to same standard of road as rest of subdivisions. Not gravel lot 26."*
4. **Rge Rd 53, north of Twp Rd 602:** *"Check ditches & road integrity. Look at traffic count including farm/ag traffic."*
5. **General:** *"Road graveling & grading"*

Appendix B: Strategic Planning Priorities

Budget Survey AND Open House participants gave input on priorities for Council to consider as they develop the County's new 2027-2031 Strategic Plan.

58 individuals (54% of total respondents) chose to provide comment. Their unedited responses are as follows:

1. *Making the County of Barrhead a vibrant community. A place where people want to live and is thriving. Encourage tourism and healthy living.*
2. *Bringing back oiled roads to there previous conditions. As well as giving rate payers the option to purchase better dust control.*
3. *I am a responsible user of the Thunder Lake transfer station. I appreciate the access. Better weed control and grass and sapling maintenance in ditches especially along highways (likely provincial but if there is an opportunity to lobby the province).*
4. *Leadership in advancing economic development in the County. I have seen little evidence of any initiatives in this area.*
5. *Biking and walking paths throughout county of Barrhead.*
6. *Bylaw Enforcement, Lake Safety*
7. *Issues with truck parking on county roads for long periods of time. These present safety concerns. Could the county set up parking (at a cost) in the Kiel industrial park*

8. *Improved recreation and funding to the Town. We should be paying at least 50% of the cost of recreation for the town/cou ty. Look at combining a recreation (ski hill, camp grounds, ball diamonds, arena pool etc) under one funding model so that everyone can enjoy quality recreation*
9. *The lagoon at Thunder Lake needs to be monitored so it never closes again.*
10. *Organizational plans for snow removal, prioritize busing routes, groceries are incredibly expensive for close proximity to urban areas, bringing doctors into the community is important, need a new home appraiser,*
11. *Make town center less car-centric and more pedestrian friendly*
12. *Fix and Maintain roads, especially those with bad potholes*
13. *Improve road development and develop better ways of producing energy that lowers the cost of utilities for county residents that is owned, operated and maintained by county residents. Help farmers develop the means to produce actual food for the residents of the county. Such as fruits and veggies. There is very little orchards, Berry farms and vegetable farms in this county.*
14. *Supporting land owner rights to land. We have seen agricultural land put behind other interests.*
15. *Local transfer stations need to be made safe. emptying bins is dangerous and often leads to squished people or people falling into the large bins. can we please have a device to assist in dumping burn barrels, bins, and other heavy items.*
16. *Completing range roads they've all redone in the past 10 years. We are still waiting for our field entrances to receive gravel!!!*
17. *Working on the leadership within the organization. It's really taken a downturn the last five-seven years and I've heard and seen where Council no longer has a voice, they are just puppets. As well our planning and development department has tanked, its very difficult to work with the new development officer, not like it used to be. I was planning a project worth half a million dollars but now will not spend that money in the County because of the difficulty involved in trying to simply get permits. You need knowledgable people in that department. The old officer did a lot to help people and we were encouraged to move here because of it - the new one? Not.*
18. *the roads are horrible! Priority in getting them maintained better.*
19. *fair and equal wages for all staff*
20. *decrease wages for useless counsellors*
21. *Upkeep of the lagoons, maintaining reserves, especially at Thunderlake, upkeep of the waste transfer station (often overflowing)*
22. *Saving for a rainy day fund*
23. *The airport*
24. *Attracting new businesses that compliment the existing AG sector*
25. *Clearing of trees along rural roads*
26. *Farmers are always considered but other property owners are not. We pay higher taxes than farmers and we are the least considered for funding and improvement. Such as road maintenance, sewer, lighting, helping clear lakes of algae. The plan to cycle the pembina river thru Lac la Nonne, where is that project at ?*
27. *Recycling programs for rural areas. Ex bins in neerlandia for plastics and aluminum*
28. *Need to review infrastructure projects and prioritize accordingly*
29. *Maybe transportation for Seniors*
30. *Safety of facilities.*
31. *Crime prevention*

32. *Wish the road have more gravel less sand*
33. *Rec facility like Westlock Spirit Centre*
34. *Property taxis very high, for the level of service we get. Either improve services, or lower the tax. Taxes keep going up as property value increases, but service levels don't improve or get worse. Property owners are penalized for making improvements to improve one's life style and needs. Doesn't make a lot of sense.*
35. *No no no to data centers. NO Data Centers*
36. *Please fix our roads. They are an absolute mess.*
37. *Recycling at the transfer stations, Lagoon management*
38. *Roads are my main concern and rural law enforcement.*
39. *The county should pay Brave nose for the fire support..so the priority should be to support local support during emergencies.*
40. *Our transfer landfill station is being used by people from Barrhead town so they don't have to pay for dump fees. Snow removal at Thunder lake area needs to consider all residents especially not to get wind rowed in so they can't even get to their front door, and we have to pay someone to remove it.*
41. *Priorities to keep Data centers out of the county, we need to keep our farm land safe, or people safe and our county safe*
42. *Improve roads to take the abuse that farmers are putting on the roads. The movement of B-trains on dinky roads.*
43. *Neerlandia Highway NEW PAVEMENT*
44. *Road maintenance should be a priority (both winter clearing and general road repairs...the road to the landfill and at the landfill turn is extremely rough). The landfill should be more accessible for those who work full time (open late more than 1 day a week or open on Sundays).*
45. *Roads*
46. *Focus on sustainable, informed decision-making. Fund research & studies to further support long-term planning.*
47. *Evidence - based planning*
48. *Take a serious look at leadership + management.*
49. *3 year gravel replacement justification*
50. *Do our servicing standards reflect modern heavy ag traffic?*
51. *Look at farmland assessment & increase mill rate on ag.*
52. *Impacts of heavy manure hauling on County roads*
53. *Look for ways to increase development and make process easier (multi-lot residential)*
54. *Work collaboratively with Town on housing so County businesses can hire & attract employees*
55. *Consider executive rural residential neighbourhoods*
56. *Weed control – tansy mustard & others*
57. *Open houses with councillors, policing, ag, etc.*
58. *Responsive council – [REDACTED] does not answer emails, phone calls, etc.*

Appendix C: Ideas for Community Events or Initiatives

Budget Survey participants provided ideas for community events or initiatives that might positively impact our community. A few of the suggestions are specific to the Town and will be shared with them.

29 individuals (28% of total respondents) chose to provide comment. Their unedited responses are as follows:

1. *Music festival. Sports events. Show and shine. Horse shows. Produce events- such as biggest pumpkins etc. Monthly coffee events for seniors at the library- a great opportunity to generate new ideas and get volunteers for events. Running races- there is a track around the Town which could be used. Ask the running room to be involved. A local won a sporting event- organise a meet and greet with this person and celebrate their achievement.*
2. *organize big sports events*
3. *Tourism is a low cost high revenue opportunity that needs to be explored. I have not seen any initiatives aimed at increasing tourism in the county.*
4. *More biking and fishing events throughout the county.*
5. *Make sure you prioritize our groups but also stop funding the small, almost broke, community halls and work with the town to build a quality field house that everyone can use*
6. *Have an affordable gym for the community*
7. *Farm open doors*
8. *I would love to see something like a fall harvest festival for the county. Where we celebrate and give. Thanks for the hard work and bounty of the land that we are stewards in.*
9. *Support the skating rink in Neerlandia as it supports the entire community with a healthy affordable recreational activity.*
10. *see previous comment regarding transfer station safety needs*
11. *Fall fair & market of local farmers/artisans to showcase what Barrhead county produces. Encourage farm/acreage stands without a pile of red tape!*
12. *Partner with the Town on their events - and send staff to help. We don't have the size and time or resources to have both municipalities doing their own thing. The Ag Society recently put on the fair and only two town staff were there and no county staff. Why does the Town always support but not the county. It's easy to send a cheque, the county team should be engaged and active together.*
13. *Stop doing 'county' events and start partnering with the town*
14. *Perhaps a coffee and donught drop in to talk to our representatives and promote county services. County tour. Ask to be part of community bbqs. Set up an information table.*
15. *A remote control flying club on one of the vacant green spaces*
16. *Expand the farmers markets throught the rural area. Feel this to be better for the farming community and not just horses and cows at the agrena. Snowmobile, atv rallies, these are people building amongst farmers and recreational users. Support the lakes better thru infrastructure and activities*
17. *What about a mini golf area in the County just for summer , chip wagon, bring the town people to the County. Hire local high school students.*
18. *Country Fair!*
19. *Music in the park*
20. *Rec centre*
21. *A harvest sharing event like Sangudo.*

22. *Would love to see "vegetable stands" promoted and encouraged along highways and side roads. I think it would bring people to the community and support our local businesses. No red tape associated.*
23. *Counselors should hold regular coffee and chat sessions to engage their communities.*
24. *county days - old fashion fair days.*
25. *Make sure to use a good Public Address system on the County tour. Rehearse with the speaker on how to use the mic and remind the speaker when they fail to keep the mic close to the mouth!*
26. *Heritage Days*
27. *Hosting some sort of annual event. Lawn mower races, tractor pull, etc. Maybe work together with Neerlandia to expand what they are already doing on the July 1st week.*
28. *Repair bad roads . Tired of apologizing for poor roads to people from outside the County.*
29. *Field House - There are more options for parents to have their kids in sports during the winter months as well as a place where people can stay active by doing different activities. This would benefit people of all ages.*

Appendix D: Final Comments

Budget Survey participants were asked if they had any final comments, concerns, or ideas to share regarding the 2027 budget.

43 individuals (42% of all respondents) provided comment for this question. Their unedited responses are as follows:

1. *Reevaluate costs to see if you are getting the right person to do the right thing. For example—Someone came and cut the trees along our road and also removed the fencing in the process. Consistently got it all tangled in the machine. Took him days to do- destroyed our fencing and made a terrible mess of the road with tree debris all over the road. The person cutting the trees and our fencing said it was because the farmer had difficulty driving his massive machinery down the dirt road. He had initially told me he was just clearing the road corners but when I came back from being away he had cut down everything!!!! Now the farmer drives at speed down our small dirt road stirring up massive amounts of dust. Waste of resources. I feel the drivers of our community are the farmers who possibly pay the least amount of property taxes. And they are the ones that damage the roads.*
2. *The Manola truck fill needs to be a priority for a major upgrade. It is too slow and not enough storage.*
3. *Beaver concern RGE RD 25 between HWY 654 and TWP RD 583 also needs to be plowed and graded more often.*
4. *In terms of services from the County I see little benefit for me other than roads and garbage facilities.*
5. *Aggressive pushing of the provincial government to pay its share. Policing in particular is a concern to me. Changing to a provincial force is questionable at best and frightening at its worst. Both in cost and efficacy's*
6. *The county has very good roads compared to other county's , very happy with the county shop answer the phone or they call back we always get help or a answers to snow gets plowed on time , this year they dropped some gravel on our Chinese pavement and we called they came by next day they cleaned it up , very nice , I do like to have the option to buy Chinese pavement subsidy or not just let us know what the cost is will budget for it and pay you even its the full amount , we dont mind to pay for those services and the county should charge those out to recover those extra cost thanks for this survey*
7. *I feel it is important that our main decision makers such as our County manager etc. live in the County. Decisions are made without it affecting their lives.*
8. *life is much too expensive today to be able to live comfortably. I as a 36 year old cannot afford to live and have an ability to plan for a retirement. this means even if i stay working here for the rest of my life, i wont be able to afford to retire here. i think this applies to the vast majority of people and unfortunately thats a death sentence to small communities. additionally the property taxes that i pay and live on the last road in the*

county dont feel proportionate. its often a fight to get blading done, culverts cleared, or gravel applied to mitigate the mud and sunken road. we need to plan better future replacement needs instead of a "run to fail" model.

9. Stop completely redoing gravel roads that have little to no traffic, it's a waste of money! If the road doesn't get enough sun and is wet, cut the trees, don't redo the whole road, that's wasteful! when redoing a road, residents of that road should have to be consulted before and after incase there's concerns or things not completed or missed.
10. Being mindful of spending, not duplicating services (town and county) and getting quality staff is paramount. As well, there are many things that could be done to improve economic development and spread the share of taxes, but it takes good people to do that. Having public works always get the cadillac stuff while the rest of the departments get piece meal support and equipment isn't right. Balance outputs with where the revenue is coming from. Don't always cater to the farming community - they generate the least taxes and do the most damage. Get the peace officers working on overloaded farm trucks. And get new development support or your community will quickly stop growing.
11. reduce amounts spent on advertising or promoting for Barrhead until all roads are fixed. The roads in the Barrhead area and county are terrible!
12. public works needs to be held accountable for their spending.
13. better management of tax payer dollars, decrease waste, get rid of staff who make poor decisions!
14. Well you really up the dumping fees for the lagoons several years ago. Please do not do that again. My taxes are higher than my city taxes were and I get much less value. Please Make sure that [REDACTED] from Brave nose gets some compensation for helping with the Thunderlake fires. At this time he has not been compensated and my understanding is that he received a poor response when reaching out to the chief
15. Wages for senior staff and management needs to be CUT -- NO ONE is worth what we are paying them -- wasting money that you do not need -- hire local instead of educated dip shits that do not know anything about common sense
16. Answering this survey in a i formed way requires more data and some examples of user fees, what's all under transportation etc.
17. Need to do a complete review of tax collections from all tax payers including farm land as they do not pay their fair share of taxes needed.
18. Over all the County is doing good. The taxes from Companies who have not paid should be a wake up call though. Start collecting their monies owed first before going to the local home, farm ,buisnesses.
19. Put money back into resurfacing the oiled roads that have been oil for 60 years and have cost the county very little in actual maintenance compared to gravel.
20. I feel as important decisions are made by our Manager and other important staff, they should live in the Town or County. Our MLA's, councillors etc. do and thus have a connection while making an impact.
21. Think need to look closely at maintenance deptpartment have county employees who sit in their trucks hours at a time down summer roads or are parked at home on their farm getting paid
22. I am seeing less Barrhead people working in the County Office. Why is that? Shouldn't we be hiring Barrhead and area individuals so that their wages stay in Barrhead. Are we playing favoritism?
23. Be cautious about the amount of dollars given to FCSS.
24. Rec centre supports long term economic development. If this need isn't provided in the community residents leave to spend money in areas that have a rec facility or worse, leave all together and take all their tax dollars
25. How about trying to lower operating and administrative costs through process improvements. The go to is always increase taxes and/or lower services, but efficiency can drive improvements and lower costs by getting rid of unnecessary practices and waste. I worked in both private and public sector. There is so much waste in public sector and there is little incentive to make improvements to lower costs because there is an

endless supply of money. Private sector you have to make a profit or you're out of business. Way more incentive to do things more efficiently and smarter.

- 26. Why did we have to pay out of our pocket when our road washed out and needed new culverts. We could not leave our property until we paid someone to fix it. I thought township roads were the county's responsibility??*
- 27. Again... Please fix our roads. They are an absolute mess.*
- 28. Keep up the good work! After the next provincial election pressures on rural municipalities may decrease.*
- 29. Why do my taxes have to pay for other residents fire costs? Councillor's are paid too much. All promises to get elected and then have their own agendas. ex just read drainage study for Idle Hours, what about flooding in the rest of the County?? They need to put the entire County first*
- 30. Increase Tax on Farm land*
- 31. None at this time, it would be recommended that opportunities be provided periodically to provide feedback/ideas to help assist with planning and such.*
- 32. Farmers should pay alot more taxes. Improve lagoons without increasing cost to septic providers or users. Pay community supports such as Brave Nose for water support during fires/ emergencies. Stop denigrating lake dwellers as problems. They pay alot of taxes..*
- 33. a way to cut costs would be to cut fuel costs - don't allow employees to take county vehicles to pick up children at school, or run other personal errands. Don't allow the Peace officers to pull people over for traffic with children in the vehicle in the county - safety concern. County vehicles are used for county business not for personal*
- 34. The following pertains to [REDACTED]. He does Not engage with rate payers and or is absent for meetings. So what is he doing? Maybe cut his wages - that would save ratepayers money!*
- 35. Make sure that farmers who abuse the roads pay more taxes!*
- 36. Important to continue to work at increasing our tax base to spread costs over more people and businesses.*
- 37. Thankyou*
- 38. Farm land assessments for property taxes are a lot lower then expected. There are quarter sections worth over \$1million that are assessed at under \$50k. This does not make much sense. Should they not be taxed on the value of the land like everyone else?*
- 39. Attract a developer to make move housing, thereby increasing the tax income.*
- 40. Roads should be no. 1 priority. We should vote on MAJOR projects that effect the county as council seems okay everything.*
- 41. Evaluate what is happening in the management area. From my perspective, better leadership is needed. Things are becoming very run-down throughout the County. Consider a new/better County manager.*
- 42. County staff have been very supportive in helping me understand the budgeting process. They always take the time to support my questions and work with me & my family on any issues we may have. Thanks!*
- 43. Increase property taxes for agricultural zoned property to lessen the tax burden on acreage and commercial owners/businesses*



REQUEST FOR DECISION

SEPTEMBER 15, 2026



TO: COUNCIL

RE: COUNTY BRANDED COUNCILLOR APPAREL

ISSUE:

Council has requested information on purchasing County of Barrhead branded apparel for Councillors.

BACKGROUND:

- Resolution 2026-201 – Council directs Administration to explore options for common branding of Councillor clothing to support promotion of County
 - Apparel discussed included sports-style jerseys and more traditional branded apparel for use at conferences and other events.

ANALYSIS:

Type	Description	Quote	Pros	Cons
Baseball or soccer-style jersey	Thinner material, short-sleeved. Includes embroidered County logo, name, number	\$100-\$120	Thinner breathable material, promotes the “team” concept	Higher cost; not a professional image; may not be preferred style; time to order
Hockey-style jersey	Thicker material, long-sleeved. Includes sewn patches with County logo, name, number	\$150-\$180	Promotes the “team” concept	Higher cost; thicker material may be warm; not a professional image; may not be preferred style; time to order
Golf/polo shirt	Golf or polo shirt; includes embroidered County logo	\$40-\$85	Better cost, more versatile for various types of events; more professional/business-casual image; could still present as a “team” concept	May not be a preferred style for all Councillors
Individually-purchased items	Councillors select the type of shirt they prefer and have that item embroidered with the County logo Council could set a price limit on the shirt purchased	\$5-\$10 each for embroidery, plus cost of item	Ensure each Councillor has an item that fits them and their style Possible to do this locally; less admin. support required; faster Potential to be cost-effective	Less of a “team” concept in non-matching clothing items

- Matching sports jerseys would promote the “team” concept but would be more expensive and may not be appropriate for all types of events.
- “Team” concept can be achieved through same style and color of a business casual item such as a golf/polo shirt or dress shirt.
- Councillors purchasing their own clothing items would ensure that everyone has something that fits and matches their style.
 - Council could choose to set a limit on the shirt purchased and still leave it open for elected officials to pay out-of-pocket for something more if they choose to
 - Elected officials could make their purchase locally and be reimbursed for the approved expense
 - County has accounts set up with 2 local vendors for applying logos (to apply logos to all 7 items would cost from \$35-\$70 in total depending on the material)
- 2026 Budget includes a total of \$1,500 in Council Public Relations which includes promotional items such as parade candy, and Councillor branded clothing.
 - Approximately \$1,200 remains in this budget

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council taking pride in their role as elected officials for the County aligns with the 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR	3 Rural Lifestyle
Outcome	<i>3 County maintains its rural character and is recognized as a desirable location to invest, work, live and play.</i>
Goal	3.2 County promotes & celebrates success/achievements.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

Council approve up to \$xxx for an individually purchased clothing item with the County logo applied with the amount to come from Council Public Relations Expense 2-2290



presented to Council on September 15, 2026
(items shaded have changed since last meeting)

H

2026 COUNCIL RESOLUTION TRACKING LIST

(Items beyond the normal course of business)

Resol. #	Resolution Topic	Responsible	Comments	Status
2026-314	Directed Admin to coordinate a meeting with TOB IRC in Fall 2026 to discuss rec & ec dev opportunities.	CAO	Initial contact with CAO has been made	Underway
2026-309	Directed Admin to draft a policy stating that COB is not responsible for feral cats within the County.	ENF/CAO	Preliminary direction provided to Enforcement Services	Underway
2026-308	Directed Admin to notify the MA Minister of decision to cancel ICF and to publish on COB website the rationale for not having an ICF with Sturgeon County.	Comm/CAO	Informed Sturgeon County, waiting for correspondence to align messaging.	Underway
2026-307	Adopted Bylaw 7-2026 – Repealing Bylaw 5-2020 an ICF between the County of Barrhead and Sturgeon County.	EA/CAO	Awaiting signatures	Underway
2026-303	Renewed Agricultural Lease Agreement for 100 acres within NE 27-59-3-W5 for Dec 1, 2026 until Nov 30, 2029 at an annual rate of \$110 per acre.	EA/CAO	Awaiting County signatures; Tenants signed	Underway
2026-295	Directed Administration to bring back a workplan to study drainage issues in Idle Hours subdivision.	PW/CAO	Preliminary direction provided to PW.	Underway
2026-294	Delegated to ASB, task of exploring opportunity to offer a “Food for Thought” Event to share innovative ideas in agriculture.	DR/CAO	Preliminary discussion at ASB on Sept 8/26; Direction provided to Director Rural Dev/Ag Fieldman to schedule for a future ASB mtg.	Underway
2026-251	Bring back information on increasing hours of service to the Dunstable Transfer Station.	PW/CAO	Checking with contractor on costs, scheduling, etc.	Underway
2026-201	Directed Admin to explore options for common branding of Councillor clothing to support promotion of County.	CAO	To Council on Sept 15/26; Staff have started compiling options for Council consideration	Underway
2026-181	Directed Administration to invite the Lac Ste. Anne Métis District representatives to a future Council	EA/CAO	Email sent requesting delegation to Council; Elected official requested not August	Underway

2026-144	Approved purchasing 1 Caterpillar motor grader from Finning (\$568K) & trade-in unit #207 2021 JD grader (\$221K); purchasing 2 John Deere motor graders from Brandt (\$571K each) & trading in unit #206 2022 JD grader (\$215K), unit #212 2021 JD grader (\$225K)	PW/CAO	Distributor's notified	Underway
2026-080	Include in Dev Agreement for DP 05-2026 that County would build road and make intersection improvements as discussed, and developer would be charged 90% of road builders rates as per County Rates & Fees Bylaw.	DEV/PW	Negotiation of DA underway as authorized by Council	Underway
2026-072	Tabled discussion on Communities in Bloom Participation until a future meeting and to bring forward budget request.	RD/CAO	Obtained 2026 Tour schedule Jul 17/26	Underway
2026-020	Administration to bring a report to Council on snow clearing programs & options for County to support seniors.	PW/CAO	Conducted research on rural municipalities in Pembina Zone (13), prep report to Council Mar/26	Underway
2025-228	Directed Admin to proceed with prelim geo-technical and develop work plan re partnership project with LSAC.	PW/CAO	Comm. Aug 28/26; Call sched w new LSAC CAO - Feb 2/26; Discussed during budget wrkshp in Nov; LSAC project lead contacted Sep 22/25, Oct 8/25, LSAC advised on July 25/25	Underway
2025-190	Engage legal counsel to explore options for alternative access to SE 26-59-06-W5	CAO	Legal counsel has been engaged, file review underway	Underway
2025-189	Directed Policy Committee to review Policy 32.04 Road Construction Standards.	PW/CAO	Admin has started the review of Policy 32.04 & associated policies	Underway
2024-449	Bring back options/recommendations on use of sand/salt on County roads in Thunder Lake.	PW/CAO	To Council Sept 15/26; Draft report submitted to CAO for review; Preliminary discussions with staff	Underway
2024-225	In next LUB review, discuss definition of "Agriculture, Small Scale Operation" and provide examples	CAO/DEV	Topic added to the list of proposed changes and areas for clarification	Underway
2024-062	Council approved signing the land exchange agreement and to cancel the portion of Road Plan 2000MC north of NW 2-62-4-W5 containing approximately 0.938 ha (2.32 acres).	EA/DEV	Submitted to Land Titles for Registration; Approval received and sent to surveyor to finalize road plan; Alberta Transportation contacted for permission to close portion of road plan	Underway

2023-208	Administration to send a letter of intent to Maykut Farms expressing the County's desire to enter into a lease agreement in 2026 for a portion of the gravel pit located in NE 3-63-4-W5.	PW/CAO	Update provided to Council during Jul 23/26 COW; Revisions made & resent to pit owner; Letter of Intent sent to pit owner; Discussion with owner to confirm specifications, letter drafted; Gravel pit owner notified verbally of County's intent	Underway
2022-166	Preliminary consolidated report on status of wastewater infrastructure	CAO/PW/DF	Manola project approved, to be incorporated into report upon completion; Consolidating all lagoon reports (T.L. received Dec/22); incorporating asset management principles and discussions with LSAC	Underway
2018-029	Service Contract Review	FIN/EA/CAO	Initial list has been compiled.	Underway
2017-245	Policy for Special Events	CAO/Dev	Admin completed final review of draft bylaw Mar 9/26; Hiring of CPO, Director Rural Development, & new D.O. has moved this bylaw forward and will come to Council in early 2026; Discussion with Council at Dec 5/24 Committee of Whole; Reviewing policies from neighbouring municipalities	Underway
2026-289	Awarded contract for 2027-2031 Strategic Plan Facilitation to McCarroll Consulting (\$31,200)	CAO	Contract executed.	Complete Aug 24/26
2026-286	Approved Property Tax Penalty Exempt List for the 517 tax rolls as identified.	CS	System updated.	Complete Aug 18/26
2026-284	Approved tax-exempt status for NSC for 2027-29	CS	Notified assessor.	Complete Aug 19/26
2026-268	Apply under PERC & DIRC program for outstanding oil and gas property tax accounts	CS/CAO	Submitted July 30, 2026. Application received and deemed complete.	Complete Jul 30/26
2026-270	Accepted 2026 Thunder Lake Wildfire – Expenses & Conclusion briefing note for information.	CAO	Information now available	Complete Jul 21/26
2026-267	Approved 2027 Budget Schedule	CS/CAO	Planning & scheduling mtgs will be based on this schedule	Complete Jul 21/26
2026-266	Approved Bylaw 6-2026 – Amending Bylaw 6-2019 Establishment of Agricultural Service Board.	EA/RD	Signing complete, updated in Mfiles; Awaiting signatures	Complete Jul 31/26

2026-262	Adopted 2026–2029 ASB Business Plan	RD/CAO		Complete Jul 21/26
2026-261	Approved policy PS-017 CPO – Rank, Title & Change of Command Structure.	EA/CPO/CAO	Policy updated and sent to Peace Officer program	Complete Jul 22/26
2026-253-54	Gave 3rd reading further amending Bylaw 2-2026, amending Bylaw 4-2024 to add “Data Processing Facility” as a Discretionary Use in Section 12. Agricultural Land Use District (AG)	EA/CAO	Signing complete, updated in Mfiles; Awaiting signatures	Complete Jul 21/26
2026-249	Schedule a Special Meeting of Council to discuss community outreach opportunities.	CAO	Special mtg Jul 31/26; Reviewing elected official availability	Complete Jul 31/26
2026-239-41	Approved amended CPO Policies PS-006, PS-008, PS-010	EA/CPO/CAO	Policies updated,submitted to GOA	Complete Jul 22/26
2026-233	Reeve to call another special meeting to complete 2025 CAO Performance Review & set 2026 Priorities	CAO	Special mtg Jul 31/26; Reviewing elected official availability	Complete Jul 31/26
2026-222	Approved JUPA with PHSD	CAO	Contract finalized; Notified PHSD Jun 17/26; awaiting signatures	Complete Jul 27/26
2026-210	Awarded contract for Ft Assiniboine gravel crush to 2128222 AB Ltd. O/A Paragon Custom Crushing, for a total cost of \$1,547,350.	PW/CAO	Signing complete; Awaiting signatures	Complete Jul 22/26
2026-260	Approved the application from Meadowview Community Centre for a donation of \$2,500 under the Community Grants Policy	EA/CAO	Applicant notified of Council decision and cheque issued	Complete Jul 17/26
2026-247	County Council meetings to be held in the Pembina Hills Boardroom starting July 21, 2026, until end of Oct 2026 during renovations	COMM/CAO	Boardroom booked	Complete Jul 7/26
2026-243	Arrange for YRL representatives to attend a future Council meeting	EA/CAO	Scheduled for Sept 1 Council	Complete Jul 17/26
2026-242	Agreed to amendment to YRL master agreement to increase levy effective Jan 1/27	CS	YRL Notified	Complete Jul 10/26
2026-223	Approved contract Premier Fire & Flood Restoration Inc. for Bldg Renos for \$658,800.19 plus GST; 10% contingency of \$65,880 if required.	CAO	Fully executed	Complete Jul 6/26
2026-211	Approved contract with Volker Stevin Highways for BF 77644 for \$99,435.00 including site occupancy and GST.	PW/CAO	Contract finalized	Complete Jul 14/26

2026-225	Accepted 2026 Spring Enforcement Services report for info	CPO/Comm	Posted to website	Complete Jun 18/26
2026-221	Approved proceeding with current County Admin Bldg renovations and reject proposal from CW	CAO	Notified C&W of Council decision; initiated short-term lease vs. purchase	Complete Jun 17/26
2026-218	Accepted 2025 ASB Business Plan Status Report (as per ASB Act)	RD	Report included in pkg to GOA	Complete Jun 17/26
2026-215	Proclaimed June 27th as PTSD Awareness Day	COMM/EA	Posted in office and on website	Complete Jun 16/26
2026-205	Authorized CAO to offer financial assistance to Town of Barrhead for contract services up to \$13K to support transition of FCSS programs and services to municipality	CAO	CAO advised Town CAO of Council decision on Jun 2/26	Complete Jun 2/26
2026-200	Authorized signing letter of support re: request from ALUS regarding Provincial Cancellation of Watershed Resiliency & Restoration Program (WRRP).	EA/CAO	Letter signed and emailed; Drafted for signature	Complete Jun 17/26
2026-199	Authorized signing letter of support re: request from Woodlands County for West Coast Oil Pipeline Project.	EA/CAO	Letter submitted to Woodlands County	Complete Jun 4/26
2026-196	Approved Policy HR-001 - Elected Officials Remuneration Policy amendment	EA/CAO	Updated in Mfiles and website	Complete Jun 3/26
2026-195	Approved Natural Assets Project Public Engagement Plan	RD	Staff advised of approval to proceed with public engagement on this project	Complete Jun 2/26
2026-194	Approved 2025 County Annual Report	CS/CAO	Posted to website	Complete Jun 4/26
2026-193	Appointed additional Certified Panelist for CRASC	EA/CAO	CRASC notified	Complete Jun 2/26
2026-191	Approved contract with Saddle Valley Ventures for Culvert replacement for BF 74972 & 76144 for \$613,420.50 including site occupancy	PW/CAO	Contract finalized	Complete Jul 3/26
2026-190	Approved signing landowner agreements for Road Construction project # 26-440	PW/CAO	Agreement signed	Complete Jun 3/26
2026-184,224	Directed Administration to bring back 2nd reading on Land Use Bylaw No. 2-2026 to Council with amendments as discussed.	DO/CAO	Presented to Council on June 16, 2026 for further consideration.	Complete Jun 16/26
2026-183	Directed Administration to work with Council to draft a response to the delegate's concerns by mid-June.	CAO	Response reviewed with Council & sent to delegate	Complete Jun 15/26

2026-177	Set Nov 18 at 2:00pm for Public Auction and CAO to be auctioneer	CAO	Date updated on website	Complete May 21/26
2026-176	Received the request for sponsorship from Borealis Acres Shires for information.	RD	Applicant notified of Council decision	Complete May 19/26
2026-175	Proclaimed May 25 – 29, 2026, as Alberta Rural Health Week.	EA/COMM	Proclamation posted in office and on website	Complete May 20/26
2026-173	Approved contract with Stuber's Cat Service for 2026 Road Rehabilitation (Shoulder Pull) program for a cost of \$162,000 for 13.5 miles	PW/CAO	Contract Signed	Complete May 21/26
2026-172	Approved signing landowner agreements for Road Construction project # 26-740	PW/CAO	Agreement signed	Complete May 19/26
2026-171	Approved signing landowner agreements for Road Construction project # 26-340	PW/CAO	Agreement signed	Complete May 19/26
2026-160	Approved Bylaw 5-2026 Records Management	EA/CAO	Signed and Posted to website	Complete May 6/26
2026-155	Proclaimed May 4-9, 2026, as Safety & Health Week in the County of Barrhead.	EA/COMM	Proclamation posted in office and on website	Complete May 5/26
2026-153	Approved the purchase of herbicide from Advantage VM in the amount of \$112,435.75 to conduct the 2026 spray program.	AG	Herbicide ordered	Complete May 5/26
2026-150-152	Appointment of Weed & Pest Inspectors	AG/CAO	Identification issued	Complete May 13/26
2026-149	Accepted history of additional landfill lands and correspondence from Mr. Sutherland for information	CAO	Priority work completed (May 22/26), Council updated on est. total cost of project (May 19/26); Council accepted for info; site inspected - immediate concern re integrity of perimeter to be completed in 2026, with total project cost exceeding general fencing budget to be discussed during budget wkshops (incl discussion with Town)	Complete May 19/26
2026-147	Approve contract with Marshall Lines 2014 for 2026 Crack Sealing Program on County roadways and the airport for a total cost of \$112,145	PW/CAO	Contract signed; Contractor notified	Complete May 6/26
2026-146	Approved signing landowner agreements for Culvert replacement BF 74972	PW/CAO	Agreement signed	Complete May 6/26
2026-145	Approved signing landowner agreement for Culvert replacement BF 76144	PW/CAO	Agreement signed	Complete May 6/26

2026-140	Supported FCSS Board's request as discussed in-camera	CAO	FCSS partners advised of decision, preliminary mtg held to discuss transition (more work will be required to support the transition)	Complete Apr 23/26
2026-136,154	Directed Admin to bring back Hemmerling Fire Invoice at next Council meeting	EA/CAO	Landowner phoned May 6/26 w follow up letter sent May 12; Council let their motion stand with no reduction for 25-332-CFR; Scheduled for May 5/26 mtg	Complete May 12/26
2026-133	Adopted 2025 Property Tax Bylaw 3-2026	CS/EA	Posted to website	Complete Apr 23/26
2026-129	Approved 3-Year Financial Plan & 10-Year Capital Plan	CS/COMM	Posted to website April 22, 2026	Complete Apr 22/26
2026-128	Revised 2026 Capital Budget from \$10,624,042 to \$11,017,056	CS/COMM	Posted Operating Budget, Capital Budget, Budget Presentation and Budget Overview to website April 22, 2026	Complete Apr 22/26
2026-127	Adopt 2026 Operating Budget as presented with operating expenditures & revenue of \$20,134,180	CS/COMM		Complete Apr 22/26
2026-126	Approved Emergency Management Plan	CAO	Finalized	Complete Apr 21/26
2026-124	Approve signing landowner agreement for Culvert replacement on Jansen Project SE-8-59-2-W5	AG/EA	Agreement Signed	Complete Apr 23/26
2026-115-116	Updated Library Board appointment to reflect end of term	EA/CAO	Library Executive Director notified	Complete Apr 9/26
2026-110	Rescind 6 obsolete policies	EA/CAO	Updates made in M-Files	Complete Apr 8/26
2026-109	Appointment of Fire Guardians	EA/CAO	Fire Chief & Guardians notified & website updated	Complete Apr 8/26
2026-107	Accepted 2025 Strategic Plan Report Card for info (to be posted on website)	COMM	Posted to website	Complete Apr 13/26
2026-103-105	Approve 2025 audited financial statements(FS) & FIR; post FS to website	CS/COMM	Posted to website	Complete Apr 14/26
2026-096	Support the CAO to participate on Women in Agriculture Panel if schedule permits.	CAO	CAO recognized to participate on Women in Agriculture Panel (no charge to attend); contacts made, shared with staff & to be incl in future Council agenda	Complete Mar 13/26
2026-092	Approved Corporate Use of Social Media Policy	COMM/CAO	Finalized	Complete Mar 4/26

2026-091	Approved Corporate Communications Plan	COMM/CAO	Finalized	Complete Mar 4/26
2026-090	Authorized signing of Misty Ridge 10-year operating agreement	EA/CAO	Fully executed and sent to Misty Ridge Committee	Complete Mar 27/26
2026-089	Approved Community Grant of \$1,600 to Pembina Arts Festival	EA/CAO	Recipient notified and cheque issued	Complete Mar 6/26
2026-088	Approved admendments to Policy AG-001 Beaver Program	EA/CAO	Policy updated	Complete Mar 5/26
2026-087	Appointed 2 additional members-at-large to ECDC	RD	New members notified	Complete Mar 6/26
2026-085	Adopted Bylaw 4-2026 - ECDC Bylaw	EA/CAO	Signed and posted to website	Complete Mar 27/26
2026-077	Accepted Boat Launch Maint report for info, Admin to bring back info on engineering & design costs (x2) for 2026 Budget to support permitting for work in 2027	RD/PW/CAO	Incorporated into DRAFT Final Budget for Council consideration.	Complete Mar 26/26
2026-076	Directed RCMP to maintain the policing priorities of Rural Visibility and Prolific Offender Management for the County of Barrhead.	CAO	Council provided input to RCMP on annual policing priorities.	Complete Mar 3/26
2026-074	Approved purchase of a Degelman 1820 Sidearm & Rev 1500 Mower from Horizon Ag & Turf for \$100,650; consign units #326 & #329 to auction.	PW	Consigned units sold; Received new units Apr 7; Ordered new units; consigned old units to Michener Allen to auction April 24	Complete Apr 24/26
2026-065	Inform the FCSS board that COB preference is 2 representatives from the County on the FCSS board.	CAO	Councillors to share info at earliest convenience; decision made by Council	Complete Feb 17/26
2026-063	CAO to bring back recommendation to rescind outdated resolutions; add context to 2024-225	CAO	Postponed to April 7 due to lack of time; Tentative scheduled in CAO Report to Council on Mar 3/26	Complete Apr 7/26
2026-061	Approved 2025 year-end financial reports subject to audit adjustments and year end finalizations.	CS/CAO	Auditors here beginning of March and presenting to Council on April 7	Complete Apr 7/26
2026-060	Approved Bylaw 3-2026 Records Management	EA/CAO	Signed and Posted to website; Awaiting signatures	Complete Mar 27/26
2026-056	Investigate the costs of livestreaming Council meetings	COMM/CAO	Shared with Council during Budget Workshop, no cost for pilot; Conducting research	Complete Mar 26/26
2026-053-55	Appointed ARB officials for CRASC	EA/CAO	CRASC notified	Complete Feb 18/26

2026-051	Approved purchase 2026 Caterpillar 420 Backhoe from Finning Canada Ltd. for \$220,430 and further, to trade-in Unit #301 to Finning Canada Ltd. for \$47,000	PW	New backhoe received and unit 301 traded in; Dealership notified of Council decision with approx delivery of June 2026	Complete Apr 27/26
2026-050	Approved purchase 2026 Dodge Ram 2500 crew cab 4x4 truck from Stephani Motors at a price of \$68,476.00 plus GST and applicable fees.	PW	Letter sent to dealership confirming purchase with approx delivery of June 2026	Complete Jun 1/26
2026-049	Accepted 2025 Annual Enforcement Services Report to be posted	COMM/CPO	Report submitted to GOA and posted to website	Complete Feb 19/26
2026-048	Approved amended Policy PS-016 CPO Ride Along Program & rescinded Policy 26.13	CPO/EA/CAO	Policy submitted to GOA	Complete Apr 10/26
2026-047, 071	Create a public info pkg prior to the continuance of the Public Hearing for Bylaw 02-2026 set for April 7, 2026, at 1:00 pm	DEV/CAO	Info pkg released via website, hardcopy, etc. Research is underway; RFD to Council on Mar 3 for further direction	Complete Mar 13/26
2026-042	Provide a letter of support for MR Ski Hill to apply for Co-op Community Spaces Grant.	EA/CAO	Notified MR Ski Hill that Co-op Community Spaces Grant is not available in 2026; will request Council to rescind	Recinded Feb 17/26 2026-062
2026-040	Directed CAO to draft content for Ministerial Forum question period at Spring RMA convention re: Federal announcement to close Lacombe Research & Development Center.	CAO	BN provided to support Council; Research on commission responses, federal ag committee testimony; Discussion at Pembina Zone	Complete Mar 10/26
2026-038	Supported EAC recommendation to direct ASB to review draft Livestock EMP	AF/CAO	Directed to ASB	Complete Feb 3/26
2026-036	Postponed discussion on scheuling of Council meetings until next Council meeting	CAO	Direction provided to explore cost of live streaming (resol 2026-056); Included in Feb 17/26 agenda pkg	Complete Feb 17/26
2026-035, 120	Recessed the public hearing for bylaw 2-2026 until a future date	DO/CAO	Council closed public hearing; New date (Apr 7/26) brought to Council Feb 17/26 for consideration.	Complete Apr 7/26
2026-034	Denied the request to reduce or cancel the charges for fire incident report 25-332-CFR.	EA/CAO	Letter sent to landowner informing them of the decision.	Complete Feb 6/26
2026-028	Approved the additional funding sources for the 2025 capital projects	CS/CAO	Done	Complete Feb 3/26
2026-025	Approved purchase 2026 John Deere 744P from Brandt Tractor Ltd. for \$620,000 and to trade-in Unit #303 to Brandt Tractor Ltd. for \$86,000	PW/CAO	Notified and expected delivery approx June 2026	Complete May 28/26
2026-018	Accepted Enforcements Services Report, 2025 Winter Edition for info	CPO/Com	Posted to website	Complete Jan 7/26

2026-017	Approve 2025 cancelled tax transactions as presented.	CS/CAO	Complete.	Complete Jan 6/26
2026-016	Accepted allowance for doubtful accts of \$1,453.39 for info.	CS/CAO	Complete.	Complete Jan 6/26
2026-015	Write off 3 outstanding AR accounts for \$2,250.76	CS/CAO	Complete.	Complete Jan 6/26
2026-013,037	Mtg to be scheduled outside of RMA Conference; Administration to arrange mtg with Minister of Transportation to discuss road maintenance and other concerns regarding provincial highways	CAO	July 13/26 confirmed; Potential dates sent to AT (Apr 28/26); Call for feedback from staff, Council & public underway	Complete May 26/26
2026-012	Sell Engine 33 to Village of Riverhurst, SK for \$45,000 conditional upon their satisfactory inspection.	CS/CAO	Village of Riverhurst inspected unit on January 20, 2026, and deemed it satisfactory. Payment received and Village staff drove unit back to Riverhurst.	Complete Jan 20/26
2026-011	Approved resolution "Access to Liability Insurance for Agritourism Operators" to be presented at Pembina Zone	CAO	Presented at Pembina Zone & passed	Complete Jan 12/26
2026-010	Respond to Alberta Geographical Names Program, with no objection to naming of water feature	RD/CAO	Reponse submitted	Complete Jan 6/26
2026-009	Appoint Ms. Noble to Barrhead Library Board	EA	Library Executive Director notified	Complete Jan 14/26
2026-008	Appoint Mr. Ruhl to SDAB	EA/DEV	Applicant notified	Complete Jan 14/26
2026-005-007	Appointments made to ALUS PAC	ALUS	Members notified	Complete Jan 8/26
2026-004	Set public hearing for Bylaw 2-2026 for Feb 3 at 1:00 pm in Council Chambers	DEV/CAO	Advertised as per MGA, additional adv also completed.	Complete Feb 3/26
2026-003	1st reading Bylaw 2-2026 amending LUB 4-2024 to add Data Processing Facility	EA/CAO	Decision tracked	Complete Jan 14/26
2025-430	Councillors provide written report to be included in agenda pkg for Regular Council mtg to be submitted by end of day preceding Thursday.	EO/CAO	Shared template with Councillors; incl in agenda pkg	Complete Jan 06/26
2025-416	Authorized Reeve & CAO to sign BRWC Operational Agreement	EA/CAO	Agreement finalized; awaiting signature	Complete Jan 24/26

2025-403	Purchase (3) 2026 Cat motor graders, trade in (2) 2021 Cat motor graders to Finning Canada; sell 2016 Cat motor grader to Wallis Bros. Construction	PW/CAO	Received final 2 graders; Received 1/3 new grader, sold 2016 grader to Wallis Bros. Construction as per Council resolution; Suppliers notified	Complete Apr 10/26
2025-394-400	Appointed Members-at-large to County Committees	EA/CAO	All applicants notified; website to be updated in January	Complete Jan 7/26
2025-383	New initiatives be brought back to a future Project Priority session with Council to explore consideration for the 2026 Budget.	CAO	Discussed at COW, further discussion to occur during budget workshops; Tent. Sched. COW Jan 29/26	Complete Jan 29/26
2025-377	Approved up to a 90-day extension for offering Council Orientation under the MGA s. 201.1(2)	CAO	Info sharing ongoing, leg req. met. w orientation/info on a variety of programs, assets Jan 29/26; Legal session, Assessment 101, Roads 101, P&D 101, CPO program complete; others planned	Complete Jan 29/26
2025-254	Directed Admin to finalize scheduling with NRCB & ILWG - Stock Talk Initiative in the new year; include ASB members	CAO	NRCB (April 7/26); ILWG (Mar 10/26); NRCB has committed, ILWG has provided possible dates; Email sent to ILWG, looking at dates.	Complete Feb 24/26
2025-194	Proceed with the acquisition of related vehicle & officer equipment up to \$77,141 to be funded by unrestricted reserves	CPO/CAO	All complete; Tentative completion for Mar/26 (last item is Axon in-car camera); Vehicle equipment has been purchased with installation occurring Oct-Jan.	Complete Mar 20/26
2025-193	Award the contract to Wolfe Chevrolet for the purchase of a 2025 Chevy Silverado SSV at a cost of \$57,359 excluding GST	CPO/CAO	All complete; Starlink installed, testing & inspection of unit underway; Expected to be in service Jan/26; Patrol vehicle received Jun 20/25; scheduled for outfitting on Oct 27/25.	Complete Mar 6/26
2025-187	Approve Manola Lagoon Sounding & Assessment Project at a cost of \$27,087 with additional funding coming from current year revenue	PW/CS	Final report received, analysis required to dev proj plan; Sounding completed, awaiting final report; Manola lagoon sounding is scheduled for August 18, 2025.	Complete Dec 1/25
2024-398	Directs CAO to move forward with exploring/negotiating options with GOA to become anchor tenant of ADLC.	CAO	Formal project complete; Discussed during budget wrkshps in Nov; Mtgs with AB Infrastructure & a developer; Reeve & CAO engaged Minister Infrastructure at RMA, followed up requested by Minister; Mtg rescheduled Feb 25/25; Preliminary contact made with GOA to schedule mtg in new year; Draft Concept Floor Plans complete	Complete Jan 29/26

2022-448	Draft congratulatory letter for Reeve's signature to new Min of MA and provide info on County of Barrhead strategic initiatives.	CAO/EA	Recommend to Rescind; New minister, revising message	Rescinded Apr 7/26
2021-174	VSU - letter to MLA re support and current service delivery model	CAO/EA	Recommend to mark as complete Mar 5/24 following VSU presentation to Council thanking CAO for efforts; Met with VSU representative (Jan 16/23) to better understand situation/impact; Rough draft prepared	Complete Apr 7/26
2019-352	Follow-up letter to Minister Municipal Affairs	EA/CAO	Recommend to Rescind - this was a joint meeting with Town related to BARCC; Notes distributed vs. formal letter	Rescinded Apr 7/26



County Admin Bldg. Renovation

September 15, 2026

I

R

Milestone will be missed

G

No major issues

B

Not yet started

Y

Milestone may be missed

W

Completed

Progress Since Last Report

- Small amount of asbestos was identified in 1 office on the south wall; asbestos abatement has been completed
- Demolition is almost complete
- General layout has been confirmed with a few adjustments made to accommodate workstations

Work in Progress/Planned

- Continue to support change management
- Confirm list of vendors offered opportunity to bid & awarded
- Options for Council Chambers – desks, electrical, connectivity, being explored etc.
- Options for office furnishings
- Determining IT connections/ports
- Scheduling Project Manager for walk-through with Council

Potential Issues / Warnings

- Timely roof repair quotes & decision by PHSD
- Task of disposing of old furniture without using landfill
- Challenges with meeting space
- Fire-rated room may require additional work

Milestone Status

Key Milestone	Planned Start Date	Planned Completion Date	Status / % Complete
Floorplans Drafted/Reno Contractor Onsite	Feb 1/26	Jul 27/26	100%
Digitizing/Purging/Packing	Feb 1/26	Jul 17/26	100%
Coordinate & Relocate to Temporary Location	May 1/26	Jul 27/26	100%
Service & Comms Strategy Complete (program needs, closures, etc.)	May 25/26	Jul 20/26	100%
Renovations Complete (incl. final inspection)	Jul 27/26	Nov 9/26	15%
Re-entry & Re-opening Celebration	Nov 13/26	Nov 16/26	0%



J

SUMMER REPORT

May 2026 to
August 2026



Introduction

Between May and August, our Enforcement Services Department actioned 79 calls for service and generated 239 files across the County. The following pages provide a detailed breakdown of the numbers.

County of Barrhead No. 11 Enforcement Services Department commenced operations in 2024. In 2026, the department was allocated a 2nd full-time equivalent (FTE) staff position. Addition of this position expanded the Enforcement Services portfolio, enabling the Enforcement Services Supervisor to contribute to the County's Emergency Management function, representing approximately 25% of the position's time allocation.

The department has continued to work closely with the Barrhead Regional Fire Service, as well as the Barrhead RCMP detachment. High visibility patrols, complaint response, and collaborative initiatives have continued. The Golf Cart Pilot Project with the province was successfully launched in July 2025, and we continue to accept permit applications online and at the County office. Under this pilot project, seven (7) privately-owned golf carts have been issued permits to operate on designated roadways within the County, which shows an increase from the 1st year.

The department actioned 79 calls for service and generated 239 files across the County between May and August. Compared to the same time period in 2025, this represents a 57% decrease in calls for service and a 60% decrease in generated files. This is mainly due to changeover of staff which requires training and completion of Alberta Public Security Peace Officer Program requirements before being active in a patrol unit.

Enforcement Officers are responsible for responding to complaints, attending court, and assisting partner emergency service agencies when requested. They also conduct proactive patrols throughout the County's 22 subdivisions and 4 hamlets and monitor the traffic safety priorities identified in the Traffic Safety Plan.

Seasonal Reporting Periods:

Report Period 1 (RP1) covers from January 1 to April 30

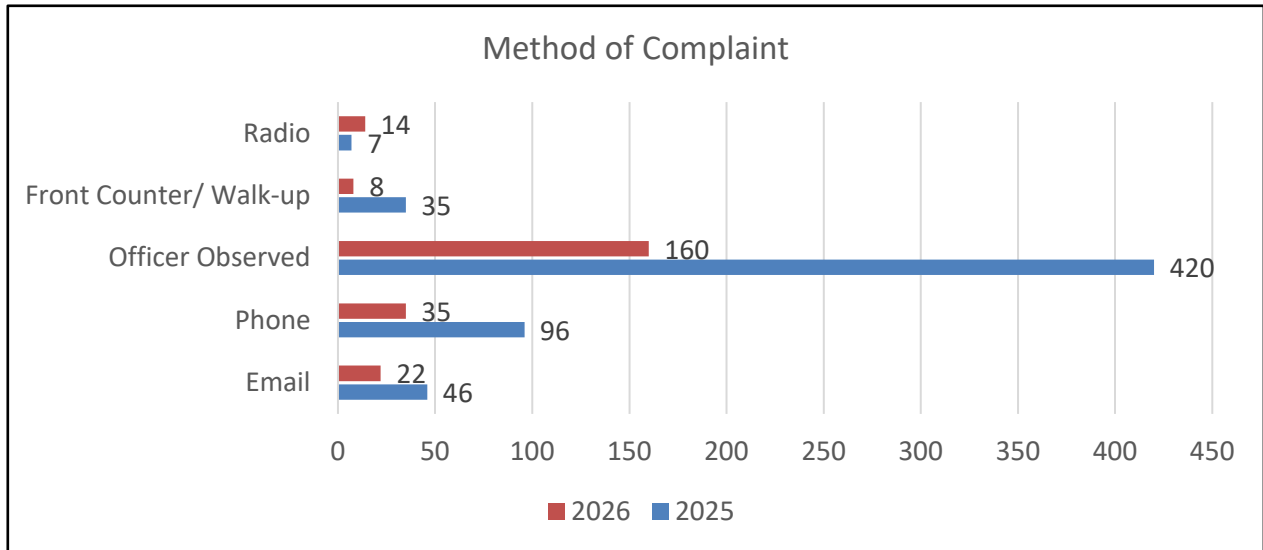
Report Period 2 (RP2) covers from May 1 to August 31

Report Period 3 (RP3) covers from September 1 to December 31

Department Statistics

Calls for Service

The department actioned 79 calls for service between May and August. Table below illustrates the methods in which these calls were received.



County Community Peace Officers are authorized to enforce the following federal & provincial legislation:

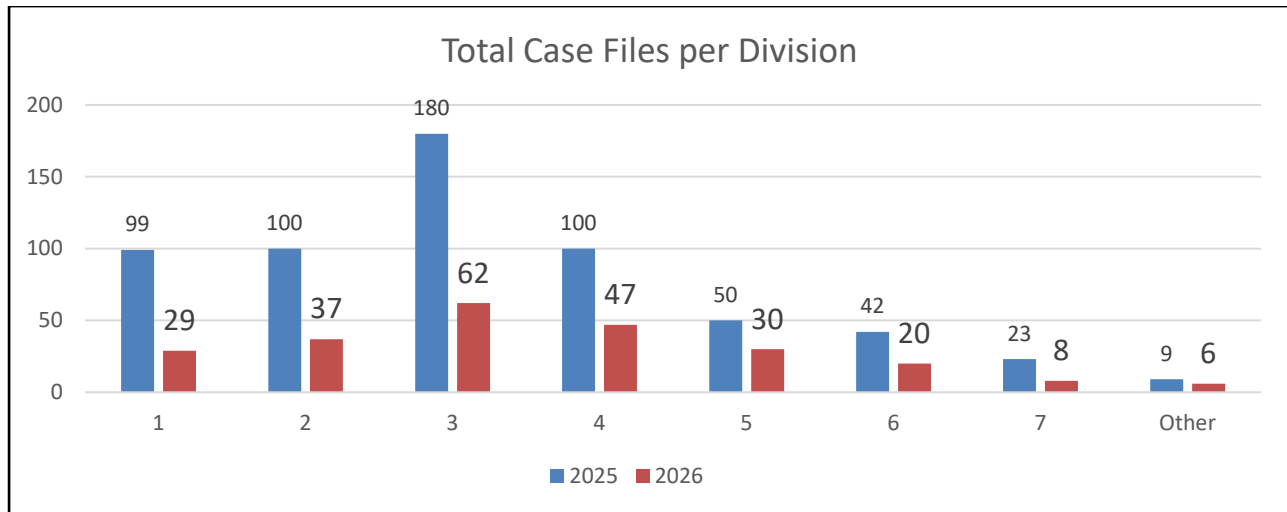
- *Animal Protection Act*
- *Dangerous Dogs Act*
- *Environmental Protection & Enhancement Act*
- *Forest & Prairie Protection Act*
- *Fuel Tax Act*
- *Gaming, Liquor, and Cannabis Act*
- *Canada Shipping Act (Federal)*
- *Hwy Development & Protection Act*
- *Innkeepers Act*
- *Petty Trespass Act*
- *Tobacco, Smoking, Vaping Reduction Act*
- *Traffic Safety Act*
- *Trespass to Premises Act*
- *Dangerous Goods Transportation & Handling Act (Federal)*

County Community Peace Officers are also appointed as Bylaw Officers to enforce all County of Barrhead municipal bylaws, including but not limited to:

- *Animal Control Bylaw*
- *Traffic Bylaw*
- *Golf Cart Pilot Project Bylaw*
- *Public Reserves Bylaw*
- *Prevention & Control of Fires Bylaw*
- *Community Standards Bylaw*
- *Land Use Bylaw*

Files by Division

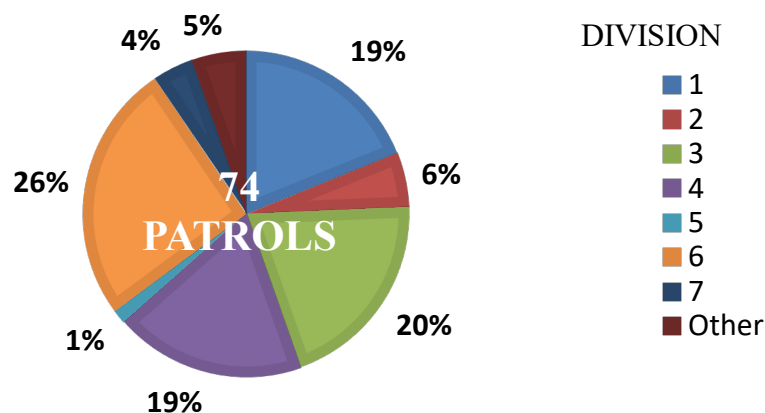
Our department generated 239 files between May and August. Graphic below illustrates the location of these files broken down by the 7 divisions within the County.



County Peace Officer (1) created 156 self-generated files while patrolling County roads across all divisions of the County. Furthermore, 6 files were identified providing assistance to other Peace Officer Agencies. Higher concentration of files in Division 3 is largely attributed to the number of roads with higher traffic volumes, resulting in more traffic incidents being recorded.

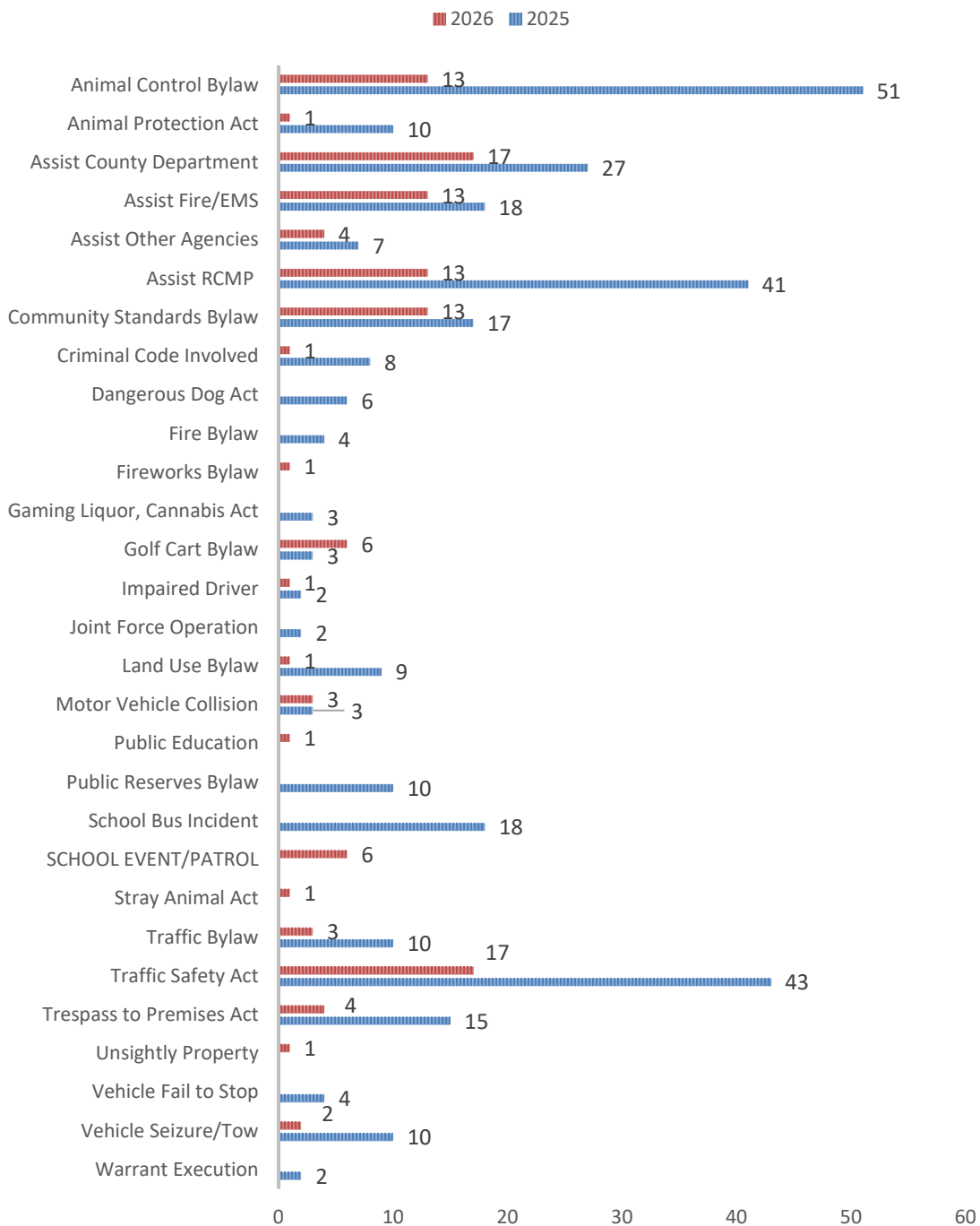
To provide greater transparency regarding proactive enforcement activities, Enforcement Services developed and introduced Divisional Patrol reporting late in the summer reporting period. Patrols are strategically assigned across the County's 22 subdivisions, 4 hamlets, multiple campgrounds, and extensive road network to address community priorities, traffic and pedestrian safety, infrastructure protection, and calls for service. Due to the size and diversity of the County, resources are allocated based on operational needs and identified areas or risk to ensure effective and efficient delivery service. Peace Officers completed 74 patrols within the County of Barrhead's 2,498.8 km² jurisdiction.

DIVISIONAL ZONE PATROLS



Files by Incident Type

Enforcement Services Department identified many different types of incidents requiring Peace Officer action. Graphic below illustrates a breakdown of the incidents. It is important to note that the numbers below will equal a greater number than the total number of files, as a file can have more than one file type associated with it. For example: a traffic stop involving an impaired driver would be captured under - Assist RCMP and Impaired Driver.

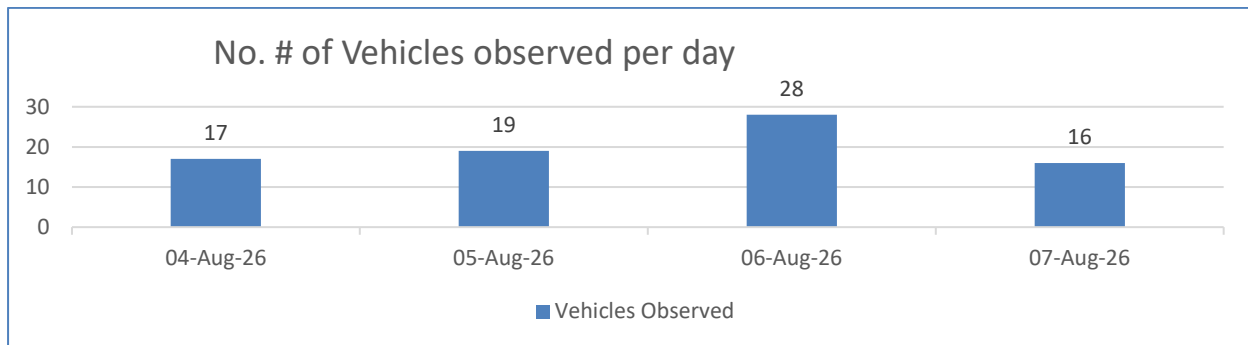


Traffic Safety

Traffic Enforcement

Traffic enforcement occurs throughout the County on local roads and provincial highways. Speed continues to be a concern with the highest violation observed being 48 kph over the speed limit in an 80 kph Speed Limit Zone. Despite the ongoing concern with speed, the average speed over the posted limit decreased to 27 km/h, which does represent an overall reduction of 5 km/h compared to 2025. Proactive patrols occur in different areas of the County depending on complaints received and offences noted while on patrol.

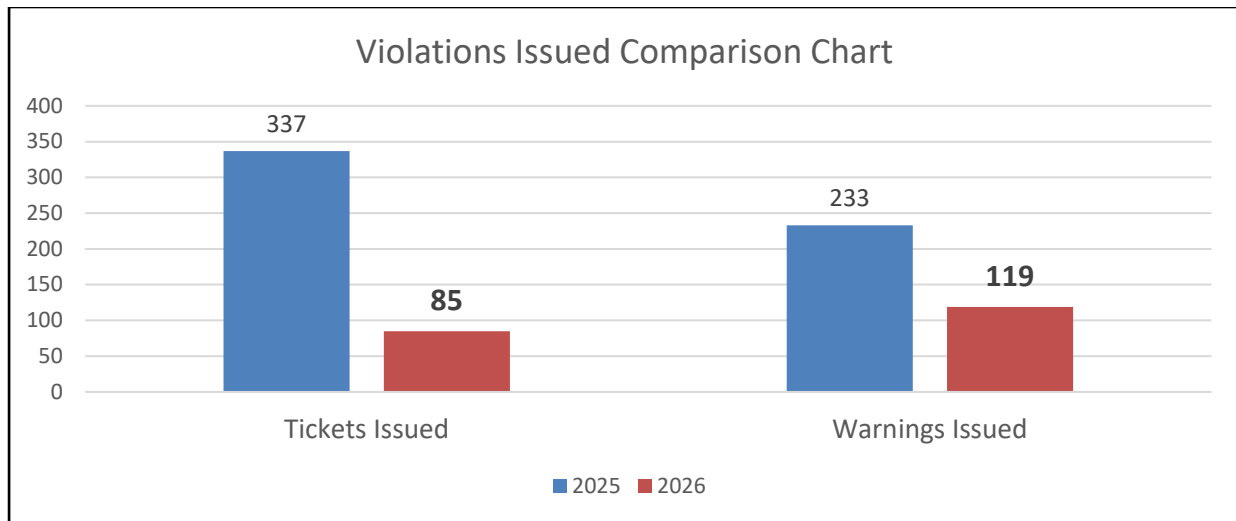
In August 2026, Enforcement Services conducted a Traffic & Pedestrian Safety Study in the Bloomsbury Subdivision. Based on the full dataset of 80 vehicles observed, 50% of vehicles were travelling at or below the posted speed limit of 60 kph. When 3 extreme outliers, vehicles recorded at more than 31 km/h above the posted limit were excluded; this proportion increased slightly to 52%. When the analysis was expanded to include vehicles travelling at or below the observed average speed above the posted limit (71 kph), 85% of vehicles in the full dataset met that threshold.



AVERAGE SPEED OVER THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT: 11 KM/H

Date	Observable Vehicles subjected to Speed Verification							Total Vehicles Observed
	60 Km/h or less	61 to 65	66 to 70	71 to 75	76 to 80	81-90	91+	
04-Aug-26	6	7	4					17
05-Aug-26	9	5	2	1			1	18
06-Aug-26	17	4	3	2	2			28
07-Aug-26	8	1	2	3		1	2	17
Total	40	17	11	6	2	1	3	80

Table below provides a breakdown of the tickets and warnings issued. Warnings represent incidents which resulted in education as opposed to a fine being issued.



Notable Offences & Calls for Service

Below is just a snapshot of compiled offences which posed a significant risk to public safety and were thankfully intercepted by our department. This list is not exhaustive and outlines the need for consistent presence throughout the County.

- Driver observed travelling **90 kph in a posted 50 kph zone** on Highway 769.
- Driver observed travelling **107 kph in a posted 60 kph zone** on Township Road 604.
- Driver observed travelling **91 kph in a posted 60 kph zone** on Township Road 604.
- Driver observed travelling **100 kph in a posted 60 kph zone** on Township Road 604.
- Driver observed travelling **100 kph in a posted 60 kph zone** on Township Road 604.
- Driver observed travelling **104 kph in a posted 70 kph zone** on Highway 33.
- Driver observed travelling **110 kph in a posted 70 kph zone** on Highway 33.
- Driver observed travelling **110 kph in a posted 70 kph zone** on Highway 769.
- Driver observed travelling **120 kph in a posted 80 kph zone** on Highway 18.
- Driver observed travelling **127 kph in a posted 80 kph zone** on Highway 18.
- Driver observed travelling **128 kph in a posted 80 kph zone** on Range Road 40.

Below is just a snapshot of compiled calls for assistance which posed a heightened awareness to public safety and highlights the interagency partnerships with other emergency services. This list is not exhaustive and outlines the need for consistent presence throughout the County.

- In May 2026, Peace Officers were deployed to provide security and support traffic and pedestrian safety during the 2026 Thunder Lake Fire State of Local Emergency.

- June 2026, localized overland flooding occurred within the County of Barrhead. Peace Officers conducted patrols and assisted County staff in monitoring changing conditions to support the protection of property and highway infrastructure.
- July 2026, a number of calls for assistance from EMS, RCMP, Barrhead Regional Fire Service and County Staff were received by Enforcement Services.
 - Division 1 - RCMP requested CPO attendance on a gravel road where a farm vehicle with an attached farm implement caused extensive damage to the county roadway. Additional resources from the County were requested by the Peace Officer to assist in the repair of the roadway.
 - Division 1 - CPO assisted RCMP and BRFS with a serious single motor vehicle collision on Highway 33, south of the Pembina River bridge.
 - Division 5 - BRFS requested assistance for a structural fire.
 - Division 6 - while on patrol, a CPO was alerted by a concerned citizen to a serious and ongoing public-safety risk involving multiple individuals walking on Highway 33. CPO responded promptly and determined that the individuals had abandoned their vehicle. CPO mitigated the immediate danger by detaining one individual that showed signs of alcohol consumption until the RCMP arrived and assumed control of the investigation. Through the investigation, it was determined the vehicle was not registered and not insured resulting in the vehicle being towed.

Conclusion

Summer of 2026 was marked by continued growth and operational maturity for the County of Barrhead No. 11 Enforcement Services Department. Between May and August, Officers (CPO & Bylaw) responded to 79 calls for service, generated 239 enforcement files, conducted 74 proactive patrols throughout the County's 2,498.8 km² jurisdiction, and aided partner emergency service agencies during a number of significant incidents.

While enforcement activity remained steady throughout the reporting period, traffic safety data indicates encouraging improvements in driver behaviour compared to the same period in 2025. Reductions in the severity of speeding offences, absence of careless and stunt driving charges, and a lower average speed among violators suggest that continued officer visibility, education, and proactive enforcement efforts may be having a positive impact on road user compliance throughout the County.

Reporting period also highlighted challenges associated with providing enforcement services across a large and geographically diverse municipality. Officers responded to incidents ranging from fire and flooding events to serious motor vehicle collisions and public safety concerns across multiple divisions. These occurrences reinforce the reality that Officers often travel significant distances between calls for service and that available resources must be prioritized to ensure an effective response throughout the County.

Mobile internet connectivity concerns identified in 2025 were successfully mitigated in 2026. Reliable access to enforcement databases, dispatch communications, and real-time information are critical to Officer safety and service delivery. Significant improvements in connectivity in previously underserved areas enhanced the ability to access information, communicate with partner agencies, and maintain operational effectiveness while working in remote locations.

Looking ahead, Enforcement Services has commenced delivering on the priorities of the County's 2026-2028 Traffic Safety Plan which guides enforcement initiatives and supports future educational and preventative strategies. Work also continues on several corporate initiatives, review of existing County Bylaws, and establishing policies and procedures as required by the Alberta Public Security Peace Officer Program.



TO: COUNCIL**RE: BLOOMSBURY SUBDIVISION TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIAN STUDY**

ISSUE:

To provide Council with a summary of Enforcement Services' traffic and pedestrian safety assessment in the Bloomsbury subdivision.

BACKGROUND:

- August 4, 2026 - Enforcement Services was directed to assess traffic and pedestrian safety risks near TWP RD 604 and RR 41 which has a speed limit of 60 km/h
 - Study focused on vehicle speeds, heavy vehicle activity, pedestrian and cyclist exposure, resident concerns, and potential actions that could improve public safety.
- Enforcement Services approached the assessment through a public safety lens, using data collection, engagement with affected residents, and a review of findings to identify practical actions that could reduce traffic and pedestrian safety risks.

ANALYSIS:

- Key statistics summary:
 - 80 vehicles observed over 4.5 hours (over multiple days and times)
 - 50% travelled at or below 60 km/h (speed limit)
 - 85% travelled at or below 70 km/h
 - 6% exceeded the limit by 31+ km/h
 - 14 pedestrians/cyclists observed on/near the roadway
 - 16% of vehicles were heavy vehicles
- Although this area would be considered a relatively low-risk environment, taking no action does not align with the County's Traffic Safety Plan.
- Recommendations were developed with consideration for the Bloomsbury Subdivision while recognizing that similar concerns may exist throughout the County of Barrhead. As a result, proposed actions were required to be scalable, data-informed, and applicable across the broader, consistent County-wide Safe Systems Approach to long-term traffic safety as outlined in the Traffic Safety Plan.
 - Safe Systems Approach focuses on 3 pillars of **1) Education, 2) Engineering, & 3) Enforcement** to encourage safer drivers, safer vehicles, safer roads and safer speeds.

Education Pillar (Recommended – Education & Awareness Campaign)

County to offer an Education & Awareness Campaign with public safety messaging through social media, printed materials, and community engagement initiatives. Highlights would be driving responsibly, speeding, STOP signs, sharing the road – messages for drivers, cyclists, pedestrians, etc. and how to report traffic concerns (e.g. location, days, times). Much of this work is already taking place, however more targeted efforts will be made. It is anticipated that this activity could be carried out within the existing budget.

Engineering Pillar (Not Recommended – Changes to Signage)

Although warning signs can enhance safety; current roadway conditions do not justify additional pedestrian or cyclist signage. Future consideration may be warranted if traffic patterns, population, or crossing infrastructure change.

Enforcement (Recommended – Ongoing Assessment & Monitoring)

Regular CPO patrols with opportunity for enforcement of speed and STOP sign violations, etc. Once a 2nd CPO is on shift this Subdivision and other similar areas (higher populations closer to roadways) will see an increase in patrols. This activity can be carried out within the existing budget.

Use of a mobile traffic monitoring system to collect data on vehicle speeds, volumes, and classifications across all subdivisions and hamlets could be a useful tool to collect data and support ongoing assessment and monitoring. Cost will be determined and may be brought forward for future consideration.

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:

Council's review of the information aligns with the County 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan as follows:

PILLAR 3 Rural Lifestyle

Outcome *3 County maintains its rural character and is recognized as a desirable location to invest, work, live and play.*

Goal 3.3 Rural character and community safety is preserved by providing protective & enforcement services.

PILLAR 4 Governance & Leadership

Outcome *4 Council is transparent & accountable.*

Goal 4.2 County demonstrates open & accountable government.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS THAT:

Council accepts the Bloomsbury Subdivision Traffic & Pedestrian Study for information



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO. 11
CASH, INVESTMENTS, & TAXES RECEIVABLE
August 31, 2026



	August YTD 2026	August YTD 2025
CASH:		
On Hand	\$300	\$300
Deposits	1,144,136	1,854,686
Disbursements	316,256	73,355
Savings	8,096,929	7,027,116
Tax Trust	170,503	88,185
Money in Lieu of Reserve	613,687	589,297
CCBF Account	648,034	807,902
SHORT TERM DEPOSITS:		
31 day Notice	1,856,307	2,297,769
60 day Notice	2,035,303	1,083,043
90 day Notice	6,662,367	6,457,122
Total Cash and Temporary Investments	<u><u>21,543,820</u></u>	<u><u>20,278,776</u></u>
 INVESTMENTS		
Other Investments	28,502	22,492
Total Investments	<u><u>28,502</u></u>	<u><u>22,492</u></u>
 TAXES AND GRANTS IN LIEU RECEIVABLE:		
Current	2,360,637	2,297,162
Arrears	1,397,935	471,417
Forfeited Land	4,719	26,066
	<u>3,763,291</u>	<u>2,794,645</u>
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(320,000)	(145,000)
Total Taxes & Grants in Lieu Receivable	<u><u>3,443,291</u></u>	<u><u>2,649,645</u></u>
 # of Tax Rolls on TIPP	395	345
 DEFERRED REVENUE		
MSI	-	-
LGFF	508,573	(705,118)
STIP (Bridges)	(69,596)	(466,966)
CCBF	354,206	807,902
Others	7,642	28,982
	<u>800,824</u>	<u>(335,200)</u>
 RESERVES		
Unrestricted	1,569,508	927,510
Current YTD Budget	4,414,453	5,024,660
Operating	1,916,898	1,874,997
Capital	14,705,544	14,496,426
	<u><u>22,606,402</u></u>	<u><u>22,323,593</u></u>



Payments Issued
For Month ended August 31, 2026

Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Document Number	Document Amount	Voided
ALBE011	Alberta Invasive Species Council	2026-08-17	912445	441.00	No
FOUN001	Fountain Tire (Barrhead)	2026-08-17	912446	59.33	No
GARL001	Gar-Lyn Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-17	912447	18,217.70	No
GROS001	Grossenbacher Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-17	912448	10,515.58	No
MACG001	MacGillivray, Virginia	2026-08-17	912449	240.00	No
MEAD002	Meadowview Community Centre	2026-08-17	912450	2,500.00	No
MORR001	Morrow Bros Trucking	2026-08-17	912451	16,929.99	No
SCHL003	Schlitter, Carey	2026-08-17	912452	400.00	No
STUB001	Stuber's Cat Service Ltd.	2026-08-17	912453	69,300.00	No
TOPG001	Top Gunz Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-17	912454	9,677.47	No
VANE001	Vanell Contracting	2026-08-17	912455	18,553.17	No
VELO001	Velocity Truck Centre, INC	2026-08-17	912456	516.60	No
WAGI001	Wagil (Toews), Pamela	2026-08-17	912457	400.00	No
WAGN001	Wagner, Alysha	2026-08-17	912458	400.00	No
WALL002	Wallace, Diana	2026-08-17	912459	410.38	No
RECO001	Record Xpress	2026-08-17	912460	931.39	No
2013001	2013311 Alberta Ltd.	2026-08-31	912461	3,351.80	No
ALLT001	All-Terrain Oilfield Construction Ltd.	2026-08-31	912462	6,973.05	No
BARR033	Barrhead Registries	2026-08-31	912463	20.00	No
BARR051	Barrhead Machine & Welding (2023) Ltd.	2026-08-31	912464	291.07	No
COMP003	Compass Geomatics Ltd.	2026-08-31	912465	791.39	No
DERU001	DeRudder Drone Spraying Ltd.	2026-08-31	912466	100.00	No
GARL001	Gar-Lyn Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-31	912467	31,834.78	No
GOLD003	Golden Acre Farms Ltd.	2026-08-31	912468	4,598.00	No
GROS001	Grossenbacher Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-31	912469	9,561.50	No
HIGH001	Highridge & District Agricultural Society	2026-08-31	912470	125.00	No
MAGN001	Magnetsigns Westlock	2026-08-31	912471	199.45	No
MCLE003	McClean, Lorne	2026-08-31	912472	35.00	No
MCWI001	McWinn Air Filter Cleaning	2026-08-31	912473	349.66	No
MECH001	MechJager Mechanical Ltd.	2026-08-31	912474	34.56	No
MIED001	Miedema, Folkert	2026-08-31	912475	105.00	No
MORR001	Morrow Bros Trucking	2026-08-31	912476	15,596.31	No
RECO001	Record Xpress	2026-08-31	912477	77.62	No
STAF001	Stafford, Sarah	2026-08-31	912478	500.00	No
STOI005	Arnold Stoik and Karen Stoik	2026-08-31	912479	324.45	No
T8NM001	T8N Magazine	2026-08-31	912480	1,155.00	No
TOPG001	Top Gunz Trucking Ltd.	2026-08-31	912481	8,764.64	No
VANE001	Vanell Contracting	2026-08-31	912482	23,073.09	No
VANG001	Vanguard Collection Agencies	2026-08-31	912483	292.35	No
STUB001	Stuber's Cat Service Ltd.	2026-08-31	912484	100,800.00	No
LOCA001	Local Authorities Pension Plan	2026-08-05	EFT000000004052	49,436.65	No
RECE001	Receiver General For Canada	2026-08-05	EFT000000004053	154,590.73	No
BENE0001	Benefits By Design	2026-08-07	EFT000000004056	23,125.24	No
WORK001	Workers Compensation Board	2026-08-07	EFT000000004057	15,456.00	No

Payments Issued
For Month ended August 31, 2026

Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Document Number	Document Amount	Voided
DIRE001	Direct Energy Business	2026-08-03	EFT000000004058	1,112.87	No
TRAN004	TransAlta Energy Marketing	2026-08-04	EFT000000004059	9,344.67	No
FRES001	Freson Bros. Barrhead	2026-08-18	EFT000000004060	7.99	Yes
ALBE013	Alberta Municipal Health and Safety Assoc.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004061	51.44	No
BARR019	Barrhead Electric Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004062	1,034.48	No
BARR020	Barrhead Ford Sales Inc.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004063	360.36	No
BARR024	Barrhead Home Hardware Building Centre	2026-08-19	EFT000000004064	419.97	No
CORE001	CorePoint Solutions Inc.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004065	170.63	No
GRE001	Great West Newspapers LP	2026-08-19	EFT000000004066	390.60	No
GREG001	Gregg Distributors Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004067	3,246.69	No
GRIZ001	Grizzly Trail Motors Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004068	171.18	No
HOVE001	Hove, Kenneth	2026-08-19	EFT000000004069	63.60	No
HUSK002	Husky Energy Marketing Partnership	2026-08-19	EFT000000004070	84,682.52	No
JESP001	Jespersen, Lorrie	2026-08-19	EFT000000004071	744.60	No
JOHN001	John Deere Financial	2026-08-19	EFT000000004072	6,266.76	No
KNMSA0001	KNM Sales & Service Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004073	70.00	No
KORT001	Kortech Calcium Services, Division of Calcium Inc.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004074	85,728.82	No
LAUR001	Laura Rose Catering	2026-08-19	EFT000000004075	588.00	No
LOND001	London Life	2026-08-19	EFT000000004076	250.00	No
MPAE001	MPA Engineering Ltd	2026-08-19	EFT000000004077	2,987.25	No
PEMB002	Pembina Hills School Division	2026-08-19	EFT000000004078	1,099.41	No
PRAI001	Prairie Battery	2026-08-19	EFT000000004079	130.15	No
PURE001	Pure Glass	2026-08-19	EFT000000004080	798.00	No
ROCK004	Rocky Mountain Mobile Hearing Testing Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004081	1,143.45	No
SHAZ001	Shazel Cleaning	2026-08-19	EFT000000004082	740.25	No
SMAL001	Small Power Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004083	178.27	No
SONN002	Sonnenberg, Payton	2026-08-19	EFT000000004084	408.38	No
SUNN001	Sunny Acre Farms Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004085	24,876.51	No
TOWN001	Town of Barrhead	2026-08-19	EFT000000004086	415,769.45	No
WEST007	Western Star Trucks	2026-08-19	EFT000000004087	370.61	No
WILD003	Wild Rose Rural Electrification Association Ltd.	2026-08-19	EFT000000004088	36,949.50	No
NEER003	Neerlandia Co-op Association	2026-08-20	EFT000000004089	4,876.20	No
PEMB004	Pembina West Co-op	2026-08-20	EFT000000004090	143,852.76	No
1737001	1737069 Alberta Ltd.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004091	5,376.00	No
ALBE013	Alberta Municipal Health and Safety Assoc.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004092	104.99	No
BARR024	Barrhead Home Hardware Building Centre	2026-08-20	EFT000000004093	59.21	No
BRAV001	Brave Nose Septic Service Inc.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004094	3,482.06	No
BREI001	Breitkreitz, Alanna	2026-08-20	EFT000000004095	101.51	No
CERT002	Certified Tracking Solutions	2026-08-20	EFT000000004096	552.98	No
ENVI002	Enviro Trace Ltd.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004097	3,050.25	No
GOET001	Goettlicher, Barb	2026-08-20	EFT000000004098	786.45	No
LAUR001	Laura Rose Catering	2026-08-20	EFT000000004099	3,806.25	No
LUKE001	Luke's Contract Hauling	2026-08-20	EFT000000004100	8,437.01	No
PEMB004	Pembina West Co-op	2026-08-20	EFT000000004101	4,666.38	No

Payments Issued
For Month ended August 31, 2026

Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Document Number	Document Amount	Voided
REDL002	Red Lion Express Inc.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004102	40.30	No
ROAD001	Roadata Services Ltd.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004103	571.20	No
SHER002	Sherwood, Steven	2026-08-20	EFT000000004104	198.65	No
TOTA001	Total Plumbing & Heating	2026-08-20	EFT000000004105	349.49	No
TOWN001	Town of Barrhead	2026-08-20	EFT000000004106	29,312.25	No
VASS001	Vass IT Professional Services Inc.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004107	5,023.20	No
WEST007	Western Star Trucks	2026-08-20	EFT000000004108	482.56	No
XERO100	Xerox Canada Ltd.	2026-08-20	EFT000000004109	18.99	No
YELL001	Yellowhead Regional Library	2026-08-20	EFT000000004110	14,251.72	No
CANO001	Canoe Procurement Group of Canada	2026-08-20	EFT000000004111	6,988.21	No
FETT001	Fett Investments Inc.	2026-08-26	EFT000000004112	5,985.00	No
UFAC001	UFA Co-operative Limited	2026-08-25	EFT000000004113	16,602.41	No
MYHS100	MYHSA	2026-08-19	EFT000000004114	143.58	No
AMSC002	AMSC (BMO PCARD)	2026-08-31	EFT000000004115	7,501.87	No
MYHS100	MYHSA	2026-08-28	EFT000000004116	287.47	No
MYHS100	MYHSA	2026-08-31	EFT000000004117	573.68	No
GOVE002	Government of Alberta Land Titles	2026-08-31	EFT000000004118	62.00	No
VOIDED Payments				-	7.99
Payments Issued					1,530,029.97



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Summary of All Units
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026



	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Municipal taxes	\$15,022,580.13	\$15,030,726.30	\$8,146.17	0.05%	\$14,324,235.86	\$14,324,235.86
Local improvement levy	21,885.18	21,885.18	-	0.00%	21,885.18	21,885.18
Aggregate levy	30,053.69	150,000.00	119,946.31	79.96%	141,352.44	204,112.74
User fees and sale of goods	684,610.99	1,026,206.57	341,595.58	33.29%	607,029.59	975,530.87
Rental income	50,576.52	90,430.00	39,853.48	44.07%	46,223.19	74,553.67
Allocation for in-house equip Rental	490,534.78	878,454.00	387,919.22	44.16%	515,126.32	889,880.71
Penalties and costs on taxes	72,963.08	150,000.00	77,036.92	51.36%	28,486.63	287,768.18
Licenses, permits and fees	67,268.00	108,750.00	41,482.00	38.14%	78,976.50	119,629.50
Returns on investment	299,581.02	461,489.77	161,908.75	35.08%	338,389.37	531,164.32
Other governments transfer for operating	306,483.25	1,215,400.40	908,917.15	74.78%	658,535.39	1,232,671.93
Other revenue	28,667.74	32,601.36	3,933.62	12.07%	36,886.24	87,885.08
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	290,495.38	700,219.09	409,723.71	58.51%	1,035,050.99	1,197,593.48
Drawn from operating reserves	5,752.66	87,318.49	81,565.83	93.41%	129,562.75	166,742.16
Contribution from capital program	-	180,700.00	180,700.00	100.00%	1,991.00	1,991.00
TOTAL REVENUE	17,371,452.42	20,134,181.16	2,762,728.74	13.72%	17,963,731.45	20,115,644.68
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	3,709,889.59	5,416,500.48	1,706,610.89	31.51%	3,295,957.03	4,837,759.87
Materials, goods, supplies	1,971,098.25	2,944,027.68	972,929.43	33.05%	2,078,369.07	2,841,004.51
Utilities	79,104.19	149,850.00	70,745.81	47.21%	76,897.51	129,434.75
Contracted and general services	1,284,975.70	2,216,517.10	931,541.40	42.03%	1,200,538.82	1,781,231.08
Purchases from other governments	203,150.56	318,400.00	115,249.44	36.20%	173,803.73	288,559.02
Transfer to other governments	799,089.50	1,476,957.77	677,868.27	45.90%	732,593.15	1,226,621.22
Transfer to individuals and organizations	19,869.04	155,518.49	135,649.45	87.22%	27,033.62	107,895.52
Transfer to local boards and agencies	156,134.50	206,436.45	50,301.95	24.37%	133,298.76	176,060.76
Interest on long term debt	50,491.67	99,679.75	49,188.08	49.35%	53,043.57	104,595.97
Principal payment for debenture	90,495.38	182,294.35	91,798.97	50.36%	87,943.48	177,153.79
Provision for allowances	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	-	175,000.00
Bank charges and short term interest	1,449.63	1,970.00	520.37	26.41%	1,066.35	1,587.50
Tax cancellations	18,718.59	20,719.00	2,000.41	9.65%	2,521.55	3,672.40
Other expenditures	1.28	38.24	36.96	96.65%	191.81	192.18
Requisitions	1,808,355.57	3,733,050.66	1,924,695.09	51.56%	1,629,349.58	3,356,975.08
Transfer to operating reserves	70,672.85	61,838.92	(8,833.93)	(14.29%)	87,980.79	104,640.42
Transfer to capital reserves	2,648,440.05	3,062,817.27	414,377.22	13.53%	3,134,769.95	3,647,553.57
Transfer to capital program	45,063.00	77,565.00	32,502.00	41.90%	223,712.77	234,907.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,956,999.35	20,134,181.16	7,177,181.81	35.65%	12,939,071.54	19,194,844.85
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(4,414,453.08)	0.00	4,414,453.07	(183935544)	(5,024,659.91)	(920,799.83)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(6,882,380.94)	(2,233,983.61)	4,648,397.32	(208.08%)	(7,304,518.68)	(3,541,574.39)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	2,422,864.86	2,337,118.61	(85,746.25)	(3.67%)	2,058,137.00	2,387,858.35
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	45,063.00	(103,135.00)	(148,198.00)	143.69%	221,721.77	232,916.21



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
GENERAL GOVERNMENT
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Municipal taxes	\$15,022,580.13	\$15,030,726.30	\$8,146.17	0.05%	\$14,324,235.86	\$14,324,235.86
Penalties and costs on taxes	72,963.08	150,000.00	77,036.92	51.36%	28,486.63	287,768.18
Returns on investment	286,581.67	312,000.00	25,418.33	8.15%	322,011.13	379,389.23
Other revenue	-	195.11	195.11	100.00%	8,087.21	8,087.21
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	290,495.38	700,219.09	409,723.71	58.51%	1,030,110.99	1,119,321.30
Drawn from operating reserves	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	115,724.74	115,724.74
TOTAL REVENUE	15,672,620.26	16,203,140.50	530,520.24	3.27%	15,828,656.56	16,234,526.52
EXPENDITURES						
Provision for allowances	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	-	175,000.00
Tax cancellations	18,718.59	20,719.00	2,000.41	9.65%	2,521.55	3,672.40
Other expenditures	-	38.24	38.24	100.00%	191.85	191.85
Requisitions	1,808,355.57	3,733,050.66	1,924,695.09	51.56%	1,629,349.58	3,356,975.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,827,074.16	3,763,807.90	1,936,733.74	51.46%	1,632,062.98	3,535,839.33
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(13,845,546.10)	(12,439,332.60)	1,406,213.50	(11.30%)	(14,196,593.58)	(12,698,687.19)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(13,555,050.72)	(11,729,113.51)	1,825,937.21	(15.57%)	(13,050,757.85)	(11,463,641.15)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	(290,495.38)	(710,219.09)	(419,723.71)	59.10%	(1,145,835.73)	(1,235,046.04)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
General Municipal
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Penalties and costs on taxes	\$72,963.08	\$150,000.00	\$77,036.92	51.36%	\$28,486.63	\$287,768.18
Returns on investment	286,581.67	312,000.00	25,418.33	8.15%	322,011.13	379,389.23
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	290,495.38	700,219.09	409,723.71	58.51%	1,030,110.99	1,119,321.30
Drawn from operating reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	115,724.74	115,724.74
TOTAL REVENUE	650,040.13	1,162,219.09	512,178.96	44.07%	1,496,333.49	1,902,203.45
EXPENDITURES						
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(650,040.13)	(1,162,219.09)	(512,178.96)	44.07%	(1,496,333.49)	(1,902,203.45)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(359,544.75)	(462,000.00)	(102,455.25)	22.18%	(350,497.76)	(667,157.41)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	(290,495.38)	(700,219.09)	(409,723.71)	58.51%	(1,145,835.73)	(1,235,046.04)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Tax & Requisitions
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Municipal taxes	\$15,022,580.13	\$15,030,726.30	\$8,146.17	0.05%	\$14,324,235.86	\$14,324,235.86
Other revenue	-	195.11	195.11	100.00%	8,087.21	8,087.21
Drawn from operating reserves	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	15,022,580.13	15,040,921.41	18,341.28	0.12%	14,332,323.07	14,332,323.07
EXPENDITURES						
Provision for allowances	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	-	175,000.00
Tax cancellations	18,718.59	20,719.00	2,000.41	9.65%	2,521.55	3,672.40
Other expenditures	-	38.24	38.24	100.00%	191.85	191.85
Requisitions	1,808,355.57	3,733,050.66	1,924,695.09	51.56%	1,629,349.58	3,356,975.08
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,827,074.16	3,763,807.90	1,936,733.74	51.46%	1,632,062.98	3,535,839.33
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(13,195,505.97)	(11,277,113.51)	1,918,392.46	(17.01%)	(12,700,260.09)	(10,796,483.74)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(13,195,505.97)	(11,267,113.51)	1,928,392.46	(17.12%)	(12,700,260.09)	(10,796,483.74)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	-	(10,000.00)	(10,000.00)	100.00%	-	-



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
ADMINISTRATION & LEGISLATIVE
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$17,218.10	\$48,828.57	\$31,610.47	64.74%	\$16,385.99	\$50,186.14
Other governments transfer for operating	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50	638.00
Other revenue	5,436.09	10,000.00	4,563.91	45.64%	6,272.02	20,649.52
Drawn from operating reserves	453.60	3,000.00	2,546.40	84.88%	-	14,617.04
TOTAL REVENUE	23,107.79	61,828.57	38,720.78	62.63%	22,658.51	86,090.70
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	959,756.71	1,433,073.62	473,316.91	33.03%	885,197.86	1,341,895.58
Materials, goods, supplies	54,002.01	71,441.35	17,439.34	24.41%	49,255.61	61,481.91
Utilities	8,612.39	17,300.00	8,687.61	50.22%	8,857.15	13,805.74
Contracted and general services	230,890.91	512,952.00	282,061.09	54.99%	232,516.62	423,648.63
Bank charges and short term interest	1,059.69	1,970.00	910.31	46.21%	1,066.35	1,587.50
Other expenditures	1.28	-	(1.28)	0.00%	(0.04)	0.33
Transfer to operating reserves	5,250.00	6,678.57	1,428.57	21.39%	-	2,561.00
Transfer to capital reserves	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	0.00%	146,000.00	146,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,379,572.99	2,163,415.54	783,842.55	36.23%	1,322,893.55	1,990,980.69
NET COST / (REVENUE):	1,356,465.20	2,101,586.97	745,121.77	35.46%	1,300,235.04	1,904,889.99
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	1,231,668.80	1,977,908.40	746,239.60	37.73%	1,154,235.04	1,770,946.03
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	124,796.40	123,678.57	(1,117.83)	(0.90%)	146,000.00	133,943.96



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Legislative
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Other revenue	\$2,702.01	\$5,000.00	\$2,297.99	45.96%	\$4,349.43	\$5,699.49
Drawn from operating reserves	453.60	3,000.00	2,546.40	84.88%	-	3,122.04
TOTAL REVENUE	3,155.61	8,000.00	4,844.39	60.55%	4,349.43	8,821.53
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	211,969.89	335,062.60	123,092.71	36.74%	178,447.39	279,244.16
Materials, goods, supplies	1,528.73	3,846.00	2,317.27	60.25%	1,546.51	5,725.49
Contracted and general services	15,827.32	83,516.00	67,688.68	81.05%	13,767.71	30,445.58
Transfer to operating reserves	1,750.00	1,750.00	-	0.00%	-	875.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	231,075.94	424,174.60	193,098.66	45.52%	193,761.61	316,290.23
NET COST / (REVENUE):	227,920.33	416,174.60	188,254.27	45.23%	189,412.18	307,468.70
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	226,623.93	417,424.60	190,800.67	45.71%	189,412.18	309,715.74
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	1,296.40	(1,250.00)	(2,546.40)	203.71%	-	(2,247.04)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Administration
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$17,218.10	\$48,828.57	\$31,610.47	64.74%	\$16,385.99	\$50,186.14
Other governments transfer for operating	-	-	-	0.00%	0.50	0.50
Other revenue	2,734.08	5,000.00	2,265.92	45.32%	1,922.59	14,550.03
Drawn from operating reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	1,495.00
TOTAL REVENUE	19,952.18	53,828.57	33,876.39	62.93%	18,309.08	66,231.67
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	747,786.82	1,098,011.02	350,224.20	31.90%	706,750.47	1,055,651.42
Materials, goods, supplies	52,473.28	67,595.35	15,122.07	22.37%	47,709.10	54,567.04
Utilities	8,612.39	17,300.00	8,687.61	50.22%	8,857.15	13,805.74
Contracted and general services	215,463.59	429,436.00	213,972.41	49.83%	213,968.93	386,035.68
Bank charges and short term interest	1,059.69	1,970.00	910.31	46.21%	1,066.35	1,587.50
Other expenditures	1.28	-	(1.28)	0.00%	(0.04)	0.33
Transfer to operating reserves	-	1,428.57	1,428.57	100.00%	-	1,686.00
Transfer to capital reserves	120,000.00	120,000.00	-	0.00%	146,000.00	146,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,145,397.05	1,735,740.94	590,343.89	34.01%	1,124,351.96	1,659,333.71
NET COST / (REVENUE):	1,125,444.87	1,681,912.37	556,467.50	33.09%	1,106,042.88	1,593,102.04
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	1,005,444.87	1,560,483.80	555,038.93	35.57%	960,042.88	1,446,911.04
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	120,000.00	121,428.57	1,428.57	1.18%	146,000.00	146,191.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Elections & Plebiscites
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Other governments transfer for operating	-	-	-	0.00%	-	\$637.50
Other revenue	-	-	-	0.00%	-	400.00
Drawn from operating reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	10,000.00
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,037.50</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	-	-	-	0.00%	-	7,000.00
Materials, goods, supplies	-	-	-	0.00%	-	1,189.38
Contracted and general services	(400.00)	-	400.00	0.00%	4,779.98	7,167.37
Transfer to operating reserves	3,500.00	3,500.00	-	0.00%	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,100.00</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>400.00</u>	<u>11.43%</u>	<u>4,779.98</u>	<u>15,356.75</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	3,100.00	3,500.00	400.00	11.43%	4,779.98	4,319.25
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(400.00)	-	400.00	0.00%	4,779.98	14,319.25
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	3,500.00	3,500.00	-	0.00%	-	(10,000.00)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
PROTECTIVE SERVICES
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$80,115.41	\$60,000.00	(\$20,115.41)	(33.53%)	\$28,619.77	\$55,699.77
Licenses, permits and fees	57,898.00	95,750.00	37,852.00	39.53%	64,241.50	97,409.50
Other governments transfer for operating	-	142,401.95	142,401.95	100.00%	175,167.89	178,339.97
Other revenue	13,768.75	3,506.25	(10,262.50)	(292.69%)	6,326.69	6,326.69
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	73,332.18
Drawn from operating reserves	1,199.06	3,500.00	2,300.94	65.74%	2,722.28	2,722.28
TOTAL REVENUE	152,981.22	305,158.20	152,176.98	49.87%	277,078.13	413,830.39
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	204,756.83	308,656.20	103,899.37	33.66%	109,347.64	165,563.75
Materials, goods, supplies	37,768.77	72,145.00	34,376.23	47.65%	26,410.47	37,175.26
Contracted and general services	30,638.92	72,221.60	41,582.68	57.58%	26,861.50	45,135.08
Purchases from other governments	127,005.40	175,000.00	47,994.60	27.43%	69,719.77	143,949.77
Transfer to other governments	316,558.15	893,938.77	577,380.62	64.59%	275,170.28	672,594.38
Transfer to individuals and organizations	8,269.04	7,500.00	(769.04)	(10.25%)	7,500.00	7,500.00
Transfer to operating reserves	40,768.75	30,506.25	(10,262.50)	(33.64%)	33,326.69	33,326.69
Transfer to capital reserves	150,000.00	150,000.00	-	0.00%	127,000.00	279,090.93
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	915,765.86	1,709,967.82	794,201.96	46.45%	675,336.35	1,384,335.86
NET COST / (REVENUE):	762,784.64	1,404,809.62	642,024.98	45.70%	398,258.22	970,505.47
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	573,214.95	1,227,803.37	654,588.42	53.31%	240,653.81	734,142.31
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	189,569.69	177,006.25	(12,563.44)	(7.10%)	157,604.41	236,363.16



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Police Funding Model
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Transfer to other governments	\$115,272.00	\$486,828.77	\$371,556.77	76.32%	\$90,924.00	\$365,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>115,272.00</u>	<u>486,828.77</u>	<u>371,556.77</u>	<u>76.32%</u>	<u>90,924.00</u>	<u>365,000.00</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	115,272.00	486,828.77	371,556.77	76.32%	90,924.00	365,000.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	115,272.00	486,828.77	371,556.77	76.32%	90,924.00	365,000.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Fire Services
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$80,115.41	\$60,000.00	(\$20,115.41)	(33.53%)	\$28,619.77	\$55,699.77
Other governments transfer for operating	-	139,039.55	139,039.55	100.00%	169,012.25	169,012.25
TOTAL REVENUE	80,115.41	199,039.55	118,924.14	59.75%	197,632.02	224,712.02
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	3.51	510.00	506.49	99.31%	(10.45)	289.73
Materials, goods, supplies	-	-	-	0.00%	1,405.00	1,405.00
Contracted and general services	-	2,060.00	2,060.00	100.00%	-	30.17
Purchases from other governments	113,339.15	175,000.00	61,660.85	35.23%	69,719.77	143,949.77
Transfer to other governments	201,286.15	407,110.00	205,823.85	50.56%	184,246.28	307,594.38
Transfer to operating reserves	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	0.00%	25,000.00	25,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	97,000.00	97,000.00	-	0.00%	97,000.00	175,758.75
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	436,628.81	706,680.00	270,051.19	38.21%	377,360.60	654,027.80
NET COST / (REVENUE):	356,513.40	507,640.45	151,127.05	29.77%	179,728.58	429,315.78
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	234,513.40	385,640.45	151,127.05	39.19%	57,728.58	228,557.03
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	122,000.00	122,000.00	-	0.00%	122,000.00	200,758.75



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Emergency Management
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	\$31,570.84	\$38,958.26	\$7,387.42	18.96%	\$8,260.70	\$12,042.82
Materials, goods, supplies	27.17	200.00	172.83	86.42%	222.80	222.80
Contracted and general services	3,981.50	1,475.00	(2,506.50)	(169.93%)	174.04	294.33
Purchases from other governments	13,666.25	-	(13,666.25)	0.00%	-	-
Transfer to individuals and organizations	769.04	-	(769.04)	0.00%	-	-
Transfer to operating reserves	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	0.00%	2,000.00	2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>52,014.80</u>	<u>42,633.26</u>	<u>(9,381.54)</u>	<u>(22.01%)</u>	<u>10,657.54</u>	<u>14,559.95</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	52,014.80	42,633.26	(9,381.54)	(22.01%)	10,657.54	14,559.95
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	50,014.80	40,633.26	(9,381.54)	(23.09%)	8,657.54	12,559.95
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	0.00%	2,000.00	2,000.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
By-Law Enforcement
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Licenses, permits and fees	\$57,898.00	\$95,750.00	\$37,852.00	39.53%	\$64,241.50	\$97,409.50
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	73,332.18
TOTAL REVENUE	57,898.00	95,750.00	37,852.00	39.53%	64,241.50	170,741.68
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	134,937.82	214,005.75	79,067.93	36.95%	77,422.55	109,935.99
Materials, goods, supplies	34,390.53	62,987.00	28,596.47	45.40%	16,120.02	24,600.50
Contracted and general services	20,258.91	51,267.00	31,008.09	60.48%	14,643.13	26,626.13
Transfer to capital reserves	53,000.00	53,000.00	-	0.00%	30,000.00	103,332.18
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	242,587.26	381,259.75	138,672.49	36.37%	138,185.70	264,494.80
NET COST / (REVENUE):	184,689.26	285,509.75	100,820.49	35.31%	73,944.20	93,753.12
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	131,689.26	232,509.75	100,820.49	43.36%	43,944.20	63,753.12
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	53,000.00	53,000.00	-	0.00%	30,000.00	30,000.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Ambulance Services
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Transfer to individuals and organizations	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	-	0.00%	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.00%</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	7,500.00	7,500.00	-	0.00%	7,500.00	7,500.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	7,500.00	7,500.00	-	0.00%	7,500.00	7,500.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Safety Program
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Other revenue	\$13,768.75	\$3,506.25	(\$10,262.50)	(292.69%)	\$6,326.69	\$6,326.69
Drawn from operating reserves	1,199.06	3,500.00	2,300.94	65.74%	2,722.28	2,722.28
TOTAL REVENUE	14,967.81	7,006.25	(7,961.56)	(113.64%)	9,048.97	9,048.97
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	38,244.66	55,182.18	16,937.52	30.69%	23,674.84	43,295.21
Materials, goods, supplies	3,351.07	8,458.00	5,106.93	60.38%	5,290.60	7,574.91
Contracted and general services	5,795.70	11,876.00	6,080.30	51.20%	10,909.41	12,291.42
Transfer to operating reserves	13,768.75	3,506.25	(10,262.50)	(292.69%)	6,326.69	6,326.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	61,160.18	79,022.43	17,862.25	22.60%	46,201.54	69,488.23
NET COST / (REVENUE):	46,192.37	72,016.18	25,823.81	35.86%	37,152.57	60,439.26
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	33,622.68	72,009.93	38,387.25	53.31%	33,548.16	56,834.85
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	12,569.69	6.25	(12,563.44)	(201015.04)	3,604.41	3,604.41



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Barrhead and Regional Crime Coalition (BARCC)
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	<u>August 2026 YTD</u>	<u>2026 Budget</u>	<u>Budget Variance</u>	<u>% Variance</u>	<u>August 2025 YTD</u>	<u>PY (2025)</u>
REVENUE						
Other governments transfer for operating	-	\$3,362.40	\$3,362.40	100.00%	\$6,155.64	\$9,327.72
TOTAL REVENUE	-	3,362.40	3,362.40	100.00%	6,155.64	9,327.72
EXPENDITURES						
Materials, goods, supplies	-	500.00	500.00	100.00%	3,372.05	3,372.05
Contracted and general services	602.81	5,543.60	4,940.79	89.13%	1,134.92	5,893.03
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	602.81	6,043.60	5,440.79	90.03%	4,506.97	9,265.08
NET COST / (REVENUE):	602.81	2,681.20	2,078.39	77.52%	(1,648.67)	(62.64)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	602.81	2,681.20	2,078.39	77.52%	(1,648.67)	(62.64)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Aggregate levy	\$30,053.69	\$150,000.00	\$119,946.31	79.96%	\$141,352.44	\$204,112.74
User fees and sale of goods	257,274.95	269,500.00	12,225.05	4.54%	203,917.96	281,789.50
Rental income	10,017.50	11,555.00	1,537.50	13.31%	9,857.50	11,395.00
Allocation for in-house equip Rental	490,534.78	878,454.00	387,919.22	44.16%	515,126.32	889,880.71
Returns on investment	-	17,000.00	17,000.00	100.00%	1,411.74	17,213.65
Other governments transfer for operating	15,236.25	555,315.00	540,078.75	97.26%	18,656.25	560,983.21
Other revenue	4,791.01	-	(4,791.01)	0.00%	4,214.28	22,816.71
TOTAL REVENUE	807,908.18	1,881,824.00	1,073,915.82	57.07%	894,536.49	1,988,191.52
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	1,803,175.49	2,617,795.97	814,620.48	31.12%	1,683,702.38	2,436,380.31
Materials, goods, supplies	1,651,805.18	2,454,534.25	802,729.07	32.70%	1,788,191.53	2,497,343.75
Utilities	54,237.97	97,550.00	43,312.03	44.40%	53,465.87	89,586.68
Contracted and general services	806,573.62	976,005.50	169,431.88	17.36%	752,901.35	932,434.10
Transfer to capital reserves	2,119,235.29	2,348,848.71	229,613.42	9.78%	2,594,667.97	2,763,491.94
Transfer to capital program	45,063.00	47,565.00	2,502.00	5.26%	223,712.77	234,907.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,480,090.55	8,542,299.43	2,062,208.88	24.14%	7,096,641.87	8,954,143.99
NET COST / (REVENUE):	5,672,182.37	6,660,475.43	988,293.06	14.84%	6,202,105.38	6,965,952.47
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	3,507,884.08	4,264,061.72	756,177.64	17.73%	3,383,724.64	3,967,553.32
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	2,119,235.29	2,348,848.71	229,613.42	9.78%	2,594,667.97	2,763,491.94
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	45,063.00	47,565.00	2,502.00	5.26%	223,712.77	234,907.21



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Public Works
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Aggregate levy	\$30,053.69	\$150,000.00	\$119,946.31	79.96%	\$141,352.44	\$204,112.74
User fees and sale of goods	257,274.95	269,500.00	12,225.05	4.54%	203,917.96	281,789.50
Allocation for in-house equip Rental	490,534.78	878,454.00	387,919.22	44.16%	515,126.32	889,880.71
Returns on investment	-	17,000.00	17,000.00	100.00%	1,411.74	17,213.65
Other governments transfer for operating	-	535,000.00	535,000.00	100.00%	-	535,000.00
Other revenue	4,791.01	-	(4,791.01)	0.00%	4,214.28	22,816.71
TOTAL REVENUE	782,654.43	1,849,954.00	1,067,299.57	57.69%	866,022.74	1,950,813.31
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	1,802,100.49	2,614,445.97	812,345.48	31.07%	1,682,627.38	2,434,767.81
Materials, goods, supplies	1,651,187.32	2,441,034.25	789,846.93	32.36%	1,772,698.29	2,484,298.86
Utilities	51,815.15	93,100.00	41,284.85	44.34%	50,834.26	85,482.28
Contracted and general services	788,299.85	945,120.50	156,820.65	16.59%	731,761.18	887,834.48
Transfer to capital reserves	2,101,235.29	2,330,848.71	229,613.42	9.85%	2,576,667.97	2,745,491.94
Transfer to capital program	45,063.00	47,565.00	2,502.00	5.26%	223,712.77	234,907.21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,439,701.10	8,472,114.43	2,032,413.33	23.99%	7,038,301.85	8,872,782.58
NET COST / (REVENUE):	5,657,046.67	6,622,160.43	965,113.76	14.57%	6,172,279.11	6,921,969.27
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	3,510,748.38	4,243,746.72	732,998.34	17.27%	3,371,898.37	3,941,570.12
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	2,101,235.29	2,330,848.71	229,613.42	9.85%	2,576,667.97	2,745,491.94
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	45,063.00	47,565.00	2,502.00	5.26%	223,712.77	234,907.21



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Airport Services
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Rental income	\$10,017.50	\$11,555.00	\$1,537.50	13.31%	\$9,857.50	\$11,395.00
Other governments transfer for operating	15,236.25	20,315.00	5,078.75	25.00%	18,656.25	25,983.21
TOTAL REVENUE	25,253.75	31,870.00	6,616.25	20.76%	28,513.75	37,378.21
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	1,075.00	3,350.00	2,275.00	67.91%	1,075.00	1,612.50
Materials, goods, supplies	617.86	13,500.00	12,882.14	95.42%	15,493.24	13,044.89
Utilities	2,422.82	4,450.00	2,027.18	45.55%	2,631.61	4,104.40
Contracted and general services	18,273.77	30,885.00	12,611.23	40.83%	21,140.17	44,599.62
Transfer to capital reserves	18,000.00	18,000.00	-	0.00%	18,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	40,389.45	70,185.00	29,795.55	42.45%	58,340.02	81,361.41
NET COST / (REVENUE):	15,135.70	38,315.00	23,179.30	60.50%	29,826.27	43,983.20
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(2,864.30)	20,315.00	23,179.30	114.10%	11,826.27	25,983.20
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	-	0.00%	18,000.00	18,000.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
UTILITIES AND WASTE MANAGEMENT
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Local improvement levy	\$21,885.18	\$21,885.18	-	0.00%	\$21,885.18	\$21,885.18
User fees and sale of goods	282,689.46	425,128.00	142,438.54	33.50%	308,235.38	422,847.45
Rental income	25,894.02	50,940.00	25,045.98	49.17%	24,100.69	37,668.67
Returns on investment	-	112,810.00	112,810.00	100.00%	-	114,228.65
Contribution from capital program	-	180,000.00	180,000.00	100.00%	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	330,468.66	790,763.18	460,294.52	58.21%	354,221.25	596,629.95
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	74,366.84	107,725.19	33,358.35	30.97%	69,100.35	100,254.09
Materials, goods, supplies	5,331.59	55,267.00	49,935.41	90.35%	10,967.78	19,679.84
Utilities	16,253.83	30,000.00	13,746.17	45.82%	14,574.49	24,199.33
Contracted and general services	89,613.29	350,470.00	260,856.71	74.43%	82,244.32	161,030.61
Purchases from other governments	76,145.16	143,400.00	67,254.84	46.90%	104,083.96	144,609.25
Transfer to other governments	52,195.00	104,390.00	52,195.00	50.00%	48,130.00	96,414.59
Transfer to operating reserves	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	0.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	198,885.18	359,968.56	161,083.38	44.75%	198,885.18	369,455.45
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	517,790.89	1,156,220.75	638,429.86	55.22%	532,986.08	920,643.16
NET COST / (REVENUE):	187,322.23	365,457.57	178,135.34	48.74%	178,764.83	324,013.21
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(16,562.95)	180,489.01	197,051.96	109.18%	(25,120.35)	(50,442.24)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	203,885.18	364,968.56	161,083.38	44.14%	203,885.18	374,455.45
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	-	(180,000.00)	(180,000.00)	100.00%	-	-



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Water & Sewer Utility Holders
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Local improvement levy	\$21,885.18	\$21,885.18	-	0.00%	\$21,885.18	\$21,885.18
User fees and sale of goods	229,499.46	329,786.00	100,286.54	30.41%	224,864.20	313,588.41
Rental income	25,894.02	50,940.00	25,045.98	49.17%	24,100.69	37,668.67
Returns on investment	-	87,810.00	87,810.00	100.00%	-	88,050.08
TOTAL REVENUE	277,278.66	490,421.18	213,142.52	43.46%	270,850.07	461,192.34
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	51,162.40	76,965.57	25,803.17	33.53%	52,468.66	78,083.67
Materials, goods, supplies	2,671.39	30,867.00	28,195.61	91.35%	7,989.47	15,637.63
Utilities	12,729.19	21,500.00	8,770.81	40.79%	11,491.78	18,915.20
Contracted and general services	20,957.64	66,768.00	45,810.36	68.61%	17,267.01	24,919.57
Purchases from other governments	71,307.60	131,664.00	60,356.40	45.84%	96,169.93	131,348.37
Transfer to capital reserves	95,885.18	181,885.18	86,000.00	47.28%	95,885.18	193,287.90
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	254,713.40	509,649.75	254,936.35	50.02%	281,272.03	462,192.34
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(22,565.26)	19,228.57	41,793.83	217.35%	10,421.96	1,000.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(118,450.44)	(162,656.61)	(44,206.17)	27.18%	(85,463.22)	(192,287.90)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	95,885.18	181,885.18	86,000.00	47.28%	95,885.18	193,287.90



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Truck Fill
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$14,940.00	\$24,992.00	\$10,052.00	40.22%	\$24,871.18	\$30,313.04
TOTAL REVENUE	14,940.00	24,992.00	10,052.00	40.22%	24,871.18	30,313.04
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	857.03	1,313.37	456.34	34.75%	857.70	1,262.59
Materials, goods, supplies	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	100.00%	461.98	954.99
Utilities	1,260.45	2,500.00	1,239.55	49.58%	1,127.81	1,896.89
Contracted and general services	413.79	723.00	309.21	42.77%	454.76	602.53
Purchases from other governments	4,837.56	8,736.00	3,898.44	44.63%	7,914.03	10,260.88
Transfer to capital reserves	-	10,719.63	10,719.63	100.00%	-	15,335.16
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,368.83	24,992.00	17,623.17	70.52%	10,816.28	30,313.04
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(7,571.17)	0.00	7,571.17	694602852	(14,054.90)	-
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(7,571.17)	(10,719.63)	(3,148.46)	29.37%	(14,054.90)	(15,335.16)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	-	10,719.63	10,719.63	100.00%	-	15,335.16



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Lagoons
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$38,250.00	\$70,350.00	\$32,100.00	45.63%	\$58,500.00	\$78,946.00
Contribution from capital program	-	180,000.00	180,000.00	100.00%	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	38,250.00	250,350.00	212,100.00	84.72%	58,500.00	78,946.00
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	4,800.71	9,496.25	4,695.54	49.45%	4,960.41	7,302.20
Materials, goods, supplies	-	5,200.00	5,200.00	100.00%	-	479.24
Utilities	2,264.19	6,000.00	3,735.81	62.26%	1,954.90	3,387.24
Contracted and general services	2,321.28	187,290.00	184,968.72	98.76%	672.32	33,123.50
Purchases from other governments	-	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.00%	-	3,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	-	39,363.75	39,363.75	100.00%	-	31,653.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	9,386.18	250,350.00	240,963.82	96.25%	7,587.63	78,946.00
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(28,863.82)	0.00	28,863.82	687233909	(50,912.37)	-
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(28,863.82)	140,636.25	169,500.07	120.52%	(50,912.37)	(31,653.82)
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	-	39,363.75	39,363.75	100.00%	-	31,653.82
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	-	(180,000.00)	(180,000.00)	100.00%	-	-



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
General Utility Services
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Materials, goods, supplies	\$4.74	-	(\$4.74)	0.00%	-	-
Transfer to capital reserves	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	0.00%	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	50,004.74	50,000.00	(4.74)	(0.01%)	50,000.00	50,000.00
NET COST / (REVENUE):	50,004.74	50,000.00	(4.74)	(0.01%)	50,000.00	50,000.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	4.74	-	(4.74)	0.00%	-	-
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	0.00%	50,000.00	50,000.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Waste Management
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Returns on investment	-	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	100.00%	-	\$26,178.57
TOTAL REVENUE	-	25,000.00	25,000.00	100.00%	-	26,178.57
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	17,546.70	19,950.00	2,403.30	12.05%	10,813.58	13,605.63
Materials, goods, supplies	2,655.46	18,200.00	15,544.54	85.41%	2,516.33	2,607.98
Contracted and general services	65,920.58	95,689.00	29,768.42	31.11%	63,850.23	102,385.01
Transfer to other governments	52,195.00	104,390.00	52,195.00	50.00%	48,130.00	96,414.59
Transfer to operating reserves	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	0.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	53,000.00	78,000.00	25,000.00	32.05%	53,000.00	79,178.57
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>196,317.74</u>	<u>321,229.00</u>	<u>124,911.26</u>	<u>38.89%</u>	<u>183,310.14</u>	<u>299,191.78</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	196,317.74	296,229.00	99,911.26	33.73%	183,310.14	273,013.21
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	138,317.74	213,229.00	74,911.26	35.13%	125,310.14	188,834.64
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	58,000.00	83,000.00	25,000.00	30.12%	58,000.00	84,178.57



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Transfer to other governments	\$60,406.80	\$77,149.00	\$16,742.20	21.70%	\$57,861.75	\$77,149.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>60,406.80</u>	<u>77,149.00</u>	<u>16,742.20</u>	<u>21.70%</u>	<u>57,861.75</u>	<u>77,149.00</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	60,406.80	77,149.00	16,742.20	21.70%	57,861.75	77,149.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	60,406.80	77,149.00	16,742.20	21.70%	57,861.75	77,149.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Family and Community Support Services (FCSS)
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Transfer to other governments	\$60,406.80	\$77,149.00	\$16,742.20	21.70%	\$57,861.75	\$77,149.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>60,406.80</u>	<u>77,149.00</u>	<u>16,742.20</u>	<u>21.70%</u>	<u>57,861.75</u>	<u>77,149.00</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	60,406.80	77,149.00	16,742.20	21.70%	57,861.75	77,149.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	60,406.80	77,149.00	16,742.20	21.70%	57,861.75	77,149.00



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$457.15	\$32,000.00	\$31,542.85	98.57%	-	-
Rental income	14,665.00	19,935.00	5,270.00	26.44%	12,265.00	17,490.00
Licenses, permits and fees	9,370.00	13,000.00	3,630.00	27.92%	14,735.00	22,220.00
Returns on investment	10,319.58	17,000.00	6,680.42	39.30%	12,083.59	17,449.88
Other governments transfer for operating	9,000.00	-	(9,000.00)	0.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other revenue	944.57	15,000.00	14,055.43	93.70%	10,423.21	25,618.37
TOTAL REVENUE	44,756.30	96,935.00	52,178.70	53.83%	54,506.80	87,778.25
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	234,621.46	338,390.63	103,769.17	30.67%	154,073.27	246,605.17
Materials, goods, supplies	34,513.97	41,259.08	6,745.11	16.35%	40,116.19	42,466.35
Contracted and general services	59,190.31	111,978.00	52,787.69	47.14%	43,299.55	71,826.19
Transfer to operating reserves	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	0.00%	10,000.00	10,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	10,319.58	32,000.00	21,680.42	67.75%	18,216.80	36,127.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	348,645.32	533,627.71	184,982.39	34.67%	265,705.81	407,024.80
NET COST / (REVENUE):	303,889.02	436,692.71	132,803.69	30.41%	211,199.01	319,246.55
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	283,569.44	394,692.71	111,123.27	28.15%	182,982.21	273,119.46
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	20,319.58	42,000.00	21,680.42	51.62%	28,216.80	46,127.09



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Land Use Planning & Dev
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	-	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	100.00%	-	-
Licenses, permits and fees	9,370.00	13,000.00	3,630.00	27.92%	14,735.00	22,220.00
Returns on investment	10,319.58	17,000.00	6,680.42	39.30%	12,083.59	17,449.88
Other revenue	916.00	15,000.00	14,084.00	93.89%	10,423.21	19,877.21
TOTAL REVENUE	20,605.58	75,000.00	54,394.42	72.53%	37,241.80	59,547.09
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	142,062.34	196,436.41	54,374.07	27.68%	86,327.72	139,470.39
Materials, goods, supplies	32,886.66	36,559.08	3,672.42	10.05%	39,207.65	39,207.65
Contracted and general services	29,194.16	66,052.00	36,857.84	55.80%	21,197.49	35,055.96
Transfer to operating reserves	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	0.00%	10,000.00	10,000.00
Transfer to capital reserves	10,319.58	32,000.00	21,680.42	67.75%	18,216.80	36,127.09
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	224,462.74	341,047.49	116,584.75	34.18%	174,949.66	259,861.09
NET COST / (REVENUE):	203,857.16	266,047.49	62,190.33	23.38%	137,707.86	200,314.00
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	183,537.58	224,047.49	40,509.91	18.08%	109,491.06	154,186.91
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	20,319.58	42,000.00	21,680.42	51.62%	28,216.80	46,127.09



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Economic Development
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$457.15	\$2,000.00	\$1,542.85	77.14%	-	-
Other governments transfer for operating	9,000.00	-	(9,000.00)	0.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other revenue	28.57	-	(28.57)	0.00%	-	5,741.16
TOTAL REVENUE	9,485.72	2,000.00	(7,485.72)	(374.29%)	5,000.00	10,741.16
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	92,559.12	141,954.22	49,395.10	34.80%	67,745.55	107,134.78
Materials, goods, supplies	1,627.31	4,700.00	3,072.69	65.38%	908.54	3,258.70
Contracted and general services	29,713.17	45,643.00	15,929.83	34.90%	21,819.08	36,487.25
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	123,899.60	192,297.22	68,397.62	35.57%	90,473.17	146,880.73
NET COST / (REVENUE):	114,413.88	190,297.22	75,883.34	39.88%	85,473.17	136,139.57
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	114,413.88	190,297.22	75,883.34	39.88%	85,473.17	136,139.57



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Subdivision & Land Development
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
EXPENDITURES						
Contracted and general services	\$282.98	\$283.00	\$0.02	0.01%	\$282.98	\$282.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>282.98</u>	<u>283.00</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.01%</u>	<u>282.98</u>	<u>282.98</u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	282.98	283.00	0.02	0.01%	282.98	282.98
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	282.98	283.00	0.02	0.01%	282.98	282.98



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Land, Housing & Building Rentals
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	<u>August 2026 YTD</u>	<u>2026 Budget</u>	<u>Budget Variance</u>	<u>% Variance</u>	<u>August 2025 YTD</u>	<u>PY (2025)</u>
REVENUE						
Rental income	<u>\$14,665.00</u>	<u>\$19,935.00</u>	<u>\$5,270.00</u>	<u>26.44%</u>	<u>\$12,265.00</u>	<u>\$17,490.00</u>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>14,665.00</u>	<u>19,935.00</u>	<u>5,270.00</u>	<u>26.44%</u>	<u>12,265.00</u>	<u>17,490.00</u>
EXPENDITURES	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET COST / (REVENUE):	<u>(14,665.00)</u>	<u>(19,935.00)</u>	<u>(5,270.00)</u>	<u>26.44%</u>	<u>(12,265.00)</u>	<u>(17,490.00)</u>
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	<u>(14,665.00)</u>	<u>(19,935.00)</u>	<u>(5,270.00)</u>	<u>26.44%</u>	<u>(12,265.00)</u>	<u>(17,490.00)</u>



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$41,196.51	\$180,750.00	\$139,553.49	77.21%	\$42,861.65	\$153,725.79
Rental income	-	8,000.00	8,000.00	100.00%	-	8,000.00
Other governments transfer for operating	282,247.00	311,247.00	29,000.00	9.32%	283,247.00	311,247.00
Other revenue	-	-	-	0.00%	596.00	3,419.75
Drawn from operating reserves	-	25,818.49	25,818.49	100.00%	-	20,062.37
Contribution from capital program	-	700.00	700.00	100.00%	1,991.00	1,991.00
TOTAL REVENUE	323,443.51	526,515.49	203,071.98	38.57%	328,695.65	498,445.91
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	408,765.85	592,858.87	184,093.02	31.05%	382,655.06	532,078.40
Materials, goods, supplies	183,459.65	237,881.00	54,421.35	22.88%	160,728.95	180,158.86
Utilities	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00%	-	1,843.00
Contracted and general services	54,454.54	151,218.00	96,763.46	63.99%	45,818.10	119,615.21
Transfer to other governments	-	2,500.00	2,500.00	100.00%	-	2,500.00
Transfer to individuals and organizations	-	73,818.49	73,818.49	100.00%	3,383.12	62,201.53
Bank charges and short term interest	389.94	-	(389.94)	0.00%	-	-
Transfer to operating reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	14,098.63
Transfer to capital reserves	50,000.00	52,000.00	2,000.00	3.85%	50,000.00	53,388.16
Transfer to capital program	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.00%	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	697,069.98	1,145,276.36	448,206.38	39.14%	642,585.23	965,883.79
NET COST / (REVENUE):	373,626.47	618,760.87	245,134.40	39.62%	313,889.58	467,437.88
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	323,626.47	563,279.36	239,652.89	42.55%	265,880.58	422,004.46
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	50,000.00	26,181.51	(23,818.49)	(90.97%)	50,000.00	47,424.42
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	-	29,300.00	29,300.00	100.00%	(1,991.00)	(1,991.00)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Ag Services
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$20,747.46	\$30,750.00	\$10,002.54	32.53%	\$19,592.08	\$25,869.80
Rental income	-	8,000.00	8,000.00	100.00%	-	8,000.00
Other governments transfer for operating	167,247.00	169,247.00	2,000.00	1.18%	168,247.00	169,247.00
Other revenue	-	-	-	0.00%	596.00	3,419.75
TOTAL REVENUE	187,994.46	207,997.00	20,002.54	9.62%	188,435.08	206,536.55
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	304,829.11	443,578.23	138,749.12	31.28%	271,186.09	366,179.41
Materials, goods, supplies	152,626.89	190,188.00	37,561.11	19.75%	134,437.43	150,597.97
Utilities	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00%	-	1,843.00
Contracted and general services	46,694.03	88,917.00	42,222.97	47.49%	37,913.08	64,054.12
Transfer to other governments	-	2,500.00	2,500.00	100.00%	-	2,500.00
Transfer to individuals and organizations	-	11,000.00	11,000.00	100.00%	-	10,000.00
Bank charges and short term interest	389.94	-	(389.94)	0.00%	-	-
Transfer to capital reserves	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	0.00%	50,000.00	52,633.50
Transfer to capital program	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.00%	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	554,539.97	821,183.23	266,643.26	32.47%	493,536.60	647,808.00
NET COST / (REVENUE):	366,545.51	613,186.23	246,640.72	40.22%	305,101.52	441,271.45
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	316,545.51	533,186.23	216,640.72	40.63%	255,101.52	388,637.95
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	0.00%	50,000.00	52,633.50
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.00%	-	-



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Resource Management
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$20,449.05	\$40,000.00	\$19,550.95	48.88%	\$23,269.57	\$24,024.23
Other governments transfer for operating	69,000.00	70,500.00	1,500.00	2.13%	69,000.00	70,500.00
Contribution from capital program	-	700.00	700.00	100.00%	1,991.00	1,991.00
TOTAL REVENUE	89,449.05	111,200.00	21,750.95	19.56%	94,260.57	96,515.23
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	34,656.85	56,938.03	22,281.18	39.13%	46,551.16	64,569.44
Materials, goods, supplies	28,656.74	41,700.00	13,043.26	31.28%	22,707.23	25,194.62
Contracted and general services	4,833.67	9,600.00	4,766.33	49.65%	4,979.47	5,848.03
Transfer to capital reserves	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00%	-	754.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	68,147.26	110,238.03	42,090.77	38.18%	74,237.86	96,366.75
NET COST / (REVENUE):	(21,301.79)	(961.97)	20,339.82	(2114.39%)	(20,022.71)	(148.48)
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	(21,301.79)	(2,261.97)	19,039.82	(841.74%)	(18,031.71)	1,087.86
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00%	-	754.66
NET COST - CAPITAL FUND	-	(700.00)	(700.00)	100.00%	(1,991.00)	(1,991.00)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Alus (ALUS)
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	-	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	100.00%	-	\$103,831.76
Other governments transfer for operating	46,000.00	71,500.00	25,500.00	35.66%	46,000.00	71,500.00
Drawn from operating reserves	-	25,818.49	25,818.49	100.00%	-	20,062.37
TOTAL REVENUE	46,000.00	207,318.49	161,318.49	77.81%	46,000.00	195,394.13
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	69,279.89	92,342.61	23,062.72	24.98%	64,917.81	101,329.55
Materials, goods, supplies	2,176.02	5,993.00	3,816.98	63.69%	3,584.29	4,366.27
Contracted and general services	2,926.84	52,701.00	49,774.16	94.45%	2,925.55	49,713.06
Transfer to individuals and organizations	-	62,818.49	62,818.49	100.00%	3,383.12	52,201.53
Transfer to operating reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	-	14,098.63
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	74,382.75	213,855.10	139,472.35	65.22%	74,810.77	221,709.04
NET COST / (REVENUE):	28,382.75	6,536.61	(21,846.14)	(334.21%)	28,810.77	26,314.91
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	28,382.75	32,355.10	3,972.35	12.28%	28,810.77	32,278.65
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	-	(25,818.49)	(25,818.49)	100.00%	-	(5,963.74)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
RECREATION & CULTURE
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$5,659.41	\$10,000.00	\$4,340.59	43.41%	\$7,008.84	\$11,282.22
Returns on investment	2,679.77	2,679.77	-	0.00%	2,882.91	2,882.91
Other governments transfer for operating	-	206,436.45	206,436.45	100.00%	176,463.75	176,463.75
Other revenue	3,727.32	3,900.00	172.68	4.43%	966.83	966.83
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	4,940.00	4,940.00
Drawn from operating reserves	4,100.00	45,000.00	40,900.00	90.89%	11,115.73	13,615.73
TOTAL REVENUE	16,166.50	268,016.22	251,849.72	93.97%	203,378.06	210,151.44
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	24,446.41	18,000.00	(6,446.41)	(35.81%)	11,880.47	14,982.57
Materials, goods, supplies	4,217.08	11,500.00	7,282.92	63.33%	2,698.54	2,698.54
Contracted and general services	13,614.11	41,672.00	28,057.89	67.33%	16,897.38	27,541.26
Transfer to other governments	369,929.55	398,980.00	29,050.45	7.28%	351,431.12	377,963.25
Transfer to individuals and organizations	11,600.00	74,200.00	62,600.00	84.37%	16,150.50	38,193.99
Transfer to local boards and agencies	156,134.50	206,436.45	50,301.95	24.37%	133,298.76	176,060.76
Interest on long term debt	50,491.67	99,679.75	49,188.08	49.35%	53,043.57	104,595.97
Principal payment for debenture	90,495.38	182,294.35	91,798.97	50.36%	87,943.48	177,153.79
Transfer to operating reserves	9,654.10	9,654.10	-	0.00%	39,654.10	39,654.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	730,582.80	1,042,416.65	311,833.85	29.91%	712,997.92	958,844.23
NET COST / (REVENUE):	714,416.30	774,400.43	59,984.13	7.75%	509,619.86	748,692.79
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	708,862.20	809,746.33	100,884.13	12.46%	486,021.49	727,594.42
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	5,554.10	(35,345.90)	(40,900.00)	115.71%	23,598.37	21,098.37



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Recreation
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
User fees and sale of goods	\$5,659.41	\$10,000.00	\$4,340.59	43.41%	\$7,008.84	\$11,282.22
Returns on investment	2,679.77	2,679.77	-	0.00%	2,882.91	2,882.91
Other revenue	3,727.32	3,900.00	172.68	4.43%	966.83	966.83
Drawn from operating reserves	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	100.00%	9,068.23	9,068.23
TOTAL REVENUE	12,066.50	46,579.77	34,513.27	74.09%	19,926.81	24,200.19
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and benefits	24,446.41	18,000.00	(6,446.41)	(35.81%)	11,880.47	14,982.57
Materials, goods, supplies	4,217.08	11,500.00	7,282.92	63.33%	2,698.54	2,698.54
Contracted and general services	13,614.11	41,672.00	28,057.89	67.33%	16,897.38	27,541.26
Transfer to other governments	369,929.55	394,930.00	25,000.45	6.33%	351,431.12	376,431.12
Transfer to individuals and organizations	-	42,000.00	42,000.00	100.00%	2,500.00	15,843.49
Interest on long term debt	50,491.67	99,679.75	49,188.08	49.35%	53,043.57	104,595.97
Principal payment for debenture	90,495.38	182,294.35	91,798.97	50.36%	87,943.48	177,153.79
Transfer to operating reserves	9,654.10	9,654.10	-	0.00%	39,654.10	39,654.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	562,848.30	799,730.20	236,881.90	29.62%	566,048.66	758,900.84
NET COST / (REVENUE):	550,781.80	753,150.43	202,368.63	26.87%	546,121.85	734,700.65
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	541,127.70	773,496.33	232,368.63	30.04%	515,535.98	704,114.78
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	9,654.10	(20,345.90)	(30,000.00)	147.45%	30,585.87	30,585.87



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
YTD BUDGET REPORT
Culture
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026

	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance	August 2025 YTD	PY (2025)
REVENUE						
Other governments transfer for operating	-	\$206,436.45	\$206,436.45	100.00%	\$176,463.75	\$176,463.75
Drawn from unrestricted reserves	-	-	-	0.00%	4,940.00	4,940.00
Drawn from operating reserves	4,100.00	15,000.00	10,900.00	72.67%	2,047.50	4,547.50
TOTAL REVENUE	4,100.00	221,436.45	217,336.45	98.15%	183,451.25	185,951.25
EXPENDITURES						
Transfer to other governments	-	4,050.00	4,050.00	100.00%	-	1,532.13
Transfer to individuals and organizations	11,600.00	32,200.00	20,600.00	63.98%	13,650.50	22,350.50
Transfer to local boards and agencies	156,134.50	206,436.45	50,301.95	24.37%	133,298.76	176,060.76
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	167,734.50	242,686.45	74,951.95	30.88%	146,949.26	199,943.39
NET COST / (REVENUE):	163,634.50	21,250.00	(142,384.50)	(670.04%)	(36,501.99)	13,992.14
NET COST - OPERATING FUND	167,734.50	36,250.00	(131,484.50)	(362.72%)	(29,514.49)	23,479.64
NET COST - RESERVE FUND	(4,100.00)	(15,000.00)	(10,900.00)	72.67%	(6,987.50)	(9,487.50)

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

	Admin & General	Emerg. Mgmt	Enforce.	Fire & ERC	Public Works	Airport	Waste Mgmt	Utilities	Planning & Dev.	Subdiv & Land Dev.	Ag Services	Rec & Culture	Total - AUG 2026 YTD	2026 BUDGET
1 CAPITAL APPLIED														
2 Land & Land Improvements					45,063				-				45,063	47,565
3 Buildings	30,747			-	25,440								56,187	1,431,931
4 Machinery & Equipment	15,558		6,730	-	2,683,356		-	-					2,705,643	3,779,914
5 Engineered Structures														30,000
6 Sidewalks													-	
7 Road Construction					757,109								757,109	1,203,053
8 Paving & Overlays					-									
9 Bridges					60,555								60,555	1,212,600
10 Neerlandia Lagoon														
11 Vehicles				-							-		-	68,476
13 Subtotal: Capital Assets Purchased/Constructed	46,305	-	6,730	-	3,571,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,624,557	7,773,539
14 Transfer to Individuals													-	-
15 Transfer to Local Governments													-	-
16 Transfer to Operating	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,700
17 Transfer to Capital Reserves	120,000		53,000	97,000	2,101,235	18,000	53,000	145,885	10,320	-	50,000	-	2,648,440	3,062,817
18 TOTAL CAPITAL APPLIED	166,305	-	59,730	97,000	5,672,758	18,000	53,000	145,885	10,320	-	50,000	-	6,272,997	
19 BUDGETED CAPITAL APPLIED:	1,466,454		60,500	118,450	8,290,408	18,000	78,000	426,617	32,000	-	133,613	-	10,624,042	11,017,056
21 CAPITAL ACQUIRED														
22 Sale of Land													-	-
23 Sale of Buildings					-								-	-
24 Sale of Machinery & Equipment					821,433		-						821,433	1,202,500
25 Sale of Vehicles				45,000				-			-		45,000	50,000
26 Contributions from Individuals - TCA									-				-	-
27 Contributions from Individuals - Reserves													-	-
28 Insurance Proceeds													-	-
29 Federal Grants					477,288								477,288	-
30 Provincial Grants Capital-Bridges					34,046								34,046	774,450
31 Provincial Grants Capital-LGFF					207,368								207,368	633,451
32 Local Governments Contributions													-	-
33 Contributions from Operating					45,063								45,063	77,565
34 Contributions from Operating to Capital Reserves	120,000	-	53,000	97,000	2,101,235	18,000	53,000	145,885	10,320	-	50,000	-	2,648,440	3,062,817
35 Contributions from Reserves to Operating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,700
36 Contributions from Reserves for Capital	46,305		6,730	45,000	1,986,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,994,359	5,035,573
37 TOTAL CAPITAL ACQUIRED	166,305	-	59,730	97,000	5,672,758	18,000	53,000	145,885	10,320	-	50,000	-	6,272,997	
38 BUDGETED CAPITAL ACQUIRED:	1,466,454	-	60,500	118,450	8,290,408	18,000	78,000	426,617	32,000	-	133,613	-	10,624,042	11,017,056

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

CF - denotes carry forward

	EXPENDITURE YTD Aug 2026	FUNDING SOURCE						2026 BUDGET
		GENERAL REVENUES	RESERVES	FEDERAL GRANTS	PROVINCIAL GRANTS	SALE OF EQUIP	OTHER / UNKNOWN	
ADMINISTRATION								
Renovations (CF)	30,747		30,747					1,308,657
Servers, IT Infrastructure (Year 2 of 3)	-							37,797
Servers, IT Infrastructure (Year 1 of 3)	15,558		15,558					19,037
	46,305	-	46,305	-	-	-	-	1,365,491
FIRE								
Radios	-							8,000
OnSite Training Facility (50%) (CF)	-							3,450
ERC Boiler	-							10,000
Sale of Engine 33	-		(45,000)			45,000		
	-	-	(45,000)	-	-	45,000	-	21,450
ENFORCEMENT								
Starlink Hardware for 2 CPO Units	6,730		6,730					7,500
	-							-
	6,730	-	6,730	-	-	-	-	7,500

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

CF - denotes carry forward

		EXPENDITURE YTD Aug 2026	FUNDING SOURCE						2026 BUDGET
			GENERAL REVENUES	RESERVES	FEDERAL GRANTS	PROVINCIAL GRANTS	SALE OF EQUIP	OTHER / UNKNOWN	
CF - denotes carry forward									
TRANSPORTATION	# miles								
Bridges									
BF 76144 (STIP 75%/reserves 25%) (CF)		22,210		5,553		16,658			513,970
BF 74972 (STIP 75%/reserves 25%) (CF)		23,185		5,796		17,389			518,630
BF 77644 (STIP denied)		15,160		15,160					180,000
Apply for STIP funding for BF 80831, 74837, 75922 with work to be done in 2027. BF 78806 will also be applied for but likelihood is very low (recommend to complete in 2027 from reserves)									
Road Construction									
25-741 Twp Rd 624A (CF)	2	207,368				207,368			186,101
26-740 Twp Rd 624 (Road Re-alignment)	0.25	9,645		9,645					57,045
26-440 Twp Rd 590/Rgs Rd 54 (Braden Rd)	2.3	62,808		62,808					512,557
26-340 Rge Rd 40 (Golf Course South)	2	477,288			477,288				447,350
Equipment									
2026 Grader - replaces 2016 Caterpillar 140MAWD		558,000		358,000			200,000		558,000
2026 Grader - replaces 2021 Caterpillar 150AWD		558,000		311,000			247,000		558,000
2026 Grader - replaces 2021 Caterpillar 150AWD		558,000		328,000			230,000		558,000
2026 Grader - replaces 2021 JD 772GP (Oct 2026)		-							550,000
2026 Grader - replaces 2021 JD 772GP (Oct 2026)		-							550,000
Light Duty Truck - replaces 2012 Dodge 1500		68,476		68,476					68,476
2026 Backhoe - replaces 2018 JD 310SL		220,430		173,430			47,000		220,430
2026 Loader - replaces 2006 Komatsu WA450-5L		619,800		533,800			86,000		620,000
2026 Mowing Equip - replaces 2006 Degelman 1820 Side Arm		43,300		43,300					43,300
2026 Mowing Equip - replaces 2012 Degelman REV 1500 Rotary Mower		57,350		45,917			11,433		57,350
Buildings, Land, & Land Improvements									
Interior refurbishment		-							16,971
PW Shop Door Replacement		6,000		6,000					15,000
County welcome sign x 9		45,063	45,063						47,565
Salt/Sand Shed Door (CF)		19,440		19,440					19,440
		-							
6.55		3,571,522	45,063	1,986,324	477,288	241,414	821,433	-	6,298,185

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

CF - denotes carry forward

	EXPENDITURE YTD Aug 2026	FUNDING SOURCE						2026 BUDGET
		GENERAL REVENUES	RESERVES	FEDERAL GRANTS	PROVINCIAL GRANTS	SALE OF EQUIP	OTHER / UNKNOWN	
AIRPORT								
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
WASTE MANAGEMENT								
	-							
	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
UTILITIES								
Manola Meter Vault - 100% BRWC Funded	-							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES								
AG Building exterior painting - rust protection	-							50,913
Water Structure Replacement - SE 8-59-2-W5 (Jansen)	-							30,000
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,913
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT								
	-							-
	-							-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,624,557	45,063	1,994,359	477,288	241,414	866,433	-	7,773,539

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

	CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL RESERVES		CAPITAL RESERVES TO OPERATIONS		CAPITAL RESERVES TO CAPITAL (TCA)	
	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET
ADMINISTRATION & GENERAL						
Computer & Equipment Reserve	70,000	70,000			(46,305)	(56,834)
Office	50,000	50,000				(1,308,657)
	120,000	120,000	-	-	(46,305)	(1,365,491)
FIRE						
ERC Equipment Reserve						
Fire Equipment Reserve	87,000	87,000			45,000	37,000
Emergency Response Bldg.	10,000	10,000				(13,450)
Disaster						
	97,000	97,000	-	-	45,000	23,550
ENFORCEMENT						
CPO Equipment	53,000	53,000			(6,730)	(7,500)
	53,000	53,000	-	-	(6,730)	(7,500)
TRANSPORTATION						
P.W. Graders	538,324	538,324			(358,000)	(1,709,500)
P.W. Equipment	711,201	711,201			(1,503,923)	(866,556)
Aggregate Reserve	29,186	150,000				-
P.W. - Local Roads & Bridge Construction	757,525	849,323			(98,961)	(1,007,752)
Public Works Shop	50,000	50,000			(25,440)	(51,411)
Land Right of Way Reserve		-				-
Gravel Pit Reserve	15,000	32,000				-
County Welcome Sign						
	2,101,235	2,330,848	-	-	(1,986,324)	(3,635,219)

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

	CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL RESERVES		CAPITAL RESERVES TO OPERATIONS		CAPITAL RESERVES TO CAPITAL (TCA)	
	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET
AIRPORT						
Airport	18,000	18,000				
	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
WASTE MANAGEMENT						
Landfill Equipment Reserve	25,000	25,000			-	
Landfill	28,000	53,000				
	53,000	78,000	-	-	-	-
UTILITIES						
Utility Officer Truck	7,000	7,000				
Offsite Levy Reserve - Neerlandia		-				
Offsite Levy Reserve - Manola		-				
Water & Sewer Capital Reserve	67,000	103,000			-	
Regional Water & Sewer Lines / Future W&S Development	50,000	50,000				
Truck Fill		10,720				
Lagoons		39,364		(180,000)		
Future Development - Fire Suppression	21,885	21,885				
Kiel		50,000				
	145,885	281,969	-	(180,000)	-	-

County of Barrhead
August 2026 YTD Capital Report

	CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL RESERVES		CAPITAL RESERVES TO OPERATIONS		CAPITAL RESERVES TO CAPITAL (TCA)	
	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET	YTD 2026 Aug	2026 BUDGET
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT						
Money in Lieu (of Municipal Reserve)	10,320	32,000				
	10,320	32,000	-	-	-	-
SUBDIVISION & LAND DEVELOPMENT						
Future Development		-				
Air Photo						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES						
Ag Vehicle & Equipment	40,000	40,000			-	
Ag Building	10,000	10,000				(50,913)
Ag Grain Bag Roller		2,000		(700)		
	50,000	52,000	-	(700)	-	(50,913)
TOTAL	2,648,440	3,062,817	-	(180,700)	(1,994,359)	(5,035,573)



COUNTY OF BARRHEAD NO.11
Elected Official Remuneration Report
For the Eight Months Ending August 31, 2026



	August 2026 YTD	2026 Budget	Budget Variance	% Variance
Division 1 - Erik Munck (Reeve)				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>22.50</i>	<i>50.50</i>	<i>28.00</i>	<i>0.55</i>
Base salary	21,504.00	32,256.00	10,752.00	33.33%
Per diems	6,993.25	15,695.91	8,702.66	55.45%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	1,197.20	2,700.00	1,502.80	55.66%
Benefits	5,729.22	9,598.36	3,869.14	40.31%
Salary and benefits	35,423.67	60,250.27	24,826.60	41.21%
Training and conventions	146.00	4,000.00	3,854.00	96.35%
	35,569.67	64,250.27	28,680.60	44.64%
Division 2 - Ray Crisler				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>33.00</i>	<i>49.00</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Base salary	11,558.48	17,337.72	5,779.24	33.33%
Per diems	10,256.74	15,229.69	4,972.95	32.65%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	1,472.65	2,350.00	877.35	37.33%
Benefits	5,043.61	8,378.74	3,335.13	39.80%
Salary and benefits	28,331.48	43,296.15	14,964.67	34.56%
Training and conventions	1,733.27	4,000.00	2,266.73	56.67%
	30,064.75	47,296.15	17,231.40	36.43%
Division 3 - Bill Chapman				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>34.50</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>20.50</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Base salary	11,558.48	17,337.72	5,779.24	33.33%
Per diems	10,722.96	17,094.55	6,371.59	37.27%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	494.49	1,050.00	555.51	52.91%
Benefits	5,128.78	8,421.84	3,293.06	39.10%
Salary and benefits	27,904.71	43,904.11	15,999.40	36.44%
Training and conventions	2,221.33	4,000.00	1,778.67	44.47%
	30,126.04	47,904.11	17,778.07	37.11%
Division 4 - Lorrie Jespersen				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>55.50</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Base salary	11,558.48	17,337.72	5,779.24	33.33%
Per diems	14,452.68	17,249.96	2,797.28	16.22%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	3,140.56	3,250.00	109.44	3.37%
Benefits	3,881.46	8,601.56	4,720.10	54.87%
Salary and benefits	33,033.18	46,439.24	13,406.06	28.87%
Training and conventions	2,475.73	4,000.00	1,524.27	38.11%
	35,508.91	50,439.24	14,930.33	29.60%
Division 5 - Chais Ellwein				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>22.50</i>	<i>42.50</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.47</i>
Base salary	11,558.48	17,337.72	5,779.24	33.33%
Per diems	6,993.25	13,209.43	6,216.18	47.06%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	979.66	1,900.00	920.34	48.44%
Benefits	4,810.06	8,209.34	3,399.28	41.41%
Salary and benefits	24,341.45	40,656.49	16,315.04	40.13%
Training and conventions		4,000.00	4,000.00	100.00%
	24,341.45	44,656.49	20,315.04	45.49%
Division 6 - Walter Preugschas (Deputy Reeve)				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>45.00</i>	<i>64.50</i>	<i>19.50</i>	<i>0.30</i>
Base salary	16,531.28	24,796.92	8,265.64	33.33%
Per diems	13,986.47	20,047.25	6,060.78	30.23%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	1,270.20	2,000.00	729.80	36.49%
Benefits	4,610.83	6,701.15	2,090.32	31.19%
Salary and benefits	36,398.78	53,545.32	17,146.54	32.02%
Training and conventions	3,882.67	6,412.50	2,529.83	39.45%
	40,281.45	59,957.82	19,676.37	32.82%
Division 7 - Tyson Bergsma				
<i># of per diems</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>61.50</i>	<i>31.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Base salary	11,558.48	17,337.72	5,779.24	33.33%
Per diems	9,324.33	19,114.82	9,790.49	51.22%
Mileage (taxable & nontaxable)	1,942.60	3,750.00	1,807.40	48.20%
Benefits	5,577.78	8,782.00	3,204.22	36.49%
Salary and benefits	28,403.19	48,984.54	20,581.35	42.02%
Training and conventions	310.70	4,000.00	3,689.30	92.23%
	28,713.89	52,984.54	24,270.65	45.81%



Graders

- Graders continue to blade gravel roads. Operators are bringing forward patch gravel requests and are also working on gravel requirements for the 2027 maintenance season. Operator input is taken into consideration when the annual Road Maintenance Program is being developed.

Gravelling

- Work with contract gravel operators has been completed. Gravelling 2026 maintenance and miscellaneous projects continue with County forces.

Soil Stabilization / Permazyme (Projects 650 & 651 – Clear Lake Road; Division 6)

- 3 ½ miles of permazyme has been incorporated into the road base on TWP RD 604 & RR 62A. Existing cold mix oil is salvaged and spread across the finished road base creating a smooth surface with reduced dust.
- Supplier of permazyme has provided the County with extra product at no cost to experiment with and test the manufacturers process of incorporating the gravel into the clay and permazyme mix. The desired outcome is to achieve a watertight smooth surface free of loose gravel. A portion of RR 43 north of Highway 18 (landfill road) has been chosen for this work. There is a portion of the road that continually has soft spots that make the MG30 fail prematurely. The product will treat ¾ mile. This work is operational and will be completed with County equipment.

Construction Project 340 (Range Road 40 between Township 590 & 592; Division 3)

- Dirt work and gravelling have been completed with fencing and rock and root picking remaining.
- Construction equipment has started work on Project 440 (RR 45 & TWP Road 590), this is a 2-mile job that will take us to the end of the season.

Shoulder Pull

- All shoulder pulls have been completed and graveled.

MG30

- Resprays on dust controls that have failed or were removed as a result of shoulder pull projects will be completed in September.
- In accordance with their Road Use Agreement with the County, Amrize is paying for the County to apply MG30 in front of residences on RR 51 from Highway 33 to their gravel pit.

Bridge Culverts

- BF 76144 (Division 6 - NE 33-60-07-W5) - work is complete and the road has been opened to traffic
- BF 74972 (Division 2 - NW 08-58-03-W5) - work has started on this project located on RR 35 south of Highway 654. It consists of removal of the old 1800 mm arch culvert and installing 2 – 1200 mm CSP culvert. Culverts are located on a flat medium grade, installing two smaller diameter culverts reduces the amount of road work needed to complete the required grade height over the pipes.

Roadside mowing

- Mower is working in the Meadowview area working west and north.

Barrhead Wildrose Rodeo

- Dirt will be hauled and placed in the arena September 14 and removed September 21. This work is completed with County forces, and a contractor excavator is utilized for the removal process.

Labour

- Crews have been busy with sign repairs, transfer station and campground maintenance, as well as removing existing fences and building temporary fences for construction projects.

Shop

- Gravel truck EGR cooler replacement and repairs.
- Change over tank truck to sander box and sent to Viking-Cives for warranty work to sand shoot placement.
- All other repairs and maintenance.

Utilities

- Associated Engineering (AE) was onsite at the Manola meter vault to carry out an inspection and 3D scan of the facility on September 11. AE also visited the meter vaults for the Neerlandia water line and MacGill Estates to reference existing facilities and their setup.
- Thunder Lake Lagoon Desludging Project is on hold due to a landowner changing their mind regarding land-spreading of sludge. Other land options are being explored based on provincial requirements and feasibility of location. Soil sampling and assessment still needs to be carried out to determine suitability and spread rates. If delays continue, or if no suitable land can be found, a dry stacking option will have to be considered, likely during the spring of 2027.
- Dunstable Lagoon continues to be inspected regularly, and levels have not dropped this summer due to rain and lack of sunny days suitable for evaporation. It is anticipated that the lagoon will remain closed until the summer of 2027, weather pending.
- All other testing and monitoring are being carried out as per normal operations.



COUNCILLOR REPORT

R

TO: COUNCIL

RE: COUNCILLOR REPORT – COUNCILLOR CRISLER, DIVISION 2

DATE: September 1-30, 2026

COUNCIL APPOINTED COMMITTEES/ACTIVITIES:

- Council Meeting Sept. 1, 2026
- Next meeting September 15, 2026

Barrhead Regional Airport Committee

- Looking at rejuvenating their fly in breakfast for next year.

Athabasca Watershed Council

-
-

Barrhead Regional Crime Coalition

- Next meeting October 1, 2026
-

Barrhead District Seed Cleaning Co-op Committee

-

Pembina River District 3 Meeting

- Next meeting September 14, 2026
-

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES/EVENTS:

-
-

OTHER:

-
-



COUNCILLOR REPORT

TO: COUNCIL

RE: COUNCILLOR REPORT – COUNCILLOR ELLWEIN, DIVISION 5

DATE: Sept. 2 – Sept. 14, 2026

COUNCIL POINTED COMMITTEES/ACTIVITIES:

Council Meeting

- Regular Council meeting – Sept. 1, 2026

Barrhead & District Agricultural Society

- Lots of work going on in prep for the Wildrose Rodeo finals event coming up.
 - o Wildrose Rodeo Finals Sept. 17 – 20, 2026
- The Ag Society is taking part in the Fuel Good Days on Sept. 15 from 10:30am to 4:30pm. (See attachment)
- The Beef Bash is coming up as well on Sept. 26 and 27, 2026 at the Ag Barn.

Fire Services Committee

- There will be a budget meeting coming up in October 2026.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES/EVENTS:

- Been helping with Barrhead Minor Hockey Rusty Blades skate the last 2 weeks.

OTHER:

- Had a few complaints over the long weekend regarding the Clear Lake Road.
- Had a few questions regarding our 2nd CPO position and why and when we will be seeing this out and about?



COUNCILLOR REPORT

TO: COUNCIL

RE: COUNCILLOR REPORT – COUNCILLOR PREUGSCHAS, DIVISION 6

DATE: Aug 28 to Sept 10, 2026

ACTIVITIES:

Agriculture Service Board:

- ASB meeting Sept 8th – discussed silage plastic pilot, weed control in town, county water control structures, farm succession, food for thought program, safety with farm equipment on roads.

Economic Development Committee:

Museum:

Barrhead Attraction and Retention Committee (ARC):

- Health care appreciation day will be Oct 14th at the museum from 4:00 till 7:00.
- Tour doctor Sept 10th.
- Plan to tour 4 medical students Sept 16th.

FCSS:

- Consultant working on the transition of FCSS to the town.
- Open three days a week.

Twinning Committee:

- Working on organizing the provincial association's AGM for next year in 2027. Gope to get a delegation from Kitami City.

Policy Committee:

Budget meetings:

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES/OTHER:

Northwest of 16:

- Planning a tour in late September (Sept 26th) to Ft Assiniboine.
- Working with Explore Edmonton and other tourism organizations in the Edmonton region.
- Met at a reception hosted by MLA Getson, with Edmonton Screen, a film group from India Aug 31st and neighboring municipal reps.
- Helped with a table at Make the Connections Sept 3rd.

Other:

- Attended breakfast at Neerlandia school.



COUNCILLOR REPORT

TO: COUNCIL

RE: COUNCILLOR REPORT – COUNCILLOR BERGSMA, DIVISION 7

DATE: September 1-14, 2026

COUNCIL APPOINTED COMMITTEES/ACTIVITIES:

Council Meeting

- September 1 - Regular Council Meeting

Community Futures Yellowhead East

Economic & Community Development Committee

Misty Ridge Ski Club

- September 9 – Board meeting
 - Making good progress on capital plan
 - Have Camp Creek money invested
 - Working on hiring for the upcoming season
 - Refreshed sign sponsorship program
 - Considering employing person to take care of staffing, booking schools, administration, etc.
 - Once capital plan is complete, the board wants to schedule a meeting with council to discuss earmarked \$30k.

Barrhead & District Social Housing Committee

Policy Committee

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES/EVENTS:

OTHER:

From: Melissa Barnes <mbarnes@npf-fpn.com>
Sent: August 27, 2026 1:05 PM
To: Erik Munck <emunck@countybarrhead.ab.ca>
Cc: COB Info <info@countybarrhead.ab.ca>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] - Call to Action: Strengthening Public Safety in Alberta - Follow up

Hello,

We are writing to follow up on the information we shared on July 14, 2026, regarding our Call to Action to the Government of Alberta.

With fall municipal conferences, Council meetings, and budget discussions approaching, now is an important time for municipalities to ensure their voices are part of the conversation on the future of policing and public safety in Alberta.

The National Police Federation (NPF) proudly represents nearly 20,000 RCMP Members serving across Canada and internationally, including over 3,100 who serve in Alberta. This initiative urges the Government of Alberta to pause further investment in an Alberta Sheriffs Police Service until a comprehensive, independent, and publicly available feasibility study is completed. It also calls for evidence-based investments in policing, the justice system, mental health and addiction services, and community-based crime prevention.

A growing number of municipalities and stakeholders have already signed on in support of this Call to Action, and we would welcome the opportunity to include County of Barrhead No. 11 among them.

If your municipality or stakeholder group is interested in participating, please reply to this email and provide your municipal logo no later than **September 30, 2026**. Participating organizations will be recognized in the final public release.

Should you have any questions or wish to discuss the initiative further, we would be pleased to arrange a presentation or meeting with you or members of Council.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We hope County of Barrhead No. 11 will join us in advocating for transparent decision-making and practical investments that strengthen public safety for all Albertans.

Kind Regards,

Melissa Barnes

Government Relations Advisor | Conseiller, relations gouvernementales

National Police Federation | Fédération de la Police Nationale

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npf-fpn.com

**NATIONAL
POLICE
FEDERATION**



**FÉDÉRATION
DE LA POLICE
NATIONALE**



The mission of the National Police Federation is to provide strong, professional, fair and progressive representation to promote and enhance the rights of RCMP Members. La mission de la Fédération de la police nationale est de fournir une représentation forte, professionnelle, juste et progressive afin de promouvoir et faire avancer les droits des Membres de la GRC.

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CALL TO ACTION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

Dear Premier,

Albertans deserve safe and healthy communities where residents can rely on essential public safety, health, social, and justice systems. Provincial and municipal governments share responsibility for achieving these outcomes, and municipalities expect the Government of Alberta to be a transparent, accountable, and reliable partner in delivering them.

Municipalities are on the front lines of community safety, working closely with residents, businesses, and law enforcement partners every day. Despite this, municipalities have not been provided with a clear, transparent, and evidence-based plan outlining the full financial, operational, and public safety implications of establishing an Alberta Sheriffs Police Service (ASPS) or transitioning policing responsibilities away from the RCMP. No comprehensive feasibility study, detailed costing model, or long-term funding framework has been made available to inform municipal decision-making or public understanding.

At the same time, Alberta's existing policing and public safety systems are under increasing pressure. Challenges related to rural crime, mental health and addictions, and violent repeat offenders require immediate and sustained investment. Rather than diverting significant public funds towards the creation of a new police service, the Government of Alberta should prioritize strengthening and properly resourcing the systems already in place.

Policing reform must be guided by evidence, transparency, and public confidence. Decisions of this magnitude, affecting community safety, municipal budgets, and taxpayer dollars, must be made in partnership with municipalities and with the clear support of Albertans.

We, the undersigned, call on the Government of Alberta to:

- Cease further investment in and advancement of the Alberta Sheriffs Police Service as a replacement for RCMP municipal policing.
- Release a comprehensive, independent, and publicly available feasibility study, including full lifecycle costing, governance structures, and operational impacts of any proposed policing model changes.
- Seek explicit public support before proceeding with any plan to replace or significantly restructure policing in Alberta.
- Strengthen Alberta's existing policing model by:
 - Increasing RCMP officer levels and resources in communities, while ensuring sustainable and predictable funding; and
 - Invest in the Alberta Sheriffs' existing mandate as a complementary public safety service, including targeted enforcement, rural crime initiatives, and court security.
- Strengthen the justice system by addressing bail reform challenges and repeat violent offending; increasing the number of Crown prosecutors and Provincial Court judges; and ensuring timely access to justice.
- Expand integrated public safety approaches, including police and mental health crisis teams, addiction supports, and community-based crime prevention initiatives that address root causes of crime.



Board of Trustees
Judy Lefebvre, Chair
David Truckey, Vice Chair
Cindy Carswell
Victoria Kane
Nolan Mast
Nicholas McCann
Superintendent
Raime Drake

T

September 4, 2026

Reeve Erik Munck
County of Barrhead
5306-49 Street
Barrhead AB T7N 1N5

Dear Reeve Munck and Members of Council,

Subject: Superintendent Raime Drake Assumes Role

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I am pleased to share that **Raime Drake** has officially assumed her role as our new Superintendent of Schools, effective **September 1, 2026**.

Following her hire earlier this May, the Board has been eagerly anticipating this transition. Superintendent Drake brings a strong vision, collaborative leadership style, and deep commitment to educational excellence that will greatly benefit our students, staff, and broader region.

Strong partnerships with our provincial and municipal leaders remain essential to the strength of our schools and communities. As Superintendent Drake begins her tenure, she and the Board look forward to working closely with your offices to align our efforts and support local families.

We look forward to arranging opportunities for you to meet with Superintendent Drake in the coming months. Please join us in extending a warm welcome as she steps into this role.

Sincerely,

Judy Lefebvre
Chair; Trustee, West - Ward 3

Cc: Victoria Kane, Trustee, West - Ward 1
Cindy Carswell, Trustee, West - Ward 2

	Misty Ridge Ski Hill	
		Date June 17, 2026
Meeting Minutes		

U

Attendance: Daniella, Matthew, Dee, Shelley, Mike, Tyson,

Call to Order: Matthew called the meeting to order at 7:34 pm

Approval of Agenda: Dee would like to add insurance meeting to agenda. Dee approved the amended agenda. AIF.

Approval of Minutes: Mike approved the minutes. AIF.

Secretary Report: Daniella is going to put a post up about new board members as well as one for guest services manager which was agreed to be a paid position. If we get any applicants, board will formally motion for this position and agree on a wage/salary. Duties to include: booking schools, booking lessons, managing social media/website, overseeing kitchen, and buying the groceries. There are all volunteer duties managed by the board which is becoming way too big of a job.

-First call was out a couple weeks ago and marked some lines. Gary called about Second call, waiting on them to come out and mark other lines. Shane will then come out and work on it between his other project on the go right now. He assures me it will be done by fall. He is for sure doing the little covered roof over the west door and fixing the heat loss issue in the roof this year.

Treasurer Report: Shelley will call accountant to see if they want to do payroll.

General: \$290,379.78

Casino: \$30,412.52

Operator's report: nothing to report.

Old Business:

-grants: nothing to report. We need to find someone to apply for and write grants. Daniella to post about grant writer.

-sign project: Mike motions that we tier our sign project, Shelley 2nds. AIF. Daniella will work on a letter to send out to potential sponsors.

-list of jobs: new operator to make.

-bottle shed: Gary may have another one for us. Mike will follow up.

-quad blade: no new info

New Business:

-capital plan/budget: Dee saw Tamara yesterday. She offered more help. We need to fill out the asset sheet. Dee is going to send us documents to review, then we will meet via teams to discuss and put it together,

-fuel tank not here yet

-diesel donation: may not work anymore due to operations on Sunday.

-camp creek money: Dee will resend email to have investment. Board needs to complete the check list and email back.

-change lock on gate and code on door. Daniella will change the locks and code.

-Tools: new manager to make a list. Table this for now.

	Misty Ridge Ski Hill	
		Date June 17, 2026
Meeting Minutes		

-insurance: Dee had a meeting with RMA: they will require more reporting moving forward. Incident reports. Maintenance reviews weekly. Events: we must get a separate insurance policy for those. We do not have any human rights claims coverage. Lindsay and Tamara are going to come onsite July to see what needs to be fixed.

Next Meeting Date: Sept 9, 2026 @ 7:30 pm

Adjournment: Daniella motions to adjourn @ 2104. AIF.