

Meeting of the  
**Association of  
Manitoba  
Municipalities**



with

The Honourable Diane McGifford

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Minister of Advanced Education and Training  
September 11, 2006

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## A) Executive Summary

### Departmental Issues

#### 1. Certification of Water and Wastewater Plant Operators

- The AMM supports the concept of classifying facilities and certifying operators to regulate water and wastewater treatment services.
- However, the lack of Level III and IV courses in Manitoba remains a significant concern.
- Since all employees hired after September 1, 2006 will require certification, municipalities will ultimately incur increased costs to ensure they employ appropriately certified personnel.
- Individuals should have access to adequate training opportunities within Manitoba in order to minimize the cost and complications associated with certification.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to provide training opportunities within the province for all operator levels.**

### General Issues

#### 2. The Municipal Agenda

- Manitoba's municipal governments continue to take on increasingly greater responsibilities. As the importance of local community increases, it is necessary that the roles, responsibilities and resources of municipal government be examined.
- Unclear legislation, such as the Water Protection Act, concern municipal governments because the financial costs in implementing and enforcing this Act are great. Infrastructure needs in municipalities throughout the province are at the top of municipal agendas however the municipal budgets are stretched thin.
- Some options to support municipal governments to serve their communities effectively are removing education tax from property and exempting municipal governments from the Provincial Sales Tax.

**The AMM urges the Province to work with municipalities to seriously examine the roles, responsibilities and resources of municipal governments in Manitoba.**

## B) Departmental Issues

### 1. Certification of Water and Wastewater Operators

Water quality is a high priority for municipalities across Manitoba since safe water supply and treatment is required to maintain the well-being of residents. For this reason, the AMM supports the concept of classifying facilities and certifying operators to regulate water and wastewater treatment services. However, Manitoba is in need of greater opportunities to obtain the required qualifications within the province. The current system is insufficient to meet the demand for training, which creates limitations on a number of communities.

Many municipalities and individuals are finding the high cost of training courses and exams to be a difficult challenge. Level I and II courses and exams are now provided in Manitoba with adequate opportunity for individuals to participate. However, the lack of Level III and IV courses remains a significant concern. Rather than pursuing in-class instruction, students are required to travel out of province or internationally to attend Level III and IV courses. Although some on-line courses are available, students would gain far greater benefit from reviewing this challenging material with instructors. Therefore, municipalities are questioning the suitability of on-line courses due to the difficulty of challenging the Level III and IV exams. Since municipalities are paying the course and exam fees, there is a strong demand to maximize the probability their employees will pass. For this reason, individuals should have access to adequate training opportunities within Manitoba in order to minimize the cost and complications associated with certification.

The Provincial Government has been supportive of the need for additional transition time to meet its new regulations. For instance, allowing current employees to obtain a temporary license for up to five years is very helpful in providing support to existing operators. However, since all employees hired after September 1, 2006 will require certification, municipalities will ultimately incur increased costs to ensure they employ appropriately certified personnel. These additional costs should not be compounded by an inability to receive training locally. In order to fulfill the requirements of the new legislation, the Province should assist in making appropriate training available for all levels of certification.

**Therefore, the AMM urges the Provincial Government to provide training opportunities within the province for all operator levels.**

**AMM Resolution Number 07 – 2005**

**Topic:** Costs of Water Plant Operator Training

**Sponsor(s):** Town of Erickson (Mid-Western District)

**Department(s):** Manitoba Conservation

WHEREAS the Provincial Government has passed new legislation requiring water plant operators to attain a level of training corresponding to the classification of the plant;

AND WHEREAS this new legislation will pose new costs to be absorbed by the municipal governments' already strained budgets;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AMM lobby the Provincial Government to assume responsibility for at least 80 per cent of the training costs of new operators in order to meet the new legislated criteria.

## C) General Issues

### 1. The Municipal Agenda

Municipal government is playing a more important role in the every day lives of Canadians. No longer is the local council seen as merely the local tax collector and tertiary service provider. Today, municipal governments have greater responsibilities, often playing a leading role in key areas that are not traditionally municipal in nature, such as health care and environmental protection. As the importance of the local community grows, municipal government, as the level of government closest to the people, is becoming more important. As a result, it is critical that a serious examination be undertaken of the roles, responsibilities and resources of municipal government in Manitoba.

Nationally, through the work of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, municipal governments have been able to secure a full rebate of the GST as well as the New Deal for Communities or 'Gas Tax Rebate.' Community issues have become front and centre on the national stage, and the AMM is pleased with the recognition by the federal government of the importance of local government and the need to put resources in the hands of the order of government that delivers key services.

Provincially, municipal government in Manitoba has seen some advances as well. Most recently the Province announced the new Building Manitoba Fund that will link municipal grant money to provincial gas tax revenues. Manitoba is also unique in that the Provincial Government shares a percentage of income tax with municipalities through the previous Provincial Municipal Tax Sharing agreement.

While these initiatives are certainly positive, more is needed. Many of the resolutions currently being worked on by the AMM deal with issues of funding, or more specifically inadequate funding levels. A serious discussion of the resources available to municipalities needs to be undertaken. However for this discussion to be fruitful, it must be raised within the greater context of what are and what should be the responsibilities of municipal government.

Municipal government in this province has embraced taking on additional responsibilities as these have been seen to be for the betterment of the local community. For instance, many municipalities have gone to great lengths to help provincial RHAs recruit physicians. As well, municipalities have undertaken projects to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the environment. Yet there are limits to how much municipalities can do with their current revenue streams.

We have consistently heard from the Province that Manitoba municipalities fare better than almost every other province in terms of funding transfers from provincial governments. However, this discussion is meaningless without a discussion of the responsibilities of these municipal governments. If Manitoba's municipalities are continually expected to take on additional responsibilities it is imperative that new revenue sources are made available.

For example, a major municipal issue is the financial implications of the recently passed Water Protection Act. While the intent behind this legislation is laudable, the overwhelming lack of detail, especially in the area of responsibilities and finances, has many municipal governments concerned. Municipal governments cannot take on the financial costs associated with implementing and enforcing this Act. The Municipal budget is already stretched too thin.

The current municipal infrastructure deficit in Manitoba further compounds the need to re-examine the resources available to municipalities. Communities are facing crumbling roads, deteriorating community centres and inadequate water treatment facilities. It is estimated that Manitoba's infrastructure deficit is \$7.4 billion, which includes \$2 billion in rural municipal infrastructure and \$1 billion within the City of Winnipeg. These are staggering numbers when compared to the revenue streams available to these municipalities. When less than 8 cents of every tax dollar goes to municipalities, it is evident there is a lack of resources to deal with this deficit.

This is why the AMM has been advocating for a 5-year plan to significantly reduce the reliance on property tax to fund education. Currently the property tax base is the principal source of revenue for municipalities. However, this tax base is diminished when education

tax takes up well over 50 per cent. Equally concerning is the continuing increases year after year which force municipalities to seriously re-consider any municipal tax increases, as there are limits to what local residents are able to withstand. The AMM fully supports maintaining and improving the quality of education in Manitoba, however the current system of education taxation is not sustainable and in reality it is hurting local communities by limiting municipal resources.

In addition to the removal of education tax from property, there are other options to provide greater revenue to municipalities. For example, the Provincial Government can follow the lead of the Federal Government with the GST and exempt municipal governments from the Provincial Sales Tax. Not only would this leave more money in the hands of municipalities, but it would significantly reduce the costs of many major infrastructure projects, thereby freeing up valuable funding for other areas of need. This would represent a significant shift away from the current tax and return system toward a new system that allows municipalities to retain resources for community needs. Municipalities in Quebec recently secured a rebate on the provincial sales tax and now have a greater ability to address the pressing infrastructure demands within their communities. The Province should examine this precedent and consider the benefits that a PST rebate would offer municipalities.

Strong communities are the foundation of a strong province and a strong Canada. As the Association that represents all incorporated municipalities in Manitoba, we understand this. The AMM has long been advocating for municipal governments to look at ways of improving how they do business to ensure strong, sustainable communities across Manitoba. We also hear firsthand the challenges communities are facing and we see the implications provincial actions are having on municipalities. It is for this reason that we believe it is time to take a closer look at the resources available to municipalities and take stock of the roles and responsibilities of municipal government in Manitoba.

**The AMM urges the Province to work with municipalities to seriously examine the roles, responsibilities and resources of municipal governments in Manitoba.**