



Legislative Review Summary

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Spring 2025

31st Legislature, First Session

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Highlights

The 2025 spring session of the Legislature resulted in the passage of the following Acts:

1. *Agricultural Operation Practices Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c4
2. *Appropriation (Supplementary Supply) Act*, SA 2025 c2
3. *Appropriation Act*, SA 2025 c1
4. *Automobile Insurance Act*, SA 2025 c A-47
5. *Compassionate Intervention Act*, SA 2025 c C-21.5
6. *Critical Infrastructure Defence Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c5
7. *Education Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c6
8. *Election Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c7
9. *Energy and Utilities Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c8
10. *Financial Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c9
11. *Health Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c10
12. *iGaming Alberta Act*, SA 2025 c I-0.2
13. *Information and Privacy Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c11
14. *Mental Health Services Protection Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c12
15. *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c13
16. *Professional Governance Act*, SA 2025 c P-25.5
17. *Public Safety and Emergency Services Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c14
18. *Red Tape Reduction Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c15
19. *Wildlife Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c16

Amended Legislation

- *Access to Information Act*, SA 2024, c A-1.4
- *Agricultural Operation Practices Act*, RSA 2000, c A-7
- *Alberta Evidence Act*, RSA 2000, c A-18
- *Alberta Health Act*, SA 2010, c A-19.5
- *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act*, RSA 2000, c A-20
- *Alberta Pension Protection Act*, SA 2023, c A-29.5
- *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act*, RSA 2000, c A-30
- *Alberta Senate Election Act*, SA 2019, c A-33.5
- *Alberta Sovereignty within a United Canada Act*, SA 2022, c A-33.8
- *Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act*, RSA 2000, c A-36
- *Animal Health Act*, SA 2007, c A-40.2
- *Animal Protection Act*, RSA 2000, c A-41
- *Auditor General Act*, RSA 2000, c A-46
- *Boundary Surveys Act*, RSA 2000, c B-5
- *Charitable Fund-Raising Act*, RSA 2000, c C-9
- *Child and Youth Advocate Act*, SA 2011, c C-11.5

- *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c C-12
- *Citizen Initiative Act*, SA 2021, c C-13.2
- *Condominium Property Act*, RSA 2000, c C-22
- *Conflicts of Interest Act*, RSA 2000, c C-23
- *Constitutional Referendum Act*, RSA 2000, c C-25
- *Consumer Protection Act*, RSA 2000, c C-26.3
- *Continuing Care Act*, SA 2022, c C-26.7
- *Cooperatives Act*, SA 2001, c C-28.1
- *COVID-19 Related Measures Act*, SA 2021, c C-31.3
- *Critical Infrastructure Defence Act*, SA 2020, c C-32.7
- *Debtors' Assistance Act*, RSA 2000, c D-6
- *Education Act*, SA 2012, c E-0.3
- *Election Act*, RSA 2000, c E-1
- *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, RSA 2000, c E-2
- *Electric Utilities Act*, SA 2003, c E-5.1
- *Emergency Health Services Act*, SA 2008, c E-6.6
- *Emergency Management Act*, RSA 2000, c E-6.8
- *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c E-12
- *Family and Community Support Services Act*, RSA 2000, c F-3
- *Fatality Inquiries Act*, RSA 2000, c F-9
- *Financial Administration Act*, RSA 2000, c F-12
- *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, RSA 2000, c F-25
- *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act*, RSA 2000, c G-1
- *Gas Distribution Act*, RSA 2000, c G-3
- *Gas Utilities Act*, RSA 2000, c G-5
- *Government Organization Act*, RSA 2000, c G-10
- *Health Facilities Act*, RSA 2000, c H-2.7
- *Health Information Act*, RSA 2000, c H-5
- *Health Insurance Premiums Act*, RSA 2000, c H-6
- *Health Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c H-7
- *Hospitals Act*, RSA 2000, c H-12
- *Human Tissue and Organ Donation Act*, SA 2006, c H-14.5
- *Hydro and Electric Energy Act*, RSA 2000, c H-16
- *Interpretation Act*, RSA 2000, c I-8
- *Irrigation Districts Act*, RSA 2000, c I-11
- *Labour Relations Code*, RSA 2000, c L-1
- *Lamont Health Care Centre Act*, SA 2010, c 26
- *Legislative Assembly Act*, RSA 2000, c L-9
- *Loan and Trust Corporations Act*, RSA 2000, c L-20
- *Local Authorities Capital Financing Act*, SA 2019, c L-20.8
- *Local Authorities Election Act*, RSA 2000, c L-21
- *Meat Inspection Act*, RSA 2000, c M-9
- *Mental Health Act*, RSA 2000, c M-13
- *Mental Health Services Protection Act*, SA 2018, c M-13.2
- *Métis Settlements Act*, RSA 2000, c M-14
- *Mineral Resource Development Act*, SA 2021, c M-16.8
- *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26
- *New Home Buyer Protection Act*, SA 2012, c N-3.2
- *Ombudsman Act*, RSA 2000, c O-8
- *Opioid Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act*, SA 2019, c O-8.5
- *Personal Information Protection Act*, SA 2003, c P-6.5
- *Petroleum Marketing Act*, RSA 2000, c P-10
- *Pharmacy and Drug Act*, RSA 2000, c P-13
- *Police Act*, RSA 2000, c P-17
- *Post-Secondary Learning Act*, SA 2003, c P-19.5
- *Protecting Choice for Women Accessing Health Care Act*, SA 2018, c P-26.83
- *Protection for Persons in Care Act*, SA 2009, c P-29.1

- *Protection of Children Abusing Drugs Act*, SA 2005, c P-27.5
- *Protection of Privacy Act*, SA 2024, c P-28.5
- *Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act*, RSA 2000, c P-30.3
- *Protection of Students with Life-Threatening Allergies Act*, SA 2019, c P-30.6
- *Provincial Health Agencies Act*, RSA 2000, c P-32.5
- *Provincial Priorities Act*, SA 2024, c P-35.5
- *Public Health Act*, RSA 2000, c P-37
- *Public Inquiries Act*, RSA 2000, c P-39
- *Public Sector Compensation Transparency Act*, SA 2015, c P-40.5
- *Public Sector Employers Act*, SA 2019, c P-40.7
- *Public Service Act*, RSA 2000, c P-42
- *Public Utilities Act*, RSA 2000, c P-45
- *Real Estate Act*, RSA 2000, c R-5
- *Recall Act*, SA 2021, c R-5.
- *Regulations Act*, RSA 2000, c R-14
- *Residential Tenancies Act*, SA 2004, c R-17.1
- *Safety Codes Act*, RSA 2000, c S-1
- *Scrap Metal Dealers and Recyclers Identification Act*, SA 2013, c S-3.5
- *Skilled Trades and Apprenticeship Education Act*, SA 2021, c S-7.88
- *Surveys Act*, RSA 2000, c S-26
- *Sustainable Fiscal Planning and Reporting Act*, SA 2015, c S 29
- *Teachers' Pension Plans Act*, RSA 2000, c T-1
- *Vital Statistics Act*, SA 2007, c V-4.1
- *Water Act*, RSA 2000, c W-3
- *Wildlife Act*, RSA 2000, c W-10
- *Workers' Compensation Act*, RSA 2000, c W-15

Repealed Legislation

- *Agrology Profession Act*, SA 2005, c A-13.5
- *Architects Act*, RSA 2000, c A-44
- *Chartered Professional Accountants Act*, SA 2014, c C-10.2
- *Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act*, RSA 2000, c C-26
- *Energy Diversification Act*, SA 2018, c E-9.6
- *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c E-11
- *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, RSA 2000, c F-25
- *Land Surveyors Act*, RSA 2000, c L-3
- *Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act*, RSA 2000, c P-26
- *Regulated Forestry Profession Act*, RSA 2000, c R-13
- *Veterinary Profession Act*, RSA 2000, c V-2

Detailed Listing of Bills

BILL 37 — *Mental Health Services Protection Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c12

Amended: • *Mental Health Services Protection Act*, SA 2018, c M-13.2

Summary: The *Mental Health Services Protection Amendment Act* amends the *Mental Health Services Protection Act* by introducing a framework that categorizes types of bed-based addiction services into three: withdrawal management, intensive treatment, and non-intensive recovery services.

The Act authorizes the Minister of Mental Health and Addiction to issue case-by-case exemptions, permitting specific providers or individuals to operate outside certain statutory requirements when justified by specific circumstances.

The Act also transfers core licensing content out of the statute into regulations or standards. It replaces some terminology by renaming “residential addiction treatment services” to “bed-based addiction, treatment services” and “supervised consumption services” to “drug consumption services”.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 38 — *Red Tape Reduction Statutes Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c15

Amended: • *Boundary Surveys Act*, RSA 2000, c B-5
• *Charitable Fund-Raising Act*, RSA 2000, c C-9
• *Child and Youth Advocate Act*, SA 2011, c C-11.5
• *Post-Secondary Learning Act*, SA 2003, c P-19.5
• *Residential Tenancies Act*, SA 2004, c R-17.1
• *Skilled Trades and Apprenticeship Education Act*, SA 2021, c S-7.88

Repealed: • *Energy Diversification Act*, SA 2018, c E-9.6

Summary: The *Red Tape Reduction Statutes Amendment Act* repeals the *Energy Diversification Act* and amends six other statutes:

Post-Secondary Learning Act

The Act allows student associations in post-secondary institutions to adopt streamlined organizational models including allowing an association to amalgamate with a society incorporated or continued under the *Societies Act*.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may now by order, change the name of a public post-secondary institution.

Skilled Trades and Apprenticeship Education Act

Amendments to this Act clarify legal responsibilities of sponsoring bodies toward apprentices. Further, proceedings may be instituted against unincorporated employers’ organizations, occupational associations or trade unions in any name used by them.

Child and Youth Advocate Act

Certain procedural requirements in the Advocate's investigative mandate are removed, particularly those aimed at reporting deaths of individuals over 18 years old.

Boundary Surveys Act

The Act allows for municipal boundary alterations between Alberta and British Columbia without the need for a referendum if the alteration is for the purposes of substituting a conventional boundary line for a sinuous boundary line, as long as the boundary commissioners unanimously agree to the alteration.

Charitable Fundraising Act

The amendments allow the Minister of Service Alberta and Red Tape Reduction to appoint a Director of Charitable Fundraising with delegated enforcement and decision-making powers.

Residential Tenancies Act

The Act allows document service via electronic means by landlords and tenants if they are unable to serve documents using traditional delivery methods such as registered mail and personal service.

In Force: On proclamation, with exceptions

BILL 39 — *Financial Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c9*

Amended:

- *Alberta Corporate Tax Act*, RSA 2000, c A-15
- *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act*, RSA 2000, c A-30
- *Auditor General Act*, RSA 2000, c A-46
- *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c C-12
- *Fuel Tax Act*, SA 2006, c F-28.1
- *Income and Employment Supports Act*, SA 2003, c I-0.5
- *Legal Profession Act*, RSA 2000, c L-8
- *Sustainable Fiscal Planning and Reporting Act*, SA 2015, c S-29

Summary: The *Financial Statutes Amendment Act* received Royal Assent on May 15, 2025, with staggered implementation of its provisions. It introduced amendments to the following statutes:

Alberta Personal Income Tax Act

The Act introduces a new 8% personal income tax rate on earnings up to \$60,000, replacing the previous 10% rate. It also introduces a nonrefundable tax credit for individuals whose cumulative eligible credits exceed \$60,000.

Two previously expired credit programs on deemed payment and deemed overpayment to individuals will be formally wound up after December 31, 2025.

Alberta Corporate Tax Act

Portions of the *Corporate Tax Act* were rephrased or reorganized to align it with amendments to the federal *Income Tax Act*. Alberta's General Anti-Avoidance Rule also received consequential amendments.

Auditor General Act

The Act repealed the provision which created a provincial audit committee.

Sustainable Fiscal Planning and Reporting Act

The Act clarifies that up to 50% of surplus cash may be allocated to repay existing debt or directed into the Heritage Fund.

The Treasury Board replaces Minister as the primary authority for surplus allocation decisions.

Alberta Fuel Tax Act

The fuel tax on locomotive fuel is raised from 5.5¢ to 6.5¢ per litre, effective March 1, 2025.

Legal Profession Act

Unless otherwise determined by the Minister, the Alberta Law Foundation is mandated to direct 50% (up from 25%) of its statutory funding to Legal Aid Society of Alberta.

Ministerial approval process is now required for any Foundation grant or financial commitment over \$250,000.

Income and Employment Supports Act

The Act amends the *Income and Employment Supports Act* regarding adjustments to income support benefit rates.

Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act

The Act discontinues the provision of supplemental health benefits for adopted children.

Practitioners are encouraged to review the legislation to determine how the amendments affect their practice.

In Force: On various dates

BILL 40 — *Professional Governance Act, SA 2025 cP-25.5*

Amended:

- *Animal Health Act*, SA 2007, c A-40.2
- *Animal Protection Act*, RSA 2000, c A-41
- *Condominium Property Act*, RSA 2000, c C-22
- *Consumer Protection Act*, RSA 2000, c C-26.3
- *Cooperatives Act*, SA 2001, c C-28.1
- *Debtors' Assistance Act*, RSA 2000, c D-6
- *Education Act*, SA 2012, c E-0.3
- *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, RSA 2000, c E-2
- *Government Organization Act*, RSA 2000, c G-10
- *Health Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c H-7
- *Irrigation Districts Act*, RSA 2000, c I-11
- *Local Authorities Election Act*, RSA 2000, c L-21
- *Meat Inspection Act*, RSA 2000, c M-9
- *Mineral Resource Development Act*, SA 2021, c M-16.8
- *Ombudsman Act*, RSA 2000, c O-8
- *Opioid Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act*, SA 2019, c O-8.5
- *Pharmacy and Drug Act*, RSA 2000, c P-13
- *Protecting Choice for Women Accessing Health Care Act*, SA 2018, c P-26.83
- *Real Estate Act*, RSA 2000, c R-5
- *Safety Codes Act*, RSA 2000, c S-1
- *Surveys Act*, RSA 2000, c S-26
- *Water Act*, RSA 2000, c W-3

Repealed:

- *Agrology Profession Act*, SA 2005, c A-13.5
- *Architects Act*, RSA 2000, c A-44
- *Chartered Professional Accountants Act*, SA 2014, c C-10.2
- *Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act*, RSA 2000, c C-26
- *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c E-11
- *Land Surveyors Act*, RSA 2000, c L-3
- *Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act*, RSA 2000, c P-26
- *Regulated Forestry Profession Act*, RSA 2000, c R-13
- *Veterinary Profession Act*, RSA 2000, c V-2

Summary:

The *Professional Governance Act* establishes a framework for the regulation of non-health professional regulatory organizations (“PROs”) in Alberta. It replaces nine separate statutes with a single governing statute that administers professional governance, complaints resolution, discipline, continuing competence, ministerial oversight, and public accountability mechanisms across a wide array of professions.

Under the Act, all covered professional regulatory organizations must operate according to uniform governance structures. These include mandatory councils, complaints inquiry committees, discipline tribunals, appeal tribunals, and, where applicable, practice review bodies. Each governing council is required to include public representatives. Statutory definitions set out the roles and functions of each governance body.

The Act introduces procedural stages for the complaint and discipline process. Complaints are received and reviewed by a designated official, who may attempt resolution or refer the matter to a committee for investigation. If referred, the committee must determine whether to dismiss the complaint, impose consent orders, or forward it to a discipline tribunal. Tribunal proceedings are subject to rules concerning notice, representation, hearing format, and evidence, and decisions are subject to appeal within the statutory structure. Virtual hearings are permitted but may only proceed without consent where they are approved by the tribunal chair.

A continuing competence program is mandatory for each PRO. These programs are to be overseen by a designated committee and must include mechanisms to assess and maintain registrants’ qualifications over time. Each regulatory body is required to implement its program within a prescribed period following the Act’s proclamation. Competence standards may extend to various classes of registration, including temporary or restricted categories.

The Minister responsible for professional governance is granted broad oversight authority including the power to review and disallow bylaws, codes of ethics, or standards of practice adopted by a PRO. Where appropriate, the Minister may also issue directives or establish additional terms for registration, complaints handling, or reporting.

A new role of Professional Governance Officer is introduced by the Act.

The Act creates a legal duty on professionals to report themselves or others for serious misconduct or threats to public health, safety, or the environment. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action.

In urgent cases, a PRO’s council or discipline committee may impose interim suspensions or restrictions on a registrant’s practice without a full hearing, if necessary to protect the public interest.

The Act establishes new offences for unauthorized practice and non-compliance, with penalties which may include fines of up to \$200,000 for individuals or \$500,000 for corporate offenders.

The legislation authorizes the use of digital signatures, electronic communication, and virtual meetings.

PROs are required to maintain accurate and accessible registrant records and preserve disciplinary records for a minimum of ten years.

Privacy, confidentiality, and procedural fairness are addressed throughout the Act's enforcement and governance provisions.

Finally, the *Professional Governance Act* repeals and replaces the following statutes: the *Agrology Profession Act*, the *Architects Act*, the *Chartered Professional Accountants Act*, the *Consulting Engineers of Alberta Act*, the *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, the *Land Surveyors Act*, the *Professional and Occupational Associations Registration Act*, the *Regulated Forest Management Profession Act*, and the *Veterinary Profession Act*. These repeals are accompanied by transitional schedules that preserve the status of current registrants, pending proceedings, and other existing legal relationships.

Practitioners are encouraged to review the legislation to determine how the amendments affect their practice.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 41 — *Wildlife Amendment Act*, SA 2025 c16

Amended: • *Wildlife Act*, RSA 2000, c W-10

Summary: The *Wildlife Amendment Act* clarifies, expands, and formalizes regulatory authority over the management of wildlife and related licensing activities.

The Act provides that authorization to capture or kill wildlife or exotic wildlife must be issued in writing and must include any conditions imposed by the Minister.

The powers of wildlife officers under the *Wildlife Act* are also expanded as officers are now expressly permitted to capture or kill wildlife or exotic animals when carrying out duties necessary to protect public safety, conduct scientific work, or assist with wildlife population control or relocation. These actions must be authorized through written directives and are bound by the purposes and limitations specified therein.

The Act grants the Minister with the discretion to issue exemptions in writing to officers acting under the Act or other related legislation. The exemptions may authorize specific actions otherwise restricted under the law, provided that the exemption defines its scope, the conduct permitted, and the period during which it applies.

The Act authorizes the government to prescribe conditions for allocating hunting licences through licensed guides or outfitters.

The amendments allow regulations to set fees and allocation processes, including by granting tenure rights.

Regulatory authority is extended to cover the sale or distribution of wildlife parts, including skins, pelts etc. The government may impose royalties on the proceeds from such transactions.

The Act confirms that individuals who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents may be granted permission to hunt using approved devices and methods, subject to specific licensing rules.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 42 — *Appropriation Act, SA 2025 c1*

Summary: The *Appropriation Act* allowed the Alberta Government to pay its bills (not otherwise provided for) in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

In Force: March 27, 2025

BILL 43 — *Appropriation (Supplementary Supply) Act, SA 2025 c2*

Summary: The *Appropriation (Supplementary Supply) Act* addresses charges and expenses of the Public Service (not otherwise provided for) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

In Force: March 27, 2025

BILL 44 — *Agricultural Operation Practices Amendment Act, SA 2025 c4*

Amended: • *Agricultural Operation Practices Act, RSA 2000, c A-7*

Summary: The Act amends the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act* to expand its regulatory reach. The Act brings digestate, a by-product of anaerobic digestion, under its authority. It permits producers to store digestate in manure storage facilities and apply it to agricultural land, but only if the digestate complies with the criteria outlined in the On-Farm Storage and Land Application Code. If the digestate originates from materials not listed in the Code, operators must follow regulatory requirements set by Environment and Protected Areas.

The amendments also allow producers to use new off-farm organic materials in nutrient management. Operators may now store, compost, or apply these designated materials on agricultural land, as long as they follow the standards in Part 5 of the updated Code. This provision introduces additional nutrient sources into regulated agricultural practices.

The Act now requires decision-makers to consider both Municipal Development Plans and Intermunicipal Development Plans when reviewing applications for confined feeding operations. The Act also establishes a 20-working-day timeline for any party submitting a statement of concern related to new or expanding operations.

The Act clarifies the responsibilities of the Natural Resources Conservation Board and defines the roles of approval officers, inspectors, and board members.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 45 — *Critical Infrastructure Defence Amendment Act, SA 2025 c5*

Amended: • *Critical Infrastructure Defence Act, SA 2020, c C-32.7*

Summary: The *Critical Infrastructure Defence Amendment Act* amends the *Critical Infrastructure Defence Act* amongst other things, by specifying that the Act extends to infrastructure managed by the Government of Canada.

The legislation also expands the catalogue of locations considered essential infrastructure. It incorporates facilities that store records and data related to oil and gas production and emissions.

Further, the Act transfers the designation of the two-kilometre-deep zone north of the Alberta – United States border from regulatory status into the Act itself.

In Force: May 15, 2025

BILL 46 — *Information and Privacy Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c11*

Amended: • *Access to Information Act, SA 2024, c A-1.4*
• *Protection of Privacy Act, SA 2024, c P-28.5*

Repealed: • *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, RSA 2000, C F-25*

Summary: The *Information and Privacy Statutes Amendment Act* repealed the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (the “FOIP Act”) and amends the following statutes:

Access to Information Act

The Act authorizes public entities to decline access requests that are repetitive, excessively broad, unclear, or incomprehensible. However, such denials must be accompanied by written reasons and notification of the applicant’s right to seek review.

The Act also recognizes electronic records, allows public entities to extend response timelines during emergencies, and affords them discretion to proactively release information outside formal request processes.

New exceptions now shield communications involving Cabinet, Treasury Board, and political staff from disclosure.

Protection of Privacy Act

The Act authorizes public bodies to collect personal information indirectly when necessary for shared or integrated services.

It imposes a mandatory requirement to inform individuals if their personal data may be used by automated systems for decisions, recommendations, or predictions. Overall, public bodies are mandated to implement a Privacy Management Program comprising designated privacy officers, internal procedures, training, and risk documentation. The legislation also requires the completion of Privacy Impact Assessments under circumstances prescribed in regulation and introduces formal procedures for notifying individuals when a privacy breach presents a real risk of significant harm.

The Act also introduces regulation of data matching, permitting public bodies to engage in it for specified purposes subject to regulatory conditions. It defines constructs for handling derived data (information generated from matching personal data that still identifies individuals) and non-personal data, which is anonymized or synthetic and no longer identifies any individual.

The Act prohibits the sale of personal information and imposes elevated penalties, lowering the standard of culpability from “willful” to “knowingly” and applying fines of up to \$50,000 under the *Access to Information Act*, and fines up to \$1,000,000 for violations pertaining to non-personal and derived data under the *Protection of Privacy Act*.

Practitioners are encouraged to review the legislation to determine how the amendments affect their practice.

In Force: May 15, 2025

BILL 47 — *Automobile Insurance Act*, SA 2025 c A-47

Summary: Among other things, the *Automobile Insurance Act* introduces a statutory cap on premium increases for drivers who meet the criteria of a “good driver.” The Act establishes that such drivers must not face annual premium increases exceeding five percent, accompanied by an additional 2.5 percent rate rider devoted solely to covering natural disaster costs, thereby limiting their total allowable rate rise to 7.5 percent in the designated year.

The Act also defines the circumstances in which benefits become payable to Albertans injured or killed in vehicular collisions. It mandates that compensation for medical and rehabilitation services, equipment, medication, and other prescribed treatment, income replacement, permanent impairment, and death-related benefits (including funeral, interment, and grief counselling) are to be made available under conditions set by the statute. The legislation compels insurers to provide these benefits without regard to fault, requiring payment or reimbursement as described under the Act.

The Act imposes requirements that insurers must assist claimants in initiating benefit claims, must conduct independent medical examinations in accordance with prescribed procedures, and notify claimants in writing when decisions affect their benefits.

The legislation enshrines the right to internal review of such decisions upon request.

The Act also establishes benefits which must be paid according to regulations, encompassing annual indexation, and provisions specifying how minors or dependents receive payment.

The Act introduces a statutory structure for limitations on litigation and the ability to sue an at-fault driver for injuries unless certain conditions are met. These exceptions include cases where the at-fault driver has a relevant criminal or traffic conviction or where the claimant's losses exceed the insurance policy's benefit limits.

The Act also creates the Alberta Automobile Care-First Tribunal through which claimants may contest insurer decisions regarding care and treatment. Finally, the Act includes administrative provisions regarding the delegation of ministerial authority, the role of the Superintendent of Insurance, and the capacity to establish guidelines, forms, fees, and related administrative instruments.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 48 — *iGaming Alberta Act*, SA 2025 cI-0.2

Amended: • *Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act*, RSA 2000, c G-1

Summary: The *iGaming Alberta Act* establishes a Crown corporation named Alberta iGaming Corporation. This corporation is an agent of the Crown and is authorized to conduct and manage online lottery activities which are played in Alberta through an electronic channel ("iGaming"). The corporation's mandate includes entering into agreements related to the provision, development, and operation of iGaming platforms and systems.

The Act appoints the Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Commission (AGLC) as regulator for iGaming activities. The Act grants the AGLC authority over the registration of individuals and entities involved in the provision of iGaming services, including operators and suppliers. A supplier is defined in the Act as a person who provides goods or services for use in relation to iGaming activities.

The Act provides for the registration of private iGaming operators under agreements with the Alberta iGaming Corporation. Registration as an operator or supplier is subject to conditions established by the AGLC and non-compliance with the Act or associated regulations may result in suspension or cancellation of registration.

The Act requires a centralized self-exclusion mechanism be implemented and prohibits individuals under the age of majority from participating in iGaming activities.

The Alberta iGaming Corporation and the AGLC are also mandated to develop and implement measures related to responsible gambling, including processes and programs intended to reduce harm related to gaming.

The Alberta iGaming Corporation must deposit all surplus revenue into the General Revenue Fund. The Act requires the corporation to produce annual reports and audited financial statements, which are to be submitted to the responsible Minister. The Auditor General of Alberta is granted authority to audit the corporation's financial and operational activities.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations respecting any matter under the Act, including the roles and powers of the Alberta iGaming Corporation, the conduct of iGaming activities, registration requirements, and enforcement provisions.

In Force: On proclamation

BILL 49 — *Public Safety and Emergency Services Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c14*

Amended:

- *Emergency Management Act*, RSA 2000, c E-6.8
- *Police Act*, RSA 2000, c P-17
- *Scrap Metal Dealers and Recyclers Identification Act*, SA 2013, c S-3.5

Summary: This Act came into force following Royal Assent with staged implementation depending on the part. Emergency-related provisions became operative upon proclamation, while administrative enforcement tools and the provincial policing framework will take effect following regulatory development.

The following statutes were amended:

Emergency Management Act

The Act narrows the definition of “emergency” to include only situations that arise unexpectedly and are of short duration.

The responsible Minister is required to consult with senior executive authorities prior to exercising provincial powers under a declared emergency, unless immediate action is deemed essential. Once issued, emergency-related orders must be made publicly available without undue delay.

Municipal authorities are required to provide interim reports when declaring local states of emergency, specifying the emergency’s nature, the geographic area affected, and the exceptional powers they intend to invoke.

Access to disaster recovery funding is broadened beyond flood-related events, contingent on the submission of risk mitigation strategies and hazard profiles.

Municipalities must comply with updated timelines for submission of these planning materials to remain eligible for recovery assistance.

Scrap Metal Dealers and Recyclers Identification Act

The Act introduces additional compliance obligations for scrap transactions conducted between businesses. All such transactions must now be recorded in a prescribed format.

Designated enforcement officials are granted authority to issue administrative violation notices.

New classes of summary infractions are created, and judicial officers may now impose prescribed fines for violations falling within this new enforcement category.

Police Act

The Act establishes a provincially operated law enforcement agency referred to in statute as the Independent Agency Police Service (IAPS). This entity is created as a distinct legal body separate from core government departments.

Municipalities are given the option to contract directly with the IAPS for local enforcement needs. The agency is to be governed by an independent board composed of civilian appointees tasked with monitoring compliance, policy direction, and professional standards.

In Force: May 15, 2025, with exceptions

BILL 50 — *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c13*

Amended:

- *Local Authorities Election Act*, RSA 2000, c L-21
- *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26
- *New Home Buyer Protection Act*, SA 2012, c N-3.2
- *Safety Codes Act*, RSA 2000, c S-1

Summary: The *Municipal Affairs Statutes Amendment Act* amends the following legislation:

Local Authorities Election Act

Registered local parties may pool campaign resources and candidate expenses are subject to provincially set limits and disclosure rules.

Corporate and union contributions (up to \$5,000) are permissible in municipal races.

The Act prohibits the use of electronic vote-counting machines, and vouching is restricted solely to verifying voter address.

Elector assistance terminals are authorized to accommodate voters with disabilities.

The Act amends recount procedures and candidate withdrawal rules.

Wildfire-displaced electors retain their rights to vote and run in local elections.

Municipal Government Act

The Act repealed codes of conduct for municipal councils.

The provincial cabinet is authorized to mandate amendment or repeal of municipal bylaws, or to remove elected officials, should that be deemed in the public interest or if officials are unwilling or unable to fulfill duties. In such cases, cabinet may require a referendum of local electors.

The Minister of Municipal Affairs is now responsible for validating recall petitions.

The Act also revises rules for intermunicipal collaboration frameworks by specifying essential services, enabling mutual opt-out among consenting rural municipalities, regulating cost-sharing, and outlining arbitration processes.

Municipalities are mandated to offer digital public hearings for planning applications and are prohibited from imposing non-statutory studies as development conditions.

Non-profit subsidized housing is made tax-exempt and longer-term tax incentives are authorized.

The Community Revitalization Levy is expanded.

New Home Buyer Protection Act

The Act outlines the licensing process for owner-builders and expands exemptions for certain home sales. It also places caveats on exempt-build homes.

The Act outlines paths for appeal of decisions relating to home warranties. Further, the Act creates a homebuyer protection advisory body.

Safety Codes Act

The Act amends the *Safety Codes Act* with updated definitions and housing oversight processes under a new framework.

In Force: On various dates

BILL 51 — *Education Amendment Act, SA 2025 c6*

Amended:

- *Education Act, SA 2012, c E-0.3*
- *Election Act, RSA 2000, c E-1*
- *Interpretation Act, RSA 2000, c I-8*
- *Local Authorities Election Act, RSA 2000, c L-21*
- *Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M-26*
- *Personal Information Protection Act, SA 2003, c P-6.5*
- *Protection of Students with Life-Threatening Allergies Act, SA 2019, c P-30.6*
- *Public Health Act, RSA 2000, c P-37*
- *Public Sector Compensation Transparency Act, SA 2015, c P-40.5*
- *Teachers' Pension Plans Act, RSA 2000, c T-1*

Summary: The Education Amendment Act amended the following legislation:

Education Act

The Act eliminates the statutory power of school boards or francophone authorities to disqualify or dismiss trustees for code of conduct violations, transferring final accountability to recall by voters once a petition meets the requisite threshold.

The Act introduces enhanced delegation in teacher discipline, authorizing administrative leads to handle complaint intake and streamlining reporting channels.

The Act establishes a nominal fee for complainant appeals before the Professional Conduct and Competency hearings, refundable upon successful outcomes.

Joint-use and planning agreement obligations with municipalities may now be waived by authorities if municipalities hold exemptions.

Further, the Act authorizes the Ministry of Infrastructure to retain legal ownership of new kindergarten to Grade 12 facilities and lease them to operating school authorities.

Election Act

The Act amends the provisions to synchronize the right to vote and run under displacement circumstances with changes elsewhere in local election legislation.

Interpretation Act

The Act introduces definitions to clarify application of terms such as “electoral division,” “petition signature threshold,” and “recall election” within educational governance.

Local Authorities Election Act

When voters petition for a trustee’s recall, they must collect signatures equal to 40 per cent of registered electors in the trustee’s division.

Displaced electors retain their eligibility to vote or run under revised electoral provisions.

Municipal Government Act

The Act introduces amendments regarding displaced elector scenarios and signature thresholds.

Personal Information Protection Act

The Act clarifies that information collected through teacher discipline or trustee recall petitions may be shared with school authorities or election administrators for procedural integrity, while maintaining statutory limits on use, retention, and consent under provincial privacy norms.

Protection of Students with Life-Threatening Allergies Act

The Act permits school authorities to share life-threatening allergy data with municipal emergency responders and health officials during strike contingencies when in-person continuity of service is disrupted, subject to consent or anonymization safeguards.

Public Health Act

The Act empowers school authorities to rely on medical orders or public health assessments in decisions concerning continuation of in-person services during public health emergencies.

Public Sector Compensation Transparency Act

The Act adjusts reporting obligations for employee discipline and financial transparency within school authorities, clarifying that individual disciplinary appeals fees collected under the *Education Act* are not included in annual reporting thresholds unless refunded.

Teachers’ Pension Plans Act

The Act clarifies that teacher discipline outcomes must be reported to certain pension authorities when required by existing pension regulations.

In Force: On proclamation, with exceptions

BILL 52 — *Energy and Utilities Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c8*

- Amended:**
- *Electric Utilities Act*, SA 2003, c E-5.1
 - *Gas Distribution Act*, RSA 2000, c G-3
 - *Gas Utilities Act*, RSA 2000, c G-5
 - *Hydro and Electric Energy Act*, RSA 2000, c H-16
 - *Petroleum Marketing Act*, RSA 2000, c P-10

Summary: The *Energy and Utilities Statutes Amendment Act* introduces operational parameters for hydrogen blending, defines and regulates energy storage as a distinct resource category, and refines cost-recovery and system planning principles.

The Act also enables the decommissioning of legacy market institutions, such as the Balancing Pool.

Electric Utilities Act

The Act enables the establishment of a dual-settlement system.

The Alberta Electric System Operator (AESO) is granted the express statutory authority to administer the new structure, including development of rules governing pre-dispatch scheduling and pricing mechanisms.

The legislation authorizes exemptions to allow electricity producers to engage in self-generation with export, provided such arrangements comply with grid connection and cost-allocation rules.

Entities operating under this model must be charged rates reflective of their system impact as determined by tariffs approved by the AESO.

Gas Utilities Act

The Act permits regulated gas distributors to incorporate hydrogen into their natural gas stream, subject to blending limits to be approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission.

Distributors must apply for approval before undertaking such blending and must limit associated cost recovery to the customers directly receiving the blended gas.

The Minister is authorized to exempt certain hydrogen-blending demonstration projects from standard cost-recovery and regulatory requirements.

Alberta Utilities Commission Act

The Act clarifies the Commission's authority to assess and approve infrastructure based on cost-causation principles.

The Act also formalizes the Commission's ability to consider non-traditional transmission alternatives, such as demand-side management or distributed storage where such is cost-effective and technically feasible.

Hydro and Electric Energy Act

A statutory definition of "energy storage resource" is introduced by the Act, distinguishing between energy storage facilities and generation assets.

Operators of storage systems are required to obtain facility approvals through the Alberta Utilities Commission.

Petroleum Marketing Act

The Act expands the membership composition of the Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission.

Payment in Lieu of Tax Regulation & Balancing Pool Wind-Down

The Act introduces the phased termination of the Balancing Pool's operations.

The Act also provides for the reallocation of the Pool's residual financial and administrative responsibilities and removes references to the expired Power Purchase Arrangement framework.

In Force: On proclamation, with exceptions

BILL 53 — *Compassionate Intervention Act*, SA 2025 c C-21.5

Amended: • *Protection of Children Abusing Drugs Act*, SA 2005, c P-27.5

Summary: The *Compassionate Intervention Act* establishes a legal framework for involuntary treatment and stabilization of individuals experiencing severe substance use or addiction where there is a substantial risk of serious harm to themselves or others.

The Act enables specified individuals including adult family members, police officers, and regulated health professionals, to apply for a legally binding order for assessment or treatment through an independent Compassionate Intervention Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Act permits an initial involuntary assessment period of up to 72 hours. During this period, medical professionals may administer necessary interventions, including certain treatments, without consent. Upon the order of the Commission, individuals may be mandated into longer-term treatment, with care plans reviewed at prescribed intervals not exceeding six weeks. Although individuals have the right to legal counsel and to appeal treatment decisions, they may only refuse treatment not explicitly authorized under the Act.

The Act applies to both adults and youth, with a lower threshold for intervention in cases involving minors. Parental or guardian consent is required for youth unless they are deemed capable of making decisions independently.

The Act replaces the *Protection of Children Abusing Drugs Act* and introduces a more expansive and structured approach to involuntary intervention. It includes provisions for the development of new treatment infrastructure. Individuals subject to the Act retain rights under Alberta's privacy and information laws and are entitled to periodic reviews and procedural safeguards throughout their treatment.

In Force: On proclamation, with exceptions

BILL 54 — *Election Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c7*

- Amended:**
- *Alberta Pension Protection Act, SA 2023, c A-29.5*
 - *Alberta Personal Income Tax Act, RSA 2000, c A-30*
 - *Alberta Senate Election Act, SA 2019, c A-33.5*
 - *Alberta Taxpayer Protection Act, RSA 2000, c A-36*
 - *Citizen Initiative Act, SA 2021, c C-13.2*
 - *Constitutional Referendum Act, RSA 2000, c C-25*
 - *Election Act, RSA 2000, c E-1*
 - *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act, RSA 2000, c E-2*
 - *Legislative Assembly Act, RSA 2000, c L-9*
 - *Local Authorities Election Act, RSA 2000, c L-21*
 - *Recall Act, SA 2021, c R-5.7*

Summary: The *Election Statutes Amendment Act* amends seven statutes:

Election Act

The Act prohibits mechanical or electronic tabulation devices and requiring all ballots to be counted by hand. Identification requirements are tightened: electors may no longer rely on vouching and must instead produce prescribed forms of identification to vote.

Special ballots become universally accessible without the need for justification, and provisions allow a party leader's name to appear on ballots where local nominations are pending.

Timeframes for completing preliminary vote counts are shortened, and new regulations may be issued concerning placement and control of election signs.

Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act

This Act permits Alberta-based corporate and union contributions to political entities, including registered parties, constituency associations, nomination contestants, and leadership contestants.

Monetary limits on contributions are reinstated with defined maximums per donor class.

Political entities and third-party advertisers must adhere to revised spending limits.

Reporting timelines and public disclosure standards are adjusted for new donor categories and threshold structures.

Alberta Senate Election Act

Amendments are made to access to voting in remote Indigenous and Métis settlement areas.

Voting procedures are also amended especially in regard to special ballots and voter eligibility verification.

Referendum Act

The Act repealed legislative requirement that certain constitutional resolutions must first be approved through a provincial referendum.

The Act provides regulatory authority to define how campaign finance rules apply to referenda. All referendum advertising must clearly express the campaign's position. The Act confirms that no result arising from a referendum shall alter or diminish the legal recognition of Indigenous or treaty rights under Canadian constitutional law.

Recall Act

The eligibility period before a sitting Member may be subject to recall is shortened from eighteen to twelve months post-election.

The signature collection period is extended from sixty to ninety days.

A petition must now gather verified signatures equal to sixty percent of the number of votes cast in the relevant electoral division during the last election.

Citizen Initiative Act

The minimum number of signatures required to advance a constitutional initiative is reduced to ten percent of actual voters in the most recent general election.

The requirement that signatures be geographically distributed across constituencies is removed.

The signature-gathering period is extended by thirty days, and petitions may be supported through physically mailed forms.

Successful constitutional initiatives must lead to a referendum scheduled no later than one year before the next general election.

Local Authorities Election Act

The Act eliminates the use of tabulating machines.

Vouching for voter identity is disallowed, except to confirm address where partial ID is presented.

In Force: On proclamation, except section 9, which came into force on May 15, 2025

BILL 55 — *Health Statutes Amendment Act, SA 2025 c10*

- Amended:**
- *Access to Information Act*, SA 2024, c A-1.4
 - *Alberta Evidence Act*, RSA 2000, c A-18
 - *Alberta Health Act*, SA 2010, c A-19.5
 - *Alberta Health Care Insurance Act*, RSA 2000, c A-20
 - *Alberta Sovereignty within a United Canada Act*, SA 2022, c A-33.8
 - *Animal Health Act*, SA 2007, c A-40.2
 - *Auditor General Act*, RSA 2000, c A-46
 - *Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c C-12
 - *Child and Youth Advocate Act*, SA 2011, c C-11.5
 - *Conflicts of Interest Act*, RSA 2000, c C-23
 - *Continuing Care Act*, SA 2022, c C-26.7
 - *COVID-19 Related Measures Act*, SA 2021, c C-31.3
 - *Election Act*, RSA 2000, c E-1
 - *Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act*, RSA 2000, c E-2
 - *Emergency Health Services Act*, SA 2008, c E-6.6
 - *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c E-12
 - *Family and Community Support Services Act*, RSA 2000, c F-3
 - *Fatality Inquiries Act*, RSA 2000, c F-9
 - *Financial Administration Act*, RSA 2000, c F-12
 - *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, RSA 2000, c F-25
 - *Government Organization Act*, RSA 2000, c G-10
 - *Health Facilities Act*, RSA 2000, c H-2.7

- *Health Information Act*, RSA 2000, c H-5
- *Health Insurance Premiums Act*, RSA 2000, c H-6
- *Health Professions Act*, RSA 2000, c H-7
- *Hospitals Act*, RSA 2000, c H-12
- *Human Tissue and Organ Donation Act*, SA 2006, c H-14.5
- *Labour Relations Code*, RSA 2000, c L-1
- *Lamont Health Care Centre Act*, SA 2010, c 26
- *Loan and Trust Corporations Act*, RSA 2000, c L-20
- *Local Authorities Capital Financing Act*, SA 2019, c L-20.8
- *Local Authorities Election Act*, RSA 2000, c L-21
- *Mental Health Act*, RSA 2000, c M-13
- *Métis Settlements Act*, RSA 2000, c M-14
- *Municipal Government Act*, RSA 2000, c M-26
- *Ombudsman Act*, RSA 2000, c O-8
- *Pharmacy and Drug Act*, RSA 2000, c P-13
- *Protection for Persons in Care Act*, SA 2009, c P-29.1
- *Protection of Children Abusing Drugs Act*, SA 2005, c P-27.5
- *Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act*, RSA 2000, c P-30.3
- *Provincial Health Agencies Act*, RSA 2000, c P-32.5
- *Provincial Priorities Act*, SA 2024, c P-35.5
- *Public Health Act*, RSA 2000, c P-37
- *Public Inquiries Act*, RSA 2000, c P-39
- *Public Sector Compensation Transparency Act*, SA 2015, c P-40.5
- *Public Sector Employers Act*, SA 2019, c P-40.7
- *Public Service Act*, RSA 2000, c P-42
- *Public Utilities Act*, RSA 2000, c P-45
- *Regulations Act*, RSA 2000, c R-14
- *Residential Tenancies Act*, SA 2004, c R-17.1
- *Sustainable Fiscal Planning and Reporting Act*, SA 2015, c S 29
- *Vital Statistics Act*, SA 2007, c V-4.1
- *Water Act*, RSA 2000, c W-3
- *Workers' Compensation Act*, RSA 2000, c W-15

Summary: The *Health Statutes Amendment Act* amends the following statutes:

Provincial Health Agencies Act

The Act transforms the *Regional Health Authorities Act* into the *Provincial Health Agencies Act*. It establishes four sector-based agencies (acute care, primary care, continuing care, mental health and addictions), and introduces provincial health corporations responsible for service delivery.

The Act clarifies Ministerial authority over board appointments, staff transfers, and agency governance.

Hospitals Act

The Act empowers the Ministry to designate "hospital operators" — including corporations — to manage public hospitals under new standards.

Public Health Act

The Act transfers frontline public health responsibilities from Alberta Health Services to Primary Care Alberta.

It repositions Medical Officers of Health and inspectors to report directly to Alberta Health.

The Act updates the definition and legal threshold for public health emergencies.

Protection of Persons in Care Act

The Act adds delegation powers allowing departmental managers (rather than only the Director) to initiate investigations and make decisions on allegations of abuse in care settings.

Health Information Act

The Act recognizes the Ministry of Seniors, Community and Social Services as an additional custodian of health information and authorizes cross-ministry data sharing to support continuing-care coordination.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

The Act includes provincial health agencies and corporations as public bodies subject to FOIP obligations, requiring designated privacy officers and record-handling mechanisms.

Government Organization Act

The Act inserts definitions of "provincial health agency" and "provincial health corporation" and establishes their relationship to the Executive Council and ministerial oversight.

Financial Administration Act

The Act authorizes treasury board to allocate funding to health agencies and corporations, obligates them to public financial reporting, and subjects them to audit oversight.

Auditor General Act

The Act extends the Auditor General's mandate to include reviews of provincial health corporations and agencies, including performance, financial management, and governance.

Conflicts of Interest Act

The Act subjects board members and executives of new health entities to conflict-of-interest rules applicable to public office holders.

Labour Relations Code & Public Sector Employers Act

The Act defines provincial health agencies as public-sector employers.

Health Professions Act

The Act aligns regulatory oversight and definitions with the new health system structure and maintains ministerial exception processes for certain restricted treatments in minors.

Health Facilities Act

The Act allows provincial health agencies to contract with chartered surgical facilities to deliver insured procedures.

Consequential and Terminology Amendments

The Act amends the following statutes:

- *Alberta Evidence Act*
- *Continuing Care Act*
- *Mental Health Act*
- *Pharmacy and Drug Act*
- *Ombudsman Act*
- *Health Quality Council Act*
- *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*

- *Local Authorities Capital Financing Act*
- *Child and Youth Advocate Act*
- *Mandatory Testing and Disclosure Act*
- *Municipal Government Act*
- *Public Sector Compensation Transparency Act Pandemic statutes*
- *Métis Settlements Act*

In each of the foregoing, existing references to “regional health authority”, “health regions” or “AHS” are replaced with terms like “provincial health agency”, “health operator”, or “hospital operator”.

Further, certain provisions (such as those governing hospital foundations or health foundations) are revised to reflect governance under shared services health agencies.

In Force: On proclamation, with exceptions

2024-25 Legislative Review Committee

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