

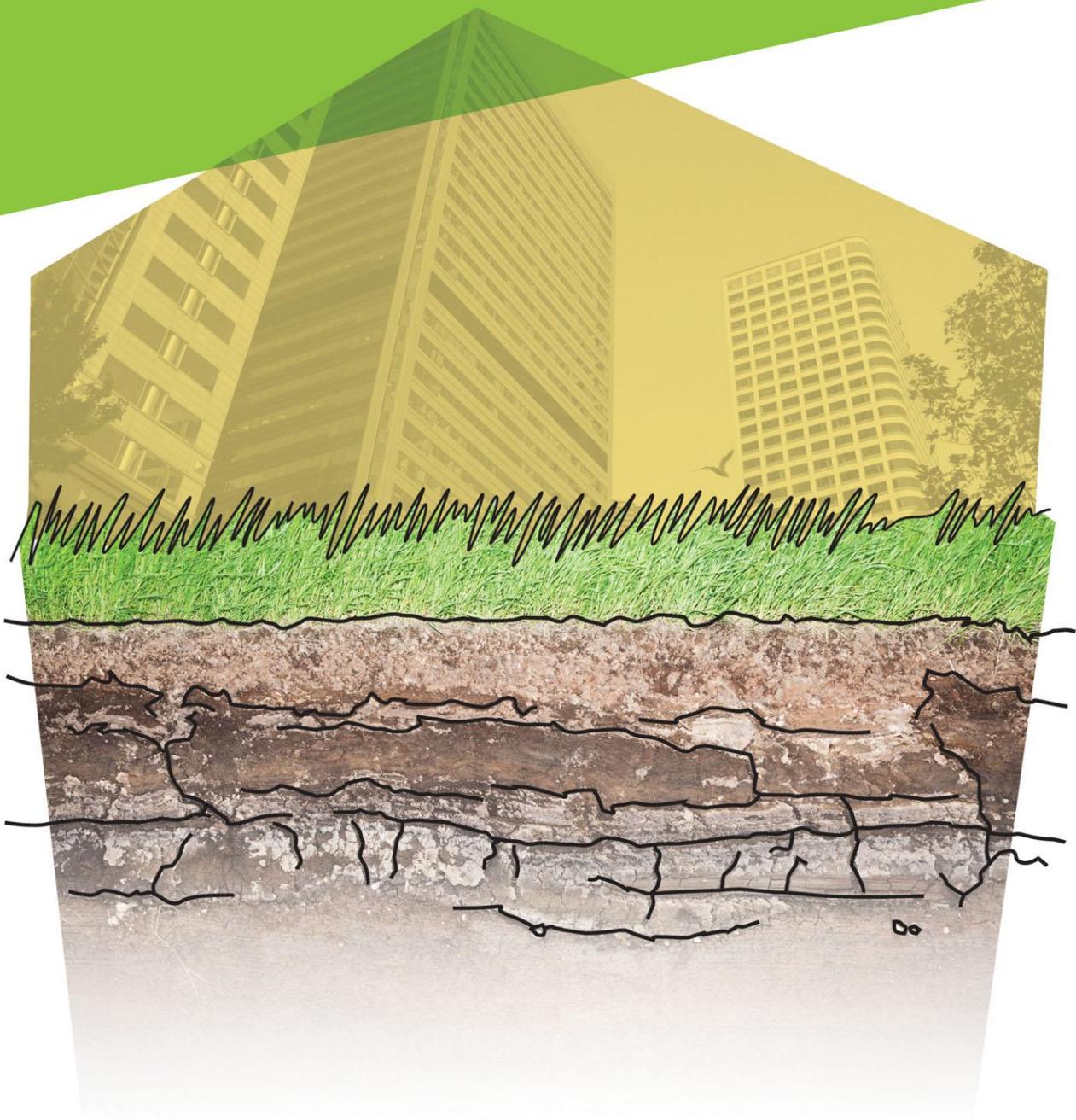


FEDERATION  
OF CANADIAN  
MUNICIPALITIES

FÉDÉRATION  
CANADIENNE DES  
MUNICIPALITÉS

# GREEN MUNICIPAL FUND

## Alberta Brownfield Roadmap 2014



## INTRODUCTION

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Green Municipal Fund™ (GMF) has produced this series of Brownfield Roadmaps to help municipalities and their private-sector partners better understand how to redevelop brownfields in their communities. The roadmaps provide a high-level overview of the brownfield redevelopment process in each province and territory, and link each process step to relevant legislative requirements and potential sources of funding.

Developed in close consultation with provincial and territorial governments, each roadmap features an easy-to-follow path through:

- The generic brownfield redevelopment process — a description of the steps that are typically followed when redeveloping a brownfield site in Canada
- Provincial requirements — an overview of provincial legislation and policy requirements associated with each step in the process
- Funding and incentive programs — a list of relevant resources, such as GMF, that are available to support municipalities and their partners as they undertake brownfield redevelopment

The roadmaps feature a flowchart that summarizes the main activities and milestones, illustrates where the steps are connected, and links to further details in the document.

Visit [Revitalize Your Brownfields](#) for additional tools, guidance and resources related to brownfield redevelopment.

The information presented is current to the publication date and may not capture all relevant programs. Please contact the responsible organizations to verify up-to-date information.

**NOTE:** This document summarizes current provincial legislation and must not be regarded as a formal legal interpretation. Please refer to the identified legislation for complete details on legislative requirements, and seek legal advice if necessary.

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This publication is available on the FCM Green Municipal Fund website at [www.fcm.ca/gmf](http://www.fcm.ca/gmf) under "Resources."

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**Generic Brownfield Redevelopment Process**

**Provincial Requirements**

**Funding and Incentive Programs**

- Conduct community-wide brownfield planning and engagement activities
- Standardize and streamline approval processes for redevelopment proposals
- Consider interim land use planning
- Compile inventory of brownfield sites; track and showcase redevelopment progress

- Consider including brownfield redevelopment opportunities to the Municipal Development Plan
- Consider developing a Community Revitalization Levy District or an Area Redevelopment Plan (optional as per Municipal Government Act)
- Identify contaminated sites in the community as per Public Sector Accounting Board standard PS 3260

**Green Municipal Fund (GMF) grants** are available for sustainable neighbourhood action plans or community brownfield action plans (50 per cent of eligible costs; grant maximum of \$175,000)

Other programs:  
Alberta Municipal Sustainability Initiative (operating grants)

- Develop sustainable remediation/redevelopment plan
- Complete Environmental Site Assessments
- Complete risk assessment (if required)
- Determine remedial objective
- Conduct remediation/risk management studies/optimization
- Develop remedial/risk management action plan that includes sustainable approaches where possible

- Perform Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- If required, perform preliminary Phase II Environmental Site Assessment and submit it with Record of Site Condition to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development
- If required, perform Phase II Delineation Environmental Site Assessment and update Record of Site Condition
- Consider rezoning site to meet redevelopment goals
- Decide whether to apply Tier 1 or Tier 2 guidelines or exposure control
- For exposure control, if required, develop risk management and/or exposure plan

**GMF grants** are available for feasibility studies and field tests (50 per cent of eligible costs; grant maximum of \$175,000)

Other programs:  
Sustainable Development Technology Canada offers innovative technology development funding (soil and water treatment, technology development and demonstration)

- Complete building demolition and recycle soil and waste where possible
- Remediate site or implement risk management strategies using sustainable approaches where possible
- Receive confirmation of compliance/contaminated site closure

- Perform remediation, risk management and/or exposure control activities as planned
- Update Record of Site Condition and, if applicable, receive Remediation Certificate issued by the Province for remediated areas

**GMF loans** are available for brownfield capital projects (up to 80 per cent of eligible costs)

Other programs:  
Community Revitalization Levies

- Perform ongoing risk management and monitoring as required
- Design and construct site infrastructure

- Perform ongoing site management or monitoring
- Meet local government planning approval and permitting requirements

**GMF loans and grants** are available for capital projects in the energy, transportation, waste, and water sectors (up to 80 per cent of eligible costs)

Other programs:  
Community Revitalization Levies  
Alberta Municipal Sustainability Initiative (capital grants)  
Also, consider obtaining private funding from financial institutions, developers

# Generic Brownfield Redevelopment Process

*This section outlines the steps that are typically undertaken in planning, assessing, remediating and redeveloping brownfield sites. Not all of the steps may be required for every project. Some steps are suggested best practices and some steps can be performed concurrently. The process is described using universal site remediation terminology.*



## Plan

### Community-wide brownfield planning activities

This step includes planning activities associated with brownfield redevelopment, such as sustainable community plans, community improvement plans (CIPs), neighbourhood plans, brownfield redevelopment strategies, and stakeholder and community engagement. **Parties typically involved:** municipal planning department, planning consultants.

### Standardize and streamline approval processes for brownfield redevelopment proposals

Municipalities should standardize and streamline approval processes to ensure that brownfield redevelopment proposals are treated in an efficient, consistent and timely manner. Long approval processes can have a significant impact on a project's bottom line and jeopardize its financial viability. The streamlining process should include consultations with stakeholders, such as the public and developers. **Parties typically involved:** municipal planning department, consultants.

### Interim land use planning

Municipalities may consider undertaking interim land uses for sites that cannot be redeveloped immediately — for financial or other reasons. In this case, rather than leaving sites vacant, temporary or interim uses (such as parking lots, community gardens, or temporary commercial/industrial uses) could be more economically and socially beneficial to the community. However, the interim land use should not increase risks to human health and the environment, nor should it impede future redevelopment to a desirable end use. **Parties typically involved:** municipal planning department, planning consultants.

### Identification and inventories of brownfield sites

In some provinces and territories, information related to brownfields or contaminated sites is compiled into databases or site registries. These inventories may be made available to the public. Municipalities can reference this information to identify contaminated sites and create a municipal brownfield inventory. Municipalities can also use this information to showcase progress on brownfield redevelopment in their community.

Municipalities should also note that the standard on [Liability for Contaminated Sites, Section PS 3260](#), contained in the [Public Sector Accounting Handbook](#) of Chartered Professional Accountants Canada, comes into effect for fiscal periods commencing on or after April 1, 2014. Section PS 3260 contains standards for municipalities on how to account for and report a liability associated with the remediation of contaminated sites for which they are responsible. Specifically, it establishes when to recognize and how to measure a liability for remediation. To properly estimate and track the associated liabilities, municipalities may need to develop an inventory of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites. Careful consideration should be given to the scope of Section PS 3260. A liability generally results from contamination at sites that are no longer in productive use or contamination arising from an unexpected event, such as a natural disaster. The standard does not apply to liabilities associated with retiring long-lived tangible capital assets in productive use (e.g. operation of a solid waste landfill site). For more information, contact [CPA Canada](#). **Parties typically involved:** municipal treasury, property, planning, and engineering and works departments, auditors and provincial officials.



## Study

### Sustainable remediation and redevelopment

Sustainable remediation considers the full picture when making decisions about brownfield remediation and redevelopment projects. It ensures that all aspects of the project — from assessment to redevelopment — are managed in a way that optimizes and balances environmental, social and economic benefits. A range of remediation and risk management techniques may be considered, such as administrative controls (e.g. zoning and land use restrictions); physical barriers or ground covers (e.g. asphalt); in-situ techniques, which are applied in the ground or in water; and ex-situ techniques, which involve excavating contaminated soil or pumping out groundwater.

### Environmental site assessments

Known or suspected contaminated sites must be assessed to determine the type, concentration, location and extent of contamination. This information is gathered by using specific contaminated site assessment approaches, usually performed in phases and with more detailed information collected in each phase. The phases are typically defined as follows:

- **Phase I Environmental Site Assessment:** a preliminary assessment to characterize a site by evaluating current and historical land uses or activities, potential areas of contamination, and surrounding land uses or activities.
- **Phase II Environmental Site Assessment:** a preliminary assessment during which field samples are analyzed to determine contaminant types and concentrations.
- **Detailed or Delineation Environmental Site Assessment:** in some cases, a more detailed assessment is performed to confirm contaminant types and concentrations, and to delineate contaminated areas.

Following the site assessment, the generic provincial remedial objectives (i.e. the concentrations of contaminants allowed in the soil or groundwater based on the specific land use) should be reviewed to determine the feasibility of meeting these

objectives. In some provinces, remedial objectives are called remedial or remediation standards or criteria. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants.

### Risk assessment

If, based on the site assessment results, it is not feasible to meet the generic provincial remedial objectives, there is an option in most provinces to perform a detailed risk assessment to develop site-specific or risk-based remediation objectives. The risk assessment must demonstrate that the site-specific objectives will protect both the environment and human health to the same extent as the generic objectives, if those objectives could have been met. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, risk assessors.

### Remedial objective determination

The final remedial objectives for the site are determined in this step. These could be either generic remedial objectives set by the province or territory, or the equally protective site-specific or risk-based remedial objectives. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants.

### Remediation/risk management feasibility studies/optimization

In this step, remediation or risk management options for the site are evaluated. This could entail a study evaluating the feasibility of various options, based on available literature or based on past experience. It could also include an in-depth bench- or field-scale analysis to support the selection of a specific technology or method, or to optimize the operating parameters for a specific technology or method. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, remediation contractors.

### Remedial/risk management action planning

Based on the review of the remediation and risk management options applicable to and viable for the site, the final options are selected and a remedial action plan is developed to outline how these options will be implemented. Where possible, this plan should include the use of [sustainable approaches](#). **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, remediation contractors.



## Remediate

### Building demolition and soil and waste recycling

This step involves building and infrastructure demolition and soil and waste removal (e.g., utilities, roads, above-ground or underground storage tanks). Where possible soil and waste should be recycled on-site or reused for other purposes. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, remediation contractors, waste management contractors.

### Remediation/risk management implementation

In this step, the site remediation, risk management actions, or both, are carried out as described in the remedial action plan. Where [possible sustainable remediation or risk management approaches](#) should be used. These activities are performed until the contamination is removed, altered, contained or destroyed to meet the provincial remedial objectives or the site-specific, risk-based objectives. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, remediation contractors.



## Redevelop

### Confirmation of compliance/contaminated site closure

This step results in official verification that the site has met the established remediation or risk management objectives. The regulatory documentation required at this stage typically states:

- whether the site meets the regulatory requirements
- whether ongoing monitoring is required
- whether continued risk management is required

At this stage, typically, the results of the remediation or risk management actions and the next steps for redevelopment are communicated to stakeholders and the

community. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental consultants, provincial officials.

### Ongoing risk management and monitoring

Once remediation is complete or risk management activities have been implemented, long-term monitoring or risk management may be required, depending on the restrictions placed on the site. This could involve periodic sampling of soil or groundwater, or other restrictions placed on the site (e.g., limitations on excavation or on land use, or access controls). **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental and planning consultants, developers, construction contractors.

### Design and construction of infrastructure

This step involves redevelopment activities, including the design and construction of infrastructure on the site. **Parties typically involved:** municipal engineers and planners, environmental and planning consultants, developers, construction contractors.

# Provincial Requirements

*This section outlines the key pieces of Alberta brownfields legislation and policy positions related to each generic step.*

## Key legislation and sources of information<sup>1</sup>

- [Municipal Government Act, 2000, Chapter M-26](#). This Act was amended in 2005 to allow municipalities to use Community Revitalization Levies, a form of tax increment financing, within a predetermined Community Revitalization Levy District.
- [Alberta Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, 2000, Chapter E-12](#). Part 5 of the Act, on *Release of Substances*, contains provisions related to brownfield redevelopment activities.

Other documents related to contaminated site legislation in Alberta are available on the [Inspections & Compliance](#) page of Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development website.

<sup>1</sup> NOTE: This document summarizes current provincial legislation and must not be regarded as a formal legal interpretation. Please refer to the identified legislation for complete details on legislative requirements, and seek legal advice if necessary.



## Plan

### Consider brownfield redevelopment opportunities in Municipal Development Plan

The [Municipal Government Act](#) (MGA) includes the requirements for Alberta communities to develop a Municipal Development Plan, which is to address future land use and development within the municipality. As such, this document provides municipalities the opportunity to plan for brownfield related activities within the community.

For more information:

Major Legislative Projects and Strategic Planning Branch

Alberta Municipal Affairs

780-422-8343 or toll-free in Alberta at 310-0000

[lgsmail@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lgsmail@gov.ab.ca)

### Consider developing a Community Revitalization Levy District

The [Municipal Government Act](#) (MGA) was amended in 2005 to allow for the implementation of a Community Revitalization Levy (CRL) and an Area Redevelopment Plan within a predetermined Community Revitalization Levy District. The CRL is a form of tax increment financing where a municipal council may pass a bylaw (following approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as per MGA 381.2[4]) that authorizes the council to impose a levy (or tax) related to the incremental assessed value of property in a CRL area. The purpose of the tax is to

raise revenue toward the payment of infrastructure and other costs associated with the redevelopment of property in the CRL area.

For more information:

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[lgsmail@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lgsmail@gov.ab.ca)

### Identify contaminated sites within the community

As a result of the [Standard on Liability for Contaminated Sites, Section PS 3260](#), municipalities may need to develop an inventory of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites in order to estimate and track the liabilities associated with them. In developing the inventory, careful consideration should be given to the scope of the Section PS 3260. Guidance and additional information on the application of PS 3260 in Alberta can be found on the [Government Financial Officers Association of Alberta website](#).

Having an understanding of contaminated or potentially contaminated land within their community will also help municipalities plan for brownfield redevelopment. The [Environmental Site Assessment Repository](#) is an online, searchable database that provides scientific and technical information about assessed and reclaimed sites throughout Alberta.



## Study

### Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

As per Alberta's [Record of Site Condition application form](#) the following standards should be used for a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment:

- For upstream oil and gas sites – [Alberta Environment Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Guideline for Upstream Oil and Gas Sites \(2001\)](#)
- For all other sites – [CSA Standard Z768, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment](#), as amended.

### Phase II Environmental Site Assessment and Record of Site Condition

The preliminary Phase II Environmental Site Assessment involves initial sampling to determine contaminant type, concentration and location. The [CSA Standard Z769, Phase II Environmental Site Assessment](#) (ESA) (as amended) should be used to undertake this assessment. Depending on the identification of a substance release and the nature of the release, the Phase II ESA may need to be submitted to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, along with the corresponding [Record of Site Condition form](#). More information on the Record of Site Condition, and when to submit it, is available on the [Record of Site Condition](#) web page. The Record of Site Condition must be completed by a licensed operator or the environmental consultant who conducts the assessment or remediation.

### Phase II Delineation Environmental Site Assessment and Record of Site Condition

A more detailed Phase II ESA may be required to further delineate the contamination on the site. As per the [Record of Site Condition application form](#), the [CSA Standard Z769, Phase II Environmental Site Assessment](#) (as amended) should be used to perform a Phase II ESA. Upon completion of this assessment, an updated Record of Site Condition is submitted to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development.

### Rezone site to meet redevelopment goals (if required)

Based on site assessment and remedial planning activities, if required, a site could be rezoned to meet redevelopment goals would allow (e.g., if a more sensitive land-use is the development goal).

### Tier 1 or Tier 2 guidelines or exposure control

Under the [Alberta Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines](#), there are three available management options for contaminated sites: Tier 1, Tier 2, and exposure control.

- Tier 1 guidelines are generic; they are developed to protect sensitive sites and can be used at most sites without modification.
- Tier 2 guidelines describe how to develop site-specific guidelines by modifying the Tier 1 guidelines using site-specific information.
- Exposure control involves risk management through exposure barriers, or administrative controls based on site-specific risk assessment.

When Tier 2 or site-specific remediation objectives are used, it may be necessary to discuss this approach with Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development prior to remediation to ensure that the remediation outcomes at project completion will be acceptable.

#### **Risk management/exposure control plan**

If exposure control is used, the responsible party may prepare a remedial action, risk management, or exposure control plan, and an updated [Record of Site Condition Form](#) for approval by Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development.



## Remediate

#### **Remediation, risk management and/or exposure control activities**

The responsible party undertakes remediation. If a risk management or exposure control plan has been approved for the site, the activities outlined in this plan are followed.

#### **Record of Site Condition and Remediation Certificate**

The responsible party submits an updated Record of Site Condition Form to Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development. At this stage, the responsible party may apply for a Remediation Certificate for the remediated portions of the site, as per EPEA s. 117, and the *Remediation Certificate Regulations*. Remediation Certificates cannot be issued for areas that require ongoing risk management. When risk management activities are undertaken for a portion of the site, restrictions may also apply to issuing Remediation Certificates for the remediated portion of the site. See the [Remediation Certificates](#) website for more information.



## Redevelop

#### **Ongoing site management and monitoring**

If a risk management or exposure control plan has been implemented, ongoing soil and groundwater monitoring may be required at the site.

#### **Local government planning approval and permitting requirements**

Refer to the local municipality for building and other permitting requirements.

# Funding and Incentive Programs

This section details funding and incentive programs shown in the flowchart on page 1:

- FCM's Green Municipal Fund™ (GMF) brownfield funding opportunities
- Federal programs that fund some aspect of brownfield redevelopment
- Provincial programs that fund some aspect of brownfield redevelopment



## Plan

### GMF grants for plans

Through GMF, FCM provides grants for plans, including community brownfield action plans (e.g. community brownfield strategies, community improvement plans or revitalization plans). FCM will provide up to 50 per cent of eligible project costs to a maximum of \$175,000. In most cases, GMF funding can be combined with federal and provincial funding.

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Federation of Canadian Municipalities

Green Municipal Fund

1-877-997-9926 • [gmf@fcm.ca](mailto:gmf@fcm.ca)

For more information: [FCM's Green Municipal Fund](#)

### Alberta Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) Operating Program

The MSI program provides financial support to municipalities for infrastructure and is the Province of Alberta's key initiative for strengthening the municipal sector. The MSI operating program supports qualifying operating expenses relating to planning activities, capacity building, municipal services, and support to non-profit organizations. In relation to brownfield assessment and planning, grants are available for the development of municipal development plans, area redevelopment plans, sustainability plans and land use and development plans, including related feasibility studies and environmental site and risk assessments. Municipalities are allocated funding for eligible capital infrastructure projects under MSI capital (see Redevelopment section on page 10).

Status: Funding is available for MSI operating until 2015. The program ends in 2016.

Contact:

Municipal Grants Unit

Grants and Education Property Tax Branch

Alberta Municipal Affairs

780-427-2225 or toll-free in Alberta at 310-0000

[ma.msioperatinggrants@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.msioperatinggrants@gov.ab.ca)

For more information: [Alberta Municipal Affairs](#)



## Study

### GMF grants for feasibility studies and field tests

Through GMF, FCM provides grants for feasibility studies (including Phase II environmental site assessments and remedial action planning) and field tests for remediation techniques. FCM will provide up to 50 per cent of eligible project costs to a maximum of \$175,000. In most cases, GMF funding can be combined with federal and provincial funding.

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Federation of Canadian Municipalities  
Green Municipal Fund  
1-877-997-9926 • [gmf@fcm.ca](mailto:gmf@fcm.ca)

For more information: [FCM's Green Municipal Fund](#)

### Sustainable Development Technology Canada — Innovative Technology Development Funding

Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) is a federally funded, not-for-profit foundation. SDTC finances and supports the development and demonstration of clean technologies that provide solutions to issues of climate change, clean air, water quality and soil, and deliver economic, environmental and health benefits to Canadians. On average, SDTC funds 33–50 per cent of eligible project costs.

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Sustainable Development Technology Canada  
Screening and Evaluations Manager  
613-234-6313

For more information: [Sustainable Development Technology Canada](#)



## Remediate

### GMF loans for brownfield capital projects

Through GMF, FCM provides loans for remediation and risk management activities at a brownfield site. Up to 80 per cent of eligible project costs are covered. In most cases, GMF funding can be combined with federal and provincial funding.

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Federation of Canadian Municipalities  
Green Municipal Fund  
1-877-997-9926 • [gmf@fcm.ca](mailto:gmf@fcm.ca)

For more information: [FCM's Green Municipal Fund — brownfields capital projects](#)

### Community Revitalization Levies

As per the [Municipal Government Act](#) (MGA) municipalities can create a Community Revitalization Levy (CRL) District and establish a Community Revitalization Levy for that district. The municipal council may pass a bylaw (following approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as per MGA 381.2[4]) that authorizes the council to impose a levy (or tax) related to the incremental assessed value of property in a CRL area. The purpose of the tax is to raise revenue toward the payment of infrastructure and other costs associated with the redevelopment of property in the CRL area. The tax rate must be at least equal to the total of the municipal and education tax rates applied by the municipality.

For more information:

Major Legislative Projects and Strategic Planning Branch  
Alberta Municipal Affairs  
780-422-8343 or toll-free in Alberta at 310-0000  
[lgsmail@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lgsmail@gov.ab.ca)



## Redevelop

### GMF loans and grants for redevelopment capital projects

Through GMF, FCM provides loans and grants for redevelopment activities related to energy, water, waste and transportation. Funding is provided for up to 80 per cent of eligible project costs. The loan maximum is \$10 million, and the grant amount is set at up to 20 per cent of the loan to a maximum of \$1 million. In most cases, GMF funding can be combined with federal and provincial funding.

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Federation of Canadian Municipalities

Green Municipal Fund

1-877-997-9926 • [gmf@fcm.ca](mailto:gmf@fcm.ca)

For more information: [FCM's Green Municipal Fund](#)

### Community Revitalization Levies

As per the [Municipal Government Act](#) (MGA) municipalities can create a Community Revitalization Levy (CRL) District and establish a Community Revitalization Levy for that district. The municipal council may pass a bylaw (following approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as per MGA 381.2[4]) that authorizes the council to impose a levy (or tax) related to the incremental assessed value of property in a CRL area. The purpose of the tax is to raise revenue toward the payment of infrastructure and other costs associated with the redevelopment of property in the CRL area. The tax rate must be at least equal to the total of the municipal and education tax rates applied by the municipality.

For more information:

Major Legislative Projects and Strategic Planning Branch

Alberta Municipal Affairs

780-422-8343 or toll-free in Alberta at 310-0000

[lgsmail@gov.ab.ca](mailto:lgsmail@gov.ab.ca)

### Alberta Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) Capital Program

The MSI program provides financial support to municipalities for infrastructure and is the Province of Alberta's key initiative for strengthening the municipal sector. The MSI capital program supports qualifying projects that result in the purchase, construction, development, betterment, rehabilitation or non-routine maintenance of infrastructure that enhances long-term municipal sustainability. Eligible projects include municipal roads, bridges, public transit, water and wastewater systems, emergency services facilities and equipment, solid waste management facilities and equipment, regional and community airport facilities and equipment; and other municipal buildings and facilities such as recreational and sports facilities, libraries, public works buildings, and cultural or community centres. MSI capital funding can be used for land reclamation and land rehabilitation activities that involve assets or land owned by the municipality, other municipalities, provincially or municipally controlled entities, or non-profit organizations. MSI capital funding complements the MSI operating program, which can be used to support eligible operating expenses related to brownfield assessment and planning activities (see Community Planning).

Status: Currently accepting applications.

Contact:

Municipal Grants Unit

Grants and Education Property Tax Branch

Alberta Municipal Affairs

780-427-2225 or toll-free in Alberta at 310-0000

[ma.msicapitalgrants@gov.ab.ca](mailto:ma.msicapitalgrants@gov.ab.ca)

For more information: [Alberta Municipal Affairs](#)

### Private funding from financial institutions, developers

Municipalities should also seek information on private funding sources to assist with brownfield redevelopment activities.