

1971 Bill 70

Fourth Session, 16th Legislature, 20 Elizabeth II

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

BILL 70

The Police Act, 1971

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

First Reading

Second Reading

Third Reading

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BILL 70

1971

THE POLICE ACT, 1971

(Assented to _____, 1971)

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. In this Act,

- (a) "board" means a board of police commissioners;
- (b) "Commission" means the Alberta Police Commission;
- (c) "council" means
 - (i) the council of a city, town, village, summer village, county or municipal district, or
 - (ii) the board of administrators of a new town;
- (d) "mayor" includes the reeve of a municipal district and the chairman of the board of administrators of a new town;
- (e) "municipality" means a city, town, new town, village, summer village, county or municipal district;
- (f) "police committee" means a committee of council appointed under section 20.

PART 1

PROVINCIAL POLICE

2. (1) For the preservation of peace, order and public safety, the enforcement of law and the prevention of crime, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a police force to be known as the "Alberta Provincial Police" which shall be under the control of the Attorney General.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a Director who shall be responsible to the Attorney General for the general control and administration of the Alberta Provincial Police and the employees connected therewith.

This Act would replace chapter 278 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970 with a more modern and realistic approach to the problem of law enforcement in contemporary society. It is based on recommendations contained in the Maxted Report of February 28, 1970 and its main feature is the establishment of the Alberta Police Commission as an independent advisory body with additional powers of investigation in matters of public complaint and, in an appellate sense, of police discipline.

1. Definitions.

2. Provision is made for the establishment of a provincial police force.

3. (1) Every member of the Alberta Provincial Police has the power and it shall be his duty to

- (a) perform all duties that are assigned to police officers in relation to
 - (i) the preservation of peace,
 - (ii) the prevention of crime and of offences against the laws in force in Alberta, and
 - (iii) the apprehension of criminals and offenders and others who may lawfully be taken into custody,
- (b) execute all warrants and perform all duties and services thereunder or in relation thereto that under the laws in force in Alberta may lawfully be executed and performed by constables, and
- (c) perform all duties that may lawfully be performed by constables in relation to escort and conveyance of convicts and other persons, and mentally disordered persons to or from any courts, places of punishment or confinement, hospitals or other places.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may except any Act or portion of an Act from among the laws to be enforced by the force.

4. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council from time to time may enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada

- (a) for the policing of all or any portion of Alberta by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
- (b) to have the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
 - (i) aid in the administration of justice in the Province, and
 - (ii) carry into effect the laws in force in the Province,and
- (c) for the payment by the Province of such sum for the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as is considered advisable.

(2) While an agreement under this section is in force a reference made in this Act to the Alberta Provincial Police or the provincial police shall be deemed to be a reference to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

3. Powers and duties of Provincial Police.

4. An agreement may be entered into to provide for police service in Alberta by the R.C.M.P.

PART 2

ALBERTA POLICE COMMISSION

5. (1) There shall be an Alberta Police Commission composed of three persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall prescribe the rates of salary to be paid to the members of the Commission which shall not be reduced.

(3) The members of the Commission shall be paid their reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from their ordinary place of residence and in the course of their duties as members of the Commission.

(4) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate one of the members of the Commission to be chairman.

(5) In accordance with The Public Service Act there may be appointed such employees as the Commission considers necessary for the purposes of this Act.

6. (1) The Commission shall in each year hold meetings as it considers appropriate and the meetings shall be open to the public unless the Commission otherwise directs.

(2) Two members of the Commission constitute a quorum whether or not a vacancy exists in the membership of the Commission.

(3) The head office of the Commission shall be at Edmonton but it may hold sittings and conduct inquiries at any place in Alberta.

(4) All orders, consents, certificates and other documents issued or made by the Commission shall be signed by the chairman or any member of the Commission, and, when purporting to be so signed, shall be judicially noticed without further proof.

(5) The Commission shall, after the close of each calendar year, file with the Attorney General an annual report upon the affairs of the Commission, and the Attorney General shall submit the report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall then lay the report before the Legislative Assembly if it is in session or, if not, at the next ensuing session.

7. The Commission shall promote the prevention of crime and the efficiency of police service in the Province and, for the attainment of those purposes, it may

1. establish and maintain a central information and statistics service and a system of research studies for the purpose of aiding the police forces in Alberta;

5. Alberta Police Commission created.

6. Operation of the Commission.

7. Function of Commission. They are based on the functions of the Ontario and Quebec Police Commissions together with some specific recommendations of the Maxted Report dealing with local conditions.

2. consult with and advise boards of police commissioners, police committees and other police authorities and chiefs of police on all matters relating to police and policing;
3. provide to boards of police commissioners, police committees and other police authorities and chiefs of police information and advice respecting the management and operation of police forces, techniques in handling special problems and other information considered to be of assistance;
4. establish a system of visits by its members or employees to the police forces in Alberta;
5. require municipalities to provide such lock-ups as the Commission considers necessary;
6. assist in co-ordinating the work and efforts of the police forces in Alberta;
7. determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order;
8. hear and dispose of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with this Act and the regulations;
9. subject to the approval of the Attorney General, establish minimum standards for the selection and training of municipal policemen, special constables and by-law enforcement officers;
10. develop and supervise a municipal police training program within Alberta extending from the basic recruit course through all levels of in-service training including specialized courses and those embracing management, supervision and police administration;
11. assist in the development of police education at the post-secondary school level;
12. establish programs and methods designed to create a public understanding of police functions and to promote police relationships with the news media and the community;
13. make recommendations with respect to amendments to this Act or its regulations and to any other enactments dealing with law enforcement;
14. subject to the approval of the Attorney General, establish a uniform basic disciplinary code for all municipal police departments in the Province;
15. subject to the approval of the Attorney General, establish and require the installation of an inter-communications system for all or any police forces in the Province and regulate its operation and procedures;

16. establish rules and procedure and practice for the control of matters under its administration.

8. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order, direct the Commission to inquire into and report to him upon any matter relating to,

- (a) the extent, investigation or control of crime, or
- (b) the enforcement of law,

and he shall define the scope of the inquiry in the order.

(2) The Commission or any member thereof designated by the chairman may investigate, inquire into and report upon

- (a) the conduct of or the performance of duties by any chief of police, other police officer, constable, special constable or municipal by-law enforcement officer,
or
- (b) the administration of any police force, or
- (c) the system of policing any municipality, or
- (d) the police needs of any municipality

whenever

- (e) directed by the Attorney General, or
- (f) requested by a majority of the members of a board or police committee respecting such matters as are under the jurisdiction of the municipality.

(3) Where the Commission or any member thereof holds an investigation or inquiry under subsection (2) and reports that any person referred to in clause (a) thereof is not performing or has not performed his duties in a manner fitted to satisfy the requirements of his position, the board of police commissioners or police committee may,

- (a) reduce the person concerned in rank and in pay in accordance with the rank to which he is reduced,
or
- (b) where the report is concurred in by all members of the Commission, and it is so recommended therein, dismiss the person concerned or place him on retirement if he is entitled thereto.

(4) The Commission or person holding an investigation under this section has and may exercise all the powers of a commissioner appointed under The Public Inquiries Act.

(5) The Attorney General may, upon the request of the Commission, appoint counsel to assist the Commission in an inquiry or investigation under this section.

(6) Every person likely to be affected by an investigation or inquiry under this section shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to appear and be heard either in person or through counsel.

8. Inquiries. The Commission may make general inquiries or may deal with specific problems at the request of the Attorney General, a municipality or the public.

(7) The Commission shall make a report of its investigation under subsection (2)

- (a) to the Attorney General upon his request or if the Commission considers it advisable, and
- (b) to the municipal council or, where there is a board or police committee, the board or police committee of the municipality for which the police force is maintained.

(8) Where the Commission has undertaken an investigation under subsection (2) at the request of a citizen, the Commission shall advise the citizen of the results of the investigation.

(9) The Commission may report the results of an investigation under subsection (2) to any person it considers appropriate.

PART 3

MUNICIPAL POLICE

9. Every city, town, new town and village having a population in excess of 1,500 persons is responsible for the policing of and maintenance of law and order in the municipality and for providing and maintaining an adequate police force in accordance with the police needs of the municipality.

10. The obligation of a municipality to provide and maintain a police force may be discharged,

- (a) by the appointment of the members of the police force by the board of police commissioners under section 18 of this Act;
- (b) by the appointment of the members of the police force by the council under section 20, or
- (c) by entering into an agreement under section 34 and not otherwise.

11. (1) Where the Commission finds that a city, town, new town or village mentioned in section 9, or any other municipality that maintains its own police force, is not providing or maintaining an adequate or efficient police force or not complying with this Act or the regulations, it may communicate with the municipal secretary, and, where there is a board, the board, indicating that the police force is not adequate or efficient or that the provisions of this Act or the regulations are not being complied with and requesting the council of the municipality, and, where there is a board, the board, to take such steps as the Commission considers necessary.

(2) Where the council neglects or refuses, and, where there is a board, the board neglects or refuses to comply with a request made under subsection (1) the Attorney General shall direct the municipality to remedy the neglect or refusal and if the municipality neglects or refuses to so act, the Attorney General may appoint municipal constables for that municipality at such salaries as he considers proper or do any other thing necessary to create an adequate and efficient police force within the municipality.

(3) The salaries of municipal constables appointed by the Attorney General and any other costs incurred under subsection (2) shall be paid by the municipality and in default of such payments, the amounts shall be paid by the Attorney General and may be deducted from any grant payable out of provincial funds to the municipality or may be recovered with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to Her Majesty in right of Alberta.

9. Municipalities responsible for maintaining police force.

10. Methods of establishing municipal police forces.

11. Failure by municipality to provide an adequate and competent police force may be remedied by the Attorney General.

12. (1) Every city and any town, new town, village or hamlet having a population of 5,000 persons or more according to its last revised assessment roll shall, by by-law, provide for a board of police commissioners.

(2) Every town, new town, village or hamlet having a population of at least 1,500 persons but not less than 5,000 persons may, by by-law, provide for a board of police commissioners.

(3) A board shall, at the option of the municipal council, consist of either

(a) two persons designated by the Attorney General and one member of the municipal council, or

(b) three persons designated by the Attorney General and two members of the municipal council

but in either event no member of the municipal council shall be chairman of the board.

(4) Where a vacancy occurs on the board by reason of the death of a member appointed by the Attorney General or when the member is unable to carry on his duties as a member of the board by reason of his illness or absence, the Attorney General may appoint some other person to act as a member of the board either in place of or during the incapacity of the member he replaces.

(5) The council may provide for the payment of a reasonable remuneration, being not less than the minimum prescribed by the regulations, to the members of the board who are not members of the municipal council and may provide for the payment of an allowance to the members of the board who are members of the council.

13. The council by by-law may prescribe

(a) the powers and duties to be exercised by the board, and

(b) the rules and regulations governing proceedings of the board,

and the board shall have sole jurisdiction over the matters so delegated to it.

14. (1) The board must hold at least one meeting every three months and shall elect a chairman at its first meeting in each year.

(2) A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum.

(3) Meetings of the board shall be open to the public, but all matters relating to discipline, personnel conduct, contract negotiations and security of police operations shall be conducted in private meetings.

(4) Any complaint respecting a member of the municipal police force must be in writing signed by the com-

12. Boards of police commissioners.

13. Powers and duties of the board.

14. Meetings of the board.

plainant, and shall be referred by the board to the chief of police for investigation and report, unless he is the subject of the complaint, in which case it shall be dealt with by the board.

(5) A member of a municipal police force found guilty of an offence under subsection (4) may appeal the finding or the punishment imposed, or both, to the Board, unless the by-law provides that the appeal shall be directly to the Commission or unless the appeal is from a decision of the board, in which case the appeal shall be to the Commission and in appeals to the Commission the provisions of section 33 apply.

(6) Except when communicating a decision of the board, no member thereof shall issue or purport to issue any order, direction or instruction to any member of the municipal police force relative to his duties as a member of the force.

15. The board has and may exercise all the powers of a commissioner appointed under The Public Inquiries Act.

16. The by-law constituting a board for a town, new town, village or hamlet having a population of at least 1,500 and less than 5,000 persons, may, with the consent of the Attorney General, be repealed and, if so repealed, the board is dissolved on the first day of January next after the passing of the repealing by-law.

17. Subject to section 7, clause 7 the police force in a municipality having a board shall consist of a chief of police and as many constables and other officers and assistants and civilian employees as may be considered necessary from time to time by the board.

(2) Every board shall, each year, on a date to be specified by the council, submit to the council for its consideration and approval its estimates of all moneys required for the year to pay the remuneration of the members of the police force and to provide and pay for the accommodation, arms, equipment and other things for the use and maintenance of the force.

18. (1) The board is responsible for the policing and maintenance of law and order in the municipality.

(2) The members of the police force in a municipality having a board shall be appointed by the board.

(3) Every member of the police force of a municipality, however appointed, is, from and after the passing of a by-law establishing a board, subject to the jurisdiction of the board to the same extent as if appointed by the board and shall obey its lawful directions.

19. Each member of the police force, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe the official oath prescribed by The Oaths of Office Act.

15. Powers of the board.

16. Repeal of by-law constituting a board.

17. Make-up of and provision for force.

18. Police force subject to the board.

19. Oath of office.

20. (1) Where a municipality has established a police force and does not have a board as set out in section 12, subsection (2), and is not required to do so by this Act, the mayor is responsible for the policing and maintenance of law and order within the municipality and the members of the police force shall obey his lawful directions.

(2) The mayor may delegate this authority to another member of the municipal council, or he may form a police committee of not more than three persons.

(3) A police committee as designated in subsection (2) shall consist of

- (a) one member of the municipal council,
- (b) one member appointed by the Attorney General, and
- (c) one member of the public if there are three members on the committee.

(4) The provisions of this Act relating to boards apply with all necessary modifications to police committees except that the members of the police force in a municipality to which this section applies shall be appointed by the council.

21. Subject to section 20, no council may appoint any committee to assist or advise a board, police committee or chief of police.

22. The Attorney General for Alberta is the constituted authority for the administration of justice within the Province and nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to change or alter this responsibility.

23. (1) Notwithstanding the right of a municipality to direct its own police operations, the function of any board or police committee shall primarily relate to the administrative direction, organization and policy required to maintain an efficient and adequate police force.

(2) Except when inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the actual day to day direction of the police force with respect to the enforcement of law and the maintenance of discipline within the force shall rest with the chief of police or person acting for him.

24. (1) The council shall provide police lock-up accommodation adequate for the requirements of the municipality.

20. Police committees.

21. Other committees prohibited.

22. Responsibility of Attorney General.

23. Administration of police operations.

24. Municipal lock-ups.

(2) Any person authorized by the Attorney General shall be permitted access at any time to any prisoner confined in a municipal police lock-up.

25. (1) A municipality shall provide and a member of the municipal police force shall wear only such uniforms and insignia as are approved by the Commission.

(2) If the Commission is of the opinion that the uniform or the insignia worn or displayed by any person or used by any organization is so similar to that authorized by the Commission for the use of municipal constables that the public may be misled, the Commission may, by order in writing served by ordinary mail, require such person or organization to desist from the use of such uniform or insignia.

(3) Any person or organization which fails to comply with an order under subsection (2) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$100 and in the case of an individual to imprisonment for a term of not more than 30 days in default.

26. (1) A member of a municipal police force has all the powers and duties of a member of the provincial police force under Part 1,

- (a) within the limits of the territory for which he is appointed, and
- (b) within the Province when he is acting at the request of
 - (i) the Attorney General, or
 - (ii) the Commission, or
 - (iii) a member of the provincial police force.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) a member of a city police force may act outside the boundaries of the city in the execution of his duties as a member of that force and for such purpose has, within Alberta, all the powers of a member of the provincial police force.

(3) The Attorney General or the chairman of the Alberta Police Commission may at any time, with the verbal or written consent of the chairman of the board where there is one, or if none of the mayor of a municipality, direct a member of the municipal police force to serve in any part of Alberta outside the boundaries of the municipality.

(4) The municipality shall be reimbursed by the Attorney General for the salaries and expenses of any member of the municipal police force serving outside the municipality pursuant to a direction under section (3).

25. Municipal police to use approved uniforms and insignia only and no other person to use anything similar.

26. Jurisdiction and powers of municipal police

27. (1) The Attorney General shall notify the chairman of the board where there is one, or if none the mayor of the municipality involved either verbally or by writing, if he assumes the direction of police administration within a municipality or the conduct of the investigation of a crime committed in or in the vicinity of the municipality, and thereafter a member of the municipal police force

- (a) shall render to the Attorney General or any member of the provincial police force charged with the investigation or prosecution of the crime all possible assistance and information, and
- (b) shall carry out and obey the orders of the Attorney General or member of the provincial police force, as the case may be.

(2) A member of a municipal police force shall, upon the request of the Attorney General, deliver to any person named by the Attorney General all warrants, papers, exhibits, photographs and other information or records in his possession or under his control dealing with any criminal case that is the subject of investigation by the provincial police force.

28. (1) The chief of police or, in the case of a complaint against the chief, the board, or the council where there is no board, may investigate the conduct of any member of the police force either of its own motion or in connection with a charge of negligence or misconduct.

(2) For the purpose of the investigation the chief of police, the board or the council, as the case may be, has all the powers and authority for compelling witnesses to attend and testify under oath concerning the subject matter of the investigation, for preserving order and for punishing for contempt that may be exercised by a magistrate or justice of the peace in respect of criminal or quasi-criminal matters being heard before him.

29. (1) The chief of police shall maintain discipline in the force by applying the penalties set out in the regulations against members of the force guilty of breaches of duty or discipline or of the requirements of any rules applicable to the members of the police force.

(2) When a chief of police has imposed a fine for a breach of duty or discipline upon a member of the force he may direct that in absence of payment of the fine it may be deducted from the pay of the member in a lump sum or by instalments as the chief of police may direct.

30. The chief of police may delegate authority to another officer of the force to hear charges against members

27. Provincial police may assume investigation.

28. Investigation of police conduct.

29. Chief of police shall enforce discipline.

30. Chief of police may delegate discipline authority subject to his review.

of the force for breaches of duty or discipline but in such cases the chief of police shall review the decision and punishment awarded within seven days and the chief of police may either confirm or reverse the finding and he may confirm, mitigate or commute any or all punishments imposed and shall forthwith notify in writing the member concerned of his decision.

31. (1) A member of a municipal police force found guilty of an offence under section 28, 29 or 30 may appeal the finding or the punishment imposed, or both,

- (a) where there is a board, to the board, or
- (b) where there is no board, to the council.

(2) The appeal may be made by serving a notice thereof in writing upon

- (a) the chief of police, and
- (b) where there is a board, the secretary of the board,
or

(c) where there is no board, the municipal secretary, not later than 15 days after the time the appellant received notice of the decision from which he is appealing.

32. The board or council, as the case may be, shall hold a new hearing at which time the member involved and the chief of police have a right to appear and make representations in person or through counsel and it may confirm or reverse the finding or confirm, mitigate or commute any or all punishments imposed and shall forthwith notify in writing the member involved of its decision.

33. (1) There is a further right of appeal to the Commission by the chief of police or a member of the force affected by the decision of the board or council.

(2) Such appeal shall be in writing directed to the chairman of the Alberta Police Commission and shall set forth the details of the punishment imposed and the grounds on which the appeal is based.

(3) The notice of appeal shall be served on the secretary of the board, where there is a board, or where there is no board, on the clerk of the municipality, and the Commission, not later than 15 days after the time the appellant receives notice of the decision from which he is appealing.

(4) Where a notice of appeal is served on the secretary of the board or the municipal secretary, the board or committee of council shall forward to the Commission the original charge sheet with particulars of the finding and the punishment imposed, if any.

31. Right of appeal to board or council.

32. Board or council to hold hearing de novo.

33. Appeals to Commission.

(5) The Commission shall decide the appeal from the record but may, in special circumstances, hear such evidence as the Commission considers advisable.

(6) At the hearing of the appeal, the member involved, the chief of police, and the board or council, as the case may be, are entitled to appear and be heard and to be represented by counsel or agent.

(7) On an appeal from any finding or the punishment imposed, or both, the Commission may

- (a) dismiss the appeal, or
- (b) allow the appeal, or
- (c) vary the punishment imposed, or
- (d) affirm the punishment imposed, or
- (e) substitute a decision that in its opinion should have been reached, or
- (f) order a new hearing of the charge.

(8) The decision of the Commission is final.

34. (1) Subject to the prior approval of the Attorney General, the council of any city, town, new town, village or hamlet having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 15,000 may enter into arrangements with the Government of Canada for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or any portion thereof, in policing the municipality and in enforcing the laws of the municipality, and may, in any such arrangement, agree upon and determine the amount of money to be paid by the municipality for such services.

(2) No municipality may make a contract, otherwise than in accordance with subsection (1), to authorize any person to provide police services within the municipality.

35. (1) Where, pursuant to section 34 an agreement exists between a municipality and the Government of Canada for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for policing the municipality and enforcing the laws of the municipality and, where the municipality has a board or police committee as provided for in section 12 or section 20, the provisions of sections 17 to 33 do not apply but the board or committee, as the case may be, shall act in an advisory capacity to the senior member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police located in the municipality and to the Attorney General and Commission with respect to the policing of the municipality.

(2) Where such a policing agreement does exist, matters of negligence or misconduct on the part of any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed under the agreement shall be referred by the board or mayor, as the case may be, to the Commanding Officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta in writing and a copy of such correspondence shall be directed to the Commission.

34. Municipality may contract to have Royal Canadian Mounted Police but no one else provide police services.

35. Certain sections do not apply when R.C.M.P. is policing municipality.

PART 4

GENERAL

36. (1) The Attorney General may

- (a) appoint such special constables as he considers necessary,
- (b) define the offices, positions, territorial jurisdiction and duties of special constables, and
- (c) make rules and regulations governing the office, position, duties and conduct of special constables and any other matter concerning special constables.

(2) The Attorney General may confer power to appoint special constables upon the Commission.

37. The council of any municipality may, with the approval of the Attorney General or of any other person designated by the Attorney General to so act, appoint one or more by-law enforcement officers who shall have the authority of a peace officer only with respect to the enforcement of the by-laws of the municipality.

38. (1) The appointment of every special constable or by-law enforcement officer shall be in writing and shall state clearly the territorial jurisdiction and duties of the special constable or by-law enforcement officer and his authority as a constable or peace officer shall only be as so stated.

(2) The territorial jurisdiction of a by-law enforcement officer shall be restricted to the boundaries of the municipality to which he is appointed.

(3) Every special constable or by-law enforcement officer, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe the official oath prescribed by The Oaths of Office Act.

39. (1) An authority empowered to appoint members of a police force may appoint auxiliary members in a number approved by the Attorney General, and may suspend or terminate any such appointment.

(2) Where an emergency exists or where the members of a police force are not adequate to meet a special occasion, the chief of police may authorize auxiliary members of the force to perform police duties, and while so authorized an auxiliary member becomes a constable and has authority to act as a regular member of the force.

40. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

36. Power to appoint special constables.

37. By-law enforcement officers.

38. Jurisdiction of special constables and of by-law enforcement officers.

39. Auxiliary police.

40. Regulations.

1. for the government of police forces and governing the conduct, duties, suspension and dismissal of members of police forces;
 2. governing the qualifications for the appointment of persons to police forces;
 3. governing the qualifications required for appointment as special constable or by-law enforcement officer;
 4. prescribing the minimum remuneration to be paid by a municipality to members of boards who are appointed by the Attorney General;
 5. providing for or granting financial aid to and the administration and course of study in a police training school;
 6. prescribing the procedures for dealing with complaints respecting the conduct or performance of duties by members of police forces, special constables and by-law enforcement officers;
 7. respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent and purpose of this Act.
- (2) Any regulation made under the authority of subsection (1) may be general or particular in its application.

41. (1) The Attorney General may make regulations:

1. prescribing the minimum number of members of police forces that shall be employed either upon a basis of population, area, property assessment, or any combination thereof, or upon any other basis;
 2. prescribing requirements respecting clothing and equipment to be furnished by municipalities;
 3. prescribing or regulating the number of meetings to be held by boards;
 4. prescribing courses of training for members of police forces;
 5. prescribing the records, returns, books and accounts to be kept and made by police forces or the members thereof;
 6. prescribing the method of accounting for fees and costs and other money that comes into the hands of members of police forces.
- (2) Any regulation made under the authority of subsection (1) may be general or particular in its application.

42. The Highway Traffic Act is amended as to section 2 by striking out clause 22 and by substituting the following:

41. Regulations.

42. Special constables no longer automatically peace officers
under The Highway Traffic Act.

22. “peace officer” means a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a member of a municipal police force or an inspector of the Inspection Service Branch of the Department of Highways and Transport;

43. The Municipal Government Act is amended by striking out sections 94 to 102 and the heading preceding section 94.

44. The Police Act is repealed.

45. This Act come into force on July 1, 1971.

43. The Municipal Government Act, being chapter 246 of the R.S.A. 1970 is amended. The subject matter is contained in this Bill.

44. This Bill repeals chapter 278 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta 1970.