

UNDERSTANDING FCSS

Family and Community Support Services (FCSS) was established in 1966 under the Preventive Social Services (PSS) Act and Conditional Regulation. At that time, approximately a dozen municipalities had PSS programs. To this day, no other province or territory has legislation comparable to FCSS.

FCSS is administered as a municipal program through a partnership between the Province of Alberta and municipalities or Métis settlements. The program is mandated to engage in community development and provide preventive social projects and services. Funding is shared through an 80/20 partnership, with the Province contributing 80 percent and municipalities or Métis settlements contributing 20 percent.

Initially, FCSS program directors were supported by a provincial FCSS Director and FCSS consultants, employed by the Ministry.

In 1981, Preventive Social Services became Family and Community Support Services under a new FCSS Act. While maintaining the 80/20 funding model, the new Act placed greater emphasis on local decision-making and community responsibility. Provincial FCSS consultants worked directly in regions across Alberta, supporting local program directors and advisory boards.

Between 1966 and 1996, PSS/FCSS was transferred among five different provincial ministries and underwent multiple government reviews.

In 1994, FCSS became part of Alberta Municipal Affairs, and the provincial FCSS Program infrastructure was disbanded. This included abolishing the provincial Director and consultant positions. FCSS funding fell under the “Unconditional Municipal Grant Program”, allowing municipalities and Métis settlements to use their FCSS funding on whatever they deemed a priority, including physical infrastructure.

In 1996, FCSS returned to Alberta Family and Social Services. A revised Conditional Agreement Regulation clarified that funding must be used specifically for preventive social services. The provincial FCSS Unit and Director position were re-established.

Since 1999, the program has resided within several ministries as part of government restructuring. As of 2026, FCSS is located within the Ministry of Assisted Living and Social Services.

That same year, the funding allocation model was updated to a modified per capita formula that includes median income as a weighting factor. This model remains in use today.

In 2003, slight changes were made to the Conditional Agreement Regulation and its title was changed to the FCSS Regulation.

In 2006, a focused review of the provincial FCSS Program was undertaken to identify program strengths and opportunities and explore possible strategies and means of improving collaboration and efficiency between FCSS and Child and Family Services Authorities (CFSAs). The Review focused on four key areas and also looked at the unique challenges of rural FCSS programs. One of the recommendations from the review was that the province develop program and funding options to support the delivery of school age child care in Alberta. A provincial out of school care subsidy program came into effect in May, 2008, with the *Creating Child Care Choices Plan*. The FCSS Program Review Report, and the government's response can be found: [here for report](#) and [here for government's response](#)

With the Ministry now funding out-of-school care subsidies, approximately \$11 million previously invested in out-of-school care by FCSS programs locally was freed up to reinvest in other priorities.

The FCSS Regulation had a sunset clause for June 2013. Comprehensive consultation with FCSS program directors, advisory board members and the FCSSAA Board occurred throughout 2012. The Regulation was subsequently extended to June 2015, to allow for possible further amendments related to the Results-Based Budget (RBB) review process.

The RBB review of all government programs began in 2013. The purpose was to ensure all programs aligned with the province's Social Policy Framework, that they were effective, efficient and relevant to achieving the outcomes of the Framework.

In 2021, the Ministry initiated another review of the FCSS program. Working groups included ministry staff, Alberta Municipalities, the Rural Municipalities of Alberta, FCSS directors, and representatives from the FCSSAA. This work led to the development and approval of the FCSS Accountability Framework in 2022. The framework can be found on the Alberta Government's website [here](#)

THE FCSS MANDATE

FCSS is an 80/20 funding partnership between municipalities or Métis settlements, and the Province, established through the FCSS Act and Regulation. The Regulation sets out the service requirements that municipalities and Métis settlement must meet to be eligible for funding.

The FCSS Regulation states: "Services under a program must be of a preventive nature that enhances the social well-being of individuals and families through promotion or intervention strategies provided at the earliest opportunity." FCSS does not provide crisis intervention or rehabilitative services.

Municipal and Métis Settlement Responsibilities

In delivering FCSS program, municipalities and Métis settlements are responsible for:

- Engaging citizens in the planning, delivery, evaluation and governance of programs
- Using resources effectively and efficiently based on identified community needs and priorities
- Coordinating and collaborating with government and community organizations

Required Outcomes

Services and projects funded under a local FCSS program must result in one or more of the following outcomes:

- People are self-reliant, resilient and function in a positive manner

- People have positive social relationships
- People are socially engaged and contribute to their community
- People are supported to remain active participants in their communities, and
- People address social issues and influence change

Local Decision Making

At the local level, a municipality or Métis settlement council determines whether to establish an FCSS program and enters into a joint funding agreement with the Government of Alberta.

A core principle of FCSS is local responsibility for decision-making. While the Province provides 80 percent of the funding, municipalities and Métis settlements determine how those funds are allocated — within the FCSS mandate — to best meet local needs and priorities.

Projects and services depend heavily on community resources and often involve volunteers in both management and delivery. Local programs work in partnership with other service providers to strengthen community capacity and prevent the need for more intensive intervention services.

Collectively, local FCSS programs form a province-wide prevention network that helps ensure Albertans have access to strong, community-based supports.

Community Development

Another foundational principle of FCSS is community development.

This approach is grounded in the belief that self-help and community engagement foster integrity, self-worth, independence, and shared responsibility. FCSS promotes a “people helping people” philosophy — building local capacity so communities are better equipped to prevent and respond to social challenges.

A number of FCSS resources and publications to support FCSS programs in Alberta are available on the [ministry’s website](#) and the [FCSSAA website](#).

ELIGIBLE SERVICES

FCSS uses a “people helping people to help themselves” approach and offers a wide range of programs and services at the community level. Please refer to the *FCSS Program Advice Inventory Listing* (included in chapter five of the *FCSS Program Handbook*) for additional information.

Examples of the services and projects offered at the local level through FCSS are:

1. Services to assist communities to identify their social needs and develop responses to meet those needs, including:
 - raising public awareness around community issues,
 - developing strategies for community advocacy,
 - developing comprehensive community social plans and initiatives,
 - environmental scans, service reviews, strategic planning, program planning,
 - in-kind support to community-based groups (until they are able to sustain themselves) such as provision of office space, printing, photocopying, help with preparing proposals, etc;
2. Services to promote, encourage and support volunteer work in the community, including:
 - recruitment, training and placement services,

- resources to support volunteers,
 - volunteer recognition,
 - coordination of volunteer services;
3. Services to inform the public of available services, including:
 - information and referral services,
 - community information directories,
 - newcomer services,
 - interagency coordination;
 4. Services that promote the social development of children and their families, including:
 - parent-child development activities,
 - early childhood development services for children aged 0-6 (excluding child care),
 - support services for young children aged 6-12;
 5. Services that enrich and strengthen family life by developing skills so people can function more effectively within their own environment, including:
 - mentoring programs,
 - parenting and family life education and development programs,
 - programs for single adults and single parents,
 - courses designed to enhance self-awareness and personal growth,
 - individual, family and group counselling services that are educational and not treatment oriented, or
 - youth development and leadership services;
 6. Services that enhance the quality of life of the retired and semi-retired, including:
 - home support services,
 - education and information services,
 - coordination of seniors services and programs, or
 - self-help socialization activities.

INELIGIBLE SERVICES

Services provided under an FCSS program must not:

- provide primarily for recreational needs or leisure time pursuits
- offer direct assistance, including money, food, clothing or shelter, to sustain an individual or family
- be primarily rehabilitative in nature, or
- duplicate services that are the responsibility of government or government agency.

Section 4 of the FCSS Regulation states that expenditures of the program shall not include

- (a) the purchase of land or buildings,
- (b) the construction or renovation of a building,
- (c) the purchase of motor vehicles,
- (d) any costs required to sustain an organization that do not relate to direct service delivery under the program,
- (e) municipal property taxes and levies, or
- (f) any payments to a member of a board or committee other than reimbursement for expenses referred to in Section 3(l).

ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL

Here's a four-stage eligibility assessment tool that can be used to assist in determining if a

project or funding request fits the FCSS eligibility criteria:

1. Is the project or service preventive? Does it enhance the social well being of families and individuals? Does it have preventive social support outcomes?

(The answer to all of the above should be "yes".)

2. Does the project or service result in at least one of the following outcomes?

- self-reliance, resiliency and ability to function in a positive manner
- development of positive social relationships
- community engagement and inclusion
- support to remain an active in the community
- address social issues and influence change

(The answer should be "yes" to at least one of these outcomes.)

3. Is the service or project:

- primarily a recreation, leisure, entertainment or sporting activity or event?
- offer direct assistance, including money, food, clothing or shelter?
- primarily rehabilitative, therapeutic or crisis management?
- a duplication of a service provided by any level of government?
- a capital expenditure like the purchase of a building or vehicle?

(The answer should be "no" to all of these questions.)

4. Do the proposed expenditures of the project or service comply with allowable municipal costs?

(The answer should be "yes")

FCSS PROGRAMS IN ALBERTA

As of August, 2025, 301 municipalities and 8 Métis settlements, organized into 196 local FCSS programs, provide FCSS services throughout Alberta. *(Note: The number of participating municipalities and Métis settlements and the number of Programs may fluctuate because of changes in municipality status and/or local decisions regarding program administration.)*

In 2025 more than 98 per cent of Albertans live in communities with FCSS programs.

FCSS REGIONS

There are eight FCSS regions in Alberta: Northwest, Northeast, Yellowhead, Edmonton-Evergreen, East Central, West Central, Calgary-Bow River, and South.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information about the Family and Community Support Services Program, please contact:

Assisted Living and Social Services
Lynn Smid
Director, Community Preventive Initiatives
Civil Society & Community Initiatives
Assisted Living and Social Services
lynn.smid@gov.ab.ca

FCSS Association of Alberta
Mellissa Kraft, Executive Director
director@fcssaa.org

FCSS PROGRAM STRUCTURE, ADMINISTRATION AND DELIVERY

The following provides an overview of how FCSS programs are structured, administered, and delivered across municipalities and Métis settlements. Each community determines the model that best meets local needs within its municipal framework.

For a more detailed conversation about FCSS Program delivery, please contact:

Assisted Living and Social Services

Marilea Pattison-Perry, Executive Director
Civil Society and Community Initiatives Branch
marilea.pattisonperry@gov.ab.ca

FCSS Association of Alberta

Mellissa Kraft, Executive Director
director@fcssaa.org

FCSS PROGRAM STRUCTURE AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

FCSS programs may be delivered through a single municipality or Métis settlement, through a multi-municipal structure, or through partnering arrangements.

Single Municipality or Métis Settlement

- A municipality or Métis settlement applies to the province to participate in FCSS - it operates its own FCSS program for its residents
- This is the most common structure from larger municipalities to smaller towns, summer villages

Multi-Municipal Program

- Two or more municipalities form a regional or district FCSS program
- One municipality is designated the Unit Authority and receives the provincial funding for each municipality in the group; each municipality forwards its 20% contribution to the Unit Authority
- An advisory board of representatives from each municipality (usually at least one council and at least one community member from each municipality) is established
- A multi-municipal agreement must be signed between the municipalities and with the province

Partnering or “Grant Transfer”

- Neighbouring municipalities agree to transfer some or all of their FCSS funding to one municipality to deliver services on their behalf.
- Each municipality maintains its individual funding agreement with the Province but pools funding to provide services across municipal boundaries.
- Funding may be pooled on an ongoing basis or for specific projects or initiatives.

MUNICIPAL FCSS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

There are three main structures used in municipalities to provide FCSS services and projects:

1. Dedicated FCSS Department (or FCSS Program)

- The municipality has a designated FCSS program director and staff.
- FCSS staff are municipal employees and report to a manager or Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).
- This is the most common structure, particularly in municipalities with small to medium-sized FCSS budgets.
- An advisory board or committee is typically established to provide oversight.
- Advisory board members are appointed by municipal council.

2. Community Services Department Model

- FCSS operates within a broader municipal department, often alongside recreation or social planning.
- Staff responsibilities may be shared across multiple service areas.
- This model is used in smaller municipalities where resources are combined, as well as in larger cities where social service functions are integrated.
- FCSS staff report to a Community Services Manager (or equivalent).

3. Direct Municipal Management

- The CAO and/or an FCSS manager administers the program and reports directly to council.
- Council may be more directly involved in reviewing and approving grants to community organizations.
- This structure is most common in smaller municipalities with limited FCSS budgets.

Non-Profit Delivery Model

- In some communities, preventive social services are delivered by independent non-profit societies.
- These organizations receive FCSS funding from the municipality, along with other grants or contracts.
- FCSS staff are employees of the non-profit organization, not municipal employees.
- The non-profit board of directors governs the organization and is not an advisory board to municipal council.
- Non-profit societies work closely with municipal councils to ensure services align with community priorities and comply with FCSS legislation.

ROLES OF COUNCILS, BOARDS AND PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Municipal Council

- Determines whether to participate in provincial FCSS program
- Signs funding agreement with the province and is accountable to the province for local FCSS program operations
- Approves annual budget for the FCSS program
- Approves all appointees to the FCSS advisory board
- Takes guidance and relies on recommendations for programming and budgeting from advisory board, program director and CAO
- If the FCSS operates under direct municipal management, council approves external grants

Advisory Board

- Appointed by council to oversee the FCSS program
- Terms of Reference established through enabling municipal bylaw
- Typically comprised of municipal council representatives and community representatives
- With program director, develops annual FCSS program planning, within budget, to recommend for council approval
- May develop procedures for how it operates
- Approves grant applications - either in principle to recommend for council approval or may have vested authority from council to make final grant approvals and report back to council
- Reports to council, as determined by council
- Usually participates in recruitment and performance reviews of FCSS program director
- Does not have authority to approve annual budget (council must do this), but is vested by council to ensure the FCSS program operates within the approved budget and is meeting the needs of community

Program Director

- Municipal employee (unless program is a non-profit); position titles may be Executive Director, Program Manager, Program Coordinator, etc.
- Responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the FCSS program
- Works with the advisory board to develop annual program plan, within budget, and ensure the program's services and projects are meeting community needs and priorities
- Reports to designated municipal supervisor
- Maintains positive relationship with provincial FCSS office and FCSSAA;
- Key contact for relaying information and questions to the advisory board
- Maintains strong working relationships with senior management of local and regional organizations; works collaboratively to ensure needs of community are addressed
- Key spokesperson for the FCSS program, and must represent the program with integrity, honesty and professionalism
- Typically, responsible for hiring, supervising and firing FCSS staff
- Does not have decision-making authority to set policy, approve budget, approve annual program plan or select advisory board members, but works closely with advisory board and council, or designated manager to support decision-making
- Aware of what is happening in the community, regionally and provincially that might impact FCSS program delivery.

MUNICIPAL FCSS PROGRAM DELIVERY

Preventive social services are provided in FCSS communities by direct service delivery or through external grants, or a combination of both methods.

Direct Service Delivery

- FCSS program director (and staff) deliver services and projects, within the parameters of FCSS legislation
- Staff may be employees of the municipality or contracted service providers

External Grants

- FCSS funds are granted to local organizations and groups to deliver preventive social services, within the parameters of FCSS legislation; referred to as "FCSS funded agencies"
- Grant applications and year end reporting must be in place for accountability to the municipality and the province



THE FCSS ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA

OUR HISTORY

The FCSS Association of Alberta (FCSSAA) was incorporated in 1977, when the provincial program was known as Preventive Social Services (PSS). Initially, the Association had no staff or permanent office. Board members from local programs volunteered their time to govern and manage the organization.

In 1981, when Preventive Social Services became Family and Community Support Services (FCSS), the Association adopted its current name. A provincial grant was introduced, office space was provided within the ministry, and an Executive Director was hired.

In 1994, significant restructuring of the provincial FCSS program led to a decline in membership and uncertainty about the Association's future. In 1996, the FCSSAA lost its provincial grant and office space, and the Executive Director position was eliminated. At the 1996 AGM, a motion was brought forward to dissolve the Association. The motion was defeated.

Since that time, the FCSSAA has grown into a strong provincial voice for prevention and community development. It maintains a constructive working relationship with government and partners while representing the interests of local FCSS programs across Alberta.

FCSSAA STRUCTURE

The FCSSAA is an incorporated non-profit society. Members are FCSS advisory boards or councils established to oversee local FCSS programs.

Revenue is derived from membership fees and a provincial grant.

Board of Directors

A 15-member Board of Directors governs the FCSSAA:

- President, elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in November for a two year term;
- 10 Regional Representatives; one from each of the eight FCSS regions (Calgary-Bow River and Edmonton-Evergreen have two regional representatives each), elected at fall regional meetings;
- Four FCSS staff representatives from the Directors' Network, appointed annually in the fall

An Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, provides leadership between Board meetings.

The FCSSAA office is in Edmonton and is supported by staff and contract positions.

FCSSAA MANDATE

Vision: *Albertans are stronger together.*

Mission: The FCSSAA is a:

- True Partner
 - Information Purveyor
 - Relationship Builder, and
 - Connector
- For our members, organizations, and partners.

The FCSSAA Board:

- Listens to its members
- Identifies common concerns and issues related to FCSS
- Communicates issues and proposed solutions to the provincial government
- Develops tools and resources to support local program delivery

Through advocacy, education, and collaboration, the FCSSAA strengthens the provincial prevention network.

Key Contributions

The FCSSAA:

- Participated in the development and review of the FCSS funding allocation model
- Advocated and continues to advocate for significant provincial funding increases
- Contributed to the 2021–22 FCSS program review and development of the Accountability Framework
- Hosts the annual provincial conference and provides grants for smaller programs to attend
- Provides professional development, training and branding support to FCSS directors and staff
- Advocates on behalf of all FCSS programs on issues that impact FCSS
- Maintains the [FCSSAA website](#), including the Impact tool

Through province-wide promotion and education about FCSS, the FCSS Association plays an integral role in helping to make **all** FCSS Programs stronger.

FCSSAA RESOURCE BANK

Why It Was Created

When the provincial FCSS consultant positions were eliminated in 1994, a gap emerged in support, networking, and technical guidance for local programs.

In response, the FCSSAA conducted a province-wide survey and secured funding to establish the FCSSAA Resource Bank in 1999.

Initially a physical library and networking hub, the Resource Bank has evolved into a province-wide capacity-building initiative supporting local FCSS programs.

In 2023, the Resource Bank Grant transitioned to a Capacity Building Grant, reflecting a stronger focus on supporting implementation of the FCSS Accountability Framework and related resources.

Capacity Building Support

The FCSSAA now supports local programs through

- Providing consistent training materials for local FCSS programs related to the implementation of the FCSS Accountability Framework (the Framework)
- Provide resources to support local FCSS programs to align with the Provincial Prevention Priorities, Strategies and Outcomes Model described in the Framework;
- Provide support to Métis Settlements to ensure participation in FCSS and maintain their capacity to deliver FCSS programming and reporting; and
- Facilitate the development of partnerships between local FCSS programs, agencies and/or other civil society organizations

Ongoing Resources

The FCSSAA maintains:

- FCSS Program Contact List
- FCSS Orientation Manual
- FCSS 101 Orientation materials

The [FCSS website](#) remains the location for these and other materials, as well as information about upcoming events, program locations and contact names, and brand and marketing assets. Many of the FCSS-specific resources are available only in the Member section of the website.

For more information about the FCSS Association, please contact:

Mellissa Kraft
Executive Director
director@fcssaa.org



THE FCSS STORY & BRANDING

To strengthen how FCSS is understood across Alberta, the FCSSAA worked with storytelling experts in 2012 to develop a clear and compelling narrative about prevention and community impact.

The FCSS Story was built through province-wide interviews with program leaders, elected officials, and community champions. It provides a foundation of key messages that help explain not only what FCSS does — but why it matters.

Storytelling tools and resources were later developed to support local programs in advocacy, communications, and demonstrating social return on investment.

In 2022, the FCSSAA introduced a [refreshed logo](#) to further strengthen recognition of FCSS across the province. Member FCSS programs may request branding support from the FCSSAA



THE FCSS STORY

A community is a village, a town, a city, a neighbourhood. A community is also more powerful than geography: it's people who are connected to one another.

In Alberta, we value community. But what is it worth?

It's easy to guess what our emergency rooms are worth, or our drug treatment programs, our prisons: many billions of dollars. And it's easy to care about stories of overcrowded hospitals, crime and modern illness because they're intense and dramatic. Our leaders respond to crises every day.

Nearly 50 years ago, a group of courageous Albertans sought a better way, more economical and more human. If we could build a provincial system that relied on local knowledge and leadership, the quirks and strengths of local cultures, maybe we could do what no other jurisdiction had tried: inspire our neighbours, families and colleagues to prevent crises, community by community.

That system, known today as Family and Community Support Services, is one of Alberta's most important inventions. Our province's mythologies are often about individuals. But our truest and finest stories are about individuals coming together.

We don't hear about preventing disease, preventing drug and alcohol abuse, preventing crime, preventing loneliness and isolation, because when it works - and in Alberta it works like nowhere else - it's the opposite of intense and dramatic. Avoiding a crisis isn't news.

But it is enormously worthy. It is worth even more investment, because our unique partnership between the provincial government, municipalities, service organizations and volunteers creates prosperity by preventing pain and problems.

If we don't see it on the news, we do see it in new mom groups in Jasper, in youth programs in Calgary, in seniors brain fit classes in Edmonton, in ice cream socials in Fort Macleod.

A crucial and powerful thing happens when you tell people in your town, in your city, that they matter.

They believe you.

This is how Alberta builds communities - real communities, not streets of houses to which people retreat after a day's work, as they age, as they struggle silently to raise children and make ends meet. People helping people - community - is one of Alberta's most valuable assets.

Alberta's FCSS builds this province by transforming government money - provincial and municipal - into social profit. Many municipalities pay more money into FCSS than any

agreement requires because they see the power in putting decisions about social well-being in the hands of local leaders and organizers, where they belong.

It is often quiet work. We're often unseen. It is not easy. But without social prosperity, economic prosperity is temporary, at best.

The Alberta narrative is often about how we shine when crisis hits. The Edmonton tornado, the Slave Lake fire, the southern Alberta floods. FCSS is about crisis, too. We're just at a different point on the timeline. We avert them. The disasters we encounter are smaller and more personal but no less relevant.

FCSS creates connections through the programs and information we provide. We connect isolated seniors to cheerful volunteers bearing hot meals. We connect post-partum moms to another sort of family. We connect desperate people to agencies with expertise, suicidal teens to counsellors, abused partners to programs that give them confidence to leave a relationship and rebuild.

Even more importantly, we're a spark in every community, encouraging people and partners to come together to figure out their needs. When one person feels safe and healthy, they contribute to a stronger family. When families are strong, they're a bigger part of their community. And when communities are healthy, they're motivated to give - of their time, of their compassion - to support individuals.

Think about a pre-school program. It shouldn't just be about space, nap time and sing alongs. When done right, when done the FCSS way, it's the best early childhood education in the world - the best investment we can possibly make. It makes a difference for low-income families, who have more money to spend on fresh food and kids' sports. It inspires neighbours and agency partners to be thoughtful about local needs as they help shape the program together.

Every child who isn't stimulated as a toddler, who doesn't feel safe in grade school, who discovers drugs and alcohol in high school, who battles suicidal thoughts after dropping out, costs Albertans more - economically, socially, culturally.

It is hard to link outcomes and metrics and specific cost-savings to a single child. But we can measure the impact in other ways.

When Albertans are connected to one another - a new immigrant family to the people next door, teens to mentors, seniors to children, volunteers to volunteers, the hungry to those with the means to share, when kids have places to play, to love and to learn - this is impact. It's different in every village, town, city and neighbourhood in Alberta but we're united by a single goal. This is the business of FCSS.

We like to think of ourselves as builders. We build Albertans.

[Watch the video](#)

FCSS FUNDING HISTORY AND MODEL

1996-97

- The FCSS funding model was revisited by a working group (the Design Team), which included ministry, FCSSAA, AUMA and AAMDC representatives.

1998

- The new Funding Allocation Model was introduced; the new formula included a weighting factor for median income of municipalities, rather than just population size; this allowed municipalities with lower median incomes to potentially receive more FCSS funding per capita than municipalities with higher median incomes; it's based on the premise that people with higher incomes can usually access more services than people with low incomes; therefore, people with lower incomes may require more FCSS preventive services and supports.
- Under the old per capita funding formula, if a municipality's population decreased, so did its FCSS funding; the new formula guaranteed that no municipality would lose funding if its population decreased (grandfathering).
- It was noted in the 1997 review that, to be fully effective, the new model had to be funded at \$100 million by government.
- The new model was to be reviewed after 3 years to assess its effectiveness in fair distribution of FCSS funding.

2000

- The funding model was reviewed; it was still felt to be the fairest, most equitable model, given the various sizes and unique needs of municipalities and Métis settlements, but needed to be funded at \$100 million and should build in annual increases for inflation.

2003

- The funding model was reviewed; again, it was still felt to be the fairest, most equitable model, but need to be funded at \$100 million and build in annual increases for inflation.

2005-06

- The FCSS Program was reviewed by Minister Forsyth; a recommendation to increase FCSS funding was one of 16 recommendations made.

2007-08

- Funding for Small Rural FCSS Programs: In response to recommendation 11 of the 2005-06 Program Review, a working group of FCSS directors from small rural programs was brought together to address the funding issue. Because of the grandfathering factor in the funding model, FCSS municipalities that don't experience a population increase, don't get a funding increase when the provincial FCSS budget increases, even though the cost of doing business increases.

- Between April 2002 and April 2007, there was a cumulative 16% increase to the provincial FCSS grant allocation. However, many small remote FCSS programs did not receive any increase because their population didn't increase.
- In February 2008, many municipalities and Métis settlements received a one-time supplemental funding to bring them to a 16% increase in funding. It was determined that \$1.2 million was required for the supplement and the ministry set aside that amount. The supplemental funding was a one-time injection of funds, added to base funding for these programs.
- In April 2008, an adjustment was made to the way FCSS funding is allocated, when there is a provincial increase. Municipalities and Métis settlements receive either a 2% increase (thereby eliminating the need for grandfathering) or an amount based on the funding allocation formula (i.e. population/median income), whichever is higher.
- From 2010-2011 the provincial FCSS budget remained consistent at \$74.8 million, with a slight dip in 2013-14 to \$74.6 million, however, following through on a campaign promise to increase FCSS funding, to \$101 million.
- In 2023, The FCSS program received a 5% increase (\$5 million) in the provincial budget

Provincial FCSS Funding

In 2002, the provincial FCSS grant was increased by \$15 million, giving some recognition to the need for \$100 million to fully fund the model.

Since the 1997-98 fiscal year the annual provincial FCSS grant has been:

1997-98	31.1 million	
1998-99	36.1 million	
1999-00	36.6 million	
2000-01	37.6 million	
2001-02	42.3 million	
2002-03	57.3 million	
2003-04	58.6 million	
2004-05	61.1 million	
2005-06	62.5 million	
2006-07	64.5 million	
2007-08	67.5 million	(includes \$1.2 million for one-time supplemental funding to small rural programs)
2008-09	72.0 million	
2009-10	74.8 million	(transfer of unspent Community Partnership Enhancement Fund, CPEF, funds to FCSS when CPEF ended at March 31, 2009)
2010-11	74.8 million	
2011-12	74.8 million	
2012-13	74.8 million	
2013-14	74.8 million	
2014-15	74.8 million	
2015-17	no increase projected; flat lined at 74.8 million	
2016-17	99.8 million	