



AGENDA

Council Meeting

9:00 AM - Thursday, March 2, 2023
Council Chambers

Page

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

C. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

4 - 9

1. **County Council Meeting Minutes**
[Council Meeting - 02 Feb 2023 - Minutes](#)

D. DELEGATIONS

10 - 21

1. **9:00 a.m. - Sgt. Mike Numan - RCMP**
[Q3 Lethbridge County Letter](#)
[Alberta RCMP OCC Program](#)
[Coaldale Provincial Policing Report](#)
[Coaldale Provincial Q3 2022 Five Year Crime Stats](#)
[NG911 Infographic](#)

22 - 41

2. **Link Pathway Council Resolution Review - Phase 2**
[Link Pathway Council Resolution Review - Phase 2](#)
11:00 a.m. - Peter Casurella - Link Pathway

Note: The Reeve and Council may, or may not, choose to allow members of the public in attendance at the meeting to briefly express their opinions about the Pathway Project. This is not a Public Hearing and Council has no legal obligation to allow for public input at this meeting, it is entirely at their discretion.

E. PUBLIC HEARINGS - 10:00 A.M.

42 - 170

1. **Bylaw 23-005 - Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan - Public Hearing**
[Bylaw 23-005- Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan - Public Hearing](#)

F. DEPARTMENT REPORTS

F.1. MUNICIPAL SERVICES

- 171 - 200 F.1.1. **Bylaw 22-018 - Speed Limit Bylaw**
[Bylaw 22-018 - Speed Limit Bylaw](#)

F.2. ADMINISTRATION

- 201 - 208 F.2.1. **Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation - Donation Request**
[Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation - Donation Request](#)
- 209 - 212 F.2.2. **Request for Sponsorship - Alberta / NWT Command - Royal Canadian Legion - Annual Military Service Recognition Book**
[Alberta / NWT Command - Royal Canadian Legion - Annual Military Service Recognition Book](#)
- 213 - 274 F.2.3. **Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee Bylaw #23-007**
[Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee Bylaw #23-007](#)

F.3. COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 275 - 310 F.3.1. **Animal Control Bylaw 22-020**
[Animal Control Bylaw 22-020](#)

F.4. INFRASTRUCTURE

F.5. CORPORATE SERVICES

G. CORRESPONDENCE

- 311 1. **Gem of the West**
[Gem of the West](#)
- 312 - 313 2. **FCSS All Councils Invitation 2023**
[FCSS All Councils Invitation 2023](#)

H. COUNTY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE UPDATES

- 314 - 317 1. **Lethbridge County Council Attendance Update - January 2023**
[Lethbridge County Council Attendance Update - January 2023](#)
2. **2023 FCM Conference Discussion**
3. **Federal Government Fertilizer Application Emissions Reductions in Agriculture Sector - Councillor Zeinstra**

I. CLOSED SESSION

1. **Public Messaging (FOIP Section 24(1)(a) - Advice for Council)**
2. **CAO Recruitment (FOIP Section 24 - Advice from Officials & Section 25 - Disclosure Harmful to Economic and Other Interests of a Public Body)**

J. NEW BUSINESS

K. ADJOURN



MINUTES

Council Meeting

9:00 AM - Thursday, February 2, 2023
Council Chambers

The Council Meeting of Lethbridge County was called to order on Thursday, February 2, 2023, at 9:00 AM, in the Council Chambers, with the following members present:

PRESENT: Reeve Tory Campbell
Deputy Reeve John Kuerbis
Councillor Lorne Hickey
Councillor Mark Sayers
Councillor Eric Van Essen
Councillor Klaas VanderVeen
Councillor Morris Zeinstra
Interim Chief Administrative Officer, Larry Randle
Director of Public Operations, Jeremy Wickson
Manager of Finance & Administration, Jennifer Place
Executive Assistant, Candice Robison
Interim Director of Community Services, Hilary Janzen
Senior Planner, Steve Harty

A. CALL TO ORDER

Reeve Tory Campbell called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

Reeve Campbell thanked Larry Randle for acting as Interim CAO and Hilary Janzen for acting as Interim Director of Community Services while Council completes the search for a CAO.

B. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The following item was added:

K.1. - Closed Session - Personnel Matter (FOIP Section 19 - Confidential Evaluations)

23-2023 Councillor MOVED that the February 2, 2023 Lethbridge County Council
VanderVeen Meeting Agenda be adopted as amended.

CARRIED

C. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

C.1. County Council Meeting Minutes

24-2023 Councillor MOVED that the January 12, 2023 Lethbridge County Council Meeting
Sayers Minutes be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

D. DELEGATIONS

E. **SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS**

E.1. **Subdivision Application #2022-0-179 MS Maclean Livestock
- Lot 1, Block 5, Plan 1012154 within SE1/4 6-10-20-W4M**

25-2023 Deputy Reeve Kuerbis MOVED that the Country Residential subdivision of Lot 1, Block 5, Plan 1012154 within SE1/4 6-10-20-W4M (Certificate of Title No. 221 175 323 +2), to create two new titles of 3.25-acres (1.32 ha) each respectively in size, with a remainder lot of 69.92-acres (28.30 ha), from a title comprised of 76.43-acres (30.93 ha), both for grouped country residential use; BE APPROVED subject to the following:

RESERVE: The 10% reserve requirement, pursuant to Sections 666 and 667 of the Municipal Government Act, be provided as money in place of land on the 6.5-acres at the market value of \$14,000 per acre with the actual acreage and amount to be paid to Lethbridge County be determined at the final stage, for Municipal Reserve purposes.

CONDITIONS:

1. That, pursuant to Section 654(1)(d) of the Municipal Government Act, all outstanding property taxes shall be paid to Lethbridge County.
2. That, pursuant to Section 655(1)(b) of the Municipal Government Act, the applicant or owner or both enter into and comply with a Development Agreement with Lethbridge County which shall be registered concurrently with the final plan against the title(s) being created.
3. That the applicant submits a final plan as prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor that certifies the exact location and dimensions of the parcels being subdivided as approved.
4. That any easement(s) as required by utility agencies shall be established prior to finalization of the application.

CARRIED

E.2. **Subdivision Application #2022-0-183 – Oseen - SE1/4 06-13-19-W4M**

26-2023 Deputy Reeve Kuerbis MOVED that the Country Residential subdivision of SE1/4 6-13-19-W4M (Certificate of Title No. 141 238 659), to subdivide a 11.59-acre (4.69 ha) first parcel out farmstead subdivision from a title of 159.39-acres (64.51 ha) for country residential use; BE APPROVED subject to the following:

CONDITIONS:

1. That, pursuant to Section 654(1)(d) of the Municipal Government Act, all outstanding property taxes shall be paid to Lethbridge County.
2. That, pursuant to Section 655(1)(b) of the Municipal Government Act, the applicant or owner or both enter into and comply with a Development Agreement with Lethbridge County which shall be registered concurrently with the final plan against the title(s) being created.
3. That any easement(s) as required by utility companies or the municipality shall be established.
4. That the applicant submits a Surveyor's sketch as prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor that certifies the exact location and dimensions of the improvements present, including septic location, and the parcel area being subdivided.
5. That the applicant provides a final subdivision Plan from an Alberta Land Surveyor that corresponds to the parcel layout and size as approved by the Subdivision Authority. The final subdivision plan is to include a 10m corner cut on the acreage parcel at the adjacent intersection to Range Road 19-5 and Township Road 130-A to be dedicated as road.

CARRIED

F. DEPARTMENT REPORTS

F.1. COMMUNITY SERVICES

F.1.1. Planning and Development Department 2022 Annual Report

27-2023 Councillor VanderVeen MOVED that County Council accept the 2022 Annual Planning and Development Report for information.

CARRIED

F.1.2. Bylaw 23-005 - Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan - First Reading

28-2023 Councillor Sayers MOVED that Bylaw 23-005 be read a first time.

CARRIED

Reeve Tory Campbell recessed the meeting at 10:00 a.m.

Reeve Tory Campbell reconvened the meeting at 10:12 a.m.

F.2. CORPORATE SERVICES

F.2.1. Oldman Watershed Council Funding Request

29-2023 Councillor VanderVeen MOVED that County Council approve the funding request from the Oldman Watershed Council in the amount of \$4,866.00, based on a rate of \$0.48 cents per resident for 10,353 residents based on 2019 Municipal Affairs Population List, to be funded from the Council Operating Budget.

CARRIED

F.2.2. Business Tax Penalty Waiver Request

30-2023 Councillor VanderVeen MOVED that County Council not waive penalties levied on Account #90020.

CARRIED

F.3. MUNICIPAL SERVICES

F.3.1. Speed Limit Bylaw 22-018 - Public Engagement Survey

31-2023 Councillor Hickey MOVED to accept the Speed Limit Bylaw Public Engagement Survey results for information.

CARRIED

F.3.2. Bylaw 23-006 - Lethbridge North County Potable Water Coop Loan Bylaw

32-2023 Councillor Van Essen MOVED that Bylaw 23-006 - 2023 Lethbridge North County Potable Water Coop Loan Bylaw be read a first time.

CARRIED

33-2023 Deputy Reeve Kuerbis MOVED that Bylaw 23-006 - 2023 Lethbridge North County Potable Water Coop Loan Bylaw be read a second time.

CARRIED

34-2023 Councillor VanderVeen MOVED that Council consider third reading of Bylaw 23-006 - 2023 Lethbridge North County Potable Water Coop Loan Bylaw.

CARRIED

35-2023 Councillor MOVED that Bylaw 23-006 - 2023 Lethbridge North County Potable
Hickey Water Coop Loan Bylaw be read a third time.

CARRIED

F.4. ADMINISTRATION

F.4.1. Sponsorship Request - Picture Butte Chamber of Commerce - Best of Butte Awards

36-2023 Councillor MOVED that Council provide a sponsorship to the Picture Butte &
VanderVeen District Chamber of Commerce Best of Butte Awards on February 11,
2023 at the gold sponsorship level.

CARRIED

F.5. INFRASTRUCTURE

G. CORRESPONDENCE

Council reviewed correspondence from the Mayor of the Town of Coaldale regarding the Link Pathway Project and from the Shaughnessy Community Association regarding a thank you for the donation towards their 2022 boiler replacement project.

G.1. Mayoral Letter of Support - Link Pathway Project

G.2. Shaughnessy Community Association - Thank you

H. COUNTY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE UPDATES

H.1. Lethbridge County Council Attendance Update - December 2022

Council reviewed the highlights from the Lethbridge County Council Attendance Update for December 2022.

Division 1

Councillor Lorne Hickey

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 2	Blackrock Terrace Christmas Party
December 6	Piyami Lodge Christmas Party
December 7	FCSS Board Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 14	Green Acres Board Christmas Party
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting

Division 2

Reeve Tory Campbell

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 1	Chinook Arch Library Board Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 5	Meeting with Town of Coaldale CAO & Mayor
December 6-8	Team Lethbridge Mission to Edmonton
December 9	CAO/Reeve Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale IDP Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 14	EDL Board Meeting
December 14	Exhibition Park Board Meeting
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 15	Community Foundation Committee of Nominators
December 22	Lethbridge County Christmas BBQ

Division 3
Councillor Mark Sayers

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 7	Regional Water Commission Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale IDP Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting

Division 4
Deputy Reeve John Kuerbis

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 5	Lethbridge Regional Waste Meeting
December 7	Regional Water Commission Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 14	Community Futures Monthly Board Meeting
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 22	Lethbridge County Christmas BBQ

Division 5
Councillor Eric Van Essen

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting

Division 6
Councillor Klaas VanderVeen

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 5	Lethbridge Regional Waste Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 22	Lethbridge County Christmas BBQ

Division 7
Councillor Morris Zeinstra

December 1	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 2	Budget Deliberations
December 8	County Co-op Seed Cleaning Plant Meeting
December 13	Lethbridge County/Town of Coaldale Christmas Supper
December 15	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
December 22	Lethbridge County Christmas BBQ

- H.2. February 16 Council Meeting Discussion**
- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---|---------|
| 37-2023 | Deputy Reeve Kuerbis | MOVED to cancel the February 16 County Council meeting due to scheduling conflicts. | CARRIED |
|---------|----------------------|---|---------|

- H.3. RMA Spring Convention Discussion**
- Council discussed attendance for the upcoming Spring RMA Convention. All members of Council will be attending.

- H.4. Emperor's Birthday Celebration Invitation**
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|---------|----------------------|--|---------|
| 38-2023 | Deputy Reeve Kuerbis | MOVED that the Reeve and their guest attend the Emperor's Birthday Celebration at the Calgary Petroleum Club on February 17, 2023. | CARRIED |
|---------|----------------------|--|---------|

- I. NEW BUSINESS
- J. PUBLIC HEARINGS
- K. CLOSED SESSION

K.1. Personnel Matter (FOIP Section 19 - Confidential Evaluations)

39-2023	Deputy Reeve Kuerbis	MOVED that the Lethbridge County Council Meeting move into Closed Session, pursuant to Section 197 of the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> , the time being 12:01 p.m. for the discussion on the following:
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K.1. Personnel Matter (FOIP Section 19 - Confidential Evaluations)

Present during the Closed Session:
Lethbridge County Council
CARRIED

40-2023	Councillor Hickey	MOVED that the Lethbridge County Council Meeting move out of the closed session at 12:25 p.m.
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CARRIED

L. ADJOURN

41-2023	Councillor Zeinstra	MOVED that the Lethbridge County Council Meeting adjourn at 12:25 p.m.
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CARRIED

Reeve

CAO



2023-01-30

S/Sgt. Mike Numan
Detachment Commander
Coaldale, Alberta

Dear Reeve Campbell,

Please find attached the quarterly Community Policing Report that serves to provide a quarterly snapshot of the human resources, financial data and crime statistics for the Coaldale Rural Detachment spanning the October 1st to December 31st, 2022 reporting period. This report is a key tool to address any questions or concerns you may have, as part of our continued commitment to engage with your leadership team and the constituents you represent.

As we embark on 2023, the top priority for the Alberta RCMP remains the safety and security of all Albertans. Thus, this letter and attached appendixes will provide for you an update on our Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) upgrades in our Operational Communications Centers (OCC). The Alberta RCMP OCC Program provides response to police emergencies and routine calls for service to approximately 1.3 million citizens of Alberta, including 22 First Nations communities. The OCC provides police dispatch and call-taking services supporting 117 RCMP detachments and several contracted and/or integrated units. Our call-taking services also serve as a Secondary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for Alberta's 9-1-1 system.

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) has mandated the replacement of the current Enhanced 9-1-1 service in Canada with NG911. This change will enhance public safety communications in an increasingly wireless society and will fundamentally change 9-1-1 and emergency services operations as it exists today. The evolution of NG911 future improvements are anticipated to include:

- 9-1-1 Real-time Text (RTT) by Spring 2024.
- Further location improvements including the potential addition of azimuth to enhance coordinates, vehicle telematics, and building schematics.
- The potential to communicate with 911 operators via video call.

As early adopters of this transition to NG911, the Alberta RCMP's lead in modernizing public safety communications demonstrates our commitment to the safety and security of all Albertans.

1 of 2



As a further update, we are also getting the process underway for multi-year financial plans for MPSA and PPSA contracts. If you are policed under a MPSA, I will be working directly with you to craft the multi-year financial plan for your community. If you are policed under the Provincial Police Service (communities under 5,000), the Alberta RCMP will be working directly with the Province of Alberta to develop the multi-year financial plan.

The attached reporting along with your valued feedback will help ensure we are meeting your community needs on an ongoing basis. As the Chief of Police for your community, please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. Numan', is positioned above the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

S/Sgt. Mike Numan
Detachment Commander
Coaldale-Picture Butte



A. Who we are....

The Alberta RCMP has two 9-1-1 call taking centres located in Edmonton and Red Deer. Each centre employs 75 highly trained 9-1-1 call taker / dispatchers, responding to police emergency and routine calls. Employees working in RCMP Emergency Communications has successfully completed a mandatory national certification program consisting of 320 hours of facilitator led classroom and another 700 hours of on-the-job training with a Field Coach.

B. What we do....

The RCMP Provincial Operational Communications Centres (OCC) are the secondary answering point for approximately 1.3 million Albertans, and dispatching 117 RCMP detachments/units.

In 2021, we received and processed 236,669 9-1-1 and 361,271 complaint (routine/non-emergency) calls, which equates to about 1,600 calls per day. Approximately 60% of these calls will result in the creation of a police file which will be dispatched to a front-line police officer.

Call takers are tasked with asking numerous questions to ensure an appropriate response. These questions will focus on your/the incident location (exact address expedites the process), what is occurring and who is involved. You can expect questions regarding weapons, alcohol and drugs, to ensure everyone's safety. And don't worry, often while we are continuing to ask questions, we have already dispatched a police officer who is enroute.

C. How it happens....

When you call 9-1-1, you can expect the first response to be "9-1-1 what is your emergency?", followed by "what is your exact location?". At this point dependant upon your response, you may be transferred to the correct emergency service provider (i.e. Police, Fire or Ambulance). You will then be asked a 2nd time for your exact location. The more specific you are, will expedite our ability to generate a file for dispatch.

The call taker is generating an electronic file

D. How you can help....

1. Know your location. A specific address is always best.
2. Be patient and respond to the questions asked. There is no delay in emergency service response but we must ensure the most appropriate personnel, equipment are enroute to you and make sure everyone is safe.



E. What's next....

The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunication Commission (CRTC) is the Government of Canada body that regulates telephone and cellular service companies. These companies create networks that make it possible to connect 9-1-1 calls to call centres. These centres then dispatch emergency responders, such as police, firefighters and paramedics.

On March 7, 2019, the CRTC directed that all telecommunication service providers and incumbent local exchange carriers (phone, cable & wireless services) must evolve their current networks to provide Internet Protocol-based capabilities by 2025. The new and improved platform is known as Next Generation 9-1-1 or NG9-1-1.

NG9-1-1 networks and services will allow Canadians access to new, improved and innovative emergency services. The design and related interconnection arrangement of NG9-1-1 networks are secure, reliable, resilient and cost-effective for stakeholders.

F. How will NG9-1-1 changes impact me....

The Next Generation 9-1-1 network and related communications technology will provide emergency service providers with new opportunities to keep the public and field responders safer, while also giving 9-1-1 Emergency Dispatch Centres tools to make them more effective and efficient within their communities.

Some of the improvements that will assist in providing improved and safer service delivery will include, better location accuracy (three-dimensional mapping showing which floor of a high rise etc.); improved crash data (vehicle telematics etc.); real-time video and picture sharing; text with 9-1-1 for the deaf and hard of hearing community; new services such as language assistance/translation services; downlinks to smartphone applications (i.e. medical records etc.); and improved coordinated responses and information sharing amongst emergency service providers.

G. To find out more....

To find out more about Next Generation 9-1-1, you can visit the [CRTC website](#).

To find out more about RCMP 9-1-1 Call Taking/Dispatch jobs, please visit our [website](#).



RCMP Provincial Policing Report

Detachment	Coaldale Rural Detachment
Detachment Commander	S/Sgt. Mike Numan
Quarter	Q3 - October - December 2022
Date of Report	2023-01-30

Community Consultations

Date	2022-10-07
Meeting Type	Meeting with Stakeholder(s)
Topics Discussed	Education session
Notes/Comments	Attended planning meeting at the Lethbridge Airport for a full scale mock emergency exercise.
Date	2022-10-13
Meeting Type	Meeting with Elected Officials
Topics Discussed	Regular reporting
Notes/Comments	Attended meeting with Coalhurst's new CAO to discuss future of the town, planning and concerns.
Date	2022-10-19
Meeting Type	Meeting with Stakeholder(s)
Topics Discussed	Crime reduction
Notes/Comments	Attended Town of Taber Citizens on Patrol meeting to learn about the program.



Date	2022-10-27
Meeting Type	Town Hall
Topics Discussed	Education session
Notes/Comments	Hosted Town Hall in Coaldale and discussed APP and canvassed for future APP priorities.

Date	2022-11-08
Meeting Type	Meeting with Stakeholder(s)
Topics Discussed	Education session
Notes/Comments	Attended full scale mock exercise at the Lethbridge Airport to test the Emergency Response Plan.

Date	2022-11-09
Meeting Type	Meeting with Stakeholder(s)
Topics Discussed	Regular reporting
Notes/Comments	Meeting with the CPO from the Town of Coaldale to discuss upcoming town events, annual traffic plan, photo radar, bylaws and joint force operations.

Date	2022-11-25
Meeting Type	Meeting with Stakeholder(s)
Topics Discussed	Education session
Notes/Comments	Participated in bi-annual Lethbridge College School of Justice studies Working Group Program Advisory Committee meeting.



Community Priorities

Priority 1	Traffic - Enhance Road Safety
Current Status & Results	<p>October - Pedestrian safety November - Child Seat Safety December - Checkstops</p> <p>The above monthly traffic initiatives and activities were focused on during this last quarter. This has been successful at engaging the public and working to improve driving behaviors through education and enforcement. This Priority is on-track for the final quarter and will likely continue to be a focus for next years plan as well.</p>
Priority 2	Police/Community Relations/Police Visibility
Current Status & Results	<p>Various events for the Christmas Holidays were held including a Candy Cane Checkstop along Highway 845 through the County and Coaldale. Victim services, MADD, CPO's, RCMP, Sherrifs, and ITU were involved. Following that a separate checkstop and roving impaired stops were conducted led by S/Sgt. NUMAN. In addition, the Coaldale Det. participated in the Impaired Enforcement Day by conducting various check-points, MAS, and community presence. A large amount of activities occurred this quarter including various partner agency meetings, "Coffee with a Cop", Christmas Parades, Community Hall Engagement Meetings, and Citizen on Patrol meetings to name a few. These have been very successful and have established a positive dialogue with political partners, community members, and other police. This objective has significantly exceeded expectations and is well on track for the final quarter.</p>
Priority 3	Crime Prevention - Prolific Offender Management
Current Status & Results	<p>No new prolific offender files were created this quarter, RCMP SAD CRU and RCMP SAD GIS Teams have conducted various operations on key offenders in the area this past quarter resulting in arrests and charges. We are continuing to monitor any known released offenders by conducting condition checks (eg: curfew, residence checks). This objective is on-track for the final quarter.</p>



Crime Statistics¹

The following table provides policing statistics on actual offences within the periods listed. Please see Appendix for additional information and a five-year comparison.

Category	October - December			January - December		
	2021	2022	% Change Year-over-Year	2021	2022	% Change Year-over-Year
Total Criminal Code	148	196	32%	565	620	10%
<i>Persons Crime</i>	37	37	0%	137	126	-8%
<i>Property Crime</i>	69	112	62%	283	382	35%
<i>Other Criminal Code</i>	42	47	12%	145	112	-23%
Traffic Offences						
<i>Criminal Code Traffic</i>	1	8	700%	23	23	0%
<i>Provincial Code Traffic</i>	364	297	-18%	1,580	1,004	-36%
<i>Other Traffic</i>	2	2	0%	4	4	0%
CDSA Offences	9	9	0%	15	14	-7%
Other Federal Acts	12	9	-25%	24	17	-29%
Other Provincial Acts	43	58	35%	188	203	8%
Municipal By-Laws	16	6	-63%	51	32	-37%
Motor Vehicle Collisions	89	90	1%	269	264	-2%

¹ Data extracted from a live database (PROS) and is subject to change over time.

Trends/Points of Interest

Property Crimes are trending upwards from 2021 numbers. This can be attributed to many offenders with addictions traveling and crossing police jurisdictions to commit crimes. We continue to target enforcement actions on these subjects and will continue to work with our district CRU/GIS teams, neighboring detachments, and Lethbridge and Blood Tribe Police Services.



Provincial Police Service Composition²

Staffing Category	Established Positions	Working	Soft Vacancies ³	Hard Vacancies ⁴
Police Officers	8	9	0	0
Detachment Support	2	2	0	0

²Data extracted on December 31, 2022 and is subject to change over time.

³Soft Vacancies are positions that are filled but vacant due to maternity/paternity leave, medical leave, etc. and are still included in the overall FTE count.

⁴Hard Vacancies reflect positions that do not have an employee attached and need to be filled.

Comments

Police Officers: Of the eight established positions, nine officers are working (two officers working in the same position). No hard vacancies at this time.

Detachment Support: Of the two established positions, two resources are working. No hard vacancies at this time.

Quarterly Financial Drivers

This past quarter continued to be a challenge from a human resource perspective. Due to a variety of health reasons, there were multiple soft vacancies that occurred at different points throughout the quarter. The unusual amount of absences necessitated an increased amount in overtime payments to ensure appropriate Police service/coverage. Overall, the outlook going forward is cautiously optimistic and additional costs due to overtime are hoped/expected to drop significantly.



Coaldale Provincial Detachment Crime Statistics (Actual) Q3 (Oct - Dec): 2018 - 2022

All categories contain "Attempted" and/or "Completed"

January 5, 2023

CATEGORY	Trend	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2018 - 2022	% Change 2021 - 2022	Avg File +/- per Year
Offences Related to Death		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Robbery		0	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Sexual Assaults		3	1	7	4	1	-67%	-75%	-0.1
Other Sexual Offences		1	0	2	0	0	-100%	N/A	-0.2
Assault		12	23	16	17	24	100%	41%	1.8
Kidnapping/Hostage/Abduction		0	0	1	1	1	N/A	0%	0.3
Extortion		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Criminal Harassment		4	4	1	2	9	125%	350%	0.8
Uttering Threats		11	5	3	13	2	-82%	-85%	-1.0
TOTAL PERSONS		31	33	31	37	37	19%	0%	1.6
Break & Enter		7	23	14	7	19	171%	171%	0.8
Theft of Motor Vehicle		9	8	10	2	14	56%	600%	0.4
Theft Over \$5,000		1	1	2	3	3	200%	0%	0.6
Theft Under \$5,000		15	32	23	18	24	60%	33%	0.4
Possn Stn Goods		7	11	12	2	13	86%	550%	0.3
Fraud		2	8	10	8	9	350%	13%	1.4
Arson		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Mischief - Damage To Property		0	14	10	26	20	N/A	-23%	5.2
Mischief - Other		17	9	5	3	10	-41%	233%	-2.0
TOTAL PROPERTY		58	106	86	69	112	93%	62%	7.1
Offensive Weapons		0	0	3	1	8	N/A	700%	1.7
Disturbing the peace		5	4	0	6	8	60%	33%	0.8
Fail to Comply & Breaches		17	17	9	28	18	6%	-36%	1.3
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE		21	13	15	7	13	-38%	86%	-2.2
TOTAL OTHER CRIMINAL CODE		43	34	27	42	47	9%	12%	1.6
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE		132	173	144	148	196	48%	32%	10.3



Coaldale Provincial Detachment

Crime Statistics (Actual)

Q3 (Oct - Dec): 2018 - 2022

All categories contain "Attempted" and/or "Completed"

January 5, 2023

CATEGORY	Trend	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change 2018 - 2022	% Change 2021 - 2022	Avg File +/- per Year
Drug Enforcement - Production		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Drug Enforcement - Possession		0	0	2	0	5	N/A	N/A	1.0
Drug Enforcement - Trafficking		4	3	0	9	4	0%	-56%	0.6
Drug Enforcement - Other		1	0	0	0	0	-100%	N/A	-0.2
Total Drugs		5	3	2	9	9	80%	0%	1.4
Cannabis Enforcement		0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Federal - General		0	3	0	3	0	N/A	-100%	0.0
TOTAL FEDERAL		5	6	2	12	9	80%	-25%	1.4
Liquor Act		5	2	0	1	5	0%	400%	-0.1
Cannabis Act		0	0	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Mental Health Act		18	26	10	15	21	17%	40%	-0.5
Other Provincial Stats		27	25	30	27	32	19%	19%	1.2
Total Provincial Stats		50	53	42	43	58	16%	35%	0.6
Municipal By-laws Traffic		0	3	1	5	1	N/A	-80%	0.4
Municipal By-laws		6	7	4	11	5	-17%	-55%	0.2
Total Municipal		6	10	5	16	6	0%	-63%	0.6
Fatals		0	1	3	1	2	N/A	100%	0.4
Injury MVC		13	7	5	11	10	-23%	-9%	-0.2
Property Damage MVC (Reportable)		84	101	71	70	68	-19%	-3%	-6.3
Property Damage MVC (Non Reportable)		12	20	19	7	10	-17%	43%	-1.7
TOTAL MVC		109	129	98	89	90	-17%	1%	-7.8
Roadside Suspension - Alcohol (Prov)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roadside Suspension - Drugs (Prov)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Provincial Traffic		439	624	419	364	297	-32%	-18%	-54.4
Other Traffic		1	3	0	2	2	100%	0%	0.1
Criminal Code Traffic		22	20	13	1	8	-64%	700%	-4.7
Common Police Activities									
False Alarms		3	7	12	13	7	133%	-46%	1.4
False/Abandoned 911 Call and 911 Act		18	32	26	29	20	11%	-31%	0.1
Suspicious Person/Vehicle/Property		28	60	31	42	42	50%	0%	1.0
Persons Reported Missing		2	3	2	2	3	50%	50%	0.1
Search Warrants		0	0	0	1	0	N/A	-100%	0.1
Spousal Abuse - Survey Code (Reported)		17	16	19	16	26	53%	63%	1.8
Form 10 (MHA) (Reported)		0	0	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	0.0

NG911 FOR EMS

How EMS Benefits from Next Generation 911

Next Generation 911-related technologies will provide new opportunities to keep EMS providers and communities safer. The following scenarios provide a non-technical depiction of how new technologies will provide information leaders need to ensure safe, efficient and effective responses to a variety of incidents.



AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Link Pathway Council Resolution Review - Phase 2
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Administration
Report Author: Larry Randle

APPROVAL(S):

Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 22 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This report provides a recommendation and a status update of the Link Pathway Committee's efforts to fulfill council's requirements before it will consider approving Phase 2 of the Link Pathway Project, as stated in a September 1, 2022 council resolution.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Phase 2 of the Link Pathway and corresponding Memorandum of Understanding between Lethbridge County, the Saint Mary River Irrigation District and the Link Pathway Committee be approved.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Approving Phase 2 of the Link Pathway Project strives to support regional economic, social and recreational opportunities for the broader community, while also endeavouring to be sensitive to the concerns of those who are opposed to the project as it is proposed.
2. Lethbridge County showed support for the pathway by contributing \$150,000 in 2018.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

At the September 1, 2022 council meeting, council approved Phase 1 of the Cor Van Raay Link Pathway, including the lawyer-reviewed Phase 1 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the county, the Saint Mary River Irrigation District (SMRID) and the Link Pathway Committee. At that meeting council also adopted a 9-point resolution (attached) outlining the requirements that must be met, prior to considering whether to approve Phase 2 of the project.

On November 3, 2022 a motion at council to approve the Phase 2 MoU between Lethbridge County, the SMRID and Link Pathway Society, was defeated.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Regional Pathway Project was identified as a sub-regional initiative in the 2012 Integrated Development Strategy which was adopted by the councils of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale. Phase 1 of the two-phase project has already been approved by county council. Phase 1 is a 3.5 kilometre pathway leading from the Town of Coaldale to Highway 512.

The 11-kilometre, Phase 2 segment of the project proposes to connect the pathway from the city's trail system near Henderson Lake heading easterly through the county, passing under Highway 512, then connecting to the Phase 1 section on the north side of Highway 512.

The Link Pathway Committee is a not-for-profit, charitable organization. In 2021 they hired Progressive West Consulting to engage the public, identify the least objectionable pathway route, accommodate concerns of residents and to present their findings to Lethbridge County Council to assist council in making informed decisions. For ease of reference, there is an attached Vista Meadows Mitigation Strategies excerpt from their May, 2022 [Report on Link Pathway](#) which attempts to address concerns of Vista Meadows residents.

Progressive West's research on behalf of the Link Pathway Committee has been conducted and the findings are available on the Link Pathway website, along with additional information about pathways generally.

County Council received approximately 25 emails from the public about the pathway in December, 2022. An additional 10 have been received in 2023. Most, though not all of the emails, express support for approval of the pathway. Support letters from the Mayors of the City of Lethbridge and the Town of Coaldale were recently received (see attached). Council members have also indicated that they have had conversations about the pathway directly with members of the public.

The Phase 2 MoU has been signed by the SMRID and the Link Pathway Society and is attached for reference.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

Option 1:

That Phase 2 of the Link Pathway and the corresponding Memorandum of Understanding between the county, the SMRID and the Link Pathway Committee be approved.

Pros:

- Aligns with council's "Governance," "Relationships" and "Region" pillars in the Strategic Plan.
- Is in line with the county's previous \$150,000 contribution toward the project.
- Will satisfy those who are in favour of the pathway including the councils of Lethbridge and Coaldale, who also have a significant stake in the project.

Cons:

- Will disappoint those who do not want the pathway to be constructed.
- Will require the installation of approximately 800 meters of guard rail on the west side of Range Road 21-1 (Howe Rd) which will require additional operational resources to clear snow drifts.

Option 2:

Deny approval of Phase 2 of the Link Pathway.

Pros:

- Will satisfy those who are opposed to the project.

Cons:

- The matter of the Link Pathway will very likely be brought to council again in the near future.
- Will disappoint those who would like the project to proceed.
- May nullify much of the work done and resources expended by, and for, the Link Pathway Committee.
- May raise the question as to why the county contributed funds to the project.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

In 2018, the county contributed \$150,000 from the Municipal Reserve to the Link Pathway Society for the project.

Lethbridge County will be responsible for annual maintenance of the pathway which will be further defined in the county's Level of Service provision. This is estimated to cost between \$10,000 and \$20,000 per year, dependent on annual budget allocations.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:☐

Inform

☒

Consult

☐

Involve

☐

Collaborate

☐

Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Sept 1, 2022 Council Pathway Resolution](#)

[Vista Meadows Mitigation Strategies](#)

[2022-01-15 Letter to Lethbridge County Council Cor Van Raay LINK Pathway](#)

[Mayoral Letter of Support - Cor Van Raay LINK Pathway Project](#)

[MOU Updated March 2nd - Double Signed](#)

Link Pathway September 1, 2022 Lethbridge County Council Resolution

Whereas, Lethbridge County Council supports in principle, the creation of a regional pathway through the municipality that may eventually link the Town of Coaldale and the City of Lethbridge, but in order to minimize risk to the County, several conditions must first be met by the Link Pathway Society before Council will give its final approval for Phase 1 of the project and for Phase 2 at some time in the future; therefore, be it

- (1) Resolved**, that written agreements with all landowners, including the SMRID, granting permission for the pathway to run through their property along the Phase 1 route and for Phase 2 at some time in the future, must be completed; and be it
- (2) Resolved**, that written confirmation from the City of Lethbridge that they are committed to constructing the pathway that will connect with the city pathway network, must be provided before approval of Phase 2 can be considered; and be it
- (3) Resolved**, that all roadway crossings be engineered and constructed to the satisfaction of the County before the pathway is open for public use; and be it
- (4) Resolved**, that written permission from CP Rail must be given for the pathway to cross the railway before approval of Phase 2 can be considered; and be it
- (5) Resolved**, that written permission from Alberta Transportation must be given for the pathway to cross their property before approval of Phase 2 can be considered; and be it
- (6) Resolved**, that the County be thoroughly involved throughout the planning and development phase of the pathway; and be it
- (7) Resolved**, a Memorandum of Understanding between Lethbridge County, SMRID and LINK Pathway Society be completed for Phase 1 and for Phase 2 at some time in the future, and be it

(8) Resolved, that once these conditions have been fulfilled for Phase 1, Lethbridge County will consider approving construction of Phase 1 of the pathway through the County from the Town of Coaldale to its terminus on the north side of Highway 512, and be it

(9) Resolved, that once the conditions have been fulfilled for Phase 2, Lethbridge County will consider approving construction of Phase 2 of the pathway through the County from its terminus on the north side of Highway 512 to the City of Lethbridge.

Excerpt from Progressive West Consulting's May, 2022 Report on Link Pathway

Vista Meadows Specific Recommendations

1. Ensure that there is a robust commitment from Lethbridge County to provide timely maintenance and care for the pathway through the Vista Meadows area such that the physical surface is maintained in a good condition, weeds and garbage are mitigated and regularly addressed, and associated infrastructure is kept in a good state of repair.
2. Change development plans to not put a picnic kiosk on County land near the Vista Meadows storm-pond and relocate north of Highway 512 to land owned by the Link Pathway.
3. Install privacy fencing on the south side of the Pathway through the Vista Meadows corridor. Offer individual residents a lockable gate through the fence that they can put their own lock on.
4. Consider planting trees along the path through the Vista Meadows area in consultation with individual homeowners regarding their siting preferences if possible.
5. Install a low chain-link fence on the north side of the Link Pathway, separating it from the drainage ditch, to prevent loose dogs from going on the pathway.
6. Do not install pathway lighting through the area.
7. If home-owner irrigation extends beyond their legal land boundaries, offer to have irrigation professionally re-located back within their legal boundaries at Link Pathway expense.
8. Install signs at either end of Vista Meadow section advising that motorized vehicles are not permitted on the pathway.
9. Install posts and chains at either end of the Vista Meadows stretch allowing bike and pedestrian access but effectively shutting off motor vehicle access.



CITY OF *Lethbridge*

Lethbridge County Council
Lethbridge County
#100 905-4 Ave S
Lethbridge AB T1J 4E4

December 15, 2022

Dear Lethbridge County Council:

Today I write to you, Council to Council, to share our continued support for the Cor Van Raay LINK Pathway. We see this project as an important regional resource and look forward to seeing it move forward.

I'd also like to restate the City of Lethbridge's commitment to funding the extension of the pathway that lies within the city limits, starting at 43 Street S and either 4 or 6 Avenue S. We will ensure it links to the Henderson Park pathway system, which then leads to the entire network in the City of Lethbridge. The LINK Pathway promises to be an important tourism feature, with opportunities to showcase agriculture and agri-food elements so important to our region. What a fantastic addition for Coaldale, city and county residents!

The LINK Pathway project committee has worked tirelessly to ensure all landowners impacted by the pathway approve of – and enthusiastically endorse - the project. Lethbridge County, the St. Mary's River Irrigation District, the Province of Alberta, the Government of Canada, as well as two private land owners see what we see- the value of this project. Thank you for the County's sign off on this.

I'm sure you agree that well maintained bike pathways are an important part of recreation, physical fitness and area enhancement.

It's impressive that this pathway is funded through private donations and grants. We look forward to seeing the Memorandum of Understanding signed, so that grants can be secured and the work of the LINK Pathway committee can move forward.

Sincerely,

Mayor Blaine Hyggen
City of Lethbridge

cc: Lethbridge City Council
Lloyd Brierley, City Manager
Henry Doeve, Chair, LINK Pathway Committee
Alvin Fritz, Vice-chair, LINK Pathway Committee
Peter Casurella, Progressive West Consulting

Phone: 403-320-3823 • Fax: 403-320-7575 • E-Mail: mayor@lethbridge.ca
City Hall, 910 - 4th Avenue South • Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada T1J 0P6
Website: www.lethbridge.ca

January 6, 2022

Tory Campbell
Reeve - Lethbridge County
Lethbridge County
#100, 905 – 4th Avenue South
Lethbridge, AB T1J 4E4

Re: Link Pathway Approval

Dear Reeve Campbell,

On behalf of Coaldale Town Council, I am writing in support of the Cor Van Raay LINK Pathway Project and to request that Lethbridge County Council approve the revised/updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Cor Van Raay LINK Pathway Committee, the Saint Mary River Irrigation District (SMRID), and Lethbridge County.


As you may know, the Town of Coaldale – working in conjunction with the LINK Pathway Committee – has thus far secured \$215,000 in matching funds from Alberta Transportation to begin construction of the LINK Pathway. More recently, Coaldale Town Council unanimously approved \$100,000 of additional matching funds to build and integrate this pathway into Coaldale's existing pathway system. These funds were approved for the following reasons:

1. the LINK Pathway will provide a safe avenue for pedestrian and non-motor vehicle commuters travelling through the County between Lethbridge and Coaldale;
2. the LINK Pathway will increase tourism in the region by attracting avid recreational cyclists from throughout Alberta and beyond;
3. all parties whose respective lands will be directly impacted by the construction of the LINK Pathway (6 parties in total) have consented, in principle, to the pathway's construction;
4. there remain no legal impediments preventing the construction of the LINK Pathway on either SMRID or Lethbridge County land; and
5. the LINK Pathway Committee is committed to working with route-adjacent landowners to address any outstanding concerns they may have and – at its own cost – will offer these landowners customized route-design mitigations to allay those concerns.

For these same reasons, I am requesting that Lethbridge County Council approve the aforementioned MOU and, in so doing, approve the full proposed route of the LINK Pathway. As a Council, we could not be more excited about the opportunities that the construction of this pathway will bring to the region, and we look forward to putting Lethbridge, Lethbridge County, SMRID, and Coaldale on the map for coming together to create a unique greenway that southern Albertans can enjoy for decades to come. The LINK Pathway will not only provide users with safe access to an idyllic landscape, but also, a chance to learn about the region and local economy as they travel through some of the most productive agricultural land in the country. We firmly believe that travelling along this pathway will become a “must do” for tourists in the region and a regular recreational activity for Lethbridge, County, and Coaldale residents alike.

We thank you for your consideration and we look forward to working with the County on this and many other exciting regional initiatives in the future.

Sincerely,



Jack Van Rijn
Mayor

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (the “**MoU**”) is made effective as of March 2nd, 2023 (the “**Effective Date**”),

BETWEEN:

Lethbridge County,
a municipal corporation incorporated pursuant
to the laws of the Province of Alberta
(the “**County**”)

- and -

ST. MARY RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
a corporation established pursuant
to the *Alberta Irrigation Districts Act*
(“**SMRID**”)

- and -

THE LINK PATHWAY COMMITTEE,
a society established pursuant
to the *Alberta Societies Act*
(the “**Society**”)

WHEREAS SMRID is the beneficial holder of interests in the Right of Way Plans listed in the attached **Schedule “A”** (the “**ROWS**”);

AND WHEREAS the Society wishes to construct and maintain an asphalt pathway within the County boundaries within the parameters of the ROWs (the “**Pathway**”);

AND WHEREAS SMRID, the County and the Committee wish to enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (the “**MoU**”) to confirm the terms and conditions of the construction and maintenance of the Pathway.

NOW THEREFORE THIS MoU WITNESSETH that in consideration of payment of One Dollar (\$1.00) by the Society to SMRID and in consideration of the mutual terms and conditions contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. **PURPOSE**

This MoU outlines the terms and conditions whereby the Society will construct the Pathway and is considered binding upon the parties hereto being the sole agreement among the parties as to the subject of this MoU.

2. **GRANT**

SMRID hereby grants the County and the Society access to the ROWs for the purpose of the construction and maintenance of the Pathway as described herein.

3. **TERMS OF MoU**

a. **Use**

The Pathway will be a three-meter wide structure running within the municipal boundaries of the County following the path of the ROWs on the route as shown in the attached **Schedule "B"** and will be intended for use by pedestrians and non—motorized bicycles and other human-powered vehicles including scooters.

b. **Construction**

The Society will be responsible for the engineering, design and construction of the Pathway, including but not limited to drafting all plans for the Pathway, preparing land and soil, laying of bedding and asphalt, installation of all markings and signage on the Pathway, and the restoration of the adjacent lands to their former condition as reasonably as possible. All construction will be carried out in a good and workmanlike manner so as to cause as little damage and inconvenience to the ROWs as is reasonably possible and shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications for the Pathway. The Society shall forward to SMRID and the County for its approval all design plans for the pathway prior to commencement of construction of the pathway and where SMRID and/or the County does not approve of such plans, the County and SMRID shall collectively review and provide direction to the Society regarding such plans. SMRID and the County and its agents shall have access to all sites during construction.

c. **Structure**

The Pathway will be constructed of asphalt and will be installed adjacent to the SMRID service roads running throughout the ROWs. The Pathway will be three meters in width.

d. **Interference with ROW**

The Pathway will in no way impede access to the adjacent SMRID service road and shall not obstruct, curtail, restrict or hinder movement along the service roads. In the event that the Pathway should, at any point, interfere with the use or access to the service roads, SMRID shall inform the County and the Society of such interference and the County and the Society will immediately remove and relocate

any portion of the Pathway causing such interference at the Society's expense. The County and the Society acknowledge and agree that SMRID employees, contractors, agents, licensees, and/or equipment may from time to time have to cross, travel along, and/or temporarily occupy portions of the Pathway to access, maintain, or improve existing works or construct new works. SMRID covenants to use reasonable efforts to conduct such activities in a manner that minimizes interference with the Pathway.

e. Maintenance

The County at their sole discretion will be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Pathway including maintaining the structure and chattel of the Pathway in usable condition for its purpose. The County will maintain the Pathway clear of all weeds and other growth that may train onto the pathway.

f. Costs

The Society will bear all costs for the construction of the Pathway. However, if necessary, Lethbridge County will restore the land to its original state after removal of the Pathways to the extent reasonably possible.

g. Permits

The Society will acquire all necessary permits, licenses, and authorizations as may be required for the construction of the Pathway.

h. Contractors

The Society will ensure that it will retain competent engineering expertise as required to implement the design and construction of the Pathway and that all contractors and sub-contractors engaged to complete the construction of the Pathway will be duly certified and approved by the County and SMRID for the work undertaken.

i. Removal

In the event that the County determines that the Pathway is no longer required or feasible to maintain, the County will remove the Pathway or that portion thereof which is deemed no longer necessary or useful and shall notify SMRID and Society of such removal. Removal of the Pathway will be done such that the lands will be returned to their original state as reasonably as possible and such removal shall be undertaken so as to impede access to the adjacent service road as little as possible.

j. Liability

The Society will assume liability for damages of any nature whatsoever caused by the County, its servants, workmen, or agents during the construction of the Pathway. Liability for ongoing maintenance and insurance will lie with the County after completion of construction and upon the commencement of use by the general public.

k. Ownership

SMRID acknowledges that notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, the Pathway and all structures erected along the Pathway are deemed to be chattels and not fixtures and will remain the property of the Society even where attached to the lands within the ROW for so long as the Society exists as a legal entity.

4. TERMINATION

- a. This MoU shall terminate on the occurrence of any one or more of the following events (each a “**Termination Event**” and collectively the “**Termination Events**”):
 - i. By mutual written agreement of the County, the SMRID and the Society;
 - ii. In the event that the County shall determine that the Pathway is no longer required and is subsequently removed by the County with notice to SMRID and the Society.; or
 - iii. on one years’ written notice from SMRID to the County and the Society in the event that SMRID in its discretion determines that an improvement, rehabilitation, or replacement of its works located in the ROWs require the lands on which the Pathway is built.

Following a Termination Event, the County and the Society shall remove the Pathway and return the lands to their original state as reasonably as possible and such removal shall be undertaken so as to impede access to the adjacent service road as little as possible.

5. COVENANTS

- a. SMRID covenants that it will not erect or build any buildings, structure, material, equipment, vehicles, agricultural products or other obstructions, including any trees, shrubs or landscaping in, on, over or under the Pathway without the County’s consent. All consent by the County will be considered in accordance with established protocols, practices, permitting procedures, etc.
- b. SMRID will use best commercial efforts to notify the County if any maintenance of any buildings, structure, material, equipment, vehicles, agriculture products or other obstructions including any trees, shrubs or landscaping must be completed along its infrastructure that may encroach or impede the Pathway.
- c. County and the Society covenant that they will not erect or build any buildings, structure, material, equipment, vehicles, agricultural products or other obstructions, including any trees, shrubs or landscaping in, on, over or under the Pathway without the SMRID’s consent.

6. GENERAL PROVISIONS

a. Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure Obligations

The County, the Society and SMRID agree, and agree to cause their affiliates, to maintain the negotiations regarding the proposed transactions herein, including all correspondence, documents, discussions, and third party communications arising therefrom, in confidence except where required to disclose such information by the order of access to information legislation, by any other law, by any court, tribunal or agency having authority in such matters upon approval from county council.

b. Governing Law

This MoU shall be interpreted and construed in accordance with and under the laws of the Province of Alberta and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein, and the parties hereto attorn to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Province of Alberta.

c. Amendments

Any changes, modifications, revisions or amendments to this MoU which are mutually agreed upon by all parties hereto shall be incorporated by writing into this MoU except for those amendments, specifications or details which may be incorporated into this MoU pursuant to the terms hereof.

d. Further Agreement

SMRID, the Society and the County agree that the parties to this MoU shall enter into any agreement which the parties hereto deem necessary to achieve the purposes of this MoU. Should the Society propose any amendments to the proposed route or additions to it, a subsequent MoU, or relevant amendments to this MoU, shall be entered into between the Society, the County, and the SMRID.

e. Entirety of Agreement

This MoU constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and no other writing or conversations will be deemed a part of this MoU, excepting formal changes evidenced by written assent of both parties subsequent to the date of execution.

f. Invalidity

The invalidity or unenforceability of any portion or provision of this MoU shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of any other portion or provision hereof. Any invalid or unenforceable portion or provision shall be severed from the MoU and the balance of the MoU shall be construed and enforced as if the MoU did not contain such invalid or unenforceable portion.

g. Indemnity

The County and the Society will, subject to the laws in force in the Province of Alberta, jointly and severally indemnify and hold harmless SMRID and its directors, officers, employees, contractors, agents, affiliates, and assigns from all cost, expense, loss or damage arising from all actions, demands and claims of whatever kind and nature that may be brought against them by any third party which relate to the construction, maintenance, management, use or removal of the Pathway.

The liability of the Society will survive the termination of this MoU.

The liability of the County will survive the termination of this MoU.

h. Insurance

- i. Without restricting the generalities of clause 5(g), the County and the Society shall procure, maintain, keep in force for the duration of this MoU, and pay coverage listed in this condition, unless otherwise stipulated, in a form acceptable to the other parties with insurers licensed in Alberta.
- ii. Minimum scope of coverage
 1. Commercial General Liability Insurance (occurrence form coverage) as respects liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of the County, including Non-Owned Automobile Liability, Broad Form Property Damage Liability, Legal Liability, Contingency Employer Liability, Contractual Liability, with a minimum limit of \$5,000,000.00 Automobile Liability insurance covering all vehicles owned, operated, or licensed in the name of the County to be used in Path construction, maintenance or removal.
 2. Worker's Compensation insurance/assessments to protect the County and the Society from claims arising from injuries to workers and Employment Insurance Assessments in accordance with the requirements of the Employment Insurance Act.
- iii. The County and the Society shall maintain limits no less than:
 1. General liability: \$5,000,000.00 combined single limit per occurrence for personal injury (including bodily injury including death and/or property damage) sustained by any person or persons.
 2. Automobile liability: \$5,000,000.00 combined single limit per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
- iv. The insurance policies are to contain or be endorsed to contain, the following General extensions:

1. The County and the SMIRD, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers are to be added as Additional Insured as respects liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of the Society. The coverage shall contain no special limitations on the scope of protection afforded to the County and SMIRD, its officers, officials, and employees.
2. The Society and the SMIRD, its officers, officials and employees are to be added as Additional Insured as respects liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of the County. The coverage shall contain no special limitations on the scope of protection afforded to the Society and the SMIRD, its officers, officials and employees.
3. The coverage shall include a Cross Liability or Severability of Interest wording to the effect that the coverage shall apply to each Insured in the same manner as if separate policies had been issued to each. Any failure to comply with reporting provisions of the policies shall not affect coverage provided to the Society, SMIRD or County, its officers, officials or employees.
4. All the foregoing insurance coverage shall be primary and shall not require the pro rata sharing of any loss by an insurer of the other party.
5. Each insurance policy required by the clause shall be endorsed to state that coverage shall not be suspended, voided, cancelled by either party, reduced in coverage or in limits except after thirty (30) days prior notice by registered mail has been given to each party.
6. The County and the Society shall furnish the other parties with Certificates of Insurance and original endorsements effecting coverage required by this clause, said documents to be signed by a person authorized by the insurer to bind coverage on its behalf. All certificates and endorsements are to be received and approved by each party. Each party reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies at any time and to accept or reject the other party's insurer.
7. The County does not make any representation or warranty with respect to the extent or adequacy of the insurance protection as noted in the foregoing

i. Third Party Beneficiaries

The parties to this MoU agree and acknowledge that the parties do not intend to create in any other individual or entity the status of a third party beneficiary, and

this MoU shall not be construed so as to create such status. The rights, duties and obligations contained in this MoU shall operate only between the parties hereto and shall enure solely to the benefit of those parties. The provisions of this MoU are intended only to assist the parties in determining and performing their obligations hereunder. The parties expressly agree that only the parties signatory to this MoU shall have any legal or equitable right to seek performance of the terms and conditions contained herein.

j. Notices

- i. The addresses for service and the fax numbers of the parties shall be those of the respective parties delivered to the other parties at the execution of this MoU.
- ii. All notices, communications and statements required, permitted or contemplated hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered by registered post, facsimile transmission or email transmission to a party to the address, facsimile number or email address of such party set out above in which case the item to be transmitted shall be deemed to have been received by that party when confirmation of transmission of facsimile is received, the email is delivered to the server of the recipient, or except in the event of an actual or threatened postal strike or other labour disruption that may affect mail service, by mailing first class registered post, postage prepaid, to a party at the address of such party set out above, in which case the item so mailed shall be deemed to have been received by that party on the third business day following the date of mailing.
- iii. A party may from time to time change its address for service, its facsimile number or its email address by giving written notice of such change to the other party.

k. Assignment

This MoU may not be assigned by any party herein without the prior written consent of the other parties.

l. Enurement

This MoU shall be binding upon and enure to the benefit of the parties, their heirs, executors, administrators, attorneys, trustees, successors, franchisees, licensees and permitted assigns, as the case may be.

m. Execution in Counterpart

This MoU may be executed in any number of counterparts and delivered to the other parties by facsimile or email and all such counterparts when added together shall form one Agreement.

n. Transmission by Facsimile and Email

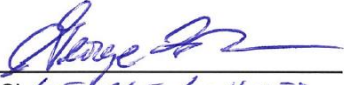
The parties hereto agree that this MoU and any Schedules attached hereto may be transmitted by facsimile or such similar device, or by email or electronic mail, and that the reproduction of signatures by such methods will be treated as binding as if originals.


IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed this MoU as of the date set out above, and confirm that they have read and understood, and agreed to the terms and conditions provided herein.

LETHBRIDGE COUNTY

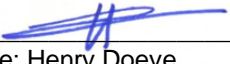
Per: _____ (c/s)
 Name: Larry Randle
 Title: Chief Administrative Officer

ST. MARY RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Per:  _____ (c/s)
 Name: GEORGE LOHUES
 Title: CHAIRMAN

Per:  _____
 Name: DAVID WESTWOOD
 Title: GENERAL MANAGER

THE LINK PATHWAY COMMITTEE

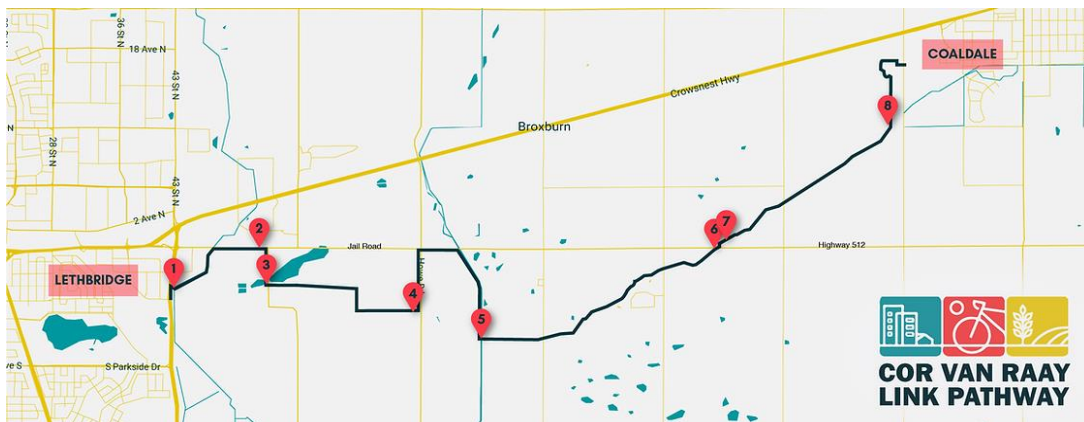
Per:  _____ (c/s)
 Name: Henry Doeve
 Title: Chair

Per:  _____
 Name: Alvin Fritz
 Title: Vice Chair

SCHEDULE A

Right of Way Plans – See Separate Attachments

1. Right of Way Plan Elk Creek Dairy Farms
2. Right of Way Plan Green Life Farms Ltd.
3. Right of Way Plan SMRID ROW
4. Right of Way Plan Lethbridge County
5. Right of Way Plan Alberta Infrastructure
6. Right of Way Plan Federal Research Station

SCHEDULE B**Pathway Route**

*See separate high level engineered drawings for more detail

AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Bylaw 23-005 - Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan - Public Hearing
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Community Services
Report Author: Hilary Janzen

APPROVAL(S):

Hilary Janzen, Supervisor of Planning & Development
Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 15 Feb 2023
Approved - 15 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) provides a framework to address land use and development in the fringe area between Lethbridge County and the Town. The affected landowners were provided with the opportunity to comment on the draft plan through the County and Town's online public engagement platforms as well as at the open house held on November 24, 2022. The Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee has reviewed the draft IDP and has approved proceeding with the bylaw process.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Bylaw 23-005 be read a second time as amended.
That Bylaw 23-005 be read a third time.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

- The proposed IDP has been vetted through and is supported by the IDP Committee.
- The proposed Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan is in compliance with provincial regulations and reflect the changes and agreements that occurred with the 2018 Town of Coaldale Annexation.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

- The Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale agreed to create a new IDP early in 2022 in order to bring the current 2010 IDP up to date with current legislation and agreements between the County and the Town.
- Bylaw 23-005 received first reading on February 2, 2023.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Section 631 of the Municipal Government Act , requires that two or more councils of municipalities that have common boundaries that are not members of a growth region must, by each passing a bylaw, adopt an Intermunicipal Development Plan. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County currently have an IDP that was originally approved in 2010. In 2021 it was determined that the IDP needed to be reviewed and substantially updated to bring the IDP into compliance with the provincial regulations, current agreements and land use perspectives between the County and the Town, and comprehensively address the 2018 annexation by the Town

The Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan revision process officially commenced between the two municipalities in March 2022. Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan committee met four times in 2022 to review the Plan with County and Town administration.

Public engagement occurred throughout the development of the Intermunicipal Development Plan with an initial letter sent to all affected landowners and subsequent updates provided on the County and Town's public engagement platforms (Let's Connect Coaldale and What's Happening Lethbridge County). An open house was held on November 24, 2022 at the Coaldale Community Centre. The open house was well received with approximately 20 town and county residents attending. There were some concerns with regards to the expanded plan boundary and questions regarding the change of zoning in Lethbridge County from Rural Agriculture to Rural Urban Fringe. The draft plan was posted to both the Town and County's websites, no comments or feedback were received on the County's "What's Happening Lethbridge County" website.

In reviewing the plan area and feedback from the open house the Intermunicipal Development Plan committee approved the draft plan as presented with no changes to the policies or defined plan area. The Plan Area has a 1 mile area around the Town which would be rezoned from Rural Agriculture to Rural Urban Fringe, thus recognizing the interface between the rural and urban environments. Both the Town and the County will regularly communicate on developments within the Plan Area including the area adjacent to the County within the Town.

The draft plan provides a solid framework for addressing land use in the fringe area between the municipalities and includes policies on:

- referral and dispute resolution processes
- land use policies (i.e. agriculture, industry, and residential developments)
- transportation and road networks

No objections were received from any external agency with regards to the proposed IDP. Specific comments were received from, Alberta Transportation (AT), Alberta Health Services (AHS), ATCO Gas, TC Energy, and The NRCB with regards to the proposed Plan. In reviewing the comments from the NRCB, administration has proposed a recommendation to amend the wording of policy 5.3.10 as follows:

- 5.3.10 ~~It is recognized that~~ The NRCB may consider allowing existing confined feeding operations to limited expansion and to upgrade and modernize within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act and Regulations ~~and that the expansion includes; but it is recommended to the NRCB that this review includes:~~
- ~~a. That the expansion is no more than a 10% increase from the existing animal numbers; and~~
 - ~~b. Consideration of the minimum distance separation calculation contained in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation;~~

- c. Demonstrating changes will reduce negative impacts to the rural and urban residents of the area;
- d. Additional environmental protection will be considered; and,
- e. Comments from the County and Town area received and considered.

This amendment provides a limit of what an expansion could be in terms of the number of animal units, thus addressing a concern expressed by the NRCB on that policy.

The public hearing for the proposed IDP was advertised in the February 14 and 21 editions of the Sunny South News and also posted on both the County's and the Towns public engagement platforms.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

OPTIONS:

1. County Council may refuse the proposed Intermunicipal Development Plan if there are concerns with the policy direction within the document. As the IDP is required to be updated to adhere to provincial legislation and changes that arose out of the Town of Coaldale Annexation, County and and Town administration along with the respective committee members would need to meet and discuss what additional changes are required.
2. County Council may amend or refuse the proposed amendments to policy 5.3.10.
3. County Council may postpone 2nd reading of the bylaw until such time as the committee can discuss the proposed amendments to policy 5.3.10.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The IDP was completed by Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale Administration with the Oldman River Regional Services Commission completing the maps for the IDP for a cost of approximately \$7,000 which was shared between the two municipalities.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

☐ Inform
 ☐ Consult
 ☒ Involve
 ☐ Collaborate
 ☐ Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Bylaw 23-005 and Bylaw 861-P-01-23 - Lethbridge County-Town of Coaldale IDP](#)
[County Coaldale IDP - January 2023 DRAFT](#)
[NRCB Comments - Section 5.3](#)
[AHS Comments](#)
[AT Comments](#)
[ATCO Gas Comments](#)
[TC Energy Comments](#)
[ATCO Transmission Comments](#)

**LETHBRIDGE COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA**

BYLAW NO. 23-005

Bylaw No. 23-005 of the Lethbridge County is for the purpose of adopting the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan in accordance with sections 631 and 692 of the Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.

WHEREAS municipalities are encouraged by the province to expand intermunicipal planning efforts to address common planning issues and where the possible effects of development transcend municipal boundaries.

AND WHEREAS the Intermunicipal Development Plan outlines policies that apply to lands in the urban fringe area and within parts of the town and is to be used as a framework for decision making in each municipality with input and cooperation of the other jurisdiction.

AND WHEREAS both the Councils of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale agree that it is to their mutual benefit to establish joint planning policies, and this negotiation and agreement reflects a continuing cooperative approach between the two municipalities and the desire to see well-planned, orderly, and managed growth.

AND WHEREAS the municipality must prepare a corresponding bylaw and provide for its consideration at a public hearing.

NOW THEREFORE, under the authority and subject to the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26 as amended, the Council of Lethbridge County duly assembled hereby enacts the following:

1. That Bylaw 1337 be rescinded.
2. Council shall adopt the Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan in consultation and as agreed to with the Town of Coaldale.
3. This plan, upon adoption, shall be cited as the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 23-005 and Bylaw No. 861-P-01-23.
4. This bylaw shall come into effect upon third and final reading thereof.

GIVEN first reading this 2nd day of February 2023.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN second reading this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN third reading this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

Lethbridge County
&
Town of Coaldale
**INTERMUNICIPAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**



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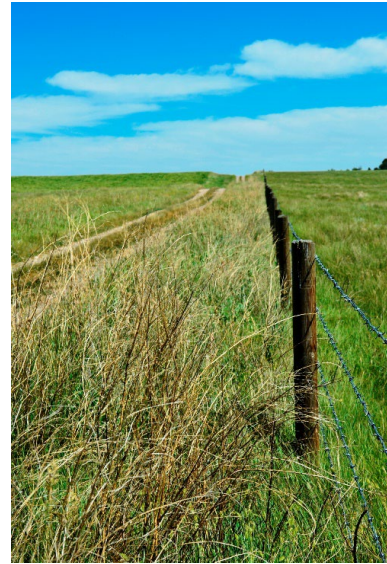
PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

Lethbridge County (County) and the Town of Coaldale (Town) recognize that the land identified within the Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) boundary is of mutual interest requiring a collaborative approach to planning in this area. The Intermunicipal Development Plan addresses existing and future land uses and the policies around sound decision making to avoid future land use conflicts and to foster on-going coordination, collaboration, and cooperation between the two municipalities.

The Town and the County share common interests and goals for development wishing to grow in a manner that compliments the agricultural environment while capitalizing on established infrastructure such as the Highway network (Highways 3, 845 and 512), Malloy Drainage Master Plan, and irrigation works.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act (MGA)* and the provincial *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP)* which encourage cooperation and coordination between neighbouring municipalities. In keeping with the intent of the MGA and SSRP, both the Town and the County agree to collaborate on planning matters and ensure that development occurs in a manner that is efficient and mutually beneficial. Each municipality, however, is ultimately responsible for making decisions within their municipal jurisdiction using the policies and procedures as provided for in this Plan.



1.2 Legislative Requirements

Municipal Government Act

Recent updates to the Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26 with amendments (MGA) now mandate the adoption of IDPs between adjacent municipalities. Specifically, the MGA states:

631(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), 2 or more councils of municipalities that have common boundaries and that are not members of a growth region as defined in section 708.01 must, by each passing a bylaw in accordance with this Part or in accordance with sections 12 and 692, adopt an intermunicipal development plan to include those areas of land lying within the boundaries of the municipalities as they consider necessary.

(2) Subsection (1) does not require municipalities to adopt an intermunicipal development plan with each other if they agree that they do not require one, but any of the municipalities may revoke its agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other or others, and where that notice is given the municipalities must comply with subsection (1) within one year from the date of the notice unless an exemption is ordered under subsection (3).

(3) The Minister may, by order, exempt one or more councils from the requirement to adopt an intermunicipal development plan, and the order may contain any terms and conditions that the Minister considers necessary.



(4) Municipalities that are required under subsection (1) to adopt an intermunicipal development plan must have an intermunicipal development plan providing for all of the matters referred to in subsection (8) in place by April 1, 2020.

(5) If 2 or more councils that are required to adopt an intermunicipal development plan under subsection (1) do not have an intermunicipal development plan in place by April 1, 2020 because they have been unable to agree on a plan, they must immediately notify the Minister and the Minister must, by order, refer the matter to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal for its recommendations in accordance with Part 12.

(6) Where the Minister refers a matter to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under this section, Part 12 applies as if the matter had been referred to the Tribunal under section 514(2). (7) Two or more councils of municipalities that are not otherwise required to adopt an intermunicipal development plan under subsection (1) may, by each passing a bylaw in accordance with this Part or in accordance with sections 12 and 692, adopt an intermunicipal development plan to include those areas of land lying within the boundaries of the municipalities as they consider necessary.

(8) An intermunicipal development plan

(a) must address

- (i) the future land use within the area,
- (ii) the manner of and the proposals for future development in the area,
- (iii) the provision of transportation systems for the area, either generally or specifically,
- (iv) the co-ordination of intermunicipal programs relating to the physical, social and economic development of the area,
- (v) environmental matters within the area, either generally or specifically, and (vi) any other matter related to the physical, social or economic development of the area that the councils consider necessary,

and

(b) must include

- (i) a procedure to be used to resolve or attempt to resolve any conflict between the municipalities that have adopted the plan,
- (ii) a procedure to be used, by one or more municipalities, to amend or repeal the plan, and
- (iii) provisions relating to the administration of the plan.

(9) Despite subsection (8), to the extent that a matter is dealt within a framework under Part 17.2, the matter does not need to be included in an intermunicipal development plan.

(10) In creating an intermunicipal development plan, municipalities must negotiate in good faith

South Saskatchewan Regional Plan

In addition to the MGA, the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) came into effect September 1, 2014. The SSRP uses a cumulative effects management approach to set policy direction for municipalities to achieve environmental, economic, and social outcomes within the South Saskatchewan Region until 2024.

Pursuant to Section 13 of the Alberta Land Stewardship Act, regional plans are legislative instruments. The SSRP has four key parts including the Introduction, Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan and Regulatory Details Plan. Pursuant to section 15(1) of ALSA, the Regulatory Details of the SSRP are enforceable as law and bind the Crown, decision makers, local governments and all other persons while the remaining portions are statements of policy to inform and are not intended to have binding legal effect.

The Regional Plan is guided by the vision, outcomes and intended directions set by the Strategic Plan portion of the SSRP, while the Implementation Plan establishes the objectives and the strategies that will be implemented to achieve the regional vision. As part of the Implementation Plan, Section 8: Community Development includes guidance regarding Plan Cooperation and Integration between municipalities with the intention to foster cooperation and coordination between neighbouring municipalities and between municipalities and provincial departments, boards and agencies. Section 8 contains the following broad objectives and strategies.

Objectives

- *Cooperation and coordination are fostered among all land use planners and decision-makers involved in preparing and implementing land plans and strategies.*
- *Knowledge sharing among communities is encouraged to promote the use of planning tools and the principles of efficient use of land to address community development in the region.*

Strategies

- 8.1 *Work together to achieve the shared environmental, economic, and social outcomes in the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan and minimize negative environmental cumulative effects.*
- 8.2 *Address common planning issues, especially where valued natural features and historic resources are of interests to more than one stakeholder and where the possible effect of development transcends jurisdictional boundaries.*
- 8.3 *Coordinate and work with each other in their respective planning activities (such as in the development of plans and policies) and development approval process to address issues of mutual interest.*
- 8.4 *Work together to anticipate, plan and set aside adequate land with the physical infrastructure and services required to accommodate future population growth and accompanying community development needs.*
- 8.5 *Build awareness regarding the application of land-use planning tools that reduce the impact of residential, commercial and industrial developments on the land, including approaches and best practices for promoting the efficient use of private and public lands.*
- 8.6 *Pursue joint use agreements, regional services commissions and any other joint cooperative arrangements that contribute specifically to intermunicipal land use planning.*

8.7 Consider the value of intermunicipal development planning to address land use on fringe areas, airport vicinity protection plan or other areas of mutual interest.

8.8 Coordinate land use planning activities with First Nations, irrigation districts, school boards, health authorities and other agencies on areas of mutual interest.

The above strategies were considered by both municipalities when developing policy within this IDP and will be considered when rendering land use decisions pertaining to development within the Plan Area. Other strategies contained in the SSRP should be considered in the context of each municipality's Municipal Development Plan, Land Use Bylaw or through policies found within this Plan.

1.3 Guiding Principles

1. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will maintain a relationship built on clear expectations, cooperation and trust supported through creating processes for open and honest communication.
2. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will work together to advance the region's interests while remaining mindful of each municipality's vision and mandate.
3. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will collaboratively address planning issues, including future growth and development activity, referrals and circulations, and plan amendments.
4. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will establish and maintain public consultation requirements concerning planning matters that may affect either municipality.
5. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will support the coordination of regional and intermunicipal services and amenities.
6. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will ensure that the policies of this Plan are consistently and reasonably implemented.

1.4 Plan Goals

The two participating municipalities' overall goal of this plan is to encourage orderly and economical development in the Coaldale fringe area based on the designated plan boundary that has regard to the needs of both municipalities. More specific goals are as follows:

- To address the Municipal Government Act requirements with respect to intermunicipal conflict resolution procedures, plan administration, and plan amendments.
- To provide a clear policy framework to guide future land use decisions, by both municipalities, for lands located within the plan boundaries.
- To facilitate sound development, growth and economic opportunities for both municipalities based on shared land use strategies.
- To establish clear principles whereby both municipalities may consistently apply planning policies and land use bylaw decisions within their respective jurisdictions, which respect the goals and objectives of this plan.
- To provide for a continuous planning process that facilitates ongoing consultation, collaboration, and cooperation between the two municipalities.

- To provide for a continuous and transparent planning process that facilitates ongoing consultation and cooperation among the two municipalities and affected landowners and citizens.
- To establish an agreeable planning approach to identify possible areas to enter into joint ventures and agreements for more efficient planning and potential delivery of services.
- To enable both municipalities to grow and prosper together in a regional context and to identify logical areas to accommodate future development and growth, as agreed to by both parties.
- To achieve a balance of land uses compatible with agriculture, urban interest, economic growth and sustainable development practices.



Procedure for Adoption

The County and the Town prepared the Plan in accordance with the requirements of the MGA, including advertising and conducting a public consultation process, prior to passing the respective adopting bylaws.

This Plan comes into effect on the last date it was adopted by both the Town and the County by bylaw, after receiving three readings of the bylaw(s) by Council.

PART 2 - IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES AND AREAS OF COMMONALITY

Extensive Agriculture

Much of the plan area is used for extensive agriculture and crop production, while there are also some mixed farming operations. Good quality land is worth protecting, but there is pressure to develop these lands as their land value increases the closer proximity to town they are.

Impacts or problems have traditionally occurred between agriculture uses and urban areas in terms of:

- Noise from farm equipment
- Dust from hauling or harvesting activities
- Odour from feeding operations or the spreading of manure
- Flies generated from feeding operations
- Weed control
- Insect control and pesticide application
- Potential environmental problems from agricultural runoff; and
- Irrigation



One of Lethbridge County's numerous intensive livestock operations

Agricultural operations may also experience impacts of urban proximity in terms of:

- Increased traffic on rural roads
- Garbage and waste dumping
- Trespass and property vandalism
- Complaints against normal farming practices
- Weed control

2.2 Intensive Agriculture

Currently, new confined feeding operations are prohibited in the designed Rural Urban Fringe, however, the final decision on any new or expanding operations is up to the NRCB Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB).

2.3 Industrial/Commercial Land Uses

Industrial and commercial uses typically increase in the fringe areas around an urban area. Both municipalities respect each other's desire for commercial and industrial developments and agree that growth in this regard is properly managed. The Town and County have identified the areas around the existing industrial park (north end of Coaldale) and along Highway 3 as suitable areas for industrial and commercial development (see Map 2).

2.4 Urban Expansion and Annexation

In 2018 the Town of Coaldale was successful in annexing sufficient land for 25 years of development. Any future growth plans of the Town beyond what was annexed in 2019 will be discussed with the County in the

future. The Town and the County agreed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in September 2016 that the western boundary of the Town will not be expanded any further (see Appendix A).

2.5 Land Uses and Development Standards

Poorly planned developments can create impacts that go beyond individual property lines or municipal boundaries. Consideration for applying some development standards between municipal jurisdictions warrants review, especially regarding professional information for developments within the urban fringe area of the County and on adjacent lands within the Town.

2.6 Transportation and Road Networks

Provincial plans for Highway 3 and the Canamex corridor will affect both municipalities. The County and the Town should work cooperatively to form policies that address and take advantage of the pressure for development that will likely result. The local road network inter-connects through both municipalities as it moves persons and goods through the region.

2.7 Shared Services & Economic Development Cooperation

There is provincial support for shared services and tax revenue between municipalities in some situations. Economic growth and development of the Town and County are linked, and additional cooperative agreements may be investigated and pursued by the two municipalities. Both the County and the Town see opportunities in working together to bring municipal services to future intensive development areas. Services and service sharing may be discussed including the topics of:

- Availability
- Cost and tax sharing
- Process for implementation

2.8 Area of Special Consideration

There are specific areas that warrant further investigation and consideration by both municipalities including:

- Stormwater drainage and the Malloy Drain
- Birds of Prey Centre



Birds of Prey Centre

2.9 Reciprocal Policies

The Intermunicipal Development Plan should consider both sides of the municipal boundary, not just one or the other. In each land use policy area, the reciprocal nature of the policy should be discussed, and such policies should apply to area structure plans, engineered plans, stormwater plans, referral notifications on applications, so that each municipality is following a common practice, and gives each other the same courtesy.

2.10 Planning and Administrative Issues

For a plan to be successful, clear processes will need to be outlined in the plan to enable both municipalities and their administrative staff to implement and monitor the plan. The administration section should address referrals and notifications, meetings, role of ongoing committee, staff roles and authority in implementing the plan, ongoing public participation, dispute resolution, and the update and amendment process for the Plan.

Part 3 - BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Background

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale recognize the importance of working together for the benefit of not only the two municipalities but also the region as a whole. The IDP addresses the fact that there are different pressures, problems and opportunities that exist in the fringe areas surrounding the Town of Coaldale.

3.2 Existing Planning Documents, Agreements & Partnerships

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have jointly agreed to having an Intermunicipal Development Plan since the mid 1990's with the first Joint Municipal Development Plan coming into effect on March of 1994. The most recent IDP was approved February of 2010 with an amendment approved in September 2020. It was determined with the 2020 amendment that a more robust review and update was required to the IDP to appropriately reflect the current state of development and cooperation between the Town and the County.

The policies and intent of the IDP are consistent with those that had been previously adopted but bring the document relevant to the current date.

3.3 Land Use and Zoning

The Plan area largely reflects the lands within Lethbridge County. The lands contained within the plan area are primarily designated as Rural Urban Fringe and Rural Agriculture. There is a small Grouped Country Residential area to the southwest of the plan area as well as a portion of a parcel zoned Direct Control. Within the Town of Coaldale, the zoning is variable with Urban Reserve land mainly located on the west and south of the town, Industrial land in the north/north-east, and a mix of land use districts on the eastern side of the town consisting of Urban Reserve, Institutional, Utility, and Manufactured Home Park. Much of the lands that are designated Urban Reserve within the town area will be rezoned in the future as documented in the Town's Municipal Development Plan. The current zoning is noted in Map 2.

Land uses within the plan area are predominantly agricultural, with some country residential acreages and agricultural services development making up the rest of the land uses within the area. Most of the agricultural parcels area intact with only a small number of parcels that have been fragmented beyond the first parcel (county residential yard) taken out of the agricultural quarter section. Some fragmentation in the area has occurred due to the location of irrigation canal and works particularly on the east and north sides of the Plan area. Map 3 illustrates the existing land uses in the Plan Area.



3.4 Agricultural Practices

Map 4 identifies the Canadian Land Inventory (CLI) soil classification and agricultural capability of the lands (see Definitions for soil classification). Much of the plan area is of high quality, class 1 and 2, especially the land on the west portion of the Town.

The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) outlines policies with respect to agriculture with which all municipal plans, including Intermunicipal Development Plans, should comply. These include:

- 8.19 *Identify areas where agricultural activities, including extensive and intensive agricultural and associated activities, should be the primary land use in the region.*
- 8.20 *Limit the fragmentation of agricultural lands and their premature conversion to other, non-agricultural uses, especially within areas where agriculture has been identified as a primary land use in the region. Municipal planning, policies and tools that promote the efficient use of land should be used where appropriate to support this strategy.*
- 8.21 *Employ appropriate planning tools to direct non-agricultural subdivision and development to areas where such development will not constrain agricultural activities, or to areas of lower-quality agricultural lands.*
- 8.22 *Minimize conflicts between intensive agricultural operations and incompatible land uses by using appropriate planning tools, setback distances and other mitigating measures.*

There are a small number of existing confined feeding operations (CFO's) within the plan area. Approvals for CFO's and the application and management of manure lies solely with the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB). Prior to approving the establishment or expansion of a CFO, the approval officer of the NRCB will review local municipal plans (including this IDP where applicable) and request comments from affected municipalities. The "Agricultural Operations Practices Act Standards and Administration Regulation" generally limits the establishment or expansion of CFOs in designated fringe areas through the application of a minimum distance separation.

3.5 Existing Subdivision and Development

The plan area has some fragmentation, particularly around existing irrigation infrastructure (i.e. canals) which created cut off parcels. Over the last ten years the most prevalent type of subdivision activity within Lethbridge County has been in the form of farmsteads being subdivided from the quarter section. Lethbridge County allows for the subdivision of a single parcel from the quarter section without requiring any additional planning or redesignation (rezoning). Any subdivision beyond the first parcel out of the quarter section would require the parcel be redesignated to the appropriate land use district and may require additional planning documentation such as a conceptual design scheme or area structure plan.

With the Town of Coaldale there has been residential subdivision and development along the east side of the town. On the west side there is the development of the joint school and recreation facility along with planning for future residential subdivision and development. In the north end of the Town, there are plans in place for the expansion of the industrial park which will abut Highway 845. After the annexation of Lethbridge County lands in 2018 the Town has been continuing to work with the country residential subdivisions included in that annexed area.

3.6 Projected Growth

Residential

The Town of Coaldale has experienced significant growth over the last 10-year period. Residential growth within the town boundaries is expected to continue on the west side of the town (both north and south of Highway 3) and also on the east side of the town (south of Highway 3) and noted on Map 5. Lethbridge County has not had significant residential growth within the plan area and does not anticipate significant growth opportunities within the plan area except for a few parcels as noted in Map 5.

Commercial/Industrial

Industrial and commercial growth is anticipated in both the Town and the County. Within the town the north industrial park is planned to expand to the lands to the west, abutting Highway 845 and also the area along Highway 3 on the west side of the town. Within the County lands have been designated for future industrial or commercial uses around the areas abutting Highway 3 to the west of the town and also the lands surrounding the towns wastewater lagoons and industrial park on the north side of the town. Map 6 illustrates the approximate location of these areas.

No areas within the plan area have been identified for annexation to support the growth of the Town at this point in time as the lands annexed in 2018 are deemed to be sufficient for the next 20-30 years of growth for the Town of Coaldale.



PART 4 - ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Addressing Provincial Regional Planning Requirements

Intent

With the adoption of the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) the Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County are under the mandate of this legislation and will need to comply with the adopted regional plan policies.

Policies

- 4.1.1 Both councils are supportive of the principle that an agreement negotiated locally between the two parties is more desirable than an agreement imposed by the province, and both municipalities will work together to cooperate on joint policy areas under the authority allowed by the province.
- 4.1.2 Both municipalities agree that they will work in a cooperative manner to address the terms and requirements imposed on them by the province through the SSRP, and any subsequent provincial regulations, and amend the Plan accordingly.
- 4.1.3 An updated Plan containing policies to address any provincial requirements will be reviewed by the Intermunicipal Committee, revised if needed, and then be prepared for municipal review.
- 4.1.4 If both councils are satisfied that the proposed amendments meet the requirements of the province, statutory public hearings can be conducted in accordance with Municipal Government Act notification and advertising requirements. The revised intermunicipal development plan may be adopted after the public hearings.

4.2 Addressing Municipal Amendments and Plan Validity

Intent

It is recognized that this Plan may require amendments from time to time to accommodate an unforeseen situation or keep the Plan up to date and relevant.

Policies

- 4.2.1 This Plan comes into effect on the date it is adopted by both the Town and the County.
- 4.2.2 Amendments to this Plan may be necessary from time to time to accommodate agreed to updates or changes and /or unforeseen situations not specifically addressed in the Plan; any amendments must be adopted by both councils using the procedures established in the Municipal Government Act. No amendments shall come into force until such time as both municipalities adopt the amending bylaw.
- 4.2.3 Requests for amendments to this Plan by parties other than the Town and the County (i.e. landowners or developers) shall be made to the municipality in which the request originated and be accompanied by the applicable fee to each municipality for processing amendments to a statutory plan.
 - When such applications are submitted, the municipality receiving an amendment shall contact and advise the other municipality of such an application as outlined in the IDP referral policies

- 4.2.4 If agreed to by both municipalities, a joint public hearing may be held in accordance with the Municipal Government Act for any amendments to this Plan.
- 4.2.5 The Intermunicipal Committee shall review the policies of the Plan annually and discuss land use planning matters, issues, and concerns on an ongoing basis. The Committee may make recommendations to be considered by the respective council for amendment to the Intermunicipal Development Plan to ensure the policies remain current and relevant and continue to meet the needs of both municipalities.
- 4.2.6 A formal review of the Plan should be undertaken every five years. The Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall report to the respective council regarding confirmation of validity of the Plan policies and /or may provide recommendations for: amendment(s), request for additional studies, or other matters identified by the Committee.
- 4.2.7 Either municipality may request that the Plan be repealed and replaced with a new IDP upon serving written notice to the other municipality. The dispute resolution process stipulated in Section 4.5 will be undertaken should the municipalities be unable to reach an agreement.

4.3 Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee

Intent

The implementation of this plan is intended to be an ongoing process to ensure it is maintained and remains applicable. A joint representative committee will ensure continued cooperation, as the purpose of the committee is intended to promote cooperation and resolve potential conflicts, and wherever possible, come to a consensus decision.

Policies

- 4.3.1 For the purposes of administering and monitoring the Intermunicipal Development Plan the Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale agree that the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall be the members assigned by each respective council.
- 4.3.2 The Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall be established and shall be a working committee consisting of six elected officials, three from the County and three from the Town. The hosting municipality will chair committee meetings and meetings will rotate between municipalities. At least one member of the Town's and the County's administrative staff should attend all meetings of the Committee.
- 4.3.3 The Town and the County agree that the main functions of the Committee are:
 - (a) to address concerns regarding the policies of the plan;
 - (b) to address proposed amendments to the plan;
 - (c) to address changes to land use districts or other land use amendments affecting the lands in the plan;
 - (d) to address issues in relation to implementation of plan policies, comments related to subdivision and/or development proposals;
 - (e) to engage in resolving any conflicts or disputes which arise from this plan — both municipalities will equally share costs associated with using outside assistance to resolve a dispute;

(f) any other land use issues deemed appropriate not explicitly identified in the plan.

- 4.3.4 Meetings of the Committee shall be held at least twice annually or at the request of either municipality, with the first meeting to be held prior to the last day of November of each year. Committee meetings should be held as quickly as possible if any conflict arises, or if any matter is brought before it.
- 4.3.5 If a matter has been referred to the Committee for comment, the Committee shall issue written comments as soon as possible. Both councils agree that the Committee shall issue its response in the form of comments, not recommendations.
- 4.3.6 A matter may be brought before the Committee by the administrative staff of either the Town or the County, or by any other person or entity affected by the plan (i.e. government, agency, landowner, developer).
- 4.3.7 A municipality may call a meeting of the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee at any time upon not less than five days' notice of the meeting being given to all members of the committee and all resource persons, stating the date, time, purpose, and the place of the proposed meeting. The five days' notice may be waived with 4/6 of the Committee members' agreement noted.
- 4.3.8 All six members of the IDP Committee will make their best efforts to attend each meeting. Meetings will be held as long as each party is represented by a minimum of any two of its representatives. If a member must be absent for an extended period of time, the respective council will appoint a new member to the Committee.
- 4.3.9 Any changes to the Committee format, composition, roles, responsibilities or any aspect of its existence or operation may be requested by either party.
- 4.3.10 Where a matter involving the two municipalities cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Committee, the Committee is authorized to initiate the conflict resolution system in this plan, Part 6, as follows.

4.4 Intermunicipal Referrals

Intent

To establish a process for consistent and transparent sharing of information necessary to make decisions in accordance with the intent of this Plan.

Policies

General

- 4.4.1 Where an intermunicipal referral is required by the *MGA* or the policies contained in the Plan, both municipalities agree to share mailing address and property ownership information for circulation purposes with the adjacent municipality, and where applicable, the municipality's processing agency or designate

4.4.2 Where a plan or bylaw, including amendments, or application, requires notifications to be sent to a municipality that is external to this IDP, the referring municipality shall follow the referral requirements outlined in the *MGA*, and where applicable, those contained in a relevant Intermunicipal Development Plan.

4.4.3 Administrative staff or representatives, for Lethbridge County or the Town of Coaldale are encouraged to discuss with one another forthcoming Statutory Plans and Land Use Bylaws, including amendments, and other studies, projects, or proposals that may impact the Plan Area.

4.4.4 Administrative staff or representatives for the Town or the County are encouraged to discuss with one another forthcoming subdivision and development applications that may impact lands within the Plan Area.

4.4.5 The municipalities are encouraged to refer to each other for comment on major land use or planning matters that have the potential to impact the other jurisdiction, even if it involves lands that may not be in the Plan Area.



Municipal Development Plans

4.4.6 A newly proposed Municipal Development Plan or amendment, by either municipality, shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

Other Statutory Plans

4.4.7 A newly proposed Statutory Plan or amendment within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

Land Use Bylaws

4.4.8 All Land Use Bylaw amendments (including redesignations) in either municipality that are within the Plan Area, shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

4.4.9 A newly proposed Land Use Bylaw from either municipality shall be referred to the other for comment prior to a public hearing.

Conceptual Design Schemes and Outline Plans

4.4.10 All conceptual design schemes and Outline Plans in support of a subdivision or development within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to Council resolution.

Subdivision and Development

4.4.11 All subdivision applications for lands within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered except for:

- a) An agricultural parcel subdivision of a quarter section that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - b) A single lot country residential subdivision that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - c) A cut-off parcel subdivision that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - d) An enlargement, reduction, or realignment of an existing separate parcel that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management, and
 - e) Subdivision application in areas with an approved Area Structure Plan where no road access is required from the adjacent municipality and the proposal conforms to the plan with no variances, different lot configuration, or servicing proposals than what was approved in the Area Structure Plan.
- 4.4.12 Each municipality shall refer all discretionary use development applications within the Plan Area to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.
- Within Lethbridge County the lands would be those identified in Map 1 as the Plan area
 - Within the Town of Coaldale, the applicable lands would be those adjacent to the County/Town boundary
- 4.4.13 Each municipality shall refer all development applications within the Plan Area that propose to take access from an adjoining road under the control or management of the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.
- 4.4.14 Any development application for a sand or gravel pit or renewable energy project (i.e. solar, wind, water, biofuel) shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.

Response Timelines

- 4.4.15 The responding municipality shall, from the date of mailing, have the following timelines to review and provide comment on intermunicipal referrals:
- a) 15 calendar days for all development applications,
 - b) 19 calendar days for subdivision applications,
 - c) 15 calendar days for a redesignation application or outline plans on land where an Area Structure Plan (ASP) has been adopted and the redesignation or outline plan is consistent with the adopted ASP.
 - d) 30 calendar days for all other intermunicipal referrals (statutory plans).
- 4.4.16 In the event that either municipality does not reply within, or request an extension by, the response time for intermunicipal referrals stipulated in this Section, it is presumed that the responding municipality has no comment or objection to the referred planning application or matter.

Consideration of Responses

- 4.4.17 Comments from the responding municipality regarding proposed Municipal Development Plans, other Statutory Plans, and Land Use Bylaws, or amendments to any of these documents, shall be considered by the municipality in which the application is being proposed, prior to a decision being rendered.
- 4.4.18 Comments from the responding municipality regarding subdivision and development applications shall be considered by the municipality in which the application is being proposed, prior to a decision being rendered on the application.

4.5 Dispute Settlement

Intent

By its nature, the policies of this plan are general and make each municipality responsible for decisions made in their own jurisdiction. This suggests that different plan interpretations or actions may result in disputes that may arise from time to time. Using the following system, it is hoped the dispute can firstly be avoided, and secondly, settled locally. Only after a series of steps would the dispute go beyond the local level.

Process

In the case of a dispute, the following process will be followed to arrive at a solution:

Step 1 It is important to avoid any dispute by ensuring the plan is adhered to as adopted, including full circulation of any permit or application that may affect a municipality or as required in this plan and prompt enforcement of the policies of the plan and Land Use Bylaw.

Step 2 When an intermunicipal issue comes to the attention of either party, it will be directed to the CAOs who will review the issue and make a decision within 10 days, if it is within their authority to do so.

Step 3 If an issue is contentious or outside the scope of the CAOs' authority or at the request of the CAOs, the matter will be referred to the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee for its review and decision or comment. Additionally, should either municipality identify an issue related to this plan that may result in a more serious dispute, that municipality should approach the Joint Planning Committee to call a meeting of the Committee to discuss the issue.

Step 4 Prior to the meeting of the Committee, each municipality through its administration, must ensure the facts of the issue have been investigated and clarified, and information is made available to both parties. Staff meetings may occur at this point to discuss possible solutions.

Step 5 The Committee should discuss the issue with the intent to seek a solution by consensus.

Step 6 Should the IDP Committee be unable to arrive at a consensus, then either municipality will contact the appropriate chief elected officer to arrange a joint meeting of the two whole councils who will discuss possible solutions.

Step 7 Should the councils be unable to reach a solution, the two parties, by agreement, shall contact a professional mediator to commence a mediation process of which the results of the mediation report will be binding on each municipality. If one or the other parties is not in agreement with this private mediation step, then either municipality may contact Alberta Municipal Affairs to commence a mediation process under the department's guidance. The cost of mediation would be split equally between the two municipalities.

Step 8 In a case where further action under the Municipal Government Act is unavailable, the results of the mediation report will be binding on each municipality.

Step 9 In the case of a dispute regarding:

- a statutory plan or amendment, or
- a land use bylaw or amendment,

a dispute under section 690(1) of the Municipal Government Act may be initiated. Using this section of the MGA is the final stage of dispute settlement, as this outlines the procedure for the municipalities to request the Municipal Government Board to intercede and resolve the issue.

In relation to Step 9 above, if by the 25th day after the passing of a bylaw or statutory plan under dispute a resolution has not yet been reached at any step in the dispute resolution process, the municipality initiating the dispute action may, without prejudice, file an appeal with the Land and Property Rights Tribunal (for statutory plan or land use bylaw issues) so that the statutory right and timeframe to file an appeal is not lost.

- This appeal may then be withdrawn, without prejudice, if a solution or agreement is reached between the two parties prior to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal meeting. *(This is to acknowledge and respect that the time required to seek resolution or mediation may not be able to occur within the 30-day appeal filing process as outlined in the MGA.)*

PART 5 – INTERMUNICIPAL LAND USE POLICIES

5.1 Land Use

Intent

To create some common development practices between the two municipalities, both should request professional drafted area structure plans for new development as a standard practice.

Policies

- 5.1.1 Existing land uses with valid development permits that exist as of the date of approval of this plan may continue to operate in accordance with the provisions of the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw and the Municipal Government Act.
- 5.1.2 Parcels that are designated Rural Agriculture in Lethbridge County within the Plan Area will be redesignated to the Rural Urban Fringe District.
- 5.1.3 Any parcel that is zoned to districts other than the Rural Urban Fringe (RUF) may continue under those districts identified in the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw. New applications for subdivision and development on these lands shall be subject to any policies of this IDP.
- 5.1.4 All subdivision shall comply with the subdivision criteria found in the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Land Use Bylaws for:
- agricultural uses,
 - existing and fragmented parcels,
 - residential and single lot country residential, and
 - commercial and industrial uses.
- 5.1.5 Any application submitted for redesignation shall be accompanied by a professionally prepared area structure plan or conceptual design scheme if required by the respective municipality's Municipal Development Plan.
- 5.1.6 For Area Structure Plans and Conceptual Design Schemes within Lethbridge County, applicants may be asked to provide a conceptual "shadow plan" with eventual urban sized lots illustrated, road alignments, servicing corridors, and 'building pockets' shown as to where dwellings would be located, so as not fragment, or interfere with potential urban expansion, if it were to occur.
- 5.1.7 For any development on lands that have been identified within a possible environmentally significant area (ESA) or where the municipality within which the development is proposed is of the opinion that the land may be within an ESA, the developer may be required to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and is responsible for contacting Alberta Environment and Parks.
- 5.1.8 Both municipalities recognize the regional importance of the Birds of Prey centre and agree to take into consideration the Birds of Prey existing operations and expansion plans when making long-term land use decisions in proximity to the Birds of Prey centre.
- 5.1.9 For any development on lands that may contain a historic resource value (HRV), the developer may be required to conduct a historical resource impact assessment (HRIA) and is responsible for consulting the Historical Resources Act and contacting Alberta Culture and Tourism.



- 5.1.10 Developers preparing area structure plans (ASPs) are responsible for submitting the final approved ASP to Alberta Culture for review to obtain historical resource clearance and must file a copy of any clearance approval with the respective municipality.
- 5.1.11 Each municipality is responsible for referring development applications and other land use activities within their respective jurisdictions to the appropriate provincial department to determine when an EIA or HRIA may be required.
- 5.1.12 Both municipalities should consider the provincial Wetland Policy when making land use decisions with the goal of sustaining environment and economic benefits. The developer, not the municipality, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the provincial policy and any associated regulations.
- 5.1.13 Each municipality encourages applicants of subdivision and development proposals to consult with the respective municipality, irrigation district, and provincial departments, as applicable, regarding water supply, drainage, setbacks from sensitive lands, and other planning matters relevant to the natural environment in advance of submitting a proposal.

5.2 General Development Standards

Intent

The County and the Town recognize there may be areas of mutual benefit in the provision of infrastructure and other services.

Policies

- 5.2.1 Both municipalities will require developers to prepare (at their own expense) storm water management plans, required as per the policies of this plan or a municipality's Municipal Development Plan, which must be professionally prepared by a licensed, qualified engineer.
- 5.2.2 If problems or disputes should arise between the two municipalities regarding any storm water issues, the two parties agree to consult with each other and attempt to resolve the issue locally prior to engaging Alberta Environment or other provincial authorities. If a simple resolution cannot be easily achieved, the two parties should use the dispute mechanism process as outlined in Part 4 of this plan.
- 5.2.3 Both municipalities recognize the importance of efficient provision of utilities and services and agree to coordinate, wherever possible, to determine appropriate locations and alignments of any utility or servicing infrastructure required to serve a proposed subdivision or development within the Plan Area.
- 5.2.4 It is recognized that standards of development are different for the County as a rural municipality, than the Town as an urban. As such the County and the Town will endeavor to ensure as best it can that quality developments are approved, and that the standards as outlined in each municipalities Land Use Bylaw and other guiding documents are adhered to.
- 5.2.5 Any development proposal within the Town of Coaldale and land within the Lethbridge County IDP boundary shall address storm water drainage and include considerations for how it may impact the Malloy Drain and the Town of Coaldale.



5-3 Agricultural Practices

Intent

Agricultural activities can continue to operate under acceptable farming practices within the Intermunicipal Development Plan Area. The policies of this section will seek to provide the opportunity for discussion and negotiation if problems should arise. The County and the Town recognize that it is the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) to grant approvals and regulate confined feeding operations

(CFO's). However, both municipalities agree it is desirable to specifically regulate intensive agricultural operations within the defined Plan area in an attempt to minimize potential nuisance and conflict between land uses, especially residential, and CFOs with the plan area.

Policies

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

- 5.3.1 Both councils recognize and acknowledge the main use of land found within the County portion of the Intermunicipal Development Plan area and some of the land within the Town is used for extensive agricultural activities (i.e. cultivation and grazing). These activities and other agricultural activities may continue to operate under acceptable farming practices and are protected under the Agricultural Operations Practices Act.
- 5.3.2 Extensive agriculture will continue to be the primary land use of the lands, until such time as they may be redesignated to non-agricultural uses in accordance with this plan. Until redesignation occurs, land uses within the plan boundary will be regulated in accordance with the Rural Urban Fringe district contained within the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw or the Urban Reserve District within the Town of Coaldale Land Use Bylaw.
- 5.3.3 Both municipalities will attempt to work cooperatively together in supporting and encouraging 'considerate' good neighbour farming practices, such as for weed, dust, and insect control adjacent to developed areas, through good agricultural management practices and Alberta Agriculture guidelines. If problems should arise, the Lethbridge County may be notified and will consult with the landowner to emphasize, and enforce if needed, the County's Agricultural Service Board's policies.
- 5.3.4 If disputes or complaints in either municipality should arise between citizens and agricultural operators, the municipality receiving the complaint will attempt to direct the affected parties to the appropriate agency, government department, or municipality for consultation or resolution wherever possible.
- 5.3.5 Both councils will attempt to protect good quality agricultural land and limit their premature conversion to other uses until such time it is absolutely needed for some other use. To assist in this endeavor, both municipalities will attempt to:
 - dutifully take into consideration the location, type, and quality of agricultural land when making plan, bylaw, and subdivision decisions related to accommodating development.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE (CONFINED FEEDING OPERATIONS)

Intent

It is the desire of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale to minimize potential conflict between residential uses and confined feeding operations within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.

Policies

- 5.3.6 New confined feeding operations (CFOs) are prohibited to be established within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.
- 5.3.7 Both Councils recognize and acknowledge that existing confined feeding operations located within the plan area will be allowed to continue to operate under acceptable operating practices and within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act, inclusive of the Standards and Administration Regulation.
- 5.3.8 With respect to existing confined feeding operations (CFOs), expansions shall be restricted in the plan area except in cases where the terms of policy 5.3.10 can be met.
- 5.3.9 For confined feeding operations, existing or proposed, located within the intermunicipal development plan area, the review process as outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act should be followed by the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) and both municipalities must be notified in accordance with the review process.
- 5.3.10 It is recognized that the NRCB may consider allowing existing confined feeding operations to limited expansion and to upgrade and modernize within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act and Regulations, but it is recommended to the NRCB that this review includes:
 - a) Consideration of the minimum distance separation calculation contained in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation;
 - b) Demonstrating changes will reduce negative impacts to the rural and urban residents of the area;
 - c) Additional environmental protection will be considered; and
 - d) Comments from the County and Town area received and considered.
- 5.3.11 The Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) is requested to discourage the spreading of manure in the plan area due to concerns with the quality of drainage entering the Town during a storm event. However, in all cases the procedures outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation or the recommendations or conditions of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) should be strictly adhered to, with some reasonable consideration for weather conditions present.
- 5.3.12 Both municipalities support confined feeding operators with a commitment to good standards of practice. The County and Town expect operators to follow and adhere to any regulations or permit conditions as required by the NRCB.
- 5.3.13 If problems or complaints of an operator's practices should arise and are brought to either the County or Town's attention, they will notify and consult the other municipality prior to engaging provincial authorities.

- 5.3.14 For statutory plan consistency, Lethbridge County shall review its Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and update its CFO policies and designated "Confined Feeding Operations (CFO) Exclusion Areas" Map 2 (2A & 2B) to reflect Exclusionary Areas, within six (6) months of this plan being adopted.



5.4 Subdivision and Residential Uses

Intent

It is acknowledged that lands within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area are influenced by the proximity to the Town of Coaldale. The fringe area is the focus of pressure by land owners and developers for conversion of traditional agriculture lands to non-agriculture uses. The policies within this section identify a framework and criteria to manage said lands.

Policies

- 5.4.1 Development proposals should be evaluated against regional and subregional plans, as applicable, the policies of this plan, each municipality's respective Municipal Development Plan (MDP), and corresponding statutory and non-statutory plans.
- 5.4.2 Unless otherwise stipulated in this plan, subdivision of a quarter-section within the Rural Urban Fringe and IDP boundary shall generally be restricted to first parcel out, as either an isolated farmstead/country residential title, the creation of two 80-acre titles on irrigated land, or a parcel defined as a cut-off parcel under the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw (as per the County's subdivision policy).
- 5.4.3 Further subdivision of a quarter-section that has been previously subdivided should not be allowed except in certain areas agreed to in the plan and as specifically authorized (see policy 5.4.4).
- 5.4.4 Certain areas in the fringe may be considered suitable for further subdivision by the Lethbridge County,
- a) The proposal is well-planned and meets the County's subdivision policy;
 - b) Compatibility with adjacent land uses is a consideration; and
 - c) An acceptable Area Structure Plan is adopted.

This decision-making process should include consideration for the investment and location of Town infrastructure to ensure it is not adversely impacted.

- 5.4.5 New land uses proposed within the Town should be compatible to the existing or planned land uses within the County and should be comprehensively planned.
- 5.4.6 Any new development within the Town should be developed to urban standards and meet the density targets as set out in the Town's municipal development plan.
- 5.4.7 If an Area Structure Plan, or equivalent, is not in place then the host municipality shall evaluate applications for redesignation, subdivision, and development proposals according to the following criteria:
- a) Strategic policies outlined by the host municipality including their MDP;
 - b) The policies of this plan;

- c) Impacts on existing and planned uses in the vicinity of the proposal; and
 - d) Consideration of environmental impacts in accordance with the policies and the procedures of the municipality in which the proposal is made, and requirements of Alberta Environment.
- 5.4.8 Certain existing fragmented areas of parcels 20 acres or less in size have been identified and mapped (see Map 5). These areas may be considered for further residential subdivision with an approved conceptual design scheme or Area Structure Plan outlining the details of the subdivision and development and including a storm water management plan as a component, to be prepared at the developer's expense.
- 5.4.9 For any further subdivision proposal in conjunction with policy 5.4.8, the referral process will involve Lethbridge County referring the submitted draft conceptual design scheme or Area Structure Plan to the Town of Coaldale to review and be able to provide comment on, as per the agreed to referral policies in Part 4 of this plan.
- 5.4.10 For any multi-lot subdivision or development proposal within the IDP plan area including those within the Town, the County and the Town will require architectural controls, as approved by the municipality, to be applied and registered on title to ensure quality development. This component should be submitted by the developer as part of the required Area Structure Plan submission requirements.
- 5.4.11 Major subdivision or development proposals located on either side of the joint municipal boundary which may affect or impact the other municipality, should be circulated to the other respective municipality for consideration and commentary on the proposal.
- 5.4.12 Both municipalities will stipulate that any required reports and plans to be provided by developers for major or multi-lot subdivisions or development proposals within their jurisdiction (for lands lying on either side of the joint municipal boundary) be expertly prepared by land use planning professionals (i.e., architect, engineer, planner).
- 5.4.13 Both municipalities agree that they will strive to better communicate, cooperate, and share any information provided on storm water management plans for developments, when plans are required as outlined in this agreement.
- 5.4.14 All storm water management plans required as per the policies of this plan and as submitted to either municipality must be professionally prepared by a licensed engineer and approved by Alberta Environment.
- 5.4.15 Lethbridge County has adopted an ***Engineering Guidelines and Minimum Servicing Standards*** manual which shall apply as a minimum stipulation to any subdivision or development proposal on any lands within the County jurisdiction of this plan.
- 5.4.16 Both municipalities shall require, as a condition of approval, that existing standards identified in Alberta Environment's ***Environmental Reference Manual*** and Municipal Affairs' ***Private Sewage Standards Guidelines*** in relation to private septic systems are met.

5.5 Industrial and Other Non-Agricultural Uses

Intent

Both municipalities recognize the importance of industrial and commercial development within the region and particularly the agri-food/protein corridor designated around Highway 3. This section provides direction for types of land uses deemed industrial or commercial to appropriate areas within the Plan Area.

Policies

- 5.5.1 It is recognized that both municipalities have the right to commercial and industrial development within their jurisdiction as identified on Map 6.
- 5.5.2 Commercial and industrial development shall be done in manner that it is compatible with what is development/pre-planned with the adjacent municipality.
- 5.5.3 Commercial and industrial development within both jurisdictions will require the appropriate zoning and be appropriately planned in conformance with the IDP policies.
- 5.5.4 Some lands contained within the plan area are already zoned, subdivided, or developed for non-agricultural uses. It is recognized that any existing non-agricultural uses located within the plan area are permitted and may continue their operations.
- 5.5.5 Both municipalities agree that good land use practices should be followed when considering industrial development proposals, and each municipality should determine the compatibility to adjacent land uses, either existing or proposed future, and potential impact to adjacent residents.
- 5.5.6 Transition between industrial and residential should be proportionate to the level of impact between existing and planned land uses to mitigate potential health, safety, and nuisance factors.
- 5.5.7 Residential uses of any type should be discouraged by both municipalities in the northeast area of the plan boundary, as identified in Map 6, being near the Town's industrial area and sewage lagoons, and any use should be compatible and meet appropriate setbacks.
- 5.5.8 Both municipalities recognize that some types of large-scale industrial developments require adequate municipal servicing and approval will be dependent on the need and availability of servicing in relation to that use and whether they can connect to existing services and infrastructure.
- 5.5.9 Large-scale industrial development proposals that require substantial servicing may be an opportunity for both municipalities to engage in a joint venture.
- 5.5.10 For major development proposals, the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee may meet on a request basis by either municipality for review and commentary.
- 5.5.11 When considering applications for redesignation, subdivision and/or development approval for industrial, light industrial, or commercial uses, all applications must meet or exceed the County's **Engineering Guidelines and Minimum Servicing Standards Manual**, and the Town's internal standard of the City of Lethbridge's **Design Standards**, for minimum performance standards. The County and Town may impose additional requirements and standards, as deemed necessary.
- 5.5.12 Land use proposals that do not conform or are not clearly defined within this Plan, may be discussed, and considered with agreement between the two municipalities. Such proposals must be brought before the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee for discussion and commentary. Further to this, any major amendment to the plan must be agreed to by both municipal councils.

5.6 Urban Expansion and Annexation

Intent

The Town of Coaldale recently annexed lands from Lethbridge County in 2018 and as such there is no specific area identified for growth of the Town within this Plan. The following policies are in place to ensure the feedback of all relevant stakeholders is taken into consideration if annexation is being proposed.

Policies

- 5.6.1 As a commitment to both municipalities Municipal Development Plans, the Town and County will encourage private landowners to consider developing existing areas that can accommodate infill development and will also consider and support compact design concepts for development.
- 5.6.2 The Town of Coaldale annexed lands from Lethbridge County in 2018 based on a 25-year projected growth and land supply which Lethbridge County did not contest. If any annexation application is contemplated by the Town prior to this growth and timeline build out, the town would have to consult with the County and demonstrate the purpose and need to the County's satisfaction.
- 5.6.3 If the Town determines that annexation is necessary to accommodate growth, it will prepare and share with Lethbridge County a growth strategy or study indicating:
 - a) Necessity of the land;
 - b) Proposed uses;
 - c) Servicing implications; and
 - d) Any financial implications for both municipalities.
- 5.6.4 Annexation involves several stakeholders that need to be involved in the process, including:
 - a) Landowners directly affected by the application, who must be a part of the negotiation process;
 - b) The Town of Coaldale, who must make the detailed case for annexation and be a major participant in any negotiations;
 - c) Lethbridge County, who must evaluate the annexation application and supporting documentation for the impact on its financial status, land base and taxpayers.
- 5.6.5 The County will, as part of the negotiation with taxpayers, wish to see arrangements made by the Town regarding, but not limited to:
 - a) Property taxes of ratepayers;
 - b) Use of land continuing as agriculture until needed for development;
 - c) Ability to keep certain animals on site;
 - d) Consideration by agencies such as Alberta Transportation and Alberta Environment; and
 - e) Consideration by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, who will evaluate the proposal and all stakeholder feedback.
- 5.6.6 Any growth strategy or study for an annexation proposal must include:
 - a) Proposed annexation boundaries based on the principle of including the outer limits of any adjacent road right-of-way boundary to demonstrate the accommodation of urban growth (i.e., parcels subject of the annexation).

- b) Accurately demonstrating that all parcels subject of the annexation will be under the control and management of the Town and the County will not be affected or responsible for any future management or maintenance as a result of the urban expansion.
 - c) A detailed description of rural municipal roads that may be affected by the annexation or the municipal boundary change.
- 5.6.7 Within 60 days of receiving a growth study or report to review, and prior to the County or the Town submitting a notice of intent to annex land with the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, the County or the Ton shall indicate in writing whether it has objections or concerns, or whether it requires additional clarification on any matters within the study or report.
- 5.6.8 With regards to policy 5.6.7, if concerns are brought forward, a meeting of the Intermunicipal Committee can be requested by either municipality to discuss the concerns raised or conclusions presented and attempt to arrive at a consensus on the issue. If the committee is unable to achieve consensus, the dispute resolution mechanism processes can be initiated in accordance with this Plan.
- 5.6.9 Notwithstanding the previous policy, the County or Town may initiate an application for annexation should the proposal be minor in nature such as a boundary adjustment to accommodate:
 - a) Existing title property line reconfigurations; or
 - b) Roads, canals, or utility rights-of-way that may be split by municipal jurisdiction boundaries.
 - c) Cases where there is agreement by the two municipalities that the annexation proposed is both minor and logical.
- 5.6.10 Proposed annexation boundaries should follow existing legal boundaries to avoid creating fragmented patterns or titles with split municipal jurisdiction.
- 5.6.11 Within six (6) months of the Land and Property Rights Tribunal approving the annexation, the Intermunicipal Development Plan boundary shall be reviewed and amended as required to reflect the municipal boundary change.
- 5.6.12 Within the same six (6) month timeframe described in the policy above, the County's Rural Urban Fringe (RUF) district boundary and the Town's respective change in zoning in their Land Use Bylaws shall also be amended to reflect the expansion and ensure all plans, boundaries and described areas are in conformity with each other.
- 5.6.13 The western boundary of the Town shall not be further expanded (through annexation) as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the County and the Town in September of 2016.

5.7 Transportation and Road Networks

Intent

Policies should attempt to address and deal with expected development and growth pressures and provide a forum for consultation when dealing with transportation issues that will impact both municipalities.

Policies

- 5.7.1 The County and Town should work cooperatively together to provide a cohesive and joint policy when dealing with transportation issues that will impact both municipalities.
- 5.7.2 In conjunction with any annexation study or application proposed by the Town must include identification and a detailed description of rural municipal roads that may be affected by the annexation or municipal boundary change.
- 5.7.3 Each municipality must be duly notified for any development or subdivision proposal in the other municipality that will result in access being required from an adjoining road under its control or management. The affected municipality must give its approval or decision in writing prior to the application being considered as complete by the other municipality, as blanket conditional approvals for road access should not be permitted. In relation to this policy, the referral time frames as stipulated in Part 4 of this plan should be respected.
- 5.7.4 If both municipalities agree, an "Assignment of Jurisdiction" as it applies to public roads may be discussed and agreed to, in consultation with and approval by Alberta Transportation, if all parties agree that it is an appropriate mechanism to address a road or access issue for a particular development proposal.
- 5.7.5 Whenever possible, urban designs and Area Structure Plans within the Town should be prepared in such a way as to limit the number of entry points on roads that are either under County jurisdiction or link directly to the County Road system.
- 5.7.6 The Town and County may agree to consult and cooperate on the preparation of future Transportation Master Plans if it is determined that the plan may have implications or benefits to the other municipality, such as for road networks that transcend through each respective jurisdiction.
- 5.7.7 The two municipalities may enter discussions to create and identify standards for a hierarchy of roadways to be established between the two jurisdictions. Access control regulations should also be established to ensure major collectors and arterials are protected.
- 5.7.8 If required by Alberta Transportation or either municipality, at the time of subdivision or development, the developer shall conduct traffic studies with respect to impact and access onto Highways 3, 845, and 512 and the future Highway 4 Bypass (future CANAMEX Corridor). Any upgrading identified by such studies shall be implemented by the developer at its sole cost and to the satisfaction of the municipality and Alberta Transportation.
- 5.7.9 Any future land use impacts that may result from the Canamex highway and potential effects to Highway 3 may be evaluated and discussed by the Intermunicipal Committee as part of ongoing monitoring of this plan.
- 5.7.10 Both municipalities acknowledge that a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) may be required prior to any intense or large-scale major development to confirm access management standards, road cross-sections and other functional considerations, which should be provided at the expense of the developers.



5.8 Mutual Benefit and Cooperation

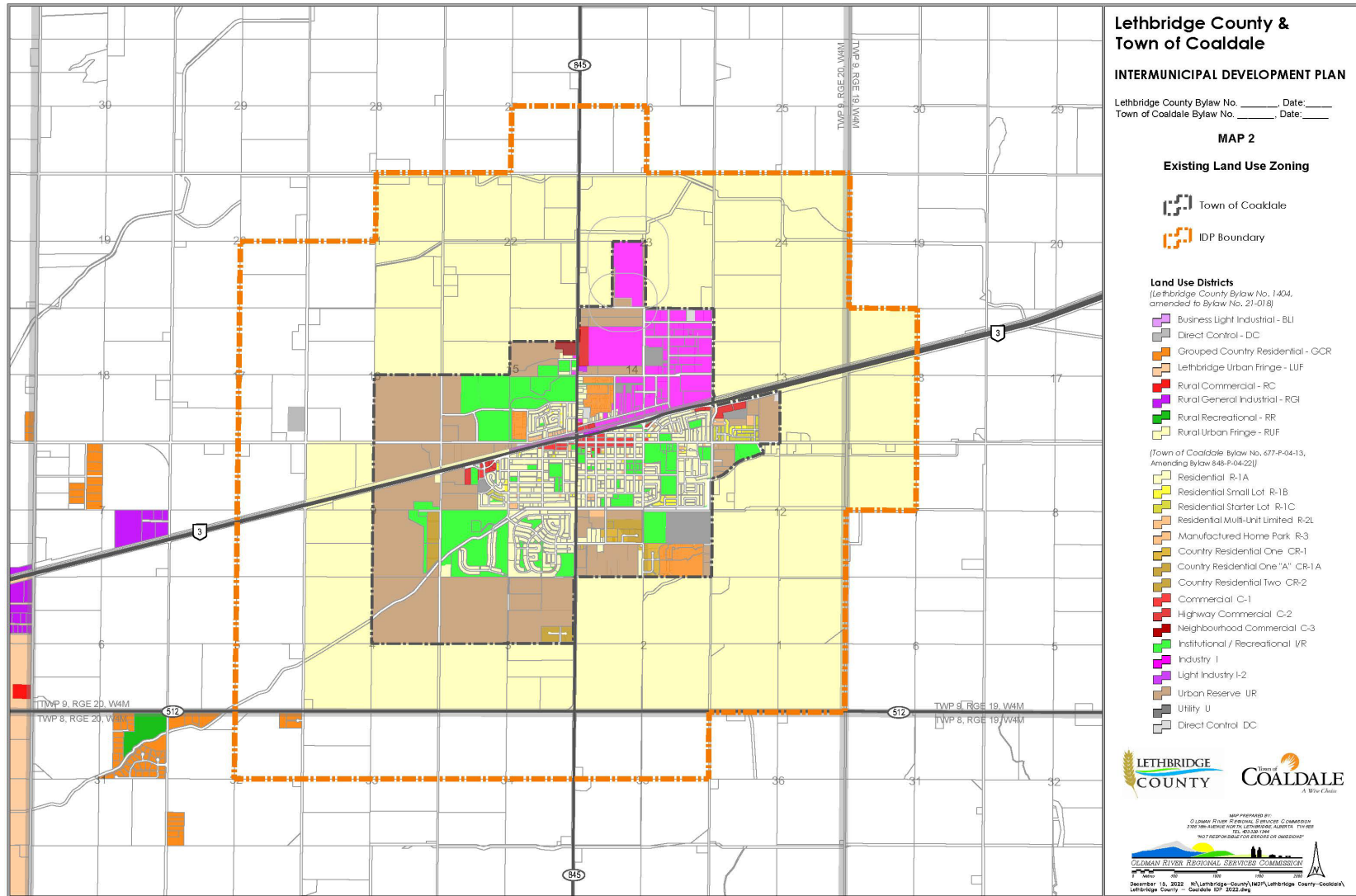
Intent

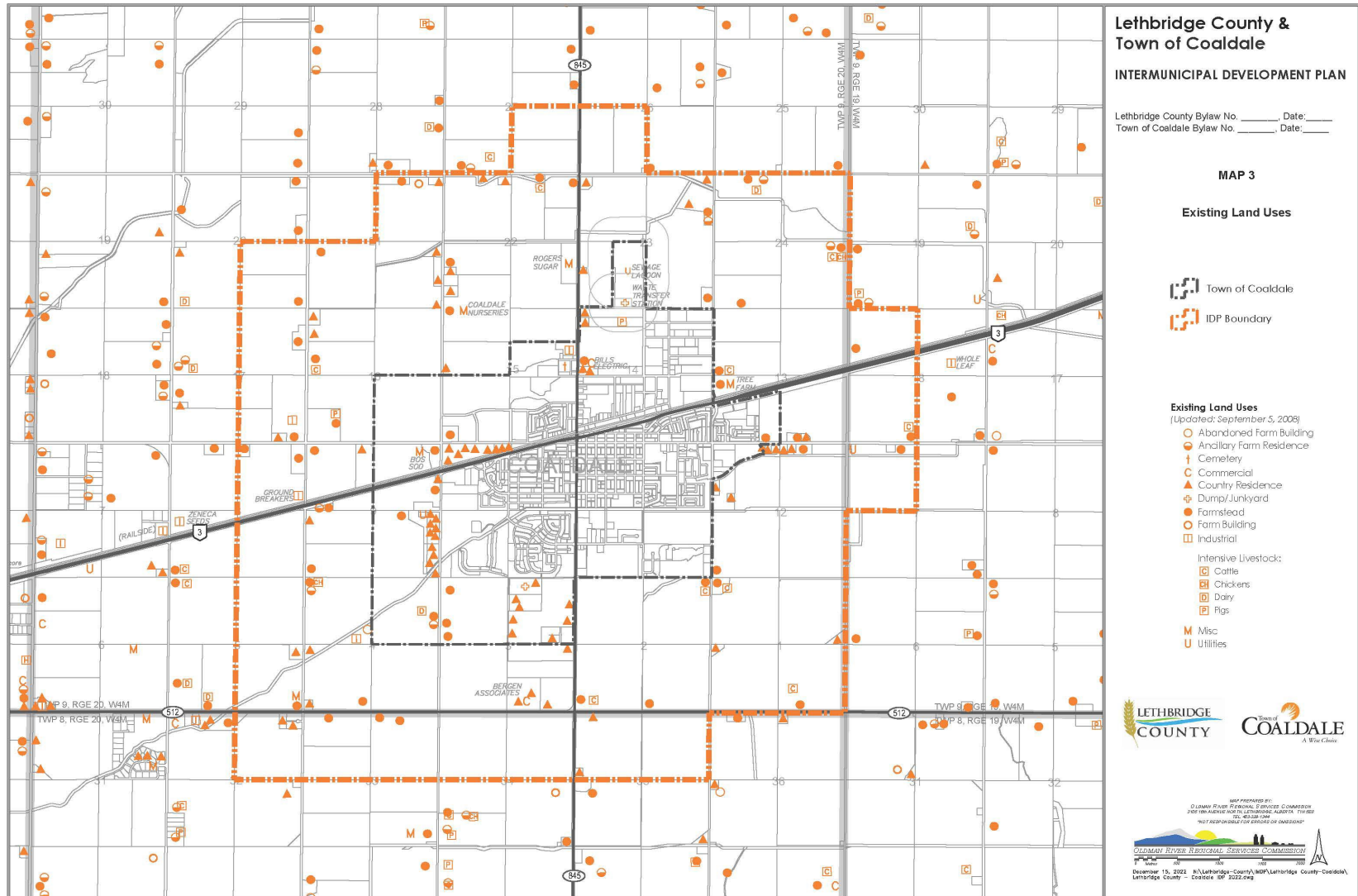
Consultation and cooperation on joint policy areas that may affect or benefit one or both parties should be encouraged and looked at by both municipalities.

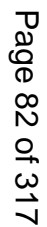
Policies

- 5.8.1 Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale agree to work together to try and enhance and improve the region for the benefit of both municipalities.
- 5.8.2 The County and the Town agree to continue to have an active intermunicipal committee (either as an Intermunicipal Committee or Joint Planning Committee) whose composition shall be agreed upon by both municipalities and will include representatives of Council with support from administration.
- 5.8.3 It is recognized by both municipalities that some economic or development proposals may be regionally significant or mutually beneficial to both parties and the two agree to meet to discuss such proposals when they come forward. Joint council meetings may be used as a forum to discuss and negotiate proposals.
- 5.8.4 It is recognized by both municipalities that benefits can occur through cooperation, and both may explore various intermunicipal options, such as sharing future services and / or revenues (taxes), through the development of special agreements negotiated between the County and the Town.
- 5.8.5 Any special agreements negotiated between the County and the Town should be negotiated in good faith. Both parties agree to honour the agreements reached and the agreements must be clear about what has been decided and how the agreement will be carried out.
- 5.8.6 In consideration of providing certain services to areas or proposals agreed to between the two municipalities, the County and the Town may discuss the need to create and apply off-site levies, development fees or servicing fees to the recipient or proposal as part of the agreement.
- 5.8.7 As a municipal cost saving initiative, the County and the Town may discuss and plan for the sharing of various municipal equipment, machinery, and services where feasible, practical and workable, which would be managed through separate agreements.
- 5.8.8 The County and the Town will work together on reviewing and updating the Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework, as required by the Municipal Government Act, in a cooperative spirit in an attempt to give due consideration to regional perspectives on municipal governance and community services.
- 5.8.9 The County and the Town may collaborate and investigate methods of giving various support to a variety of cultural, recreational, environmental (wetlands, parkland etc.) or heritage projects that may mutually benefit or enhance the quality of life of the citizens of both municipalities. This could be in the form of time (municipal staff), gifts in kind, materials, municipal letters of support, unified government lobbying, applications for grants, or other arrangements if both municipalities agree.

Part 6 - MAPS







Part 7 - DEFINITIONS

Accessory Building means a building or structure, incidental, subordinate and located on the same lot as the principal building but does not include a building or structure used for human habitation.

Accessory Use means a use of a building or land, which is incidental to and subordinate to the principal use of the site on which it is located.

Adjacent Land means land that abuts or is contiguous to the parcel of land that is being described and includes land that would be contiguous if not for a highway, road, lane, walkway, watercourse, utility lot, pipeline right-of-way, power line, railway, or similar feature and any other land identified in a land use bylaw as adjacent for the purpose of notifications under the Act.

Agricultural Land, Higher Quality means:

- (a) land having a Canada Land Inventory (CLI) classification of 1-4, comprising 64.8 ha (160 acre) parcels of dryland or 32.4 ha (80 acre) parcels of irrigated land;
- (b) land contained in an irrigable unit;
- (c) land having a CLI classification of 5-7 with permanent water rights, with the exception of:
 - (i) cut-off parcels of 4.0 ha (10 acres) or less. To be considered a cut-off, a parcel must be separated by:
 - a permanent irrigation canal as defined by the irrigation district,
 - a permanent watercourse normally containing water throughout the year,
 - a railway,
 - a graded public roadway or highway,
 - an embankment, or
 - some other physical feature,

which makes it impractical to farm or graze either independently or as part of a larger operation, including nearby land;

- (ii) land which is so badly fragmented by existing use or ownership that the land has a low agricultural productivity or cannot logically be used for agricultural purposes. For the purpose of subdivision, fragmented land may be considered to be land containing 8.1 ha (20 acres) or less of farmable agricultural land in CLI classes 1-4.

Agricultural Operation means an agricultural activity conducted on agricultural land for gain or reward or in the hope or expectation of gain or reward, and includes:

- (a) the cultivation of land;
- (b) the raising of livestock, including game-production animals within the meaning of the "Livestock Industry Diversification Act" and poultry;
- (c) the raising of fur-bearing animals, pheasants or fish;
- (d) the production of agricultural field crops;
- (e) the production of fruit, vegetables, sod, trees, shrubs and other specialty horticultural crops;

- (f) the production of eggs and milk;
- (g) the production of honey (apiaries);
- (h) the operation of agricultural machinery and equipment, including irrigation pumps on site;
- (i) the application of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, fungicides and herbicides, including application by ground and aerial spraying, for agricultural purposes.
- (j) the collection, transportation, storage, application, use transfer and disposal of manure; and
- (k) the abandonment and reclamation of confined feeding operations and manure storage facilities.

Agricultural Service Board means the Lethbridge County board which provides agricultural services, information, and new technology in liaison with other governments, jurisdictions, agencies and industry by establishing policy that ensures statutory requirements and the collective interests of clients are met. Several key pieces of provincial government legislation that are enforced are the Weed Control Act; the Agricultural Service Board Act; the Soil Conservation Act; the Agricultural Pests Act and the Agricultural Chemicals Act.

Architectural Controls means special standards or controls applied to development which are often restrictive in nature. Typically, this includes a specified building scheme that applies to building details, such as building types, finish, colors and materials, fences or landscaping. These controls may be registered by a Restrictive Covenant at the time a plan of survey is filed with Land Titles Office.

Area Structure Plan means a statutory plan in accordance with the Municipal Government Act and the Lethbridge County Municipal Development Plan for the purpose of providing a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land in a municipality. The plan typically provides a design that integrates land uses with the requirements for suitable parcel densities, transportation patterns (roads), storm water drainage, fire protection and other utilities across the entire plan area.

Assignment of Jurisdiction means the same as the provincial department of Transportation meaning and refers to Alberta Transportation allowing a portion of public road located in one municipal jurisdiction to be signed over by agreement to another municipal jurisdiction for control and maintenance.

Building Site means a specific portion of the land that is the subject of an application on which a building can or may be constructed (Subdivision and Development Regulation AR 43/2002).

Canamex Corridor or Highway means a provincial road development as such by Ministerial Order pursuant to the Highway Traffic Act, and is the designated freeway corridor as established and gazetted by the province with the purpose of efficiently moving goods and transport between Canada and Mexico.

Commercial Establishment means a building, or part thereof, for the sale of goods or services to the general public.

Commercial Use means the use of land and/or buildings for the purpose of public sale, display and storage of goods, merchandise, substances, materials and/or services on the premises. Any on-premises manufacturing, processing or refining of materials is typically incidental to the sales operation.

Committee means the Joint Planning Committee established in this Plan.

Conceptual Design Scheme means a general site layout plan which provides for the orderly development of a parcel or group of parcels, usually for less than five lots. It is a planning tool which is a type of “mini” area structure plan, usually less detailed, typically illustrating lot layouts & sizes, roads, topography and general servicing information. It is usually not adopted by bylaw, but may be if the municipality desires to do so.

Confined Feeding Operation means an activity on land that is fenced or enclosed or within buildings where livestock is confined for the purpose of growing, sustaining, finishing or breeding by means other than grazing and requires registration or approval under the conditions set forth in the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act (AOPA)*, as amended from time to time, but does not include seasonal feeding and bedding sites.

Country Residential, Grouped means existing or proposed residential uses on more than two adjacent parcels of less than the minimum extensive agricultural parcel size, and may consist of the yard site of a former farmstead.

Country Residential, Isolated means one or two existing or proposed country residential uses.

Country Residential Use means a use of land, the primary purpose of which is for a dwelling or the establishment of a dwelling in a rural area, whether the dwelling is occupied seasonally, for vacation purposes or otherwise, or permanently.

County means the Lethbridge County.

Development means:

- (a) an excavation or stockpile and the creation of either but does not include turning over soil with no immediate activity on the land in the near future; or
- (b) a building or an addition to, or replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over or under land; or
- (c) a change of use, or a building, or an act done in relation to land or a building that results in, or is likely to result in, a change in the use of the land or building; or

- (d) a change in the intensity of use of land or a building or an act done in relation to land or a building that results in, or is likely to result in, a change in the intensity of use of the land.

Discretionary Use means the use of land or a building in a land use district for which a development permit may be approved at the discretion of the Development Authority with or without conditions.

District means a defined area of a municipality as set out in the land use district schedule of uses and indicated on the Land Use District Map.

Dispute Settlement or Resolution means a formal process that provides the means by which differences of view between the parties can be settled, in a peaceful and cooperative manner. These differences may be over their opinions, interpretations, or actions of one party in regards to decision making in the IMDP plan area or interpretation of the IMDP policies.

Dwelling Unit means self-contained living premises occupied or designed to be occupied by an individual or by a family as an independent and separate housekeeping establishment and in which facilities are provided for cooking and sanitation. Such units include single-detached dwellings, modular homes, manufactured homes and moved-in buildings for residential use.

Extensive Agriculture means the general raising of crops and grazing of livestock in a non-intensive nature, typically on existing titles or proposed parcels usually 64.8 ha (160 acres) on dryland or 32.4 ha (80 acres) on irrigated land.

Farmstead means an area in use or formerly used for a farm home or farm buildings or both and which is impractical to farm because of the existing buildings, vegetation or other constraints.

Farming means the use of land or buildings for the raising or producing of crops and/or livestock but does not include a confined feeding operation for which a registration or approval is required from the Natural Resources Conservation Board.

First Parcel Out means the first subdivision from a previously unsubdivided quarter-section of land. The subdivision authority may consider a quarter-section to be unsubdivided if the previous subdivisions were for the purpose of public or quasi-public use.

Freestanding Sign means any sign or display supported by a freestanding column or structure.

Fringe or Urban Fringe means the approximate one-mile area around the municipal boundary of an urban municipality and includes the designated Rural Urban Fringe district of the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw.

Industrial means development used for manufacturing, fabricating, processing, assembly, production or packaging of goods or products, as well as administrative offices and warehousing and wholesale distribution use which are accessory uses to the above, provided that the use does not generate any detrimental impact, potential health or safety hazard, or any nuisance beyond the boundaries of the developed portion of the site or lot upon which it is situated.

Intermunicipal (IDP) Development Plan Committee means the members assigned by each respective council to the Joint Planning Committee for the purposes of administering and monitoring the Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Intermunicipal (IDP) Plan Boundary means the agreed to area the IMDP will govern and is the referral area for the plan and all development applications and statutory bylaw amendments on lands within the identified plan area that will be referred to the IMDP Committee.

Malloy Drain is a channel located east of Coaldale which collects irrigation spill water from laterals in the Coaldale area and carries it to the Stafford Reservoir. The Malloy Drain was developed in the 1950's to drain pockets of water within the Malloy Basin and increase production and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Malloy Drain is owned and operated by SMRID.

Malloy Drainage Basin is described as a topographic region lying between Stafford Reservoir and the eastside of the City of Lethbridge from which the Malloy receives runoff, throughflow, and groundwater flow. The drainage basin is the area of land that contributes the water it receives as precipitation (except for losses through evaporation, transpiration from plants, incorporation into the soil, groundwater, etc.) to the Stafford reservoir.

Major Tracts of Land means primarily undeveloped lands or parcels that are intended to be subdivided and are not what would normally be considered part of present developed areas.

May means, within the context of a policy, that a discretionary action is permitted.

MGA means the Municipal government Act Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.

Mixed Use means the land or a identified parcel may be used or designated for more than one specific type of land use, and typically involves some type of residential use mixed with commercial and/or public/institutional.

Municipal Council within the boundary of the Town of Coaldale means the Coaldale Council, and within the boundary of the Lethbridge County means the County Council.

Municipal Development Plan means a statutory plan, formerly known as a general municipal plan, adopted by bylaw in accordance with section 632 of the Act, which is used by municipalities as a long-range planning tool.

Nuisance means any use, prevailing condition or activity which adversely effects the use or enjoyment of property or endangers personal health or safety.

Off-Site Levy means the rate established by a municipal Council that will be imposed upon owners and/or developers who are increasing the use of utility services, traffic services, and other services directly attributable to the changes that are proposed to the private property. The revenues from the off-site levies will be collected by the municipality and used to offset the future capital costs for expanding utility services, transportation network, and other services that have to be expanded in order to service the needs that are proposed for the change in use of the property.

Permitted Use means the use of land or a building in a land use district for which a Development Authority shall issue a development permit with or without conditions providing all other provisions of the Bylaw are conformed with.

Plan means the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Principal Building or Use means the building or use of land or buildings that constitutes the dominant structure or activity of the lot.

Provincial Highway means a road development as such by Ministerial Order pursuant to the Highway Traffic Act and described by plates published in the Alberta Gazette pursuant to Alberta Reg. 164/69 as 500, 600, 700 & 800 series or Highways 1 and 36.

Public and Quasi-Public Building and Uses means a building or use which is available to or for the greater public for the purpose of assembly, instruction, culture or community activity and includes, but is not limited to, such uses as a school, church, cemetery, community hall, educational facility, parks or government facilities.

Public Roadway means:

- (a) the right-of-way of all or any of the following:
 - (i) a local road or statutory road allowance;
 - (ii) a service road;
 - (iii) a street;
 - (iv) an avenue; or
 - (v) a lane;
 - (vi) that is or is intended for public use; or
- (b) a road, street or highway pursuant to the Public Highways Development Act.

Public Utility means a system, works, plant, equipment or service owned and operated by a municipality or corporation under agreement with or franchised by the municipality, or by a

corporation licensed under a Federal or Provincial Statute and which furnishes services and facilities to the public and includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) communication by way of telephone, television or other electronic means;
- (b) public transportation by bus or other means; and
- (c) production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of water, gas or electricity to the general public.

Setback means the perpendicular distance that a development must be set back from the front, side, or rear property lines of the building site as specified in the particular district in which the development is located.

Shadow Plan means a conceptual design drawing which indicates how parcels of land may be further subdivided and typically illustrates minimum sized urban lots, road alignments to adjacent road networks, servicing corridors and building pockets as to where dwellings should be located, so as not to fragment land or interfere with urban growth plans.

Shall or Must means, within the context of a policy, that the action is mandatory.

Should means, within the context of a policy, that the action is strongly encouraged but it is not mandatory.

South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) means the regional plan and regulations established by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to the Alberta Land Stewardship Act.

Soils Classifications means the classification of soils in accordance with the Canadian Land Inventory on the basis of soil survey information, and are based and intensity, rather than kind, of their limitations for agriculture. The classes as indicated on Map 4 include:

Class 1 – Soils in this class have no significant limitations in use for crops.

Class 2 – Soils in this class have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 - Soils in this class have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.

Subclass S - limitations meaning adverse soil characteristics which include one or more of: undesirable structure, low permeability, a restricted rooting zone because of soil characteristics, low natural fertility, low moisture holding capacity, salinity.

Subclass T - limitations meaning adverse topography, either steepness or the pattern of slopes limits agriculture.

Subclass W - limitations meaning excess water – excess water other than from flooding limits use for agriculture. The excess water may be due to poor drainage, a high-water table, seepage or runoff from surrounding areas.

Town means the Town of Coaldale.

Waiver or Variance means a relaxation of the numerical standard(s) required of a development as established in the land use bylaw. A waiver cannot be granted for use.

Working Area means those areas that are currently being used or that still remain to be used for the placing of waste material, or where waste processing or a burning activity is conducted in conjunction with a hazardous waste management facility, landfill or storage site (Subdivision and Development Regulation AR 43/2002)

APPENDIX A - Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Town of Coaldale | Lethbridge County
Memorandum of Understanding for annexation and related matters



August 2016

Memorandum of Understanding for annexation and related matters
(herein referred to as the "MoU")

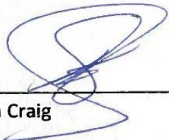
BETWEEN THE PARTIES:

The Corporation of the Town of Coaldale
(herein referred to as "the Town")

AND

The Corporation of Lethbridge County
(herein referred to as "the County")

Signed on behalf of the Town of Coaldale:



Mayor – Kim Craig

SEPT. 12, 2016
Date



CAO – Kalen Hastings


SEPT. 12, 2016
Date

Signed on behalf of Lethbridge County:



Reeve – Lorne Hickey

Sept. 6, 2016
Date



CAO – Rick Robinson

Sept. 6, 2016
Date

PREAMBLE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) represents the culmination of the work completed over many meetings of the Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County Joint Planning Committee.

The Town of Coaldale (the Town) has made clear its intentions to annex lands from Lethbridge County (the County) to accommodate future growth, and the Town and the County have met and negotiated in good faith on annexation and other related matters over the past several months.

The Town either has, or will soon file a notice of intent to annex. The lands identified for annexation as per the notice of intent to annex reflect the same lands the Town and County agreed to, in principle, at the June 21st, 2016 meeting of the Joint Planning Committee.

MATTERS OF AGREEMENT

Lands to be annexed

The County has agreed, in principle, to the annexation of the following lands by the Town:

(Please note that the letters correspond with the letters found on attached Map 1)

- A. SE 1/4 SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- B. SW 1/4 SEC. 15 TWP. 9 RGE 20 W4M
- C. A portion of NW 1/4 SEC. 10 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 731049, Block 3, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and Plan 7062JK, Block A, Lots 2, 3, 4
- D. A portion of SW 1/4 SEC. 13 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 0811507, Block 3, Lot 1
- E. NE 1/4 SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- F. NW 1/4 SEC. 3 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- G.
- H.
- I.
- J. NW 1/4 SEC. 14 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- K. A portion of NE 1/4 SEC. 15 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 57JK, Blocks 1, 2, 3
- L.
- M. NE 1/4 SEC. 4 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- N.
- O. NE 1/4 SEC. 3 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- P.
- Q.

- R. A portion of SW 1/4 SEC. 23 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 8610846, Block 1, Lot 1 and Plan 9010972, Block 1, Lot 2, and the lot described as All those portions of legal subdivisions 3 and 6 in the south west quarter which lies west of plan 8610846 containing 0.505 of a hectare (1.25 acres)
- S. SE 1/4 SEC. 16 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M

In addition to the lands to be annexed, the roads and associated r-o-w internal to the areas of land proposed to be annexed, and the roads and associated r-o-w that are directly adjacent to areas proposed for annexation, are to be included within the future Town boundary. In addition, that portion of the road allowance directly adjacent to the east of SE ¼ SEC. 11 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M (known in the Town as 8th Street) is to be in the Town's jurisdiction.

Other matters

Through the process of reaching an agreement in principle regarding lands the Town wishes to annex, the Town and the County agreed to a number of other related matters. The matters of agreement include:

- The Town will undertake proactive landowner consultations with the landowners of the lands that are within the annexation area, and those landowners that are within the current Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) area.
- Offers made by the Town to landowners within the annexation area, relating to matters such as municipal taxation, will be made consistently to all of the landowners, with no one landowner being offered more or less than any other landowner.
- As per policy 4.5.10 of the current IDP, an amendment to the IDP is required within six months of the Board Order approving annexation being issued by the province in order that the Town's new boundary may be reflected by the IDP. Other matters that will be considered during the amendment of the IDP include policies that effectively "freeze" the Town's western boundary, identify the NW ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M, that portion of the NE ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3, and that portion of the NW ¼ SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3 as County growth nodes, for the purposes of non-residential development.

- The Town agrees to the extension of sanitary infrastructure to the Broxburn Business Park, in order that lands within the Highway 3 corridor between the Town and the Broxburn Business Park may make use of such infrastructure.

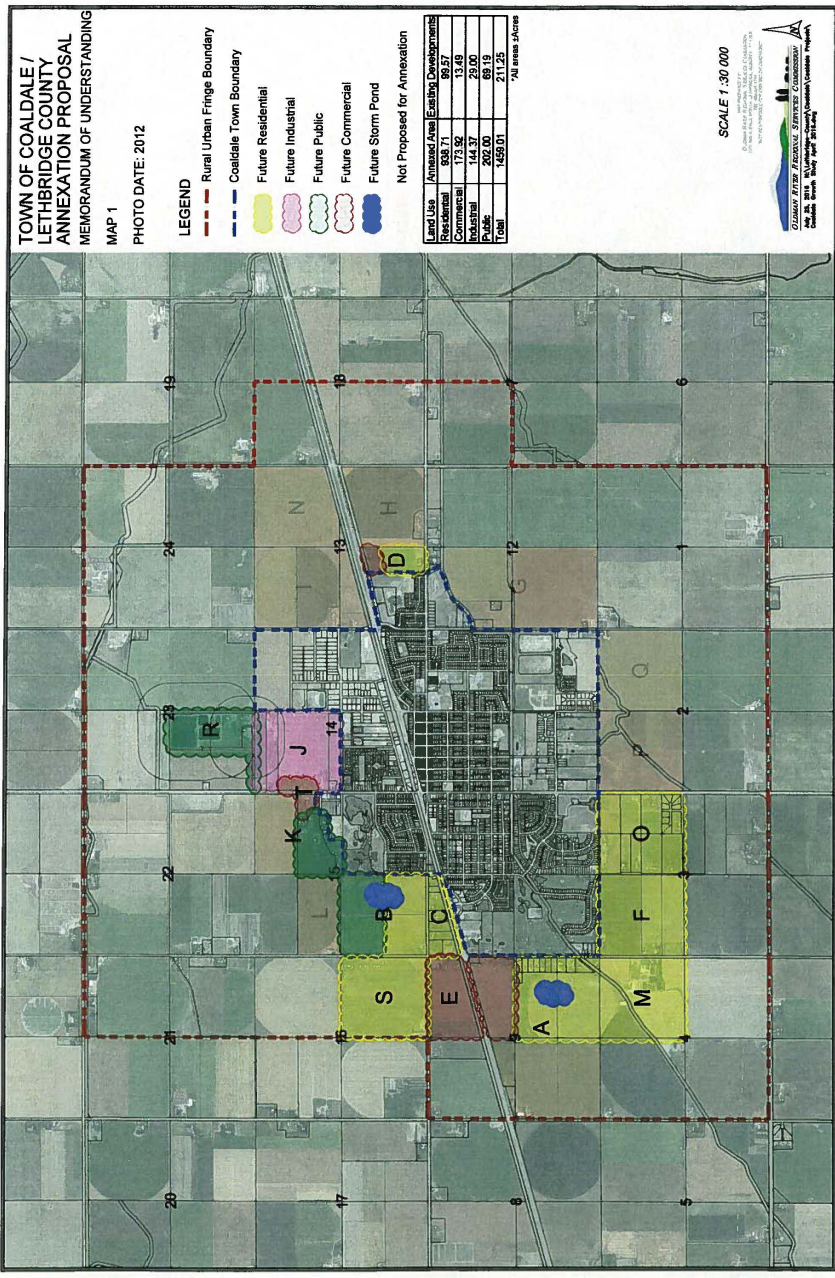
SCOPE OF THIS MEMORANDUM

The Town and County recognize that this MoU is the result of the two parties negotiating in the spirit of good faith. This MoU reflects a commitment on behalf of both parties to continue to negotiate the terms of annexation in a spirit of cooperation and good faith.

The Town and County also recognize that some of the agreements made in this MoU require further discussion to ensure all parties are in agreement regarding specifics such as but not limited to the scope of what is being agreed to, timelines, financial arrangements, and jointly adopted development regulations.

The Town and County recognize that the agreements requiring further discussion include:

- The consideration of IDP policies that effectively “freeze” the Town’s western boundary, identify the NW ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M, that portion of the NE ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3, and that portion of the NW ¼ SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3 as County growth nodes, for the purposes of non-residential development.
- The Town’s agreement to extend sanitary infrastructure to the Broxburn Business Park, in order that lands within the Highway 3 corridor between the Town and the Broxburn Business Park may make use of such infrastructure.














INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE (CONFINED FEEDING OPERATIONS)

Intent

It is the desire of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale to minimize potential conflict between residential uses and confined feeding operations within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.

Policies

- 5.3.6 New confined feeding operations (CFOs) are prohibited to be established within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area. 
- 5.3.7 Both Councils recognize and acknowledge that existing confined feeding operations located within the plan area will be allowed to continue to operate under acceptable operating practices and within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act, inclusive of the Standards and Administration Regulation. 
- 5.3.8 With respect to existing confined feeding operations (CFOs), expansions shall be restricted in the plan area except in cases where the terms of policy 5.3.10 can be met. 
- 5.3.9 For confined feeding operations, existing or proposed, located within the intermunicipal development plan area, the review process as outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act should be followed by the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) and both municipalities must be notified in accordance with the review process. 
- 5.3.10 It is recognized that the NRCB may consider allowing existing confined feeding operations to expand and to upgrade and modernize within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act and Regulations, but it is recommended to the NRCB that this review includes: 
- a) consideration of the minimum distance separation calculation contained in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation; 
 - b) demonstrating changes will reduce negative impacts to the rural and urban residents of the area; 
 - c) additional environmental protection will be considered; and 
 - d) comments from the County and Town area received and considered. 
- 5.3.11 The Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) is requested to discourage the spreading of manure in the plan area due to concerns with the quality of drainage entering the Town during a storm event. However, in all cases the procedures outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation or the recommendations or conditions of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) should be strictly adhered to, with some reasonable consideration for weather conditions present. 
- 5.3.12 Both municipalities support confined feeding operators with a commitment to good standards of practice. The County and Town expect operators to follow and adhere to any regulations or permit conditions as required by the NRCB. 
- 5.3.13 If problems or complaints of an operator's practices should arise and are brought to either the County or Town's attention, they will notify and consult the other municipality prior to engaging provincial authorities.

Summary of Comments on Intermunicipal Development Plan

Page: 1

	Number: 1	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-23 2:44:15 PM
	very clear			
	Number: 2	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:44:00 PM
	Number: 3	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:43:59 AM
	What does this mean and who determines what is and isn't acceptable? If it is meant to mean within the requirements of AOPA, then these words could be deleted as the rest of the sentence covers that.			
	Number: 4	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:44:29 PM
	Number: 5	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:47:14 AM
	It is not clear what the intent of this policy is. The term "restricted" can mean different things. We would encourage that this term be clarified. Some questions we have include: Are existing CFO's allowed to expand (increase livestock numbers) or not? Is this meant to suggest that livestock numbers at a CFO cannot increase but improvements to existing facilities, or the construction of new facilities, to improve the CFO are allowed?			
	Number: 6	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:45:25 PM
	Number: 7	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:48:13 AM
	The NRCB is legislated to follow this review process for permits or compliance matters. The only additional item here is that both municipalities should be notified when this occurs. This is the NRCB's current practice.			
	Number: 8	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:49:07 PM
	Number: 9	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:52:35 AM
	This section which is supposed to be read in conjunction with 5.3.8 above appears to conflict with that section What does the term "limited expansion" mean? If you are proposing that livestock numbers can increase, then what limit is being proposed?			
	Number: 10	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 3:01:38 PM
	Number: 11	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:56:54 PM
	Number: 12	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:52:58 AM
	This is already a legislated requirement when considering any application under AOPA.			
	Number: 13	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 2:57:45 PM
	Number: 14	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:54:30 AM
	Not sure what this means. Increases in livestock numbers typically result in an increase in nuisance impacts. This therefore suggests that the plan does not contemplate increases to livestock numbers at existing CFOs which is confusing. What are the "negative impacts" that are being contemplated?			
	Number: 15	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:56:22 AM
	AOPA sets the required standards for environmental protection. Applicants have the ability propose to provide additional environmental protections, however, doing this is not mandated under AOPA.			
	Number: 16	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 3:00:07 PM
	Number: 17	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-26 8:59:07 AM
	This is done already as a matter of practice. Municipalities have the ability to provide input including concerns when an application is considered by the NRCB under AOPA. NRCB Approval Officers are mandated to determine whether or not the AOPA application meets the land use provisions set out in the MDP of the municipality within which it is located. Through policy the NRCB has extended this requirement to include the same provisions in IDPs.			
	Number: 18	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 3:00:56 PM

Comments from page 1 continued on next page

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE (CONFINED FEEDING OPERATIONS)


Intent

It is the desire of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale to minimize potential conflict between residential uses and confined feeding operations within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.


Policies

- 5.3.6 New confined feeding operations (CFOs) are prohibited to be established within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.
- 5.3.7 Both Councils recognize and acknowledge that existing confined feeding operations located within the plan area will be allowed to continue to operate under acceptable operating practices and within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act, inclusive of the Standards and Administration Regulation.
- 5.3.8 With respect to existing confined feeding operations (CFOs), expansions shall be restricted in the plan area except in cases where the terms of policy 5.3.10 can be met.
- 5.3.9 For confined feeding operations, existing or proposed, located within the intermunicipal development plan area, the review process as outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act should be followed by the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) and both municipalities must be notified in accordance with the review process.
- 5.3.10 It is recognized that the NRCB may consider allowing existing confined feeding operations to limited expansion and to upgrade and modernize within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act and Regulations, but it is recommended to the NRCB that this review includes:
- a) Consideration of the minimum distance separation calculation contained in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation;
 - b) Demonstrating changes will reduce negative impacts to the rural and urban residents of the area;
 - c) Additional environmental protection will be considered; and
 - d) Comments from the County and Town area received and considered.
- 5.3.11 The Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) is requested to discourage the spreading of manure in the plan area due to concerns with the quality of drainage entering the Town during a storm event. However, in all cases the procedures outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation or the recommendations or conditions of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) should be strictly adhered to, with some reasonable consideration for weather conditions present.
- 5.3.12 Both municipalities support confined feeding operators with a commitment to good standards of practice. The County and Town expect operators to follow and adhere to any regulations or permit conditions as required by the NRCB.
- 5.3.13 If problems or complaints of an operator's practices should arise and are brought to either the County or Town's attention, they will notify and consult the other municipality prior to engaging provincial authorities.


 Number: 19 Author: acumming Subject: Highlight Date: 2023-01-23 3:02:22 PM

 Number: 20 Author: acumming Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2023-01-26 9:02:14 AM

AOPA sets the requirements for the land application of manure. These include nutrient loading limits and record keeping. If the Town and County do not want manure applied to specified lands, consideration should be given to specifying these lands and including a prohibition related to the spreading of manure on them.

 Number: 21 Author: acumming Subject: Sticky Note Date: 2023-01-26 9:03:24 AM

This reads as a statement and not a policy and may be better located in the introduction to this section. In any event compliance with regulations and permit conditions is always required.

 Number: 22 Author: acumming Subject: Highlight Date: 2023-01-23 3:05:24 PM

- 5.3.14 For statutory plan consistency, Lethbridge County shall review its Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and update its CFO policies and designated "Confined Feeding Operations (CFO) Exclusion Areas" Map 2 (A & 2B) to reflect Exclusionary Areas, within six (6) months of this plan being adopted.



5.4 Subdivision and Residential Uses




Intent

It is acknowledged that lands within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area are influenced by the proximity to the Town of Coaldale. The fringe area is the focus of pressure by land owners and developers for conversion of traditional agriculture lands to non-agriculture uses. The policies within this section identify a framework and criteria to manage said lands.

Policies

- 5.4.1 Development proposals should be evaluated against regional and subregional plans, as applicable, the policies of this plan, each municipality's respective Municipal Development Plan (MDP), and corresponding statutory and non-statutory plans.
- 5.4.2 Unless otherwise stipulated in this plan, subdivision of a quarter-section within the Rural Urban Fringe and IDP boundary shall generally be restricted to first parcel out, as either an isolated farmstead/country residential title, the creation of two 80-acre titles on irrigated land, or a parcel defined as a cut-off parcel under the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw (as per the County's subdivision policy).
- 5.4.3 Further subdivision of a quarter-section that has been previously subdivided should not be allowed except in certain areas agreed to in the plan and as specifically authorized (see policy 5.4.4).
- 5.4.4 Certain areas in the fringe may be considered suitable for further subdivision by the Lethbridge County,
- a) The proposal is well-planned and meets the County's subdivision policy;
 - b) Compatibility with adjacent land uses is a consideration; and
 - c) An acceptable Area Structure Plan is adopted.
- This decision-making process should include consideration for the investment and location of Town infrastructure to ensure it is not adversely impacted.
- 5.4.5 New land uses proposed within the Town should be compatible to the existing or planned land uses within the County and should be comprehensively planned.
- 5.4.6 Any new development within the Town should be developed to urban standards and meet the density targets as set out in the Town's municipal development plan.
- 5.4.7 If an Area Structure Plan, or equivalent, is not in place then the host municipality shall evaluate applications for redesignation, subdivision, and development proposals according to the following criteria:
- a) Strategic policies outlined by the host municipality including their MDP;
 - b) The policies of this plan;

Page: 2

	Number: 1	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 3:06:52 PM
	Number: 2	Author: acumming	Subject: Highlight	Date: 2023-01-23 3:07:03 PM
	Number: 3	Author: acumming	Subject: Sticky Note	Date: 2023-01-23 3:07:58 PM
I believe this refers to Figures 11A and 11B in the County MDP				

Hilary Janzen

From: Michael Swystun <Michael.Swystun@albertahealthservices.ca>
Sent: February 13, 2023 2:31 PM
To: Hilary Janzen
Cc: Sean Robison; Kelli Kirkpatrick
Subject: RE: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

Good Morning Hilary,

Apologies for the delayed response on this Intermunicipal Development Plan.

The Lethbridge County – Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan was reviewed by Alberta Health Services from a healthy community by design perspective. The standards for designing healthy communities are explained in detail in the Healthy Built Environment Linkages: a toolkit for design, planning and health. This document is available at: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/professional-resources/healthy-built-environment-linkages-toolkit>. We encourage you to consider these principles in your Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Neighbourhood Design: Complete, compact, communities where people can live, work and play support physical, mental and social health. Connected neighborhoods provide social supports and access to amenities to meet daily needs.

- Encourage mixed land use, including residential and commercial in all new neighborhoods. Mixed land use can enhance the vitality and perceived security of an area by increasing the number and activity of people on the street. It attracts pedestrians and helps revitalize community life by making streets, public spaces, and pedestrian-oriented retail becomes places where people meet.
- Access to recreation facilities and green space can help residents meet physical activity needs. People are more likely to be physically active in their leisure time if they live in neighborhoods with several free or low-cost recreation facilities, such as parks, walking trails, bike paths, recreation centres, playgrounds, and public swimming pools.
- Build compact neighborhoods through efficient planning. Concentrating higher-density residential units close to commercial and/or institutional uses may reduce vehicular reliance. Efficient use of land can support a mix of densities and limit the effect of urban sprawl.
- Increases in density should correspond with increases in park space and other amenities such as schools, community facilities, public transit and active transportation infrastructure.
- AHS supports future Industrial activity on the NE area of Coaldale due to noise and potential air contaminants.
- All new country residential or grouped country residential developments should be serviced with municipal water and sewer systems.
- Consider making a larger buffer between Hwy 3 and new residential neighborhoods. A larger buffer would potentially decrease negative health effects from noise and air pollution on residents living adjacent to the highway.

Transportation Networks: Prioritizing infrastructure to support active transportation modes can increase physical activity and reduce environmental impact. Connected, safe and accessible routes provide healthy mobility options for all.

- Promoting active transportation networks in municipalities through planning can benefit the entire community, not only those utilizing those networks. Evidence has shown improvements to active transportation networks can help reduce traffic congestion through a shift in travel methods and help achieve equity objectives by providing physically, economically, and socially disadvantaged people with basic mobility methods.
- The costs for municipalities to develop and maintain infrastructure for walking and cycling are significantly lower than the costs associated with the infrastructure needed to support motorized traffic.

- Active transportation modes create less noise pollution than motorized transportation. Noise pollution has been associated with temporary and long-term health effects, including increased blood pressure, hearing impairment, sleep disturbance, hypertension and ischemic heart disease
- New country residential developments on the West side should be connected with downtown Coaldale with active transportation networks.
- Continue moving forward with planning a bike path connecting Coaldale with Lethridge.

Housing: Access to quality, suitable, affordable housing positively impacts physical and mental health. Diverse housing options help to meet the needs of all, including vulnerable populations.

- Prioritize affordable housing options through diverse housing forms and tenure types
- Ensure adequate housing quality for everyone. Communities should offer an array of housing options suitable for the diverse needs of all citizens regardless of an individual's age, mobility, socioeconomic status, and background.

Natural Environments: Access to natural areas promotes physical activity, social interactions, and mental health. Green spaces can improve air quality and reduce climate impacts, supporting a healthy and resilient ecosystem.

- Preserve and Connect Open Space and Environmentally Sensitive Spaces.
- Maximize Opportunities to Access and Engage with the Natural Environment
- Reduce Urban Heat Island Effect by effectively including new green spaces or expanding existing parks.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of these comments further, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Mike

Mike Swystun, B.Sc., B.EH., CPHI(C)
Executive Officer/ Public Health Inspector II
Healthy Environments Specialist
Pincher Creek, Alberta
Mobile: 587-220-2791
24 HOUR ON call: 1-844-388-6691



From: Hilary Janzen <hjanzen@lethcounty.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2023 11:24 AM

To: FortisAlberta Inc. - Referrals (landserv@fortisalberta.com) <landserv@fortisalberta.com>; SHE.SouthZoneEPH <SHE.SouthZoneEPH@albertahealthservices.ca>; 3rdpartyrequests@altalink.ca; southlandadmin@atcogas.com; isabel.solis@atcopipelines.com; Leah Olsen (leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca) <leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca>; Michelle Taylor <michelle.taylor@pallisersd.ab.ca>; TRANS Development Lethbridge <trans.developmentlethbridge@gov.ab.ca>; historical.lup@gov.ab.ca; setbackreferrals@aer.ca; transcanada@bapg.ca; Andy Cumming <Andy.Cumming@nrcb.ca>; SMRID (lpark@smrid.ab.ca) <lpark@smrid.ab.ca>

Cc: Cameron Mills <cameron.mills@coaldale.ca>; Ann Mitchell <amitchell@lethcounty.ca>; Larry Randle <lrandle@lethcounty.ca>

Subject: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

Caution - This email came from an external address and may contain unsafe content. Ensure you trust this sender before opening attachments or clicking any links in this message

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have drafted an Intermunicipal Development Plan, we request that you review and provide comment on the attached Plan by **February 11 , 2023**.

If you have any questions, please contact myself at [403-328-5525](tel:403-328-5525)/hjanzen@lethcounty.ca.

Regards,

Hilary Janzen, RPP, MCIP
Supervisor of Planning and Development
Lethbridge County
905 4th Ave S
Lethbridge, AB T1J 4E4

403.328.5525 office
403.328.5602 fax
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This will acknowledge receipt of your circulation regarding the above noted proposal. Alberta Transportation's primary concern is protecting the safe and effective operation of provincial highway infrastructure, and planning for the future needs of the highway network in proximity to the proposed development(s). Alberta Transportation offers the following comments and observations with respect to the proposed development(s):

- Pursuant to Section 618.3(1) of the Municipal Government Act (MGA), the department expects that the municipality will comply with any applicable items related to provincial highways in an ALSA plan if applicable
- Pursuant to 618.4(1) of the Municipal Government Act, the department expects that the Municipality will mitigate the impacts of traffic generated by developments approved on the local road connections to the highway system, in accordance with Policy 7 of the Provincial Land Use Policies.

Alberta Transportation has the following additional comments with respect to this proposal:

The Policies of Sections 2.6 and 5.7 of this IDP (Transportation and Road Networks) adequately address the need for the municipalities to maintain safe and efficient transportation networks. Given the foregoing, strictly from Alberta Transportation and Economic Corridors' point of view, we do not have any concerns with the draft Intermunicipal Development Plan as proposed and/or the document being adopted by Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale subdivision and development land use authorities.

Please contact Alberta Transportation through the [RPATH Portal](#) if you have any questions, or require additional information



Issued by **Evan Neilsen**, on behalf of the Minister of Transportation pursuant to *Ministerial Order 52/20 – Department of Transportation Delegation of Authority*

Lethbridge County
&
Town of Coaldale
**INTERMUNICIPAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**



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PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

Lethbridge County (County) and the Town of Coaldale (Town) recognize that the land identified within the Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) boundary is of mutual interest requiring a collaborative approach to planning in this area. The Intermunicipal Development Plan addresses existing and future land uses and the policies around sound decision making to avoid future land use conflicts and to foster on-going coordination, collaboration, and cooperation between the two municipalities.

The Town and the County share common interests and goals for development wishing to grow in a manner that compliments the agricultural environment while capitalizing on established infrastructure such as the Highway network (Highways 3, 845 and 512), Malloy Drainage Master Plan, and irrigation works.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act (MGA)* and the provincial *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP)* which encourage cooperation and coordination between neighbouring municipalities. In keeping with the intent of the MGA and SSRP, both the Town and the County agree to collaborate on planning matters and ensure that development occurs in a manner that is efficient and mutually beneficial. Each municipality, however, is ultimately responsible for making decisions within their municipal jurisdiction using the policies and procedures as provided for in this Plan.



1.2 Legislative Requirements

Municipal Government Act

Recent updates to the Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26 with amendments (MGA) now mandate the adoption of IDPs between adjacent municipalities. Specifically, the MGA states:

631(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), 2 or more councils of municipalities that have common boundaries and that are not members of a growth region as defined in section 708.01 must, by each passing a bylaw in accordance with this Part or in accordance with sections 12 and 692, adopt an intermunicipal development plan to include those areas of land lying within the boundaries of the municipalities as they consider necessary.

(2) Subsection (1) does not require municipalities to adopt an intermunicipal development plan with each other if they agree that they do not require one, but any of the municipalities may revoke its agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other or others, and where that notice is given the municipalities must comply with subsection (1) within one year from the date of the notice unless an exemption is ordered under subsection (3).

(3) The Minister may, by order, exempt one or more councils from the requirement to adopt an intermunicipal development plan, and the order may contain any terms and conditions that the Minister considers necessary.



(4) Municipalities that are required under subsection (1) to adopt an intermunicipal development plan must have an intermunicipal development plan providing for all of the matters referred to in subsection (8) in place by April 1, 2020.

(5) If 2 or more councils that are required to adopt an intermunicipal development plan under subsection (1) do not have an intermunicipal development plan in place by April 1, 2020 because they have been unable to agree on a plan, they must immediately notify the Minister and the Minister must, by order, refer the matter to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal for its recommendations in accordance with Part 12.

(6) Where the Minister refers a matter to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under this section, Part 12 applies as if the matter had been referred to the Tribunal under section 514(2). (7) Two or more councils of municipalities that are not otherwise required to adopt an intermunicipal development plan under subsection (1) may, by each passing a bylaw in accordance with this Part or in accordance with sections 12 and 692, adopt an intermunicipal development plan to include those areas of land lying within the boundaries of the municipalities as they consider necessary.

(8) An intermunicipal development plan

(a) must address

- (i) the future land use within the area,
- (ii) the manner of and the proposals for future development in the area,
- (iii) the provision of transportation systems for the area, either generally or specifically,
- (iv) the co-ordination of intermunicipal programs relating to the physical, social and economic development of the area,
- (v) environmental matters within the area, either generally or specifically, and (vi) any other matter related to the physical, social or economic development of the area that the councils consider necessary,

and

(b) must include

- (i) a procedure to be used to resolve or attempt to resolve any conflict between the municipalities that have adopted the plan,
- (ii) a procedure to be used, by one or more municipalities, to amend or repeal the plan, and
- (iii) provisions relating to the administration of the plan.

(9) Despite subsection (8), to the extent that a matter is dealt within a framework under Part 17.2, the matter does not need to be included in an intermunicipal development plan.

(10) In creating an intermunicipal development plan, municipalities must negotiate in good faith

South Saskatchewan Regional Plan

In addition to the MGA, the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) came into effect September 1, 2014. The SSRP uses a cumulative effects management approach to set policy direction for municipalities to achieve environmental, economic, and social outcomes within the South Saskatchewan Region until 2024.

Pursuant to Section 13 of the Alberta Land Stewardship Act, regional plans are legislative instruments. The SSRP has four key parts including the Introduction, Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan and Regulatory Details Plan. Pursuant to section 15(1) of ALSA, the Regulatory Details of the SSRP are enforceable as law and bind the Crown, decision makers, local governments and all other persons while the remaining portions are statements of policy to inform and are not intended to have binding legal effect.

The Regional Plan is guided by the vision, outcomes and intended directions set by the Strategic Plan portion of the SSRP, while the Implementation Plan establishes the objectives and the strategies that will be implemented to achieve the regional vision. As part of the Implementation Plan, Section 8: Community Development includes guidance regarding Plan Cooperation and Integration between municipalities with the intention to foster cooperation and coordination between neighbouring municipalities and between municipalities and provincial departments, boards and agencies. Section 8 contains the following broad objectives and strategies.

Objectives

- *Cooperation and coordination are fostered among all land use planners and decision-makers involved in preparing and implementing land plans and strategies.*
- *Knowledge sharing among communities is encouraged to promote the use of planning tools and the principles of efficient use of land to address community development in the region.*

Strategies

- 8.1 *Work together to achieve the shared environmental, economic, and social outcomes in the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan and minimize negative environmental cumulative effects.*
- 8.2 *Address common planning issues, especially where valued natural features and historic resources are of interests to more than one stakeholder and where the possible effect of development transcends jurisdictional boundaries.*
- 8.3 *Coordinate and work with each other in their respective planning activities (such as in the development of plans and policies) and development approval process to address issues of mutual interest.*
- 8.4 *Work together to anticipate, plan and set aside adequate land with the physical infrastructure and services required to accommodate future population growth and accompanying community development needs.*
- 8.5 *Build awareness regarding the application of land-use planning tools that reduce the impact of residential, commercial and industrial developments on the land, including approaches and best practices for promoting the efficient use of private and public lands.*
- 8.6 *Pursue joint use agreements, regional services commissions and any other joint cooperative arrangements that contribute specifically to intermunicipal land use planning.*

8.7 Consider the value of intermunicipal development planning to address land use on fringe areas, airport vicinity protection plan or other areas of mutual interest.

8.8 Coordinate land use planning activities with First Nations, irrigation districts, school boards, health authorities and other agencies on areas of mutual interest.

The above strategies were considered by both municipalities when developing policy within this IDP and will be considered when rendering land use decisions pertaining to development within the Plan Area. Other strategies contained in the SSRP should be considered in the context of each municipality's Municipal Development Plan, Land Use Bylaw or through policies found within this Plan.

1.3 Guiding Principles

1. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will maintain a relationship built on clear expectations, cooperation and trust supported through creating processes for open and honest communication.
2. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will work together to advance the region's interests while remaining mindful of each municipality's vision and mandate.
3. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will collaboratively address planning issues, including future growth and development activity, referrals and circulations, and plan amendments.
4. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will establish and maintain public consultation requirements concerning planning matters that may affect either municipality.
5. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will support the coordination of regional and intermunicipal services and amenities.
6. The Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County will ensure that the policies of this Plan are consistently and reasonably implemented.

1.4 Plan Goals

The two participating municipalities' overall goal of this plan is to encourage orderly and economical development in the Coaldale fringe area based on the designated plan boundary that has regard to the needs of both municipalities. More specific goals are as follows:

- To address the Municipal Government Act requirements with respect to intermunicipal conflict resolution procedures, plan administration, and plan amendments.
- To provide a clear policy framework to guide future land use decisions, by both municipalities, for lands located within the plan boundaries.
- To facilitate sound development, growth and economic opportunities for both municipalities based on shared land use strategies.
- To establish clear principles whereby both municipalities may consistently apply planning policies and land use bylaw decisions within their respective jurisdictions, which respect the goals and objectives of this plan.
- To provide for a continuous planning process that facilitates ongoing consultation, collaboration, and cooperation between the two municipalities.

- To provide for a continuous and transparent planning process that facilitates ongoing consultation and cooperation among the two municipalities and affected landowners and citizens.
- To establish an agreeable planning approach to identify possible areas to enter into joint ventures and agreements for more efficient planning and potential delivery of services.
- To enable both municipalities to grow and prosper together in a regional context and to identify logical areas to accommodate future development and growth, as agreed to by both parties.
- To achieve a balance of land uses compatible with agriculture, urban interest, economic growth and sustainable development practices.



Procedure for Adoption

The County and the Town prepared the Plan in accordance with the requirements of the MGA, including advertising and conducting a public consultation process, prior to passing the respective adopting bylaws.

This Plan comes into effect on the last date it was adopted by both the Town and the County by bylaw, after receiving three readings of the bylaw(s) by Council.

PART 2 - IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES AND AREAS OF COMMONALITY

Extensive Agriculture

Much of the plan area is used for extensive agriculture and crop production, while there are also some mixed farming operations. Good quality land is worth protecting, but there is pressure to develop these lands as their land value increases the closer proximity to town they are.

Impacts or problems have traditionally occurred between agriculture uses and urban areas in terms of:

- Noise from farm equipment
- Dust from hauling or harvesting activities
- Odour from feeding operations or the spreading of manure
- Flies generated from feeding operations
- Weed control
- Insect control and pesticide application
- Potential environmental problems from agricultural runoff; and
- Irrigation



One of Lethbridge County's numerous intensive livestock operations

Agricultural operations may also experience impacts of urban proximity in terms of:

- Increased traffic on rural roads
- Garbage and waste dumping
- Trespass and property vandalism
- Complaints against normal farming practices
- Weed control

2.2 Intensive Agriculture

Currently, new confined feeding operations are prohibited in the designed Rural Urban Fringe, however, the final decision on any new or expanding operations is up to the NRCB Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB).

2.3 Industrial/Commercial Land Uses

Industrial and commercial uses typically increase in the fringe areas around an urban area. Both municipalities respect each other's desire for commercial and industrial developments and agree that growth in this regard is properly managed. The Town and County have identified the areas around the existing industrial park (north end of Coaldale) and along Highway 3 as suitable areas for industrial and commercial development (see Map 2).

2.4 Urban Expansion and Annexation

In 2018 the Town of Coaldale was successful in annexing sufficient land for 25 years of development. Any future growth plans of the Town beyond what was annexed in 2019 will be discussed with the County in the

future. The Town and the County agreed through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in September 2016 that the western boundary of the Town will not be expanded any further (see Appendix A).

2.5 Land Uses and Development Standards

Poorly planned developments can create impacts that go beyond individual property lines or municipal boundaries. Consideration for applying some development standards between municipal jurisdictions warrants review, especially regarding professional information for developments within the urban fringe area of the County and on adjacent lands within the Town.

2.6 Transportation and Road Networks

Provincial plans for Highway 3 and the Canamex corridor will affect both municipalities. The County and the Town should work cooperatively to form policies that address and take advantage of the pressure for development that will likely result. The local road network inter-connects through both municipalities as it moves persons and goods through the region.

2.7 Shared Services & Economic Development Cooperation

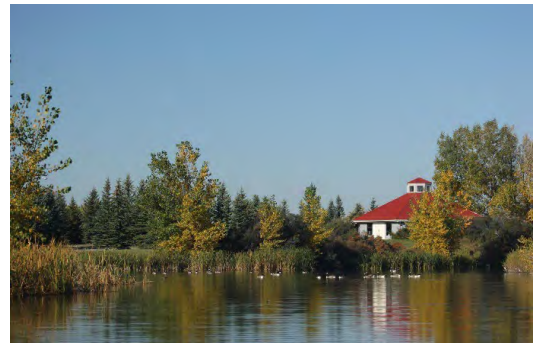
There is provincial support for shared services and tax revenue between municipalities in some situations. Economic growth and development of the Town and County are linked, and additional cooperative agreements may be investigated and pursued by the two municipalities. Both the County and the Town see opportunities in working together to bring municipal services to future intensive development areas. Services and service sharing may be discussed including the topics of:

- Availability
- Cost and tax sharing
- Process for implementation

2.8 Area of Special Consideration

There are specific areas that warrant further investigation and consideration by both municipalities including:

- Stormwater drainage and the Malloy Drain
- Birds of Prey Centre



Birds of Prey Centre

2.9 Reciprocal Policies

The Intermunicipal Development Plan should consider both sides of the municipal boundary, not just one or the other. In each land use policy area, the reciprocal nature of the policy should be discussed, and such policies should apply to area structure plans, engineered plans, stormwater plans, referral notifications on applications, so that each municipality is following a common practice, and gives each other the same courtesy.

2.10 Planning and Administrative Issues

For a plan to be successful, clear processes will need to be outlined in the plan to enable both municipalities and their administrative staff to implement and monitor the plan. The administration section should address referrals and notifications, meetings, role of ongoing committee, staff roles and authority in implementing the plan, ongoing public participation, dispute resolution, and the update and amendment process for the Plan.

Part 3 - BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Background

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale recognize the importance of working together for the benefit of not only the two municipalities but also the region as a whole. The IDP addresses the fact that there are different pressures, problems and opportunities that exist in the fringe areas surrounding the Town of Coaldale.

3.2 Existing Planning Documents, Agreements & Partnerships

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have jointly agreed to having an Intermunicipal Development Plan since the mid 1990's with the first Joint Municipal Development Plan coming into effect on March of 1994. The most recent IDP was approved February of 2010 with an amendment approved in September 2020. It was determined with the 2020 amendment that a more robust review and update was required to the IDP to appropriately reflect the current state of development and cooperation between the Town and the County.

The policies and intent of the IDP are consistent with those that had been previously adopted but bring the document relevant to the current date.

3.3 Land Use and Zoning

The Plan area largely reflects the lands within Lethbridge County. The lands contained within the plan area are primarily designated as Rural Urban Fringe and Rural Agriculture. There is a small Grouped Country Residential area to the southwest of the plan area as well as a portion of a parcel zoned Direct Control. Within the Town of Coaldale, the zoning is variable with Urban Reserve land mainly located on the west and south of the town, Industrial land in the north/north-east, and a mix of land use districts on the eastern side of the town consisting of Urban Reserve, Institutional, Utility, and Manufactured Home Park. Much of the lands that are designated Urban Reserve within the town area will be rezoned in the future as documented in the Town's Municipal Development Plan. The current zoning is noted in Map 2.

Land uses within the plan area are predominantly agricultural, with some country residential acreages and agricultural services development making up the rest of the land uses within the area. Most of the agricultural parcels area intact with only a small number of parcels that have been fragmented beyond the first parcel (county residential yard) taken out of the agricultural quarter section. Some fragmentation in the area has occurred due to the location of irrigation canal and works particularly on the east and north sides of the Plan area. Map 3 illustrates the existing land uses in the Plan Area.



3.4 Agricultural Practices

Map 4 identifies the Canadian Land Inventory (CLI) soil classification and agricultural capability of the lands (see Definitions for soil classification). Much of the plan area is of high quality, class 1 and 2, especially the land on the west portion of the Town.

The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) outlines policies with respect to agriculture with which all municipal plans, including Intermunicipal Development Plans, should comply. These include:

- 8.19 *Identify areas where agricultural activities, including extensive and intensive agricultural and associated activities, should be the primary land use in the region.*
- 8.20 *Limit the fragmentation of agricultural lands and their premature conversion to other, non-agricultural uses, especially within areas where agriculture has been identified as a primary land use in the region. Municipal planning, policies and tools that promote the efficient use of land should be used where appropriate to support this strategy.*
- 8.21 *Employ appropriate planning tools to direct non-agricultural subdivision and development to areas where such development will not constrain agricultural activities, or to areas of lower-quality agricultural lands.*
- 8.22 *Minimize conflicts between intensive agricultural operations and incompatible land uses by using appropriate planning tools, setback distances and other mitigating measures.*

There are a small number of existing confined feeding operations (CFO's) within the plan area. Approvals for CFO's and the application and management of manure lies solely with the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB). Prior to approving the establishment or expansion of a CFO, the approval officer of the NRCB will review local municipal plans (including this IDP where applicable) and request comments from affected municipalities. The "Agricultural Operations Practices Act Standards and Administration Regulation" generally limits the establishment or expansion of CFOs in designated fringe areas through the application of a minimum distance separation.

3.5 Existing Subdivision and Development

The plan area has some fragmentation, particularly around existing irrigation infrastructure (i.e. canals) which created cut off parcels. Over the last ten years the most prevalent type of subdivision activity within Lethbridge County has been in the form of farmsteads being subdivided from the quarter section. Lethbridge County allows for the subdivision of a single parcel from the quarter section without requiring any additional planning or redesignation (rezoning). Any subdivision beyond the first parcel out of the quarter section would require the parcel be redesignated to the appropriate land use district and may require additional planning documentation such as a conceptual design scheme or area structure plan.

With the Town of Coaldale there has been residential subdivision and development along the east side of the town. On the west side there is the development of the joint school and recreation facility along with planning for future residential subdivision and development. In the north end of the Town, there are plans in place for the expansion of the industrial park which will abut Highway 845. After the annexation of Lethbridge County lands in 2018 the Town has been continuing to work with the country residential subdivisions included in that annexed area.

3.6 Projected Growth

Residential

The Town of Coaldale has experienced significant growth over the last 10-year period. Residential growth within the town boundaries is expected to continue on the west side of the town (both north and south of Highway 3) and also on the east side of the town (south of Highway 3) and noted on Map 5. Lethbridge County has not had significant residential growth within the plan area and does not anticipate significant growth opportunities within the plan area except for a few parcels as noted in Map 5.

Commercial/Industrial

Industrial and commercial growth is anticipated in both the Town and the County. Within the town the north industrial park is planned to expand to the lands to the west, abutting Highway 845 and also the area along Highway 3 on the west side of the town. Within the County lands have been designated for future industrial or commercial uses around the areas abutting Highway 3 to the west of the town and also the lands surrounding the towns wastewater lagoons and industrial park on the north side of the town. Map 6 illustrates the approximate location of these areas.

No areas within the plan area have been identified for annexation to support the growth of the Town at this point in time as the lands annexed in 2018 are deemed to be sufficient for the next 20-30 years of growth for the Town of Coaldale.



PART 4 - ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Addressing Provincial Regional Planning Requirements

Intent

With the adoption of the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) the Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County are under the mandate of this legislation and will need to comply with the adopted regional plan policies.

Policies

- 4.1.1 Both councils are supportive of the principle that an agreement negotiated locally between the two parties is more desirable than an agreement imposed by the province, and both municipalities will work together to cooperate on joint policy areas under the authority allowed by the province.
- 4.1.2 Both municipalities agree that they will work in a cooperative manner to address the terms and requirements imposed on them by the province through the SSRP, and any subsequent provincial regulations, and amend the Plan accordingly.
- 4.1.3 An updated Plan containing policies to address any provincial requirements will be reviewed by the Intermunicipal Committee, revised if needed, and then be prepared for municipal review.
- 4.1.4 If both councils are satisfied that the proposed amendments meet the requirements of the province, statutory public hearings can be conducted in accordance with Municipal Government Act notification and advertising requirements. The revised intermunicipal development plan may be adopted after the public hearings.

4.2 Addressing Municipal Amendments and Plan Validity

Intent

It is recognized that this Plan may require amendments from time to time to accommodate an unforeseen situation or keep the Plan up to date and relevant.

Policies

- 4.2.1 This Plan comes into effect on the date it is adopted by both the Town and the County.
- 4.2.2 Amendments to this Plan may be necessary from time to time to accommodate agreed to updates or changes and /or unforeseen situations not specifically addressed in the Plan; any amendments must be adopted by both councils using the procedures established in the Municipal Government Act. No amendments shall come into force until such time as both municipalities adopt the amending bylaw.
- 4.2.3 Requests for amendments to this Plan by parties other than the Town and the County (i.e. landowners or developers) shall be made to the municipality in which the request originated and be accompanied by the applicable fee to each municipality for processing amendments to a statutory plan.
 - When such applications are submitted, the municipality receiving an amendment shall contact and advise the other municipality of such an application as outlined in the IDP referral policies

- 4.2.4 If agreed to by both municipalities, a joint public hearing may be held in accordance with the Municipal Government Act for any amendments to this Plan.
- 4.2.5 The Intermunicipal Committee shall review the policies of the Plan annually and discuss land use planning matters, issues, and concerns on an ongoing basis. The Committee may make recommendations to be considered by the respective council for amendment to the Intermunicipal Development Plan to ensure the policies remain current and relevant and continue to meet the needs of both municipalities.
- 4.2.6 A formal review of the Plan should be undertaken every five years. The Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall report to the respective council regarding confirmation of validity of the Plan policies and /or may provide recommendations for: amendment(s), request for additional studies, or other matters identified by the Committee.
- 4.2.7 Either municipality may request that the Plan be repealed and replaced with a new IDP upon serving written notice to the other municipality. The dispute resolution process stipulated in Section 4.5 will be undertaken should the municipalities be unable to reach an agreement.

4.3 Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee

Intent

The implementation of this plan is intended to be an ongoing process to ensure it is maintained and remains applicable. A joint representative committee will ensure continued cooperation, as the purpose of the committee is intended to promote cooperation and resolve potential conflicts, and wherever possible, come to a consensus decision.

Policies

- 4.3.1 For the purposes of administering and monitoring the Intermunicipal Development Plan the Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale agree that the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall be the members assigned by each respective council.
- 4.3.2 The Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee shall be established and shall be a working committee consisting of six elected officials, three from the County and three from the Town. The hosting municipality will chair committee meetings and meetings will rotate between municipalities. At least one member of the Town's and the County's administrative staff should attend all meetings of the Committee.
- 4.3.3 The Town and the County agree that the main functions of the Committee are:
 - (a) to address concerns regarding the policies of the plan;
 - (b) to address proposed amendments to the plan;
 - (c) to address changes to land use districts or other land use amendments affecting the lands in the plan;
 - (d) to address issues in relation to implementation of plan policies, comments related to subdivision and/or development proposals;
 - (e) to engage in resolving any conflicts or disputes which arise from this plan — both municipalities will equally share costs associated with using outside assistance to resolve a dispute;

- (f) any other land use issues deemed appropriate not explicitly identified in the plan.
- 4.3.4 Meetings of the Committee shall be held at least twice annually or at the request of either municipality, with the first meeting to be held prior to the last day of November of each year. Committee meetings should be held as quickly as possible if any conflict arises, or if any matter is brought before it.
- 4.3.5 If a matter has been referred to the Committee for comment, the Committee shall issue written comments as soon as possible. Both councils agree that the Committee shall issue its response in the form of comments, not recommendations.
- 4.3.6 A matter may be brought before the Committee by the administrative staff of either the Town or the County, or by any other person or entity affected by the plan (i.e. government, agency, landowner, developer).
- 4.3.7 A municipality may call a meeting of the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee at any time upon not less than five days' notice of the meeting being given to all members of the committee and all resource persons, stating the date, time, purpose, and the place of the proposed meeting. The five days' notice may be waived with 4/6 of the Committee members' agreement noted.
- 4.3.8 All six members of the IDP Committee will make their best efforts to attend each meeting. Meetings will be held as long as each party is represented by a minimum of any two of its representatives. If a member must be absent for an extended period of time, the respective council will appoint a new member to the Committee.
- 4.3.9 Any changes to the Committee format, composition, roles, responsibilities or any aspect of its existence or operation may be requested by either party.
- 4.3.10 Where a matter involving the two municipalities cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the Committee, the Committee is authorized to initiate the conflict resolution system in this plan, Part 6, as follows.

4.4 Intermunicipal Referrals

Intent

To establish a process for consistent and transparent sharing of information necessary to make decisions in accordance with the intent of this Plan.

Policies

General

- 4.4.1 Where an intermunicipal referral is required by the *MGA* or the policies contained in the Plan, both municipalities agree to share mailing address and property ownership information for circulation purposes with the adjacent municipality, and where applicable, the municipality's processing agency or designate

4.4.2 Where a plan or bylaw, including amendments, or application, requires notifications to be sent to a municipality that is external to this IDP, the referring municipality shall follow the referral requirements outlined in the *MGA*, and where applicable, those contained in a relevant Intermunicipal Development Plan.

4.4.3 Administrative staff or representatives, for Lethbridge County or the Town of Coaldale are encouraged to discuss with one another forthcoming Statutory Plans and Land Use Bylaws, including amendments, and other studies, projects, or proposals that may impact the Plan Area.

4.4.4 Administrative staff or representatives for the Town or the County are encouraged to discuss with one another forthcoming subdivision and development applications that may impact lands within the Plan Area.

4.4.5 The municipalities are encouraged to refer to each other for comment on major land use or planning matters that have the potential to impact the other jurisdiction, even if it involves lands that may not be in the Plan Area.



Municipal Development Plans

4.4.6 A newly proposed Municipal Development Plan or amendment, by either municipality, shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

Other Statutory Plans

4.4.7 A newly proposed Statutory Plan or amendment within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

Land Use Bylaws

4.4.8 All Land Use Bylaw amendments (including redesignations) in either municipality that are within the Plan Area, shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a public hearing.

4.4.9 A newly proposed Land Use Bylaw from either municipality shall be referred to the other for comment prior to a public hearing.

Conceptual Design Schemes and Outline Plans

4.4.10 All conceptual design schemes and Outline Plans in support of a subdivision or development within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to Council resolution.

Subdivision and Development

4.4.11 All subdivision applications for lands within the Plan Area shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered except for:

- a) An agricultural parcel subdivision of a quarter section that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - b) A single lot country residential subdivision that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - c) A cut-off parcel subdivision that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management.
 - d) An enlargement, reduction, or realignment of an existing separate parcel that complies with the municipality's criteria for subdivision and does not take access from an adjoining road under the other municipality's control or management, and
 - e) Subdivision application in areas with an approved Area Structure Plan where no road access is required from the adjacent municipality and the proposal conforms to the plan with no variances, different lot configuration, or servicing proposals than what was approved in the Area Structure Plan.
- 4.4.12 Each municipality shall refer all discretionary use development applications within the Plan Area to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.
- Within Lethbridge County the lands would be those identified in Map 1 as the Plan area
 - Within the Town of Coaldale, the applicable lands would be those adjacent to the County/Town boundary
- 4.4.13 Each municipality shall refer all development applications within the Plan Area that propose to take access from an adjoining road under the control or management of the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.
- 4.4.14 Any development application for a sand or gravel pit or renewable energy project (i.e. solar, wind, water, biofuel) shall be referred to the other municipality for comment prior to a decision being rendered.

Response Timelines

- 4.4.15 The responding municipality shall, from the date of mailing, have the following timelines to review and provide comment on intermunicipal referrals:
- a) 15 calendar days for all development applications,
 - b) 19 calendar days for subdivision applications,
 - c) 15 calendar days for a redesignation application or outline plans on land where an Area Structure Plan (ASP) has been adopted and the redesignation or outline plan is consistent with the adopted ASP.
 - d) 30 calendar days for all other intermunicipal referrals (statutory plans).
- 4.4.16 In the event that either municipality does not reply within, or request an extension by, the response time for intermunicipal referrals stipulated in this Section, it is presumed that the responding municipality has no comment or objection to the referred planning application or matter.

Consideration of Responses

- 4.4.17 Comments from the responding municipality regarding proposed Municipal Development Plans, other Statutory Plans, and Land Use Bylaws, or amendments to any of these documents, shall be considered by the municipality in which the application is being proposed, prior to a decision being rendered.
- 4.4.18 Comments from the responding municipality regarding subdivision and development applications shall be considered by the municipality in which the application is being proposed, prior to a decision being rendered on the application.

4.5 Dispute Settlement

Intent

By its nature, the policies of this plan are general and make each municipality responsible for decisions made in their own jurisdiction. This suggests that different plan interpretations or actions may result in disputes that may arise from time to time. Using the following system, it is hoped the dispute can firstly be avoided, and secondly, settled locally. Only after a series of steps would the dispute go beyond the local level.

Process

In the case of a dispute, the following process will be followed to arrive at a solution:

Step 1 It is important to avoid any dispute by ensuring the plan is adhered to as adopted, including full circulation of any permit or application that may affect a municipality or as required in this plan and prompt enforcement of the policies of the plan and Land Use Bylaw.

Step 2 When an intermunicipal issue comes to the attention of either party, it will be directed to the CAOs who will review the issue and make a decision within 10 days, if it is within their authority to do so.

Step 3 If an issue is contentious or outside the scope of the CAOs' authority or at the request of the CAOs, the matter will be referred to the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee for its review and decision or comment. Additionally, should either municipality identify an issue related to this plan that may result in a more serious dispute, that municipality should approach the Joint Planning Committee to call a meeting of the Committee to discuss the issue.

Step 4 Prior to the meeting of the Committee, each municipality through its administration, must ensure the facts of the issue have been investigated and clarified, and information is made available to both parties. Staff meetings may occur at this point to discuss possible solutions.

Step 5 The Committee should discuss the issue with the intent to seek a solution by consensus.

Step 6 Should the IDP Committee be unable to arrive at a consensus, then either municipality will contact the appropriate chief elected officer to arrange a joint meeting of the two whole councils who will discuss possible solutions.

Step 7 Should the councils be unable to reach a solution, the two parties, by agreement, shall contact a professional mediator to commence a mediation process of which the results of the mediation report will be binding on each municipality. If one or the other parties is not in agreement with this private mediation step, then either municipality may contact Alberta Municipal Affairs to commence a mediation process under the department's guidance. The cost of mediation would be split equally between the two municipalities.

Step 8 In a case where further action under the Municipal Government Act is unavailable, the results of the mediation report will be binding on each municipality.

Step 9 In the case of a dispute regarding:

- a statutory plan or amendment, or
- a land use bylaw or amendment,

a dispute under section 690(1) of the Municipal Government Act may be initiated. Using this section of the MGA is the final stage of dispute settlement, as this outlines the procedure for the municipalities to request the Municipal Government Board to intercede and resolve the issue.

In relation to Step 9 above, if by the 25th day after the passing of a bylaw or statutory plan under dispute a resolution has not yet been reached at any step in the dispute resolution process, the municipality initiating the dispute action may, without prejudice, file an appeal with the Land and Property Rights Tribunal (for statutory plan or land use bylaw issues) so that the statutory right and timeframe to file an appeal is not lost.

- This appeal may then be withdrawn, without prejudice, if a solution or agreement is reached between the two parties prior to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal meeting. *(This is to acknowledge and respect that the time required to seek resolution or mediation may not be able to occur within the 30-day appeal filing process as outlined in the MGA.)*

PART 5 – INTERMUNICIPAL LAND USE POLICIES

5.1 Land Use

Intent

To create some common development practices between the two municipalities, both should request professional drafted area structure plans for new development as a standard practice.

Policies

- 5.1.1 Existing land uses with valid development permits that exist as of the date of approval of this plan may continue to operate in accordance with the provisions of the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw and the Municipal Government Act.
- 5.1.2 Parcels that are designated Rural Agriculture in Lethbridge County within the Plan Area will be redesignated to the Rural Urban Fringe District.
- 5.1.3 Any parcel that is zoned to districts other than the Rural Urban Fringe (RUF) may continue under those districts identified in the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw. New applications for subdivision and development on these lands shall be subject to any policies of this IDP.
- 5.1.4 All subdivision shall comply with the subdivision criteria found in the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Land Use Bylaws for:
- agricultural uses,
 - existing and fragmented parcels,
 - residential and single lot country residential, and
 - commercial and industrial uses.
- 5.1.5 Any application submitted for redesignation shall be accompanied by a professionally prepared area structure plan or conceptual design scheme if required by the respective municipality's Municipal Development Plan.
- 5.1.6 For Area Structure Plans and Conceptual Design Schemes within Lethbridge County, applicants may be asked to provide a conceptual "shadow plan" with eventual urban sized lots illustrated, road alignments, servicing corridors, and 'building pockets' shown as to where dwellings would be located, so as not fragment, or interfere with potential urban expansion, if it were to occur.
- 5.1.7 For any development on lands that have been identified within a possible environmentally significant area (ESA) or where the municipality within which the development is proposed is of the opinion that the land may be within an ESA, the developer may be required to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and is responsible for contacting Alberta Environment and Parks.
- 5.1.8 Both municipalities recognize the regional importance of the Birds of Prey centre and agree to take into consideration the Birds of Prey existing operations and expansion plans when making long-term land use decisions in proximity to the Birds of Prey centre.
- 5.1.9 For any development on lands that may contain a historic resource value (HRV), the developer may be required to conduct a historical resource impact assessment (HRIA) and is responsible for consulting the Historical Resources Act and contacting Alberta Culture and Tourism.



- 5.1.10 Developers preparing area structure plans (ASPs) are responsible for submitting the final approved ASP to Alberta Culture for review to obtain historical resource clearance and must file a copy of any clearance approval with the respective municipality.
- 5.1.11 Each municipality is responsible for referring development applications and other land use activities within their respective jurisdictions to the appropriate provincial department to determine when an EIA or HRIA may be required.
- 5.1.12 Both municipalities should consider the provincial Wetland Policy when making land use decisions with the goal of sustaining environment and economic benefits. The developer, not the municipality, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the provincial policy and any associated regulations.
- 5.1.13 Each municipality encourages applicants of subdivision and development proposals to consult with the respective municipality, irrigation district, and provincial departments, as applicable, regarding water supply, drainage, setbacks from sensitive lands, and other planning matters relevant to the natural environment in advance of submitting a proposal.

5.2 General Development Standards

Intent

The County and the Town recognize there may be areas of mutual benefit in the provision of infrastructure and other services.

Policies

- 5.2.1 Both municipalities will require developers to prepare (at their own expense) storm water management plans, required as per the policies of this plan or a municipality's Municipal Development Plan, which must be professionally prepared by a licensed, qualified engineer.
- 5.2.2 If problems or disputes should arise between the two municipalities regarding any storm water issues, the two parties agree to consult with each other and attempt to resolve the issue locally prior to engaging Alberta Environment or other provincial authorities. If a simple resolution cannot be easily achieved, the two parties should use the dispute mechanism process as outlined in Part 4 of this plan.
- 5.2.3 Both municipalities recognize the importance of efficient provision of utilities and services and agree to coordinate, wherever possible, to determine appropriate locations and alignments of any utility or servicing infrastructure required to serve a proposed subdivision or development within the Plan Area.
- 5.2.4 It is recognized that standards of development are different for the County as a rural municipality, than the Town as an urban. As such the County and the Town will endeavor to ensure as best it can that quality developments are approved, and that the standards as outlined in each municipalities Land Use Bylaw and other guiding documents are adhered to.
- 5.2.5 Any development proposal within the Town of Coaldale and land within the Lethbridge County IDP boundary shall address storm water drainage and include considerations for how it may impact the Malloy Drain and the Town of Coaldale.



5-3 Agricultural Practices

Intent

Agricultural activities can continue to operate under acceptable farming practices within the Intermunicipal Development Plan Area. The policies of this section will seek to provide the opportunity for discussion and negotiation if problems should arise. The County and the Town recognize that it is the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) to grant approvals and regulate confined feeding operations

(CFO's). However, both municipalities agree it is desirable to specifically regulate intensive agricultural operations within the defined Plan area in an attempt to minimize potential nuisance and conflict between land uses, especially residential, and CFOs with the plan area.

Policies

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

- 5.3.1 Both councils recognize and acknowledge the main use of land found within the County portion of the Intermunicipal Development Plan area and some of the land within the Town is used for extensive agricultural activities (i.e. cultivation and grazing). These activities and other agricultural activities may continue to operate under acceptable farming practices and are protected under the Agricultural Operations Practices Act.
- 5.3.2 Extensive agriculture will continue to be the primary land use of the lands, until such time as they may be redesignated to non-agricultural uses in accordance with this plan. Until redesignation occurs, land uses within the plan boundary will be regulated in accordance with the Rural Urban Fringe district contained within the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw or the Urban Reserve District within the Town of Coaldale Land Use Bylaw.
- 5.3.3 Both municipalities will attempt to work cooperatively together in supporting and encouraging 'considerate' good neighbour farming practices, such as for weed, dust, and insect control adjacent to developed areas, through good agricultural management practices and Alberta Agriculture guidelines. If problems should arise, the Lethbridge County may be notified and will consult with the landowner to emphasize, and enforce if needed, the County's Agricultural Service Board's policies.
- 5.3.4 If disputes or complaints in either municipality should arise between citizens and agricultural operators, the municipality receiving the complaint will attempt to direct the affected parties to the appropriate agency, government department, or municipality for consultation or resolution wherever possible.
- 5.3.5 Both councils will attempt to protect good quality agricultural land and limit their premature conversion to other uses until such time it is absolutely needed for some other use. To assist in this endeavor, both municipalities will attempt to:
 - dutifully take into consideration the location, type, and quality of agricultural land when making plan, bylaw, and subdivision decisions related to accommodating development.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE (CONFINED FEEDING OPERATIONS)

Intent

It is the desire of Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale to minimize potential conflict between residential uses and confined feeding operations within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.

Policies

- 5.3.6 New confined feeding operations (CFOs) are prohibited to be established within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area.
- 5.3.7 Both Councils recognize and acknowledge that existing confined feeding operations located within the plan area will be allowed to continue to operate under acceptable operating practices and within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act, inclusive of the Standards and Administration Regulation.
- 5.3.8 With respect to existing confined feeding operations (CFOs), expansions shall be restricted in the plan area except in cases where the terms of policy 5.3.10 can be met.
- 5.3.9 For confined feeding operations, existing or proposed, located within the intermunicipal development plan area, the review process as outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act should be followed by the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) and both municipalities must be notified in accordance with the review process.
- 5.3.10 It is recognized that the NRCB may consider allowing existing confined feeding operations to limited expansion and to upgrade and modernize within the requirements of the Agricultural Operations Practices Act and Regulations, but it is recommended to the NRCB that this review includes:
 - a) Consideration of the minimum distance separation calculation contained in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation;
 - b) Demonstrating changes will reduce negative impacts to the rural and urban residents of the area;
 - c) Additional environmental protection will be considered; and
 - d) Comments from the County and Town area received and considered.
- 5.3.11 The Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) is requested to discourage the spreading of manure in the plan area due to concerns with the quality of drainage entering the Town during a storm event. However, in all cases the procedures outlined in the Agricultural Operation Practices Act, Standards and Administration Regulation or the recommendations or conditions of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) should be strictly adhered to, with some reasonable consideration for weather conditions present.
- 5.3.12 Both municipalities support confined feeding operators with a commitment to good standards of practice. The County and Town expect operators to follow and adhere to any regulations or permit conditions as required by the NRCB.
- 5.3.13 If problems or complaints of an operator's practices should arise and are brought to either the County or Town's attention, they will notify and consult the other municipality prior to engaging provincial authorities.

- 5.3.14 For statutory plan consistency, Lethbridge County shall review its Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and update its CFO policies and designated "Confined Feeding Operations (CFO) Exclusion Areas" Map 2 (2A & 2B) to reflect Exclusionary Areas, within six (6) months of this plan being adopted.



5.4 Subdivision and Residential Uses

Intent

It is acknowledged that lands within the Intermunicipal Development Plan area are influenced by the proximity to the Town of Coaldale. The fringe area is the focus of pressure by land owners and developers for conversion of traditional agriculture lands to non-agriculture uses. The policies within this section identify a framework and criteria to manage said lands.

Policies

- 5.4.1 Development proposals should be evaluated against regional and subregional plans, as applicable, the policies of this plan, each municipality's respective Municipal Development Plan (MDP), and corresponding statutory and non-statutory plans.
- 5.4.2 Unless otherwise stipulated in this plan, subdivision of a quarter-section within the Rural Urban Fringe and IDP boundary shall generally be restricted to first parcel out, as either an isolated farmstead/country residential title, the creation of two 80-acre titles on irrigated land, or a parcel defined as a cut-off parcel under the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw (as per the County's subdivision policy).
- 5.4.3 Further subdivision of a quarter-section that has been previously subdivided should not be allowed except in certain areas agreed to in the plan and as specifically authorized (see policy 5.4.4).
- 5.4.4 Certain areas in the fringe may be considered suitable for further subdivision by the Lethbridge County,
- a) The proposal is well-planned and meets the County's subdivision policy;
 - b) Compatibility with adjacent land uses is a consideration; and
 - c) An acceptable Area Structure Plan is adopted.

This decision-making process should include consideration for the investment and location of Town infrastructure to ensure it is not adversely impacted.

- 5.4.5 New land uses proposed within the Town should be compatible to the existing or planned land uses within the County and should be comprehensively planned.
- 5.4.6 Any new development within the Town should be developed to urban standards and meet the density targets as set out in the Town's municipal development plan.
- 5.4.7 If an Area Structure Plan, or equivalent, is not in place then the host municipality shall evaluate applications for redesignation, subdivision, and development proposals according to the following criteria:
- a) Strategic policies outlined by the host municipality including their MDP;
 - b) The policies of this plan;

- c) Impacts on existing and planned uses in the vicinity of the proposal; and
 - d) Consideration of environmental impacts in accordance with the policies and the procedures of the municipality in which the proposal is made, and requirements of Alberta Environment.
- 5.4.8 Certain existing fragmented areas of parcels 20 acres or less in size have been identified and mapped (see Map 5). These areas may be considered for further residential subdivision with an approved conceptual design scheme or Area Structure Plan outlining the details of the subdivision and development and including a storm water management plan as a component, to be prepared at the developer's expense.
- 5.4.9 For any further subdivision proposal in conjunction with policy 5.4.8, the referral process will involve Lethbridge County referring the submitted draft conceptual design scheme or Area Structure Plan to the Town of Coaldale to review and be able to provide comment on, as per the agreed to referral policies in Part 4 of this plan.
- 5.4.10 For any multi-lot subdivision or development proposal within the IDP plan area including those within the Town, the County and the Town will require architectural controls, as approved by the municipality, to be applied and registered on title to ensure quality development. This component should be submitted by the developer as part of the required Area Structure Plan submission requirements.
- 5.4.11 Major subdivision or development proposals located on either side of the joint municipal boundary which may affect or impact the other municipality, should be circulated to the other respective municipality for consideration and commentary on the proposal.
- 5.4.12 Both municipalities will stipulate that any required reports and plans to be provided by developers for major or multi-lot subdivisions or development proposals within their jurisdiction (for lands lying on either side of the joint municipal boundary) be expertly prepared by land use planning professionals (i.e., architect, engineer, planner).
- 5.4.13 Both municipalities agree that they will strive to better communicate, cooperate, and share any information provided on storm water management plans for developments, when plans are required as outlined in this agreement.
- 5.4.14 All storm water management plans required as per the policies of this plan and as submitted to either municipality must be professionally prepared by a licensed engineer and approved by Alberta Environment.
- 5.4.15 Lethbridge County has adopted an ***Engineering Guidelines and Minimum Servicing Standards*** manual which shall apply as a minimum stipulation to any subdivision or development proposal on any lands within the County jurisdiction of this plan.
- 5.4.16 Both municipalities shall require, as a condition of approval, that existing standards identified in Alberta Environment's ***Environmental Reference Manual*** and Municipal Affairs' ***Private Sewage Standards Guidelines*** in relation to private septic systems are met.

5.5 Industrial and Other Non-Agricultural Uses

Intent

Both municipalities recognize the importance of industrial and commercial development within the region and particularly the agri-food/protein corridor designated around Highway 3. This section provides direction for types of land uses deemed industrial or commercial to appropriate areas within the Plan Area.

Policies

- 5.5.1 It is recognized that both municipalities have the right to commercial and industrial development within their jurisdiction as identified on Map 6.
- 5.5.2 Commercial and industrial development shall be done in manner that it is compatible with what is development/pre-planned with the adjacent municipality.
- 5.5.3 Commercial and industrial development within both jurisdictions will require the appropriate zoning and be appropriately planned in conformance with the IDP policies.
- 5.5.4 Some lands contained within the plan area are already zoned, subdivided, or developed for non-agricultural uses. It is recognized that any existing non-agricultural uses located within the plan area are permitted and may continue their operations.
- 5.5.5 Both municipalities agree that good land use practices should be followed when considering industrial development proposals, and each municipality should determine the compatibility to adjacent land uses, either existing or proposed future, and potential impact to adjacent residents.
- 5.5.6 Transition between industrial and residential should be proportionate to the level of impact between existing and planned land uses to mitigate potential health, safety, and nuisance factors.
- 5.5.7 Residential uses of any type should be discouraged by both municipalities in the northeast area of the plan boundary, as identified in Map 6, being near the Town's industrial area and sewage lagoons, and any use should be compatible and meet appropriate setbacks.
- 5.5.8 Both municipalities recognize that some types of large-scale industrial developments require adequate municipal servicing and approval will be dependent on the need and availability of servicing in relation to that use and whether they can connect to existing services and infrastructure.
- 5.5.9 Large-scale industrial development proposals that require substantial servicing may be an opportunity for both municipalities to engage in a joint venture.
- 5.5.10 For major development proposals, the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee may meet on a request basis by either municipality for review and commentary.
- 5.5.11 When considering applications for redesignation, subdivision and/or development approval for industrial, light industrial, or commercial uses, all applications must meet or exceed the County's **Engineering Guidelines and Minimum Servicing Standards Manual**, and the Town's internal standard of the City of Lethbridge's **Design Standards**, for minimum performance standards. The County and Town may impose additional requirements and standards, as deemed necessary.
- 5.5.12 Land use proposals that do not conform or are not clearly defined within this Plan, may be discussed, and considered with agreement between the two municipalities. Such proposals must be brought before the Intermunicipal Development Plan Committee for discussion and commentary. Further to this, any major amendment to the plan must be agreed to by both municipal councils.

5.6 Urban Expansion and Annexation

Intent

The Town of Coaldale recently annexed lands from Lethbridge County in 2018 and as such there is no specific area identified for growth of the Town within this Plan. The following policies are in place to ensure the feedback of all relevant stakeholders is taken into consideration if annexation is being proposed.

Policies

- 5.6.1 As a commitment to both municipalities Municipal Development Plans, the Town and County will encourage private landowners to consider developing existing areas that can accommodate infill development and will also consider and support compact design concepts for development.
- 5.6.2 The Town of Coaldale annexed lands from Lethbridge County in 2018 based on a 25-year projected growth and land supply which Lethbridge County did not contest. If any annexation application is contemplated by the Town prior to this growth and timeline build out, the town would have to consult with the County and demonstrate the purpose and need to the County's satisfaction.
- 5.6.3 If the Town determines that annexation is necessary to accommodate growth, it will prepare and share with Lethbridge County a growth strategy or study indicating:
 - a) Necessity of the land;
 - b) Proposed uses;
 - c) Servicing implications; and
 - d) Any financial implications for both municipalities.
- 5.6.4 Annexation involves several stakeholders that need to be involved in the process, including:
 - a) Landowners directly affected by the application, who must be a part of the negotiation process;
 - b) The Town of Coaldale, who must make the detailed case for annexation and be a major participant in any negotiations;
 - c) Lethbridge County, who must evaluate the annexation application and supporting documentation for the impact on its financial status, land base and taxpayers.
- 5.6.5 The County will, as part of the negotiation with taxpayers, wish to see arrangements made by the Town regarding, but not limited to:
 - a) Property taxes of ratepayers;
 - b) Use of land continuing as agriculture until needed for development;
 - c) Ability to keep certain animals on site;
 - d) Consideration by agencies such as Alberta Transportation and Alberta Environment; and
 - e) Consideration by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, who will evaluate the proposal and all stakeholder feedback.
- 5.6.6 Any growth strategy or study for an annexation proposal must include:
 - a) Proposed annexation boundaries based on the principle of including the outer limits of any adjacent road right-of-way boundary to demonstrate the accommodation of urban growth (i.e., parcels subject of the annexation).

- b) Accurately demonstrating that all parcels subject of the annexation will be under the control and management of the Town and the County will not be affected or responsible for any future management or maintenance as a result of the urban expansion.
 - c) A detailed description of rural municipal roads that may be affected by the annexation or the municipal boundary change.
- 5.6.7 Within 60 days of receiving a growth study or report to review, and prior to the County or the Town submitting a notice of intent to annex land with the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, the County or the Ton shall indicate in writing whether it has objections or concerns, or whether it requires additional clarification on any matters within the study or report.
- 5.6.8 With regards to policy 5.6.7, if concerns are brought forward, a meeting of the Intermunicipal Committee can be requested by either municipality to discuss the concerns raised or conclusions presented and attempt to arrive at a consensus on the issue. If the committee is unable to achieve consensus, the dispute resolution mechanism processes can be initiated in accordance with this Plan.
- 5.6.9 Notwithstanding the previous policy, the County or Town may initiate an application for annexation should the proposal be minor in nature such as a boundary adjustment to accommodate:
 - a) Existing title property line reconfigurations; or
 - b) Roads, canals, or utility rights-of-way that may be split by municipal jurisdiction boundaries.
 - c) Cases where there is agreement by the two municipalities that the annexation proposed is both minor and logical.
- 5.6.10 Proposed annexation boundaries should follow existing legal boundaries to avoid creating fragmented patterns or titles with split municipal jurisdiction.
- 5.6.11 Within six (6) months of the Land and Property Rights Tribunal approving the annexation, the Intermunicipal Development Plan boundary shall be reviewed and amended as required to reflect the municipal boundary change.
- 5.6.12 Within the same six (6) month timeframe described in the policy above, the County's Rural Urban Fringe (RUF) district boundary and the Town's respective change in zoning in their Land Use Bylaws shall also be amended to reflect the expansion and ensure all plans, boundaries and described areas are in conformity with each other.
- 5.6.13 The western boundary of the Town shall not be further expanded (through annexation) as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the County and the Town in September of 2016.

5.7 Transportation and Road Networks

Intent

Policies should attempt to address and deal with expected development and growth pressures and provide a forum for consultation when dealing with transportation issues that will impact both municipalities.

Policies

- 5.7.1 The County and Town should work cooperatively together to provide a cohesive and joint policy when dealing with transportation issues that will impact both municipalities.
- 5.7.2 In conjunction with any annexation study or application proposed by the Town must include identification and a detailed description of rural municipal roads that may be affected by the annexation or municipal boundary change.
- 5.7.3 Each municipality must be duly notified for any development or subdivision proposal in the other municipality that will result in access being required from an adjoining road under its control or management. The affected municipality must give its approval or decision in writing prior to the application being considered as complete by the other municipality, as blanket conditional approvals for road access should not be permitted. In relation to this policy, the referral time frames as stipulated in Part 4 of this plan should be respected.
- 5.7.4 If both municipalities agree, an "Assignment of Jurisdiction" as it applies to public roads may be discussed and agreed to, in consultation with and approval by Alberta Transportation, if all parties agree that it is an appropriate mechanism to address a road or access issue for a particular development proposal.
- 5.7.5 Whenever possible, urban designs and Area Structure Plans within the Town should be prepared in such a way as to limit the number of entry points on roads that are either under County jurisdiction or link directly to the County Road system.
- 5.7.6 The Town and County may agree to consult and cooperate on the preparation of future Transportation Master Plans if it is determined that the plan may have implications or benefits to the other municipality, such as for road networks that transcend through each respective jurisdiction.
- 5.7.7 The two municipalities may enter discussions to create and identify standards for a hierarchy of roadways to be established between the two jurisdictions. Access control regulations should also be established to ensure major collectors and arterials are protected.
- 5.7.8 If required by Alberta Transportation or either municipality, at the time of subdivision or development, the developer shall conduct traffic studies with respect to impact and access onto Highways 3, 845, and 512 and the future Highway 4 Bypass (future CANAMEX Corridor). Any upgrading identified by such studies shall be implemented by the developer at its sole cost and to the satisfaction of the municipality and Alberta Transportation.
- 5.7.9 Any future land use impacts that may result from the Canamex highway and potential effects to Highway 3 may be evaluated and discussed by the Intermunicipal Committee as part of ongoing monitoring of this plan.
- 5.7.10 Both municipalities acknowledge that a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) may be required prior to any intense or large-scale major development to confirm access management standards, road cross-sections and other functional considerations, which should be provided at the expense of the developers.



5.8 Mutual Benefit and Cooperation

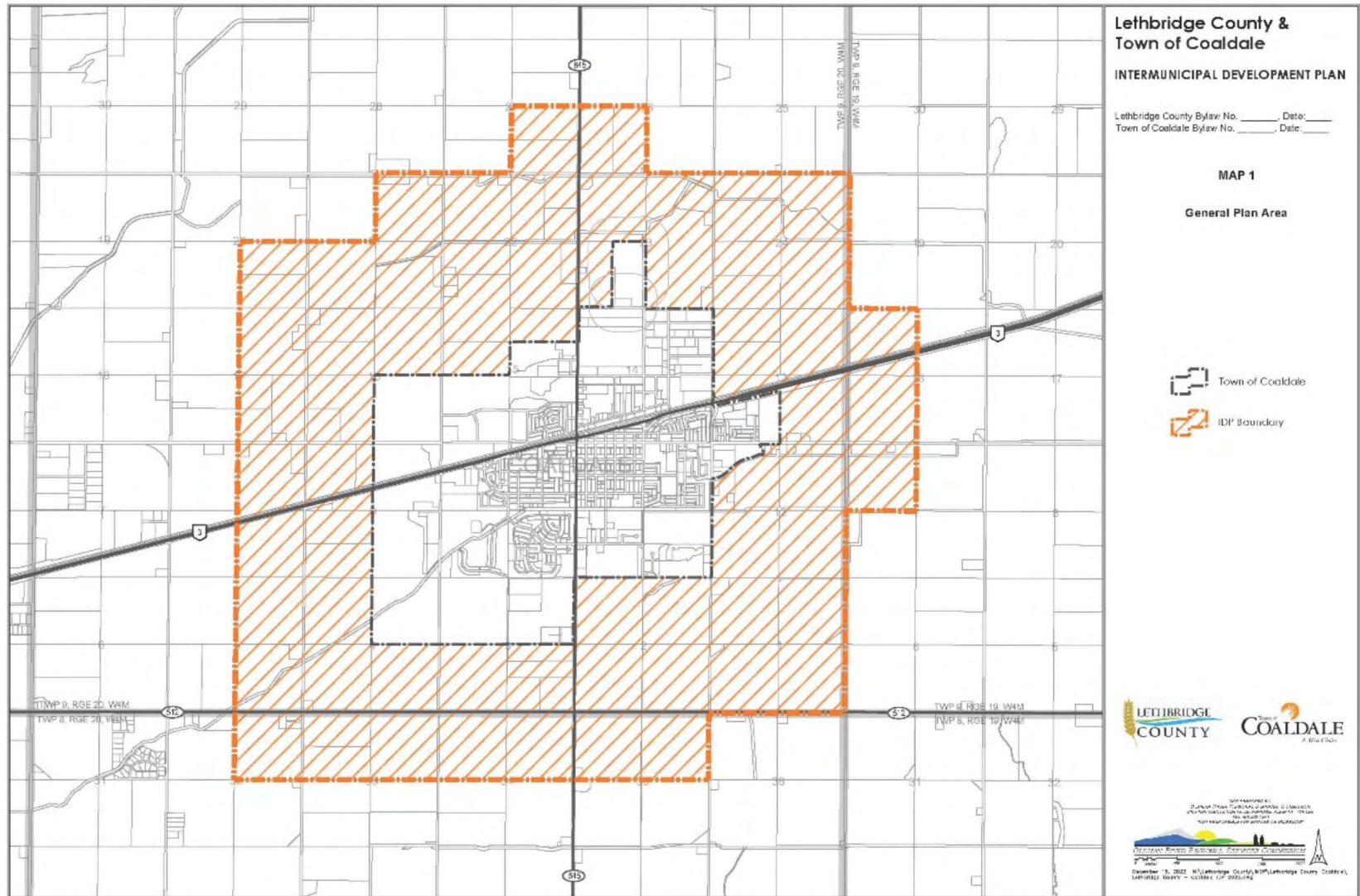
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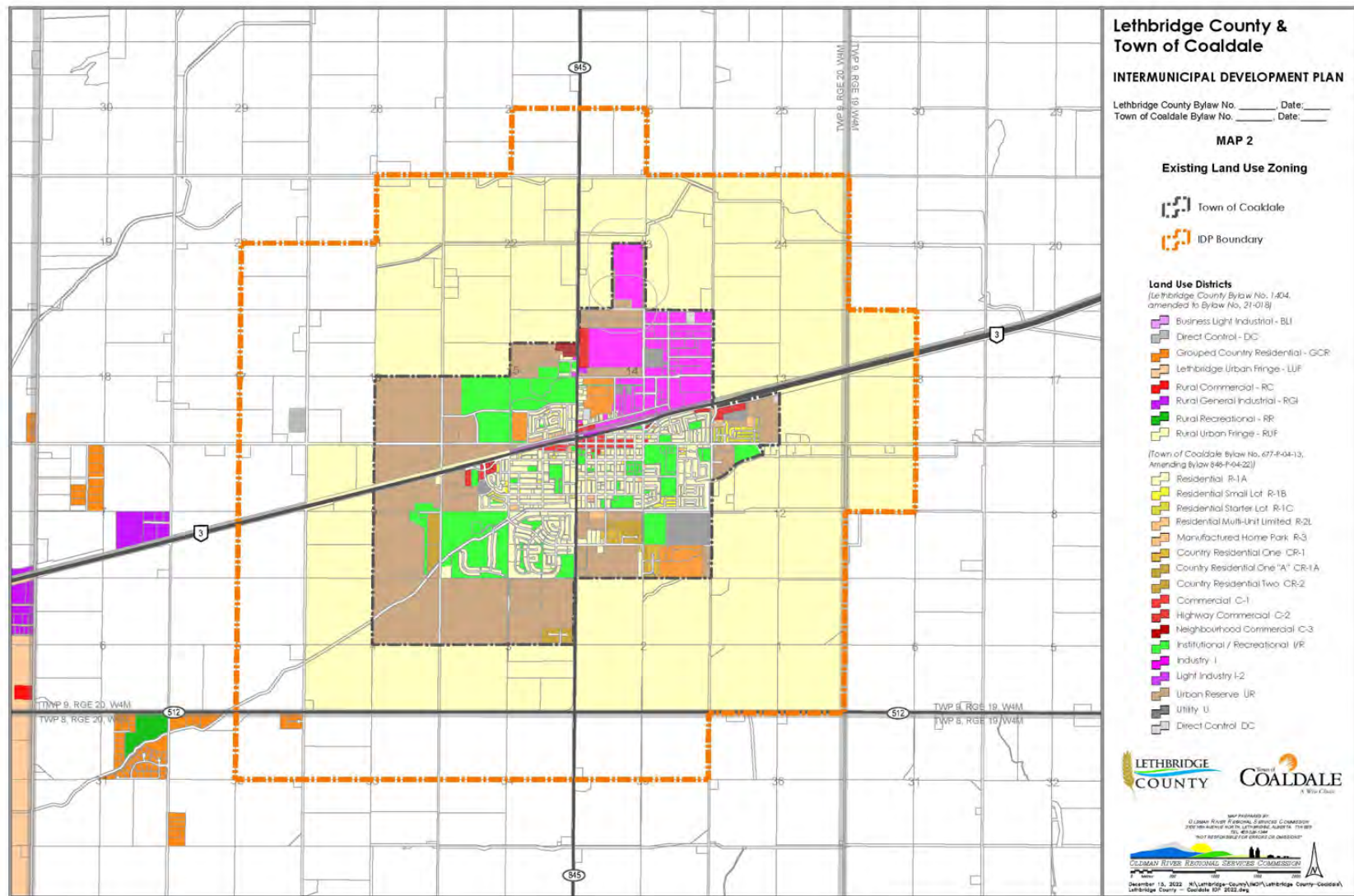
Consultation and cooperation on joint policy areas that may affect or benefit one or both parties should be encouraged and looked at by both municipalities.

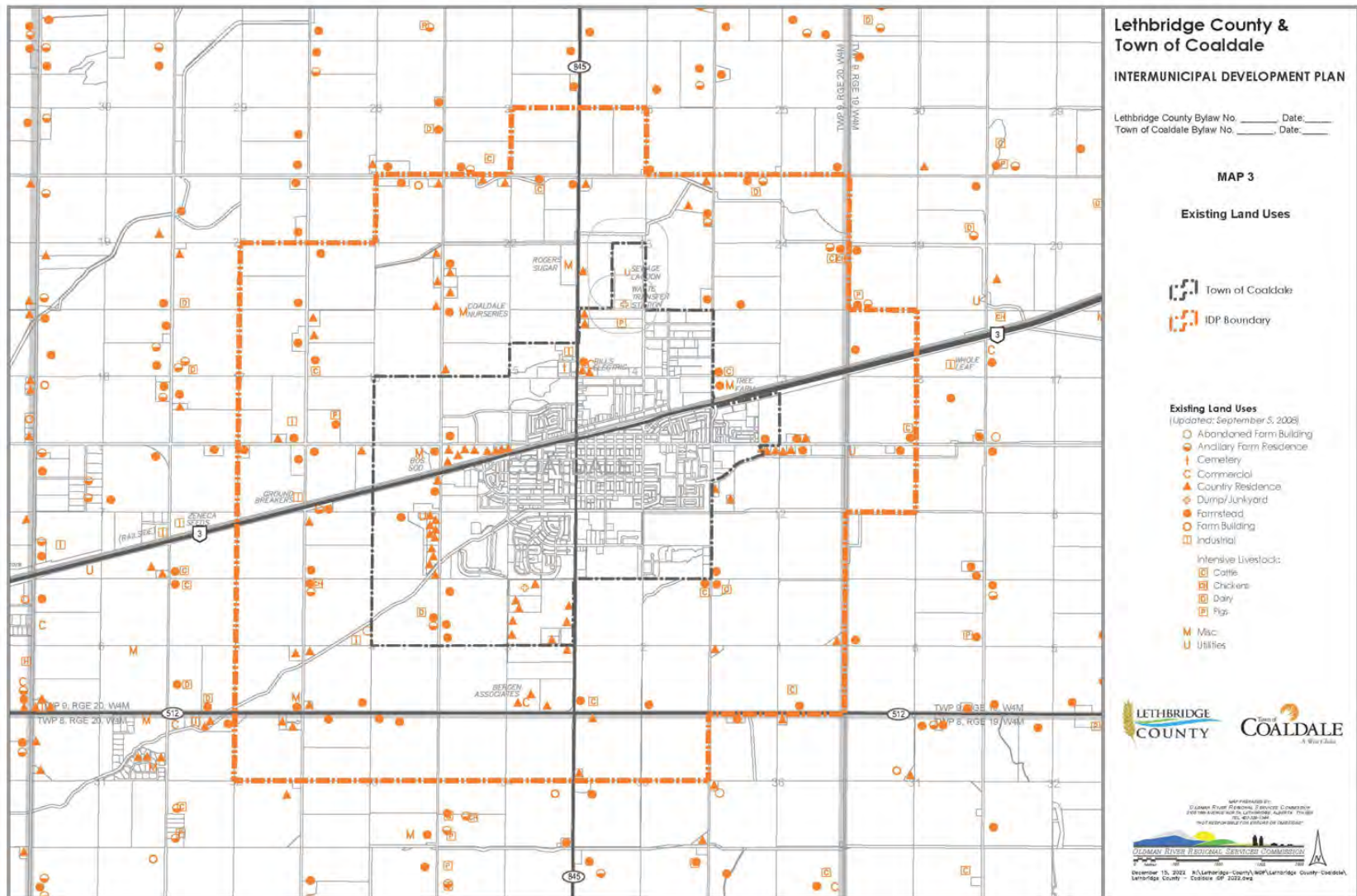
Policies

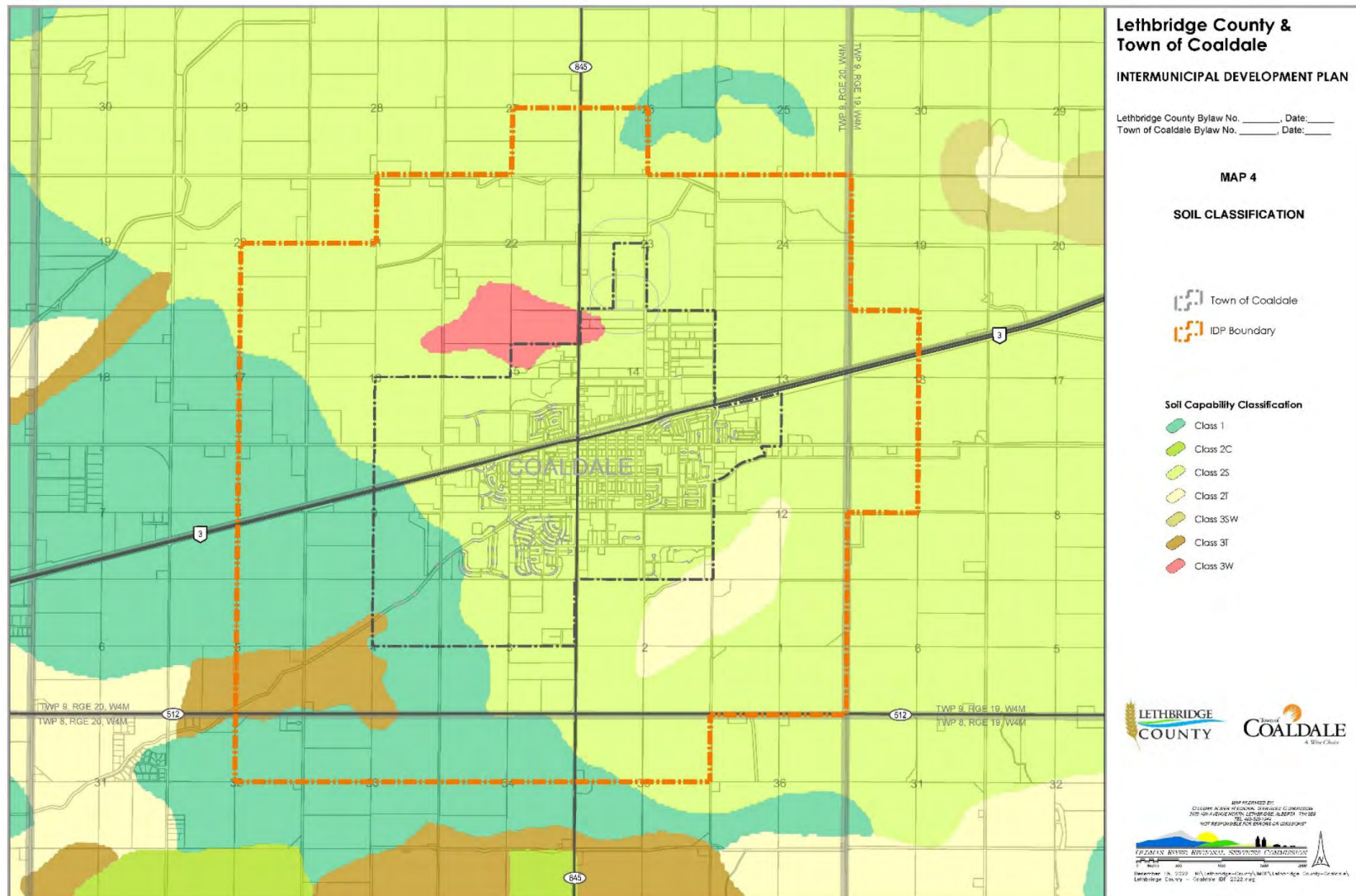
- 5.8.1 Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale agree to work together to try and enhance and improve the region for the benefit of both municipalities.
- 5.8.2 The County and the Town agree to continue to have an active intermunicipal committee (either as an Intermunicipal Committee or Joint Planning Committee) whose composition shall be agreed upon by both municipalities and will include representatives of Council with support from administration.
- 5.8.3 It is recognized by both municipalities that some economic or development proposals may be regionally significant or mutually beneficial to both parties and the two agree to meet to discuss such proposals when they come forward. Joint council meetings may be used as a forum to discuss and negotiate proposals.
- 5.8.4 It is recognized by both municipalities that benefits can occur through cooperation, and both may explore various intermunicipal options, such as sharing future services and / or revenues (taxes), through the development of special agreements negotiated between the County and the Town.
- 5.8.5 Any special agreements negotiated between the County and the Town should be negotiated in good faith. Both parties agree to honour the agreements reached and the agreements must be clear about what has been decided and how the agreement will be carried out.
- 5.8.6 In consideration of providing certain services to areas or proposals agreed to between the two municipalities, the County and the Town may discuss the need to create and apply off-site levies, development fees or servicing fees to the recipient or proposal as part of the agreement.
- 5.8.7 As a municipal cost saving initiative, the County and the Town may discuss and plan for the sharing of various municipal equipment, machinery, and services where feasible, practical and workable, which would be managed through separate agreements.
- 5.8.8 The County and the Town will work together on reviewing and updating the Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework, as required by the Municipal Government Act, in a cooperative spirit in an attempt to give due consideration to regional perspectives on municipal governance and community services.
- 5.8.9 The County and the Town may collaborate and investigate methods of giving various support to a variety of cultural, recreational, environmental (wetlands, parkland etc.) or heritage projects that may mutually benefit or enhance the quality of life of the citizens of both municipalities. This could be in the form of time (municipal staff), gifts in kind, materials, municipal letters of support, unified government lobbying, applications for grants, or other arrangements if both municipalities agree.

Part 6 - MAPS











Lethbridge County Bylaw No. _____, Date: _____
Town of Coaldale Bylaw No. _____, Date: _____

MAP 5


Future Residential Areas



Lethbridge County

 Potential County Residential Subdivision Areas

Town of Coaldale

 Future Residential

Part 7 - DEFINITIONS

Accessory Building means a building or structure, incidental, subordinate and located on the same lot as the principal building but does not include a building or structure used for human habitation.

Accessory Use means a use of a building or land, which is incidental to and subordinate to the principal use of the site on which it is located.

Adjacent Land means land that abuts or is contiguous to the parcel of land that is being described and includes land that would be contiguous if not for a highway, road, lane, walkway, watercourse, utility lot, pipeline right-of-way, power line, railway, or similar feature and any other land identified in a land use bylaw as adjacent for the purpose of notifications under the Act.

Agricultural Land, Higher Quality means:

- (a) land having a Canada Land Inventory (CLI) classification of 1-4, comprising 64.8 ha (160 acre) parcels of dryland or 32.4 ha (80 acre) parcels of irrigated land;
- (b) land contained in an irrigable unit;
- (c) land having a CLI classification of 5-7 with permanent water rights, with the exception of:
 - (i) cut-off parcels of 4.0 ha (10 acres) or less. To be considered a cut-off, a parcel must be separated by:
 - a permanent irrigation canal as defined by the irrigation district,
 - a permanent watercourse normally containing water throughout the year,
 - a railway,
 - a graded public roadway or highway,
 - an embankment, or
 - some other physical feature,

which makes it impractical to farm or graze either independently or as part of a larger operation, including nearby land;

- (ii) land which is so badly fragmented by existing use or ownership that the land has a low agricultural productivity or cannot logically be used for agricultural purposes. For the purpose of subdivision, fragmented land may be considered to be land containing 8.1 ha (20 acres) or less of farmable agricultural land in CLI classes 1-4.

Agricultural Operation means an agricultural activity conducted on agricultural land for gain or reward or in the hope or expectation of gain or reward, and includes:

- (a) the cultivation of land;
- (b) the raising of livestock, including game-production animals within the meaning of the "Livestock Industry Diversification Act" and poultry;
- (c) the raising of fur-bearing animals, pheasants or fish;
- (d) the production of agricultural field crops;
- (e) the production of fruit, vegetables, sod, trees, shrubs and other specialty horticultural crops;

- (f) the production of eggs and milk;
- (g) the production of honey (apiaries);
- (h) the operation of agricultural machinery and equipment, including irrigation pumps on site;
- (i) the application of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, fungicides and herbicides, including application by ground and aerial spraying, for agricultural purposes.
- (j) the collection, transportation, storage, application, use transfer and disposal of manure; and
- (k) the abandonment and reclamation of confined feeding operations and manure storage facilities.

Agricultural Service Board means the Lethbridge County board which provides agricultural services, information, and new technology in liaison with other governments, jurisdictions, agencies and industry by establishing policy that ensures statutory requirements and the collective interests of clients are met. Several key pieces of provincial government legislation that are enforced are the Weed Control Act; the Agricultural Service Board Act; the Soil Conservation Act; the Agricultural Pests Act and the Agricultural Chemicals Act.

Architectural Controls means special standards or controls applied to development which are often restrictive in nature. Typically, this includes a specified building scheme that applies to building details, such as building types, finish, colors and materials, fences or landscaping. These controls may be registered by a Restrictive Covenant at the time a plan of survey is filed with Land Titles Office.

Area Structure Plan means a statutory plan in accordance with the Municipal Government Act and the Lethbridge County Municipal Development Plan for the purpose of providing a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land in a municipality. The plan typically provides a design that integrates land uses with the requirements for suitable parcel densities, transportation patterns (roads), storm water drainage, fire protection and other utilities across the entire plan area.

Assignment of Jurisdiction means the same as the provincial department of Transportation meaning and refers to Alberta Transportation allowing a portion of public road located in one municipal jurisdiction to be signed over by agreement to another municipal jurisdiction for control and maintenance.

Building Site means a specific portion of the land that is the subject of an application on which a building can or may be constructed (Subdivision and Development Regulation AR 43/2002).

Canamex Corridor or Highway means a provincial road development as such by Ministerial Order pursuant to the Highway Traffic Act, and is the designated freeway corridor as established and gazetted by the province with the purpose of efficiently moving goods and transport between Canada and Mexico.

Commercial Establishment means a building, or part thereof, for the sale of goods or services to the general public.

Commercial Use means the use of land and/or buildings for the purpose of public sale, display and storage of goods, merchandise, substances, materials and/or services on the premises. Any on-premises manufacturing, processing or refining of materials is typically incidental to the sales operation.

Committee means the Joint Planning Committee established in this Plan.

Conceptual Design Scheme means a general site layout plan which provides for the orderly development of a parcel or group of parcels, usually for less than five lots. It is a planning tool which is a type of “mini” area structure plan, usually less detailed, typically illustrating lot layouts & sizes, roads, topography and general servicing information. It is usually not adopted by bylaw, but may be if the municipality desires to do so.

Confined Feeding Operation means an activity on land that is fenced or enclosed or within buildings where livestock is confined for the purpose of growing, sustaining, finishing or breeding by means other than grazing and requires registration or approval under the conditions set forth in the *Agricultural Operation Practices Act (AOPA)*, as amended from time to time, but does not include seasonal feeding and bedding sites.

Country Residential, Grouped means existing or proposed residential uses on more than two adjacent parcels of less than the minimum extensive agricultural parcel size, and may consist of the yard site of a former farmstead.

Country Residential, Isolated means one or two existing or proposed country residential uses.

Country Residential Use means a use of land, the primary purpose of which is for a dwelling or the establishment of a dwelling in a rural area, whether the dwelling is occupied seasonally, for vacation purposes or otherwise, or permanently.

County means the Lethbridge County.

Development means:

- (a) an excavation or stockpile and the creation of either but does not include turning over soil with no immediate activity on the land in the near future; or
- (b) a building or an addition to, or replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over or under land; or
- (c) a change of use, or a building, or an act done in relation to land or a building that results in, or is likely to result in, a change in the use of the land or building; or

- (d) a change in the intensity of use of land or a building or an act done in relation to land or a building that results in, or is likely to result in, a change in the intensity of use of the land.

Discretionary Use means the use of land or a building in a land use district for which a development permit may be approved at the discretion of the Development Authority with or without conditions.

District means a defined area of a municipality as set out in the land use district schedule of uses and indicated on the Land Use District Map.

Dispute Settlement or Resolution means a formal process that provides the means by which differences of view between the parties can be settled, in a peaceful and cooperative manner. These differences may be over their opinions, interpretations, or actions of one party in regards to decision making in the IMDP plan area or interpretation of the IMDP policies.

Dwelling Unit means self-contained living premises occupied or designed to be occupied by an individual or by a family as an independent and separate housekeeping establishment and in which facilities are provided for cooking and sanitation. Such units include single-detached dwellings, modular homes, manufactured homes and moved-in buildings for residential use.

Extensive Agriculture means the general raising of crops and grazing of livestock in a non-intensive nature, typically on existing titles or proposed parcels usually 64.8 ha (160 acres) on dryland or 32.4 ha (80 acres) on irrigated land.

Farmstead means an area in use or formerly used for a farm home or farm buildings or both and which is impractical to farm because of the existing buildings, vegetation or other constraints.

Farming means the use of land or buildings for the raising or producing of crops and/or livestock but does not include a confined feeding operation for which a registration or approval is required from the Natural Resources Conservation Board.

First Parcel Out means the first subdivision from a previously unsubdivided quarter-section of land. The subdivision authority may consider a quarter-section to be unsubdivided if the previous subdivisions were for the purpose of public or quasi-public use.

Freestanding Sign means any sign or display supported by a freestanding column or structure.

Fringe or Urban Fringe means the approximate one-mile area around the municipal boundary of an urban municipality and includes the designated Rural Urban Fringe district of the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw.

Industrial means development used for manufacturing, fabricating, processing, assembly, production or packaging of goods or products, as well as administrative offices and warehousing and wholesale distribution use which are accessory uses to the above, provided that the use does not generate any detrimental impact, potential health or safety hazard, or any nuisance beyond the boundaries of the developed portion of the site or lot upon which it is situated.

Intermunicipal (IDP) Development Plan Committee means the members assigned by each respective council to the Joint Planning Committee for the purposes of administering and monitoring the Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Intermunicipal (IDP) Plan Boundary means the agreed to area the IMDP will govern and is the referral area for the plan and all development applications and statutory bylaw amendments on lands within the identified plan area that will be referred to the IMDP Committee.

Malloy Drain is a channel located east of Coaldale which collects irrigation spill water from laterals in the Coaldale area and carries it to the Stafford Reservoir. The Malloy Drain was developed in the 1950's to drain pockets of water within the Malloy Basin and increase production and ¾ of the Malloy Drain is owned and operated by SMRID.

Malloy Drainage Basin is described as a topographic region lying between Stafford Reservoir and the eastside of the City of Lethbridge from which the Malloy receives runoff, throughflow, and groundwater flow. The drainage basin is the area of land that contributes the water it receives as precipitation (except for losses through evaporation, transpiration from plants, incorporation into the soil, groundwater, etc.) to the Stafford reservoir.

Major Tracts of Land means primarily undeveloped lands or parcels that are intended to be subdivided and are not what would normally be considered part of present developed areas.

May means, within the context of a policy, that a discretionary action is permitted.

MGA means the Municipal government Act Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.

Mixed Use means the land or a identified parcel may be used or designated for more than one specific type of land use, and typically involves some type of residential use mixed with commercial and/or public/institutional.

Municipal Council within the boundary of the Town of Coaldale means the Coaldale Council, and within the boundary of the Lethbridge County means the County Council.

Municipal Development Plan means a statutory plan, formerly known as a general municipal plan, adopted by bylaw in accordance with section 632 of the Act, which is used by municipalities as a long-range planning tool.

Nuisance means any use, prevailing condition or activity which adversely effects the use or enjoyment of property or endangers personal health or safety.

Off-Site Levy means the rate established by a municipal Council that will be imposed upon owners and/or developers who are increasing the use of utility services, traffic services, and other services directly attributable to the changes that are proposed to the private property. The revenues from the off-site levies will be collected by the municipality and used to offset the future capital costs for expanding utility services, transportation network, and other services that have to be expanded in order to service the needs that are proposed for the change in use of the property.

Permitted Use means the use of land or a building in a land use district for which a Development Authority shall issue a development permit with or without conditions providing all other provisions of the Bylaw are conformed with.

Plan means the Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan.

Principal Building or Use means the building or use of land or buildings that constitutes the dominant structure or activity of the lot.

Provincial Highway means a road development as such by Ministerial Order pursuant to the Highway Traffic Act and described by plates published in the Alberta Gazette pursuant to Alberta Reg. 164/69 as 500, 600, 700 & 800 series or Highways 1 and 36.

Public and Quasi-Public Building and Uses means a building or use which is available to or for the greater public for the purpose of assembly, instruction, culture or community activity and includes, but is not limited to, such uses as a school, church, cemetery, community hall, educational facility, parks or government facilities.

Public Roadway means:

- (a) the right-of-way of all or any of the following:
 - (i) a local road or statutory road allowance;
 - (ii) a service road;
 - (iii) a street;
 - (iv) an avenue; or
 - (v) a lane;
 - (vi) that is or is intended for public use; or
- (b) a road, street or highway pursuant to the Public Highways Development Act.

Public Utility means a system, works, plant, equipment or service owned and operated by a municipality or corporation under agreement with or franchised by the municipality, or by a

corporation licensed under a Federal or Provincial Statute and which furnishes services and facilities to the public and includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) communication by way of telephone, television or other electronic means;
- (b) public transportation by bus or other means; and
- (c) production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of water, gas or electricity to the general public.

Setback means the perpendicular distance that a development must be set back from the front, side, or rear property lines of the building site as specified in the particular district in which the development is located.

Shadow Plan means a conceptual design drawing which indicates how parcels of land may be further subdivided and typically illustrates minimum sized urban lots, road alignments to adjacent road networks, servicing corridors and building pockets as to where dwellings should be located, so as not to fragment land or interfere with urban growth plans.

Shall or Must means, within the context of a policy, that the action is mandatory.

Should means, within the context of a policy, that the action is strongly encouraged but it is not mandatory.

South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) means the regional plan and regulations established by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to the Alberta Land Stewardship Act.

Soils Classifications means the classification of soils in accordance with the Canadian Land Inventory on the basis of soil survey information, and are based and intensity, rather than kind, of their limitations for agriculture. The classes as indicated on Map 4 include:

Class 1 – Soils in this class have no significant limitations in use for crops.

Class 2 – Soils in this class have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 - Soils in this class have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.

Subclass S - limitations meaning adverse soil characteristics which include one or more of: undesirable structure, low permeability, a restricted rooting zone because of soil characteristics, low natural fertility, low moisture holding capacity, salinity.

Subclass T - limitations meaning adverse topography, either steepness or the pattern of slopes limits agriculture.

Subclass W - limitations meaning excess water – excess water other than from flooding limits use for agriculture. The excess water may be due to poor drainage, a high-water table, seepage or runoff from surrounding areas.

Town means the Town of Coaldale.

Waiver or Variance means a relaxation of the numerical standard(s) required of a development as established in the land use bylaw. A waiver cannot be granted for use.

Working Area means those areas that are currently being used or that still remain to be used for the placing of waste material, or where waste processing or a burning activity is conducted in conjunction with a hazardous waste management facility, landfill or storage site (Subdivision and Development Regulation AR 43/2002)

APPENDIX A - Lethbridge County and Town of Coaldale Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Town of Coaldale | Lethbridge County
Memorandum of Understanding for annexation and related matters



August 2016

Memorandum of Understanding for annexation and related matters
(herein referred to as the "MoU")

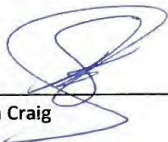
BETWEEN THE PARTIES:

The Corporation of the Town of Coaldale
(herein referred to as "the Town")

AND

The Corporation of Lethbridge County
(herein referred to as "the County")

Signed on behalf of the Town of Coaldale:



Mayor – Kim Craig


SEPT. 12, 2016
Date



CAO – Kalen Hastings


SEPT. 12, 2016
Date

Signed on behalf of Lethbridge County:



Reeve – Lorne Hickey

Sept. 6, 2016
Date



CAO – Rick Robinson

Sept. 6, 2016
Date

PREAMBLE

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) represents the culmination of the work completed over many meetings of the Town of Coaldale and Lethbridge County Joint Planning Committee.

The Town of Coaldale (the Town) has made clear its intentions to annex lands from Lethbridge County (the County) to accommodate future growth, and the Town and the County have met and negotiated in good faith on annexation and other related matters over the past several months.

The Town either has, or will soon file a notice of intent to annex. The lands identified for annexation as per the notice of intent to annex reflect the same lands the Town and County agreed to, in principle, at the June 21st, 2016 meeting of the Joint Planning Committee.

MATTERS OF AGREEMENT

Lands to be annexed

The County has agreed, in principle, to the annexation of the following lands by the Town:

(Please note that the letters correspond with the letters found on attached Map 1)

- A. SE 1/4 SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- B. SW 1/4 SEC. 15 TWP. 9 RGE 20 W4M
- C. A portion of NW 1/4 SEC. 10 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 731049, Block 3, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and Plan 7062JK, Block A, Lots 2, 3, 4
- D. A portion of SW 1/4 SEC. 13 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 0811507, Block 3, Lot 1
- E. NE 1/4 SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- F. NW 1/4 SEC. 3 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- G.
- H.
- I.
- J. NW 1/4 SEC. 14 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- K. A portion of NE 1/4 SEC. 15 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 57JK, Blocks 1, 2, 3
- L.
- M. NE 1/4 SEC. 4 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- N.
- O. NE 1/4 SEC. 3 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M
- P.
- Q.

- R. A portion of SW 1/4 SEC. 23 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M including: Plan 8610846, Block 1, Lot 1 and Plan 9010972, Block 1, Lot 2, and the lot described as All those portions of legal subdivisions 3 and 6 in the south west quarter which lies west of plan 8610846 containing 0.505 of a hectare (1.25 acres)
- S. SE 1/4 SEC. 16 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M

In addition to the lands to be annexed, the roads and associated r-o-w internal to the areas of land proposed to be annexed, and the roads and associated r-o-w that are directly adjacent to areas proposed for annexation, are to be included within the future Town boundary. In addition, that portion of the road allowance directly adjacent to the east of SE ¼ SEC. 11 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M (known in the Town as 8th Street) is to be in the Town's jurisdiction.

Other matters

Through the process of reaching an agreement in principle regarding lands the Town wishes to annex, the Town and the County agreed to a number of other related matters. The matters of agreement include:

- The Town will undertake proactive landowner consultations with the landowners of the lands that are within the annexation area, and those landowners that are within the current Intermunicipal Development Plan (IDP) area.
- Offers made by the Town to landowners within the annexation area, relating to matters such as municipal taxation, will be made consistently to all of the landowners, with no one landowner being offered more or less than any other landowner.
- As per policy 4.5.10 of the current IDP, an amendment to the IDP is required within six months of the Board Order approving annexation being issued by the province in order that the Town's new boundary may be reflected by the IDP. Other matters that will be considered during the amendment of the IDP include policies that effectively "freeze" the Town's western boundary, identify the NW ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M, that portion of the NE ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3, and that portion of the NW ¼ SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3 as County growth nodes, for the purposes of non-residential development.

- The Town agrees to the extension of sanitary infrastructure to the Broxburn Business Park, in order that lands within the Highway 3 corridor between the Town and the Broxburn Business Park may make use of such infrastructure.

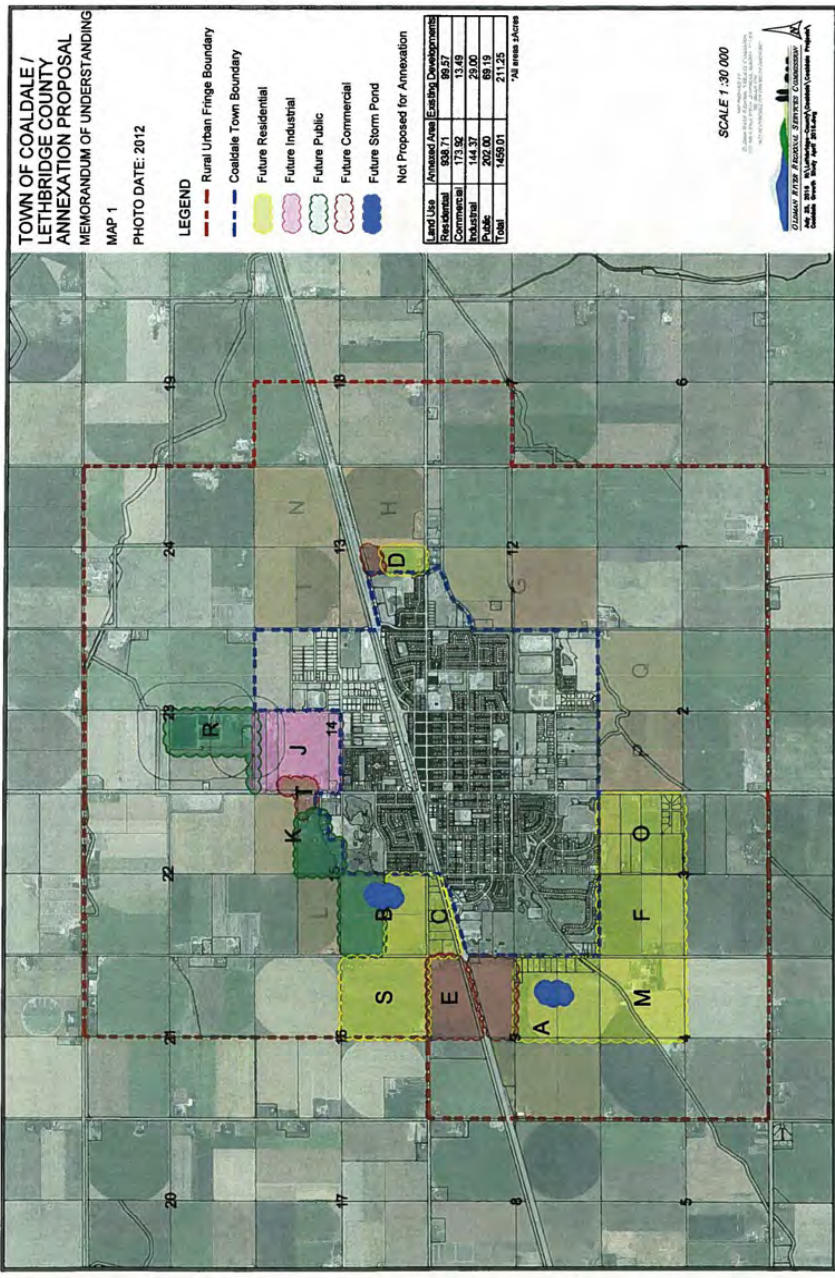
SCOPE OF THIS MEMORANDUM

The Town and County recognize that this MoU is the result of the two parties negotiating in the spirit of good faith. This MoU reflects a commitment on behalf of both parties to continue to negotiate the terms of annexation in a spirit of cooperation and good faith.

The Town and County also recognize that some of the agreements made in this MoU require further discussion to ensure all parties are in agreement regarding specifics such as but not limited to the scope of what is being agreed to, timelines, financial arrangements, and jointly adopted development regulations.

The Town and County recognize that the agreements requiring further discussion include:

- The consideration of IDP policies that effectively “freeze” the Town’s western boundary, identify the NW ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M, that portion of the NE ¼ SEC. TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3, and that portion of the NW ¼ SEC. 9 TWP. 9 RGE. 20 W4M that lies north of Highway 3 as County growth nodes, for the purposes of non-residential development.
- The Town’s agreement to extend sanitary infrastructure to the Broxburn Business Park, in order that lands within the Highway 3 corridor between the Town and the Broxburn Business Park may make use of such infrastructure.



TRANS Development Lethbridge

From: Hilary Janzen <hjanzen@lethcounty.ca>
Sent: January 11, 2023 11:24 AM
To: FortisAlberta Inc. - Referrals (landserv@fortisalberta.com); Alberta Health Services (SouthZone.EnvironmentalHealth@ahs.ca); 3rdpartyrequests@altalink.ca; southlandadmin@atcogas.com; isabel.solis@atcopipelines.com; Leah Olsen; Michelle Taylor; TRANS Development Lethbridge; CSW Historical Lup; SetbackReferrals; transcanada@bapg.ca; Andy Cumming; SMRID (lpark@smrid.ab.ca)
Cc: Cameron Mills; Ann Mitchell; Larry Randle
Subject: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan
Attachments: County Coaldale IDP - January 2023 DRAFT.pdf

CAUTION: This email has been sent from an external source. Treat hyperlinks and attachments in this email with care.

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have drafted an Intermunicipal Development Plan, we request that you review and provide comment on the attached Plan by **February 11 , 2023**.

If you have any questions, please contact myself at 403-328-5525/hjanzen@lethcounty.ca.

Regards,

Hilary Janzen, RPP, MCIP
Supervisor of Planning and Development
Lethbridge County
905 4th Ave S
Lethbridge, AB T1J 4E4

403.328.5525 office
403.328.5602 fax
www.lethcounty.ca



Hilary Janzen

From: Lahnert, Jessica <Jessica.Lahnert@atco.com>
Sent: January 12, 2023 8:45 AM
To: Hilary Janzen
Subject: RE: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

Hi Hilary,

ATCO Gas has no objection to the proposed.

Thanks,

Jessica Lahnert

Administrative Coordinator, Land
Natural Gas

P. 403 245 7443

From: Hilary Janzen <hjanzen@lethcounty.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2023 11:24 AM
To: FortisAlberta Inc. - Referrals (landserv@fortisalberta.com) <landserv@fortisalberta.com>; Alberta Health Services (SouthZone.EnvironmentalHealth@ahs.ca) <SouthZone.EnvironmentalHealth@ahs.ca>; 3rdpartyrequests@altalink.ca; South Land Administration <SouthLandAdministration@atco.cul.ca>; Solis-Jarek, Isabel <Isabel.Solis@atco.com>; Leah Olsen (leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca) <leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca>; Michelle Taylor <michelle.taylor@pallisersd.ab.ca>; TRANS Development Lethbridge <trans.developmentlethbridge@gov.ab.ca>; historical.lup@gov.ab.ca; setbackreferrals@aer.ca; transcanada@bapg.ca; Andy Cumming <Andy.Cumming@nrcb.ca>; SMRID (lpark@smrid.ab.ca) <lpark@smrid.ab.ca>
Cc: Cameron Mills <cameron.mills@coaldale.ca>; Ann Mitchell <amitchell@lethcounty.ca>; Larry Randle <lrandle@lethcounty.ca>
Subject: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

****Caution – This email is from an external source. If you are concerned about this message, please report using Phish Alert Button in your Outlook for analysis.****

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have drafted an Intermunicipal Development Plan, we request that you review and provide comment on the attached Plan by **February 11 , 2023**.

If you have any questions, please contact myself at [403-328-5525](tel:403-328-5525)/hjanzen@lethcounty.ca.

Regards,

Hilary Janzen, RPP, MCIP
Supervisor of Planning and Development
Lethbridge County
905 4th Ave S
Lethbridge, AB T1J 4E4

403.328.5525 office
403.328.5602 fax
www.lethcounty.ca



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Hilary Janzen

From: TC Energy <tcenergy@bastudios.ca>
Sent: January 12, 2023 11:46 AM
To: Hilary Janzen
Cc: TC Energy
Subject: TCE_R230111-002AB – TC Energy Referral Response – Application: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

Hello,

Thank you for sending B&A notice of this project. B&A is the land use planning consultant for TC Energy (TC) in Western Canada. On behalf of TC, we work with municipalities and stakeholders regarding land use and development surrounding their pipeline infrastructure to ensure that it occurs in a safe and successful manner. We have reviewed the information provided and have determined that the subject area does not fall within the pipeline assessment area that TC is required to monitor as per Canada Energy Regulator (CER) standards. Therefore, **TC has no comments or concerns with the proposal.**

We appreciate you sending this referral and look forward to receiving additional referrals for policy, land use, subdivision, and development activities in proximity to TC's pipelines and facilities. To assist you in identifying development applications that TC should be referred, we have developed an online map that demonstrates TC Energy's assessment areas. Please click on the link below, sign in, and search your municipality to determine the assessment area within your municipal boundary:

[Click here](#) to see the TC Energy assessment area in your municipality

Username: TC_Viewer

Password: referrals1

For information, guidelines, best practices, and key contacts for development adjacent to TC Energy pipelines, please review [TC Energy's Work Safely Booklet](#). Also please continue to forward all planning and development applications within the assessment area to tcenergy@bastudios.ca for our review and comment.

Thank you,



TC Energy Referrals

AB | 403.692.4531
BC, SK, MB | 403.692.4358



B&A | Planning • Design • Engagement | **We've updated our brand and email!** Please add our new contact information to your safe sender list.

From: Hilary Janzen <hjanzen@lethcounty.ca>

Sent: January 11, 2023 11:24 AM

To: FortisAlberta Inc. - Referrals (landserv@fortisalberta.com) <landserv@fortisalberta.com>; Alberta Health Services (SouthZone.EnvironmentalHealth@ahs.ca) <SouthZone.EnvironmentalHealth@ahs.ca>; 3rdpartyrequests@altalink.ca; southlandadmin@atcogas.com; isabel.solis@atcopipelines.com; Leah Olsen (leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca) <leah.olsen@gov.ab.ca>; Michelle Taylor <michelle.taylor@pallisersd.ab.ca>; TRANS Development Lethbridge <trans.developmentlethbridge@gov.ab.ca>; historical.lup@gov.ab.ca; setbackreferrals@aer.ca; TC Energy <tcenergy@bastudios.ca>; Andy Cumming <Andy.Cumming@nrcb.ca>; SMRID (lpark@smrid.ab.ca) <lpark@smrid.ab.ca>

Cc: Cameron Mills <cameron.mills@coaldale.ca>; Ann Mitchell <amitchell@lethcounty.ca>; Larry Randle <lrandle@lethcounty.ca>

Subject: Draft Lethbridge County - Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

You don't often get email from hjanzen@lethcounty.ca. [Learn why this is important](#)

Lethbridge County and the Town of Coaldale have drafted an Intermunicipal Development Plan, we request that you review and provide comment on the attached Plan by **February 11 , 2023**.

If you have any questions, please contact myself at [403-328-5525](tel:403-328-5525)/hjanzen@lethcounty.ca.

Regards,

Hilary Janzen, RPP, MCIP

Supervisor of Planning and Development

Lethbridge County

905 4th Ave S

Lethbridge, AB T1J 4E4

403.328.5525 office

403.328.5602 fax

www.lethcounty.ca



February 8, 2023

Our File No.: 23-0184

Your File No.: Lethbridge County & Town of Coaldale IDP

**Lethbridge County
Planning and Development Department**

SENT: via email

Attention: Hilary Janzen

RE: Proposed Lethbridge County & Town of Coaldale Intermunicipal Development Plan

The Engineering Department of ATCO Transmission, (a division of ATCO Gas and Pipelines Ltd.) has reviewed the above named plan and has no objections subject to the following conditions:

1. Any existing land rights shall be carried forward in kind and registered on any newly created lots, public utility lots, or other properties.
2. ATCO Transmission requires a separate utility lot for its sole use.
3. A pipeline alteration may be required in this area.
 - All costs associated with any alterations to ATCO Transmission facility(s) and/or appurtenances to accommodate development will be borne by the developer/owner.
 - This process can take up to 18 months to complete.
4. Ground disturbances and surface works within 30 meters require prior written approval from ATCO Transmission before commencing any work.
 - Municipal circulation file number must be referenced; proposed works must be compliant with ATCO Transmission requirements as set forth in the company's conditional approval letter.
 - Contact ATCO Transmission Land Department at 1-888-420-3464 or landadmin@atco.com for more information.
5. Road crossings are subject to Engineering review and approval.
 - Road crossing(s) must be paved and cross at a perpendicular angle.
 - Road crossing(s) must not be over any pipeline bend.
 - Parallel roads are not permitted within ATCO Transmission right(s)-of-way.
 - If the road crossing(s) requires a pipeline alteration, the cost will be borne by the developer/owner and can take up to 18 months to complete.
6. Parking and/or storage is not permitted on ATCO Transmission facility(s) and/or right(s)-of-way.
7. Encroachments are not permitted on ATCO Transmission facility(s) and/or right(s)-of-way.
8. ATCO Transmission recommends a minimum 15 meter setback from the centerline of the pipeline(s) to any buildings.

9. Any changes to grading that alter drainage affecting ATCO Transmission right-of-way or facilities must be adequate to allow for ongoing access and maintenance activities.
 - If alterations are required, the cost will be borne by the developer/owner.
10. Any revisions or amendments to the proposed plans(s) must be re-circulated to ATCO Transmission for further review.
11. An evaluation must be completed to assess the electrical hazards of the proposed facilities to the pipeline. Mitigation of electrical hazards may be required.
 - All costs associated with the evaluation and any mitigation will be borne by the developer/owner.
 - This process can take up to 18 months to complete.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the undersigned at hp.circulations@atco.com.

Sincerely,
ATCO Transmission, a division of ATCO Gas and Pipelines Ltd.



Isabel Solis-Jarek
Sr. Administrative Coordinator, Operations Engineering

APPROVED:
AS TO FORM
___IS_____
AS TO CONTENT
___IS_____
AP

AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Speed Limit Bylaw 22-018
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Municipal Services
Report Author: Jeremy Wickson

APPROVAL(S):

Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 08 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

A Speed Limit bylaw has been developed to address the designation of speeds throughout Lethbridge County. Previously a Traffic Control Bylaw was adopted originally in 1995 with several amending bylaws and council resolutions passed in prior years.

Speed limits need to have clear parameters and to have a bylaw in place to be enforceable. A speed limit bylaw would look to bring consistency to speed limits throughout the County and give staff direction as to how they will be established moving forward.

The speed limit policy supports the bylaw and the parameters for speed designation for County roadways. County GIS data for signs as well as engineered design guidelines were reviewed and considered as part of designated speed limits.

Previous council resolutions or bylaws that set speed limits for specific road sections have been grandfathered (GF) within the new bylaw.

RECOMMENDATION:

Accept the amendments as discussed.

MOVED that Bylaw 22-018 - Speed Limit Bylaw be read a second time.

MOVED that Bylaw 22-018 - Speed Limit Bylaw be read a third time.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

To bring consistency to the speed limits throughout Lethbridge County and to have a bylaw for enforcement through Community Peace Officers, RCMP and provincial Sheriffs.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

Currently, there is a Traffic Control bylaw in place originally adopted in 1995.

Council Meeting February 2, 2023:

Council were presented the survey results for discussion.

Council directed administration to make the following amendments:

- All previous bylaws or resolutions pertaining to specific speed limits will be grandfathered
- Hamlets are to be established at 40 km/hr
- Industrial parks are to be established at 50 km/hr
- TWPR 9-2 for 1300 meters east of Highway 512 to be established at 60 km/hr to 30 km/hr zone
- Park Lake area to be formalized transition speed zone of 70 km/hr as is currently posted

Council Meeting October 20, 2022:

Bylaw 22-018 was read for the first time.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

A public survey was developed and advertised for feedback (see attachment). The survey was well received and garnered 250+ submissions. The survey had the highest number of respondents to date for public engagements conducted by the County.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

Speed limits can be amended as per Council direction.

A formal process for bringing speed limit concerns to Council is contained within the Speed Limit policy.

For consideration:

The prior bylaw #1151 stated the following roadways were specifically truck maximums. They are included in the new bylaw but may create confusion from being 50 km/hr for trucks over 4500 kg as compared to 80km/hr for all other vehicles.

Pavement Roadways:

1. RR 21-1 (Rec-Tec Road) Portion North of HWY 3 by 1.0 km for the remainder to TWPR 9-2 (1.0 km) - currently posted at 50 km/hr, the remainder to the north is posted at 80 km/hr

Local Oiled Roadways:

1. RR 20-4 (South Iron Springs Road) From TWPR 11-2 to HWY 519 (6.4 kms)
2. RR 21-1 (McNally Road) From HWY 4 to HWY 508 (4.8 kms)
3. RR 20-0 & RR 19-5 (Sundial Road) From TWPR 12-0 to 13-0 (10 kms)

If grandfathered, an alternative weight would be 11,794 kg in conjunction with the registered weight for a commercial vehicle.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Signage costs for any changes will be minor and assumed into normal operations activities.

Fines issued by Community Peace Officer or other provincial authority would be enforceable through the court system.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:



Inform



Consult



Involve



Collaborate



Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[SPEED LIMIT Bylaw 22-018 - FINAL](#)

[357 Speed Limits Policy](#)

[LC Hard Surface Design limits](#)

[HISTORICAL - Bylaws and Resolutions Summary](#)

BYLAW NO. 22-018

A BYLAW OF LETHBRIDGE COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR THE PURPOSES OF REGULATING AND CONTROLLING THE SPEED OF VEHICLES WITHIN LETHBRIDGE COUNTY AND MANAGED INFRASTRUCTURE.

WHEREAS pursuant to the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A 2000 c. M-26, as amended, (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”) a Council of a Municipality may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the Act, a Council may pass bylaws for the regulation and control of vehicular traffic for municipal purposes respecting people, activities and things in, on or near public places or places that are open to the public;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the Act, a Council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the enforcement of bylaws made under the Municipal Government Act or any other enactment including any or all of the matters listed therein;

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the Act, a municipality has the direction, control and management of all roads within the municipality;

AND WHEREAS the Alberta Traffic Safety Act, being Chapter T-6, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000 and amendments thereto, gives authority to a municipal council to pass a bylaw for the purpose of the regulation and control of vehicular traffic under its direction, control, and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Alberta Traffic Safety Act provides that a council of a municipality may by bylaw delegate to an employee of the municipality the power to impose speed controls and limits;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of Lethbridge County pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the laws of the Province of Alberta, enact as follows:

1. This bylaw may be cited as "The Speed Control Bylaw".
2. Definitions for any term used in this bylaw are as defined in the Alberta Traffic Safety Act
 - a) "Act" means the Traffic Safety Act RSA 2000, c. T-6 and regulations made thereunder;
 - b) "Alley" means a narrow Highway intended chiefly to give access to the rear of building and parcels of land;
 - c) "CAO" means the Chief Administrative Officer of Lethbridge
 - i. County and whatever subsequent title may be conferred on that office by Council or Statute, and includes there designate;
 - d) "County" means Lethbridge County;

- e) "Driver" or "Operator" means a person who drives or who is in actual physical control of a Motor Vehicle;
 - f) "Hamlet" means and includes all lands located within the Hamlets in the County: Diamond City, Chin, Fairview, Iron Springs, Monarch, Shaughnessy, and Turin.
 - g) "Highway" means any thoroughfare, street, road, trail, avenue, parkway, driveway, viaduct, lane, alley, square, bridge, causeway, sidewalk or other place whether publicly or privately owned, any part of which the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or parking of vehicles;
 - h) "Motor Vehicle" means
 - i. a vehicle propelled by any power other than muscular power, or;
 - ii. a moped, but does not include a bicycle, an aircraft, a tractor, whether equipped with rubber tires or not, an implement of husbandry or a motor vehicle that runs only on rails;
 - i) "Rural Service Area" means the territory of Lethbridge County, excluding the Urban Service Area;
 - j) "Traffic Control Devices" means any sign, signal, marking or device placed, marked or erected under the authority of the Act, and/or as contained in the *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada*, as amended for the purpose regulating, warning, or guiding traffic;
 - k) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed and intended for the transport of goods or carrying loads, with a gross vehicle weight greater than 4500 kilograms and having more than two axles.
 - l) "Urban Service Area" means the territory of Lethbridge County that includes urban housing density in hamlets, rural subdivisions, and industrial parks.
3. The purpose of this bylaw is to impose speed limits within Lethbridge County for roadway infrastructure and to regulate the speed limits on roadways, to promote the safe, enjoyable and reasonable use of such roadways for the benefit of all motorists and citizens of the municipality.
4. Delegated Authority
- a) The authority to impose a speed limit or control or set the speed restrictions on a new or otherwise undesignated roadway under the direction, control and management of Lethbridge County is hereby delegated to the CAO or their designate in conjunction with Policy 357 – Speed Limits;
 - b) Any Peace Officer or Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Officer is authorized to enforce this bylaw, Peace Officer is defined as per the Traffic Safety Act Section 1 and Peace Officer Act Part 1.
5. Traffic Control Devices or Signage
- a) The CAO, or their designate, is hereby delegated the power to prescribe where Traffic Control Devices are to be located upon any and all Highways, including Traffic Control Devices restricting the speed of vehicles and the CAO shall provide a record of all locations where Traffic Control Devices have been erected which shall be open to the public for inspection during normal business hours.

- b) The CAO, or their designate, shall cause signs to be erected along the roadway as they consider necessary to notify person using vehicles on the roadway or bridge of the limitation or restriction.
- c) The CAO, or their designate, is hereby delegated the power to fix a maximum speed in respect of any part of a Highway under construction or repair or in a state of disrepair applicable to all Motor Vehicles or to any classes of Motor Vehicles while traveling on that part of the Highway and the CAO shall cause to be posted on the Highway or part of the Highway so designated, such Traffic Control Devices as he deems necessary to indicate the maximum speed so fixed.
- d) The CAO, or their designate, is hereby delegated the power to post Traffic Control Devices at any location on a Highway where the technical limitations of the Highway warrant a reduction in the speed of vehicles travelling on that portion of the Highway.
- e) All gravel roadways will be treated as equal unless otherwise posted.

6. Speed Limits

- a) Unless otherwise hereinafter specifically provided, the maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle upon any Highway outside the Urban Service Area shall be eighty (80) kilometres per hour;
- b) Unless otherwise hereinafter specifically provided, the maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle upon a Highway within the Urban Service Area shall be fifty (50) kilometres per hour;
- c) The maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle in an Alley located within the County shall be twenty (20) kilometres per hour;
- d) On any day on which school is held, the maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle upon a Highway located within all school zones shall be thirty (30) kilometres per hour at any time between:
 - i. 8 AM and 4:30 PM
- e) The maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle upon a Highway located within all playground zones shall be thirty (30) kilometres per hour between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and one hour after sunset.
- f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Bylaw, the maximum rate of speed at which a Driver may operate a Motor Vehicle shall be:
 - i. twenty (20) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "A" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
 - ii. thirty (30) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "B" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
 - iii. forty (40) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "C" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;

- iv. fifty (50) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "D" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
- v. sixty (60) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "E" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
- vi. seventy (70) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "F" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
- vii. eighty (80) kilometres per hour on any Highway referred to in Schedule "G" attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;

7. Temporary Speed Limits

- a) Notwithstanding any maximum rate of speed established by this Bylaw, the CAO, or their designate, is hereby delegated the power to designate a higher or lower maximum rate of speed on any Highway for a temporary period of not more than twelve (12) months for the purpose of undertaking a traffic safety impact analysis.

8. Prosecutions and Penalties

- a) Any Person who contravenes any provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine as prescribed by regulation enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council made under the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, RSA 2000, c. P-34 and the Traffic Safety Act, RSA 2000, c. T-6 and regulations, as amended.
- b) The prosecution and specified penalty for any speed violation on any roadway under Lethbridge County direction, control and management shall proceed provincially via the provision of the Traffic Safety Act and the Provincial Offences Procedures Act and Regulation;
- c) Any Peace Officer or RCMP Officer is authorized to enforce this bylaw, notwithstanding any Sheriff, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer or other authorized personnel has authority to enforce local, provincial or federal violations.

9. Severability

- a) Should any provision of this bylaw be declared invalid, void, illegal or otherwise not enforceable, it shall be considered separate and severable from the bylaw and the remainder shall remain in force and be binding as though such provision had not been invalid.

10. Repeal Previous Bylaws

- a) Lethbridge County Bylaw 1151, 1219, 1227, 1237, 1394 and 1400 are hereby repealed.

11. Enactment

- a) This bylaw shall take effect on the day of the final reading.

GIVEN first reading this 20th day October, 2022

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN second reading this _____ day _____, 2023

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN third reading this _____ day _____, 2023

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

Abbreviations

Highway - HWY

Range Road - RR

Township Road - TWPR

Ave - Avenue

St - Street

N - North

S - South

W - West

E - East

SCHEDULE A

Road Sections with 20 km/h Speed Limits

All back alley roadways contained within the hamlets and residential subdivision.

SCHEDULE B

Road Sections with 30 km/h Speed Limits

All roadways contained within the hamlets or rural TWPR or RR that are designated for a school or playground zone as per Alberta Transportation Guideline for School and Playground Zones and Areas.

Schools:

1. Calvin Christian
2. Huntsville (Iron Springs)
3. Providence Christian
4. Sunnyside
5. Lakeside Colony
6. New York Colony
7. Wilson Colony

Playgrounds:

1. Diamond City
2. Fairview
3. Iron Springs
4. Monarch
5. Shaughnessy
6. Sunset Acres
7. Turin

All roads contained within the following hamlets:

1. GF - Shaughnessy located in NW & SW 30-10-21 W4

Residential Subdivisions:

1. GF - Vista Meadows located in NE 31-8-20 W4

Hamlet Industrial Roadways

1. GF - McKechney Avenue (Diamond City) from HWY 25 to RR 21-5A

Gravel Roadways:

1. TWPR 9-2 – starting 1300 meters east of HWY 512 to campground entrance (0.8 km)
2. RR 20-3A (LA Grains) – 500 meters west of HWY 845 on RR 20-3A for 300 meters (0.3 km)

SCHEDULE C

Road Sections with 40 km/h Speed Limits

All roads contained within the following hamlets:

1. Chin located in NE & SE 25-9-19 W4
2. Diamond City located in NW & SW 5-10-21 W4
3. Fairview located in NW 34-8-21 W4
4. Iron Springs located in NW 21-11-20 W4
5. Monarch located in SW & SE 7-10-23 W4
6. Turin located in SW 3-12-19 W4

Residential Subdivisions:

1. Deer Run Estates located in SW 31-10-21 W4
2. Davy Subdivision located in SW 6-10-21 W4
3. Edgemoor Estates located in NW 21-8-22 W4
4. Howe Subdivision located in SE 35-9-21 W4
5. Mountain Meadows located in SW 5-9-23 W4
6. Mustang Acres located in NE 31-8-20-W4
7. Pater Subdivision located in SW 1-9-21 W4
8. Stafford Landing located in SW 13-9-19 W4
9. Sand Mary Estates located in NW 25-9-21 W4
10. Sunset Acres located in NE 20-8-22 W4

Local Oiled Roads:

1. RR 21-2A (Rudelich Road) From HWY 519 South to end of road (0.8 km)

Gravel Roadways:

1. TWPR 9-5 – west of RR 21-4A to Hudson pit (2.4 kms)
2. TWPR 10-1A/Wood Avenue/Commerce Road - west of HWY 25 to RR 22-1 (2.0 kms)

SCHEDULE D

Road Sections with 50 km/h Speed Limits

Industrial Parks:

1. Broxburn located in NE 1-9-21 W4
2. Stewart Siding located in SE 23-8-21 W4
3. Duncan located in SW 10-8-21 W4
4. Rave located in NW 3 & SW 10-9-21 W4
5. Railside located in SE 7-9-20 W4

Hamlet Industrial Roadways

1. AgroPur Access Road - Range Road 21-5A North of McKechney Avenue to TWPR 10-1, TWPR 10-1 east of RR 21-5 A to RR 21-5, RR 21-5

Pavement Roadways:

1. RR 21-1 (Rec-Tec Road) Portion From HWY 3 North towards TWPR 9-2 (1.0 kms)
2. GF - TWPR 8-4 (Sunset Acres Road) From City of Lethbridge limits to RR 22-4 (0.8 km)
3. GF - TWPR 9-0 and 9-0A (Mountain Meadows Road) From City of Lethbridge Limits to Mountain Meadows Road (1.6 km)

Local Oiled Roadways:

1. River Ridge Road From TWPR 9-2 North West to RR 22-4 (2 km)
2. RR 21-2 (Weatherup Road) From HWY 3 to HWY 512 (0.8 km)
3. TWPR 9-1A (Arnoldussen Road) From HWY 25 South then East to end of pavement (0.5 km)
4. RR 22-5A (Dominion Road) From TWPR 9-4 (Kipp Road) North West to end of pavement (1.3 km)
5. RR 21-2A (Research Station Road) From HWY 512 South to end of pavement (0.6 km)
6. RR 22-3 (Vantland Road) From TWPR 9-4 (Kipp Rd) to TWPR 9-3A (0.8 km)
7. GF - RR 22-5 (CP Rail Road) From TWPR 9-4 to 1200 meters to the West
8. GF - RR 21-5 (Neher Haul Road) From TWPR 10-2 to 10-1 (0.8 km)

Gravel Roadways:

1. RR 22-4 (Park Lake Estates subdivision) – adjacent roadway RR 22-4 south of TWPR 10-2 by 800 meters, fronting subdivision for 800 meters further south (0.8 km)
2. GF - RR 21-2A (Research Center Road) – RR 21-2 south of HWY 512 to TWPR 8-4A (3.2 kms)
3. RR 20-3A (LA Grains) – From HWY 845 west on RR 20-3A for 500 meters (0.5 km)

4. GF - RR 22-4A (Tollestrup Haul Road) from HWY 509 for 1600 meters to the West
5. TWPR 9-5 – From RR 21-4 to 21-4A Hudson pit access road (1.3 kms)

Roadways for all motorized vehicles in excess of 4,500 kg:

1. GF - RR 21-1 (McNally Road) From HWY 4 to HWY 508 (4.8 kms)
2. GF - RR 20-4 (South Iron Springs Road) From TWPR 11-2 to HWY 519 (6.4 kms)
3. GF - RR 20-0 & RR 19-5 (Sundial Road) From TWPR 12-0 to 13-0 (10 kms)
4. RR 21-1 (Rec-Tec Road) Portion From HWY 3 North towards TWPR 9-2 (2.0 kms)
5. GF - TWPR 10-2 (West Monarch Road) From RR 23-4 (Old HWY 23) to RR 24-0 (3.2 kms)

SCHEDULE E

Road Sections with 60 km/h Speed Limits

Pavement Roadways:

1. RR 21-0 (Perlich Road) South From HWY 3 for 800m (0.8 km)
2. RR 22-3 (Park Lake Road) North 300m of TWPR 10-2 and South 900m from TWPR 10-2 (1.2 kms)
3. TWPR 10-0A (Westview Road, Old HWY 3) 300 meters to the west and 300 meters to the east from RR 23-2 Intersection (Old HWY 23, 5.3 kms)

Local Oiled Roadways:

1. GF - TWPR 9-4 - From HWY 25 east to RR 22-1

Gravel Roadways:

1. McDermott subdivision – adjacent roadways TWPR 9-2 from RR 22-4 to 22-5 (1.6 kms), RR 22-4 north of TWPR 9-2 to 9-3 (0.8 km) and RR 22-5 north of TWPR 9-2 to 9-3 (0.8 km)
2. RR 22-4 (Keho Lake Campground) – Starting North of TWPR 11-4 by 400 meters
3. TWPR 9-2 (Stafford Lake Campground) –East of HWY 512 for 1300 meters (1.3 kms)

SCHEDULE F

Road Sections with 70 km/h Speed Limits

Pavement Roadways:

1. RR 22-3 (Park Lake Road) North 300m of TWPR 10-2 and South 900m from TWPR 10-2 (1.2 kms)

SCHEDULE G

Road Sections with 80 km/h Speed Limits

Pavement Roadways:

1. TWPR 9-2 From HWY 25 to RR 22-3 (1.6km)
2. RR 22-3 (Coalhurst Cut-off) From TWPR 9-2 to Coalhurst Limits (0.8km)
3. RR 21-2 (58th Street) From HWY 4 to TWPR 8-4 (Brown Road, 0.3km)
4. TWPR 8-4 (Brown Road) From RR 21-1 east to RR 20-4 (6.4 kms)
5. RR 21-0 (Broxburn Road) From HWY 3 North to TWPR 10-2 (11.3 kms)
6. RR 21-1 (Howe Road) From HWY 3 South to HWY 4 (6.4 kms)
7. RR 21-1 (McNally Road) From HWY 4 to HWY 508 (4.8 kms)
8. RR 21-4 (Kedon Landfill Road) From TWPR 9-4 to RR 21-3A
9. TWPR 9-4 (Kipp Road) From TWPR 9-4 from HWY 3 to HWY 25
10. TWPR 9-4A (McCain's Road) From RR 19-0 to end of road (0.5 km)
11. RR 22-3 (North Park Lake Road) From HWY 519 to North of TWPR 10-2 by 300m (6.1 kms)
12. TWPR 9-2 (Old Coaldale Road) From 43rd St. East to RR 21-0 (4.8 kms)
13. RR 23-4 (Old HWY 23) From TWPR 10-1 to HWY 519 (8.0 kms)
14. RR 21-0 (Perlich Road) North From HWY 512 for 800 meters (0.8 km)
15. RR 21-4 (Picture Butte Shop Road) From HWY 25 South to TWPR 10-4 (0.8 km)
16. RR 20-4 (South Iron Springs Road) From TWPR 11-2 to HWY 519 (6.4 kms)
17. RR 20-0 & RR 19-5 (Sundial Road) From TWPR 12-0 to 13-0 (10 kms)
18. RR 21-1 (Rec-Tec Road) Portion North of HWY 3 by 1.0 km for remainder to TWPR 9-2 (1.0 kms)
19. South Park Lake Road RR 22-2 from HWY 25 to TWPR 10-0, TWPR 10-0 from RR 22-2 to RR 22-3, and RR 22-3 from TWPR 10-0 to 900m South of TWPR 10-2 (4.8 kms)
20. RR 19-2 (Readymade Road) From HWY 512 to TWPR 8-2 (6.4 kms)
21. RR 20-0 (Sundial Road) From HWY 25 to TWPR 12-0 (0.5km)
22. RR 21-2 (Sunnyside Road) From HWY 3 to TWPR 9-4 (5.6 kms) excluding school zone
23. TWPR 10-0A (Westview Road, Old HWY 3) From HWY 3 to RR 23-3 (Old HWY 23, 5.3 kms) excluding 60 km/h by Calvin Christian school
24. TWPR 10-2 (West Monarch Road) From RR 23-4 (Old HWY 23) to RR 24-0 (3.2 kms)

Local Oiled Roadways:

6. RR 22-5 (CPR Road) From TWPR 9-4 (Kipp Road) North West to end of pavement (1.3 km)
7. RR 21-5 (Neher Haul Road) From TWPR 10-2 to 10-1A
8. RR 21-5 (Picture Butte Golf Course Road) From HWY 25 south to end of pavement (1.6 kms)

9. RR 20-5 From HWY 4 to HWY 508 (2.0 kms)
10. RR 20-5 (Vista Meadows Road) From HWY 512 to end of pavement (0.8 km)
11. TWPR 9-4 (Wells Road) From HWY 25 East to RR 22-1 (1.6 kms)



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EFFECTIVE: October 22, 2022 **SECTION:** 300 **NO. 357** Page 1 of 7
APPROVED BY: County Council **SUBJECT:** Speed Limits
REVISED DATE:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a framework for speed limits and parameters for the designation of speed limits within Lethbridge County. The County is responsible for the determination of speed limits on municipal roads within its boundaries.

All Municipal policies and practices will comply with Alberta Transportation (AT) regulations and other applicable legislation including the Traffic Safety Act and Regulations and Municipal Government Act as they relate to the management of roadways.

The province of Alberta has established a maximum speed limit of eighty (80) kilometres per hour unless otherwise posted and the municipality has the authority to set alternate speed limits.

POLICY

Lethbridge County Council recognizes the need to provide transportation routes to promote and maintain economic diversity and growth within the County. The County shall post speed limits in accordance with Speed Limit Bylaw 22-018, or its amended bylaw revision, to allow agricultural and commercial traffic transport vehicles and equipment access along highways under the jurisdiction of the County on the condition that the party directly responsible follows established speed limits from the local road authority.

The road infrastructure in the County is intended for public use in a safe and judicious manner. The goal of this policy is to establish guidelines for speed limits with the intention of:

- a) Provide a framework for speed limits to be established.
- b) Protecting the safety of all road users.
- c) Ensuring proper road use and minimizing maintenance costs.
- d) Minimize conflict between road users.
- e) Reduce the number and severity of collisions.
- f) Provide openness and transparency.
- g) Provide consultation with effected stakeholders.



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Review of Industry Guidelines

There are two sets of industry guidelines that provide guidance as it relates to appropriate speed limits for roadways, school and playground zones that have been referenced as part of this policy. These include:

1. Canadian Guidelines for Establishing Posted Speed Limits (December 2009).
2. Guidelines for School and Playground Zones and Areas (December 2007).

The Transportation Association of Canada's (TAC) "Canadian Guidelines for Establishing Posted Speed Limits" is recognized as a national guide across the country that seeks to harmonize the application of consistent speed limits to match driver expectations given the surrounding road environment. The latest version of the "Guidelines for School and Playground Zones and Areas" was published by AT to provide consistent guidance and application in the establishment of signing and marking practices for schools and playgrounds across the province.

Lethbridge County is the designated road authority for all roadways under their jurisdiction within the municipal boundaries as per the Municipal Government Act Part 3 - Division 2 - Roads Section - 18 Control of roads.

The enforcement of the policy can be by municipal Peace Officer as defined under the Traffic Safety Act Section 87.1, Use of Highways and Rules of the Road Regulation AR 304/2002 with amendments, and Peace Officer Act Part 1.

The Director of Public Operations, or their designate, is hereby authorized to establish signage in accordance with the guidelines of the policy on behalf of Lethbridge County. All speed limits posted within County boundaries will be reviewed to ensure compliance with bylaw and policy.

DEFINITIONS

Definition of terms contained within the policy:

- a) "Agricultural" means all traffic servicing the agricultural sector.
- b) "Commercial" means all other traffic not related to agriculture.
- c) "Road Users" means any single or multiple use by vehicles or equipment.
- d) "Operator" means any road user operating a vehicle or equipment.
- e) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed and intended for the transport of goods or carrying of loads.
- f) "Frequent Hauls" means a frequent haul is defined as more than four (4) trips per hour in any two-hour period or ten (10) or more trips per day.
- g) "Trip" means a trip is defined as a singular movement from point A to point B past a particular location on a road (residence, farmstead, school, etc.).



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SPEED LIMIT PARAMETERS

1. All pavement roadways will have posted speed limits as per engineered design guidelines or as established by Speed Limit bylaw.
2. All gravel roadways are eighty (80) kilometres per hour, unless otherwise posted and established by Speed Limit bylaw.
3. All haul routes roadways are eighty (80) kilometres per hour unless otherwise posted.
4. Industrial park roadways will have posted speed limits of fifty (50) kilometres per hour.
5. Hamlet industrial roadways will have posted speed limits of fifty (50) kilometres per hour unless areas where there is a designated school or playground zone.
6. Hamlet residential roadways will have posted speed limits of forty (40) kilometres per hour unless areas where there is a designated school or playground zone.
7. Back alley roadways are twenty (20) kilometres per hour.
8. Rural subdivisions will have posted speed limits of forty (40) kilometres per hour unless areas where there is a designated playground zone.
9. All school and playground zones or areas will follow Alberta Transportation guidelines for signage and speed limits.
10. All previous historical speed limits set through bylaw or council resolution will be retained as previously established, unless through bylaw amendment.

GUIDELINES

Consistent Speed Limits

The objective of consistent speeds is to apply regulatory speed limits throughout a road network to better reflect the design speed and the inherent risks, as well as to increase motorist compliance, reduce speed variance and reduce collision severity. The application covers all community areas (urban and rural) as well as range of speed zones to which it is applied. The Method of Reducing Collision on Alberta Roads (MORCOAR) report discusses that the effectiveness of this improvement strongly depends on how appropriate the posted speed is for the design speed. Therefore, compliance from motorists may not be attained and may result in speed differentials, if



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posted speed limits are not appropriate for the design speed. Consistent speed limits are applicable across all speed limits in both urban and rural environments. Implementing consistent speed limits will aid in achieving driver compliance while enhancing road safety.

In terms of speed related countermeasures and human factors, consistent posted speed limits have positive implications in regard to driver expectancy and the simplicity and clarity of the countermeasure. Further, within the MORCOAR Phase 1 report, consistent speed limits are identified as being easy to implement, inexpensive, and have a potentially high collision reduction factor.

Speed Zone Length

In conjunction with TAC guidelines, an evaluation methodology to establishing appropriate speed limits based on road classification, function, physical characteristics and engineering factors that influence the level of risk associated with establishing speed limits. The following guidelines apply:

1. A minimum length of 1,000 m is recommended for speed zones at a posted speed limit of 70 km/h or higher.
2. For lower posted speed limits, a zone length of less than 500 m should be avoided.

Roadway Requirements

The methodology used to evaluate the appropriate speed limit on roadway segments considers specific factors such as land use, roadway geometry, vulnerable road users (including pedestrians), road classification, access density and traffic control. The County has applied this methodology to determine the adequacy of the posted speed limit as well as to review the roadways as a whole to determine the appropriateness of providing a consistent speed limit throughout the entire area (excluding the school zone requirements). The application of the TAC methodology seeks to confirm whether the roadway characteristics might support a revision of the current posted speed limits or provide further justification of the current limits.

Specific considerations made in the evaluation of the current posted speed limits, as per the guidelines contained in the TAC methodology, include:

- a) Tangent section of roadway – considered to be lower risk;
- b) Flat vertical alignment – considered to be lower risk;
- c) Available lane width is similar to typical roadways with this classification – considered to be medium risk;
- d) Five to nine hazards per kilometre, or continuous hazards on 25% to 50% of the segment length, on one or both sides (sign posts, guardrail, objects in the right-of-way) per kilometre – considered to be medium risk as those identified are typical for similar road classifications and environments;



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- e) Majority of the highway has negligible pedestrian demand, but also has a separated trail (pathway) where higher demand is expected near the school – considered to be lower risk;
- f) Roadway has negligible cyclist demand and has alternate facilities provided such as a parallel service road, internal community roads and a pathway that can be used instead of the highway should cyclist so require – considered to be lower risk;
- g) Pavement surface is in relatively good condition – considered to be lower risk;
- h) On-street parking is legally prohibited – considered to be not applicable in the methodology.

The guidelines consider two scenarios under which an appropriate speed limit might be recommended:

1. The road environment and the policy associated with establishing speed limits specific to the section in question. In general, the policy parameters follow any legislated requirements for the section under review, specific localized conditions that would warrant a certain speed limit to be established.
2. As a default 10 km/h below the speed considered in the design of the road.

Public Requests for Speed Limit Change

On an annual basis the County Council can review and approve based on the following procedure.

Procedure for Speed Limit Change

The following procedure will be followed when speed limit change requests are received by the County.:

1. Residents requesting a speed limit change must provide an email request (written will be accepted) with justification for the request by April 1st of each calendar year. At least 85% of the residents residing along that section of road where the request is applicable must sign a requesting petition. If there is not 85% support for the request, the Public Works Manager shall send an email reply back to the original resident advising that the request shall not be considered. Requests for speed limit changes shall only be reviewed once a year. Requests received prior to April 1st shall be reviewed that calendar year. This allows municipal staff opportunity to complete a detailed and comprehensive analysis and review and provide their input before September 30th of each calendar year.
2. Approved requests (with the minimum 85% support of the local residents) will then be forwarded to the Director of Public Operations and Infrastructure Manager, so that both provide feedback.
3. Infrastructure staff will review and analyze the request taking into



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consideration road geometry, collision history, Transportation Association of Canada (TAC) guidelines, number of approaches and driveways, local agricultural operations, School Zones, sidewalk present if any, road characteristics, etc. and provide a written report to the Director of Public Operations and Infrastructure Manager, before the end of August. Infrastructure will also monitor traffic speed during the spring, summer and early fall season and provide a report on their observations.

4. To increase awareness of the request for a speed limit change, Public Works staff shall erect on opposite sides of the road at the beginning of the road section concerned, signs that the road is under consideration for a speed limit increase or reduction. Public comments must be received by August 31st in writing (email accepted) in order to be considered. These signs shall be displayed for an appropriate amount of time to give the public fair notice. In addition, municipal staff shall advertise the potential speed limit change on the website and social media and collect responses.
5. In early October the Director of Public Operations shall review the speed limit change requests with the Chief Administrative Officer or their designate and provide a written recommendation for each speed limit change request.
6. Speed limits which have been approved for change shall be provided to the Public Works Manager for installation by the Sign Truck Operator and must be installed by October 31st.

Evaluation Criteria

Each request is evaluated based on the following specific criteria:

1. Speed - 24-hour logging of traffic speed to achieve an accurate 85 percentile speed calculation in both directions. This should also involve school zone or playground zone hours if those are present along the road being evaluated.
2. Volume - Average traffic volume count representing a normal 24-hour period timed to include all uses of the roadway.
3. Collisions/complaints - Review of past collisions data or public complaints in relation to traffic along the roadway being evaluated.
4. Pedestrian Safety - Review of location for existing sidewalks and type of pedestrian use.
5. Road Use - Review of the road use and the municipality's intended primary use for the road (example: truck route, farming activity, residential street).



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6. Community Support - Determine if residents and businesses located in the evaluation area are supportive of the proposed speed limit change.

Appeal

When an individual who has requested a speed limit change is dissatisfied by the outcome of their request, they may choose to appeal the decision. The following procedure will be followed:

1. The resident requesting an appeal to the speed limit change decision must provide a written request (email accepted) to the Director of Public Operations with justification for the appeal.
2. The appeal request will be brought before Council by Administration within 30 days of the date of receipt for Council consideration.

Year	Road	Alias	From	To	Design	Posted
2021	Rge Rd 22-4	Sunset Acres Road	Twp Rd 8-4	end of road	60	50
2019	Rge Rd 21-4	PB Shop Road	Highway 25	end of asphalt	90	80
2020	Twp Rd 9-4	Kipp Cut-off Road	Highway 3	Highway 25	90	80
2020	Rge Rd 21-1	Rectec road - S-CURVE	Highway 3	Twp Rd 9-2	60	50
2020	Rge Rd 21-1	Rectec road - TANGENT	Highway 3	Twp Rd 9-2	90	80
2020	RR 21-5A, TWPR 10-1, RR 21-5	Agropur Road - CURVES	McKechney	Agropur Ent	40	30
2020	RR 21-5A, TWPR 10-1, RR 21-6	Agropur Road - TANGENT	McKechney	Agropur Ent	60	50
2022	Rge Rge 21-1	Coreteva Road	Highway 3	Highway 512	90	80
2015	Rge Rd 22-1	Heins Road	Highway 25	Twp Rd 10-2	90	80
2016	Rge Rd 20-0	Wilson Colony Road	Twp Rd 8-0	Twp Rd 9-2	90	80
2014	Rge Rd 21-1	Perlich Road	Highway 512	Highway 3	90	80
2022	Center St, Rge Rd 20-4	Iron Springs Main St	S. hamlet limits	n. school ent	60	50
2021	Rge Rd 21-0	Broxburn Road	Highway 3	Twp Rd 10-2	90	80
2017	Rge Rd 19-5	Turin Colony Road	Highway 25	Colony	90	80
2020	Twp Rd 9-4A	McCain access road	Rge Rd 19-1	end of road	60	50
2016	RR 22-2, TWPR 10-0, RR 22-3	Park Lake Road - TENGENT	Highway 25	Highway 519	90	80
2016	RR 22-2, TWPR 10-0, RR 22-4	Park Lake Road - CURVE	Highway 25	Highway 519	60	50

G8 SR 512 – Speed Zone, Councillor L. Hickey

Councillor Hickey indicated that he had received several phone calls concerning the high volume of traffic and activity by the turn off from the College driveway. Duane Climenhaga, Director of Municipal Services indicated that this area was under the jurisdiction of the County of Lethbridge, and if the County wished to change the speed limit in that area, they had the right to.

G2. By-Law #1219 to Amend Traffic Control By-Law #1151

It was suggested that all the playground zones in the County of Lethbridge should also be included in the By-Law.

G5. By-Law #1227 Traffic Control Amendment to By-Law #1151

County Manager Layne Johnson reviewed By-Law #1227 Traffic Control Amendment with Council. There are some roads within the County which have oil surface for dust control purposes. These roads are subject to truck traffic and experience with the reduced speed for vehicles over 4,500 kg. has been positive. The 2001 Budget provides for oiling of three roads which are subject to significant amounts of commercial and heavy traffic. In order to preserve these roads it is proposed to implement the 50 km. speed zone for vehicles over 4,500 kg. on the roads in question through an amending by-law for By-Law 1151.

398/01	M. OSAKA	MOVED first reading of By-Law #1227 – Traffic Control Amendment to By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
399/01	E. WAUTERS	MOVED second reading of By-Law #1227 – Traffic Control Amendment to By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
400/01	H. RUTZ	MOVED go to third reading of By-Law #1227 – Traffic Control	
401/01	J. KOLK	MOVED third reading of By-Law #1227 – Traffic Control Amendment to By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
		Amendment to By-Law 1151.	CARRIED

June 3, 2002

G2. Range Road 21-2 (Research Station Road)

Director of Municipal Services Duane Climenhaga indicated that correspondence was received from a landowner who is adjacent to and using Range Road 21-2 on a regular basis. This road was not included in the AMEC Rural Road Study; however, as there is substantial traffic on this road, it was included in the County of Lethbridge Traffic Study for the past three years. There does appear to be an increase in traffic based on the 2001 count.

The issue regarding speed has been noted, and that speed on gravel roads creates dust and hazards. The proposal to have the road posted at 50 km./hour has merit as the road is generally used as access to residences, businesses, and the Research Station lands.

371/02	L. HICKEY	MOVED that Administration prepare an amendment to the Speed Control By-Law that includes the posting of 50 km./hour on Range Road 21-2 (Research Station Road).
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June 20, 2002

G5. By-Law 1237 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law 1151

Director of Municipal Services Duane Climenhaga stated there have been concerns expressed regarding speed and dust on the Research Station Road. Council passed a motion at the May 3, 2002 Council Meeting giving direction to have this road posted at 50 km. per hour. By-Law 1237 addresses this motion.

439/02	H. RUTZ	MOVED first reading of By-Law 1237 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
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440/02	M. OSAKA	MOVED second reading of By-Law 1237 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
441/02	L. HICKEY	MOVED go to third reading of By-Law 1237 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law 1151.	CARRIED
442/02	J. WILLMS	MOVED third reading of By-Law 1237 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law 1151.	CARRIED

November 5, 2009

Resolution 495/09 - MOVED that the South Iron Springs Road speed limit be set at 50 km and the road analysis for the South Iron Springs Road prepared by AMEC Engineering be brought back to Council at the end of November and further that landlocked permits be required

July 12, 2011

F1. Dust Control

354/11	H. DOEVE	MOVED that County Council authorize the 2011 Dust Control program proceed with one application of Magnesium Chloride, and that each applicant be contacted prior to starting the program to determine if they are still interested in the program; and further that speed limits be reduced to 60km an hour on gravel roads for the entire County and that the speed limit information be communicated through a Public Service Announcement.
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F2. Traffic Safety Act Speed Limit Legislation

404/11	M. ZEINSTRA	MOVED that Council rescind that portion of Resolution #354/11 pertaining to the 60 km/hr speed limit reduction.	MOTION DEFEATED
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405/11	M. ZEINSTRA	MOVED that item F2. Traffic Safety Act Speed Limit Legislation be brought back to a future Council meeting for further discussion.	CARRIED
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May 16, 2013

F1. By-Law 1394 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law – 60 km. Speed Limit in County

229/13	S. CAMPBELL	MOVED to table By-Law 1394 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law – 60 km. Speed Limit in County until such time as the 60 kilometre per hour speed zone study consultation process is complete.	MOTION DEFEATED
230/13	T. WHITE	MOVED second reading of By-Law 1394 – Amendment to Traffic Control By-Law – 60 km. Speed Limit in County.	MOTION DEFEATED

August 1, 2013

F4. By-Law 1400 – Amendment to Traffic Control Bylaw 1151 (Reduce Maximum Speed Limit on Portion of Rge Rd 20-1 from 80 to 50 kilometres per hour)

304/13	T. WHITE	MOVED first reading of By-Law 1400.	CARRIED
305/13	S. CAMPBELL	MOVED second reading of By-Law 1400.	CARRIED
306/13	K. BENSON	MOVED to proceed to third reading of By-Law 1400.	DEFEATED
307/13	H. DOEVE	MOVED that Administration be directed to put an advertisement in the Sunny South News notifying the landowners of the speed limit change, from 80 km. to 50 km., on Range Road 20-1, 8 th Street from Highway 3 north 700 metres to 12 th Avenue - Coaldale. The Town of Coaldale to be notified of the cost for the advertisement and the Town to reimburse the County for the cost of the advertisement.	CARRIED

February 4, 2016

F5. Evergreen Estates RR 20-3 Speed Limit

45/16	J. WILLMS	MOVED that County Council authorized a speed reduction to 50 km/hr for the first 1.9 km. south of Highway 3 on Range Road 20-3 (Evergreen Estates Road).
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September 15, 2016

F1. Hamlet & Grouped Country Residential Speed Reduction to 30 km/hr.

449/16	M. ZEINSTRA	MOVED that County Council approves the speed reduction in the Vista Meadows Subdivision to 30 km/hr and approves the speed reduction in the entire Hamlet of Shaughnessy to 30 km/hr. effective September 30, 2016.
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CARRIED

AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation - Donation Request
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Administration
Report Author: Larry Randle

APPROVAL(S):

Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 02 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation is requesting a donation to recognize and honor Lethbridge County Veterans who have served our Country.

RECOMMENDATION:

That County Council approve a silver donation in the amount of \$500.00 to the Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation to recognize and honor many of the Lethbridge County Veterans who have served our Country with funds being utilized from the Councillors Discretionary Reserve.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

Lethbridge County has had several men and women, from various parts of the County, who have served our Country. This donation will recognize and honor many of the brave Veterans who made sacrifices and served during times of great conflict.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation made similar requests in 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022. Council approved a silver donation in the amount of \$500.00 with funds being utilized from the Councillors Discretionary Reserve.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation was formed by retired military personnel over 18 years ago to honour comrades who died in service in Canada's military. Thousands of oak framed and metal art Memorials are on display in Legions and public buildings, memorial halls and private businesses throughout Alberta. They serve as a testament to the high price paid for the rights and freedoms we enjoy. Memorials commissioned in honour of the fallen soldiers of Lethbridge County now number over 50, the majority of which are proudly displayed at the Lethbridge branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Lethbridge County's donations have gone/will go towards the following memorials:

Bates, David Henderson

Craig, Wilson Henry

Doll, Benjamin Joseph

Evans, Evan Victor

Ewert, John

Fraser, James Kenneth

Greig, Patrick Joseph McCrahan

Kerluk, William

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

Alternative: That Lethbridge County not support the Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation or support the foundation in a different amount determined by Council.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Silver Donation in the amount of \$500.00

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:



Inform



Consult



Involve



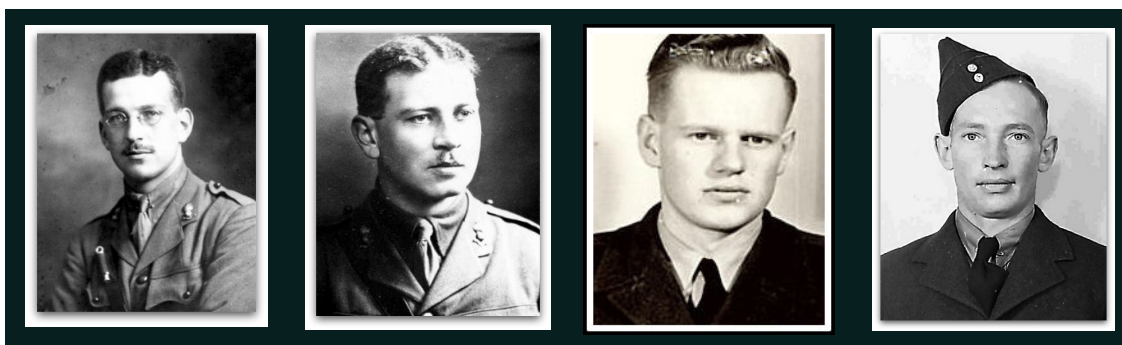
Collaborate



Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation - Donation Request](#)



The Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation was formed by retired military personnel over 18 years ago to honour comrades who died in service in Canada's military. Thousands of oak framed and metal art Memorials are on display in Legions and public buildings, memorial halls and private businesses throughout Alberta. They serve as a testament to the high price paid for the rights and freedoms we enjoy. Memorials commissioned in honour of the fallen soldiers of Lethbridge County now number well over 50, the majority of which are proudly displayed at the Lethbridge branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, now home to one of the largest displays in Alberta.

Pictured above are Lieutenant Charles Richard Magrath Godwin and his brother Lieutenant John Lockhart Godwin, Flying Officer Heinrich Thiessen and Pilot Officer George William Pharis. They represent four of the biographies being researched and written this year for soldiers from Lethbridge County. Once complete they will join their comrades at the Legion and IN MEMORIAM on our charity's website where they will be preserved for this and future generations.

We can never repay them, or the parents and families left mourning, but we can remember them and are grateful for the opportunity to preserve their memory. Contributors to the memorial project are acknowledged IN MEMORIAM adjacent the Lethbridge County honour roll. We would like to thank our volunteers and supporters for helping honour Alberta families who lost a son or daughter in service.

'When you go home, tell them of us and say, for your tomorrow, we gave our today.'

The Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation is a federally registered charity.
Contributors to the memorial project are issued a tax receipt in accordance with our charitable status.

Thank-you very much for your consideration. Sponsors are acknowledged IN MEMORIAM as follows:

Platinum Sponsor \$2500.00

Gold Sponsor \$1000.00

Silver Sponsor \$500.00

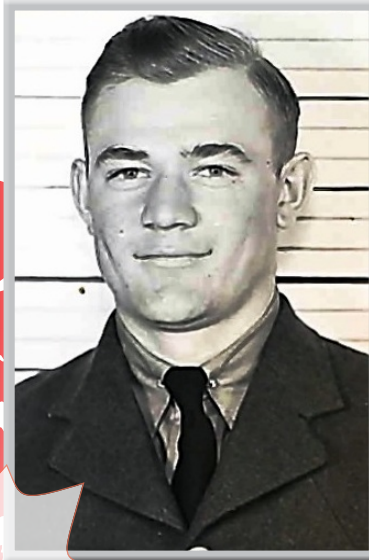
Bronze Sponsor \$250.00

Co-Sponsor \$125.00

should you have any questions please feel free to call or email.
403.453.1881 email: memorials@canadianfallenheroes.com
Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation – 13A 2115 27 Ave. N.E. Calgary, AB - T2E 7E4

Registered Charity No. 86563 9447 RR0001

JOHN EWART



John Ewert was born in Russia on August 13, 1921. He came to Canada with his family in 1926 in the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution, settling with the Mennonite Brethren community at Coaldale, Alberta in 1929. Ewert completed his education at Readymade School at Coaldale in 1941 and moved to Calgary, Alberta to study motor mechanics at Provincial Institute and Technical School. Single and an apprentice mechanic, Ewert worked on the family farm in Coaldale until enlistment at Calgary May 12, 1942. Ewert served with the Royal Canadian Air Force (Per Ardua Ad Astra) attached to No. 8 Air Observer School as a Sergeant (Wireless Operator/Air Gunner) during the Second World War. Part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the No. 8 AOS trained new recruits in dead reckoning and visual pilotage, operating Avro Anson aircraft from L'Ancienne-Lorette, Quebec. On August 11, 1943, Sergeant (Wireless Operator/Air Gunner) John Ewert died after his Anson aircraft crashed during a navigational exercise near St. Gabriel, Quebec. Ewert is commemorated at the Coaldale Cemetery, Alberta. Son of David D. and Margaretha (nee Wiebe) Ewert of Coaldale; brother of Abram, Davie, Greta, Elizabeth, Margert and Henry Ewert; he was 21 years old. Citation(s): War Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal "Pro amicis mortui amicis vivimus. We live in the hearts of friends for whom we died. "

Commissioned by Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation

www.canadianfallenheroes.com

PATRICK JOSEPH MCCRAHAN GREIG



Patrick Joseph 'Joe' McCrohan Greig was born October 19, 1921, at Calgary, Alberta, the only son of George and Dagny 'Daisy' Theresia (nee Lund) Greig. Patrick moved to Barons, Alberta with his family where he completed his education at Barons Consolidated School in 1937. Single, Patrick owned a Model A Ford which he loved tinkering on, and, following school, studied motor mechanics at the Youth Training Centre at Calgary. Patrick worked seasonally as a farm-hand for 3 years at the Kulpas farm in Barons before enlisting at Calgary November 1, 1940. After graduating at the top of his class as a qualified Air Bomber, Patrick received a gold identification bracelet in recognition. Overseas in December 1942, Patrick served with the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War as a Flying Officer (Bomb Aimer) attached to No. 420 (City of London) Squadron (Pugnatus Finitum). Posted to the Middle East during the Allied invasion of Sicily and the Husky Campaign, the No. 420 air and ground crew were consigned to No. 1 Overseas Aircraft Delivery Unit and operated tropicalized Vickers Wellington aircraft with No. 331 (Medium) Bomber Wing (RCAF). On June 1, 1943, Patrick Joseph McCrohan Greig died while en route to North Africa when his Wellington aircraft was shot down by an enemy night fighter over the Bay of Biscay. He was 21 years old. Lost without a trace, Patrick is commemorated on the Runnymede Memorial, Surrey, England, and on the Lethbridge Cenotaph, Alberta. Citation(s): 1939-1945 Star, Aircrew Europe Star, General Service Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp. "The legacy of heroes is the memory of a great name and the inheritance of a great example." Benjamin Disraeli

Commissioned by Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation

www.canadianfallenheroes.com

BENJAMIN JOSEPH DOLL



Benjamin Joseph Doll, born February 7, 1922 at Red Deer, Alberta, completed his education at Langevin, Alberta in 1937. Married and a farmer at Picture Butte, Alberta, Doll enlisted at Calgary, Alberta November 3, 1942 and served with the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps attached to Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders (Dileas gu bas) as a Private during the Second World War. Overseas in September 1943, the regiment landed in France June 6, 1944 in support of the 9th Infantry Brigade, 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. On July 24, 1944, Private Benjamin Joseph Doll died of head wounds he received the day before while fighting at Caen, France. He is commemorated at Bayeux Cemetery, Calvados, France. The largest Second World War cemetery of Commonwealth soldiers in France, located in Bayeux, Normandy, the cemetery contains 4,648 burials, mostly of the Invasion of Normandy. Son of Norman William and Emma Johanna Veronica (nee Freiburger) Doll; brother of Marvin Gregory, Mona, Dorothy, Mabel and Madeline; husband of Mary Isabel (nee Ceasar) Doll of Picture Butte; father of Deanne Joseph Doll; he was 22 years old. Citation(s): 1939-45 Star, France-Germany Star, Defence Medal, War Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp. "O for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still." – Alfred Lord Tennyson

Commissioned by: The Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation

www.canadianfallenheroes.com

WILLIAM KERLUK

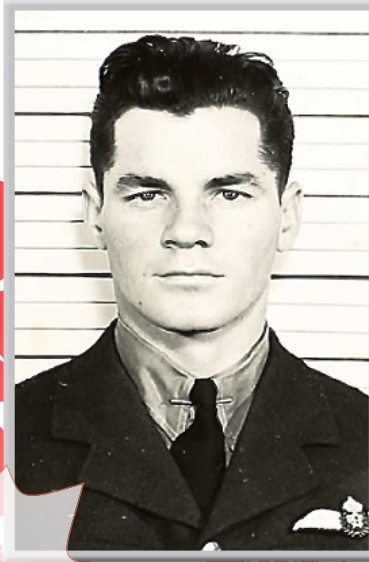


William Kerluk, born March 24, 1923 at Macleod, Alberta, spent his early years in Taber, Alberta before moving to Shaughnessy, Alberta in 1930. Single and a student at Wallace High School at Shaughnessy, Kerluk enlisted at Calgary, Alberta August 6, 1941. Kerluk served with the Royal Canadian Air Force attached to No. 12 (R.A.F.) Squadron (Leads the Field) as a Flying Officer (Pilot) during the Second World War. Part of No. 1 Group RAF Command, the No. 12 Squadron operated Avro Lancaster heavy bombers from RAF Wickenby, Lincolnshire, England. On January 16, 1945, Flying Officer (Pilot) William Kerluk died after his Lancaster came under attack by a German night fighter following the bombing attack on the Braunkohle-Benzin synthetic oil plant at Zeitz, Germany. Crashing near Bentheim, Germany, he is commemorated at the Reichswald Forest War Cemetery, Germany and on the Bomber Command Memorial Wall, Nanton, Alberta. Son of John and Daisy 'Dora' (nee Koroski) Kerluk of Shaughnessy, Alberta; brother of Michael (died at 2 days old), Michael (died at 1 year old) and John Kerluk Junior; he was 21 years old. Citation(s): 1939-1945 Star, France-Germany Star, Defence Medal, General Service Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp. "The legacy of heroes is the memory of a great name and the inheritance of a great example" - Benjamin Disraeli

Commissioned by Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation

www.canadianfallenheroes.com

DAVID HENDERSON BATES



David Henderson Bates was born on March 9, 1920 at Magrath, Alberta and moved to Diamond City, Alberta as a young boy. Educated in Diamond City, he enjoyed hockey, baseball and basketball in his youth and helped on the family farm. A school teacher by trade, he cited Diamond City Postmaster H. B. Roe and Shaughnessy, Alberta Justice of the Peace W. C. Shields as character references when enlisting in Calgary, Alberta in August of 1941. Bates was deemed reliable, conscientious and keen on assessment and served with the Royal Canadian Air Force attached to the No. 428 Squadron as a Flight Sergeant during the Second World War. On July 30, 1943, Flight Sergeant David Henderson Bates was killed when the Halifax bomber he was piloting crashed over Germany while on an operational sortie and is commemorated at Becklingen War Cemetery, Germany. Son of Franklin Richard and Effie Corine (nee Henderson) Bates of Diamond City and brother of ten siblings, Frank, Lloyd, Nephi, Joe, Flora, Margaret, Effie, Thetis, Betty and Venna; he was 23 years old. David was posthumously awarded RCAF Operational Wings in recognition of gallant service in action against the enemy on February 27, 1946. For his wartime service, he was awarded the 1939-45 Star, Air Crew Europe Star, Defence Medal, War Medal and Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp. David's mother, Effie Bates received the Memorial Cross in honour of her son. "O for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still." – Alfred Lord Tennyson

Commissioned by the Canadian Fallen Heroes Foundation

www.canadianfallenheroes.com

AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Request for Sponsorship - Alberta / NWT Command - Royal Canadian Legion - Annual Military Service Recognition Book
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Administration
Report Author: Larry Randle

APPROVAL(S):

Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 02 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On February 1, 2023, an email and supporting documents, were received from the Alberta / NWT Command Royal Canadian Legion Campaign Office, requesting Lethbridge County purchase a 1/4 page full color advertisement in their 16th Annual Military Service Recognition Book, at the cost of \$625.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Lethbridge County purchase a 1/4 page full color advertisement in the 16th Annual Military Service Recognition Book, at a cost of \$625.00, with funds coming from the Councillor's Discretionary Reserve.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

Since its inception, Lethbridge County has supported this initiative, supporting and acknowledging those brave individuals who sacrificed so much for the freedoms enjoyed today.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

Lethbridge County has sponsored a 1/4 page advertisement since the inception of the Recognition Book.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Military Service Recognition Book is in its 16th year of publishing. This annual publication helps identify and recognize many Veterans of Alberta and the Northwest Territories who served their country. The Royal Canadian Legion has honored these deserving citizens with unwavering support. The Military Service Recognition Book is a fitting tribute to our Veterans and will be an invaluable resource to our young people, whose pride and character will be enhanced by learning about the very

important role played by our Veterans, the Royal Canadian Legion, and the contributions of its members and supporters.

This year, thousands of copies will be distributed free of charge to all Legion Branches and advertisers, select schools and libraries, and will be available on-line for anyone to view or print.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

Council could consider the following when deliberating this decision:

Alternative:

- a different sized ad at a different rate.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The requested purchase of a 1/4 page full color advertisement is \$595.24 + \$29.76 for a total of \$625. This cost would be allocated from the Councillor's Discretionary Reserve.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

☒ **Inform** ☐ **Consult** ☐ **Involve** ☐ **Collaborate** ☐ **Empower**

ATTACHMENTS:

[Annual Military Service Recognition Book](#)



**Alberta-Northwest Territories Command
The Royal Canadian Legion**

“Military Service Recognition Book”

Dear Sir/Madam:

Thank you for your interest in the **Alberta-Northwest Territories Command of The Royal Canadian Legion**, representing **Veterans** in Alberta and the NWT. Please accept this written request for your support, as per our recent telephone conversation.

The **Alberta-NWT Command** is very proud to be printing another **5,000 copies** of our 16th Annual **“Military Service Recognition Book”** that helps recognize and honour many of our brave Veterans who served our Country so well during times of great conflict. This annual publication goes a long way to help the Legion in our job as the **“Keepers of Remembrance”**, so that none of us forget the selfless contributions made by our **Veterans**.

We would like to have your organization's support for this Remembrance project by sponsoring an advertisement space in our **“Military Service Recognition Book.”** Proceeds raised from this important project will allow us to fund the printing of this unique publication and also help our Command to improve our services to **Veterans** and the more than 170 communities that we serve throughout Alberta and the NWT. The Legion is recognized as one of Canada's largest “Community Service” organizations and we are an integral part of all the communities we serve. This project ensures the Legion's continued success in providing very worthwhile services.

Enclosed, please find a rate sheet for your review. Whatever you are able to contribute to this worthwhile endeavor would be greatly appreciated. For further information please contact the **Alberta-NWT Command Campaign Office** toll free at **1-888-404-1877**.

Thank you for your consideration and or support.

Sincerely,

Rosalind LaRose
President



Alberta-Northwest Territory Command The Royal Canadian Legion

“Military Service Recognition Book”

Advertising Prices

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Cost</u>		<u>GST</u>		<u>Total</u>
Full Colour Outside Back Cover	\$2,523.81	+	\$126.19	=	\$2,650.00
Inside Front/Back Cover (Full Colour)	\$2,195.24	+	\$109.76	=	\$2,305.00
Full Colour 2 Page Spread	\$3,509.52	+	\$175.48	=	\$3,685.00
Full Page (Full Colour)	\$1,752.38	+	\$87.62	=	\$1,840.00
Full Page	\$1,314.29	+	\$65.71	=	\$1,380.00
½ Page (Full Colour)	\$985.71	+	\$49.29	=	\$1,035.00
½ Page	\$766.67	+	\$38.33	=	\$805.00
¼ Page (Full Colour)	\$595.24	+	\$29.76	=	\$625.00
¼ Page	\$485.71	+	\$24.29	=	\$510.00
1/10 Page (Full Colour)	\$357.14	+	\$17.86	=	\$375.00
1/10 Page (Business Card)	\$300.00	+	\$15.00	=	\$315.00

G.S.T. Registration # R12 397 0410

All typesetting and layout charges are included in the above prices.

A complimentary copy of this year’s publication will be received by all advertisers purchasing space of 1/10 page and up, along with a Certificate of Appreciation from the Alberta-NWT Command.



PLEASE MAKE CHEQUE PAYABLE TO:
Alberta-NWT Command
The Royal Canadian Legion
(AB-NWT RCL)
(Campaign Office)
P O Box 2275, Stn. M
Calgary, AB T2P 2M6



Visa/Mastercard Accepted

adcopy can be emailed to: abcl@fenety.com

AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee Bylaw #23-007
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Council
Report Author: Jennifer Place

APPROVAL(S):

Candice Robison, Executive Assistant
Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 17 Feb 2023
Approved - 17 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

At the January 12, 2023 Council meeting a discussion regarding opening future Council meetings with an Indigenous Land Acknowledgement statement was held. Reeve Campbell indicated that he had been asked why the County does not currently do so and noted that most councils throughout the province do some form of land acknowledgement within their municipality. As the discussion continued, it was decided that the next best step would be to create a committee that could work to provide feedback to council on items such as land acknowledgements and reconciliation actions that are appropriate and meaningful to the County's indigenous neighbours and the indigenous community as a whole. Council then advised administration to provide a report initiating the development of such a committee.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Bylaw 23-007 which establishes the Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee receive all three readings.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

A bylaw to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee was developed as per Section 145 of the Municipal Government Act (MGA) which states:

A council may pass bylaws in relation to the following:

- a) the establishment and functions of council committees and other bodies;
- b) procedures to be followed by council, council committees and other bodies established by council.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

Resolution #18-2023 - Councillor Hickey MOVED to create a committee of Council and administration to move forward on a truth and reconciliation platform.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (established in 2008) released a report which included its recommendations of 94 Calls to Action in order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the Truth and Reconciliation process across the Country.

Many of these calls to action are directly relevant to municipalities and may be considered by the proposed committee. If a County Committee is established, per the attached draft bylaw, committee members would develop a terms of reference around the 94 calls to action and bring recommendations forward to Council for consideration and implementation. The proposed Bylaw #23-007 has been structured using examples from various municipalities within Alberta and one from Ontario.

The below statement is currently included within the County's Municipal Development Plan.

A portion of Lethbridge County's west municipal boundary is located adjacent to the Kainai (Blood Tribe) Reserve which is the single largest reserve in Canada. Lethbridge County acknowledges that we live, work, and play on the traditional territory of the Blackfoot Confederacy (Siksika, Kainai [Blood], Piikani), the Tsuut'ina, the Stoney Nakoda Nations, the Métis Nation (Region 3), and all people who make their homes in the Treaty 7 region of Southern Alberta. It is recognized the descendants of these First Peoples have continued to live in this area and are deeply tied to this particular territory; their practices, ceremonies and daily lives are tied to this land.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

To not pass the proposed Committee Bylaw:

PRO - County would remain status quo with regards to how the County currently recognizes Truth and Reconciliation.

CON - Does not show support to our Indigenous neighbours or the community as a whole.

Council could not pass the Committee Bylaw but still implement a Land Acknowledgement:

PRO - Would provide recognition and acknowledgement of the traditional lands on which Lethbridge County sits, with no further changes to operations with regards to how the County currently recognizes Truth and Reconciliation.

CON - A land acknowledgement, while important is only one piece of Truth and Reconciliation.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There is no immediate financial impact associated if Bylaw 23-007 were to be passed.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

☒ Inform ☐ Consult ☐ Involve ☐ Collaborate ☐ Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Bylaw 23-007 Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee](#)
[TRC calls to action english2](#)

[a municipal guide to the trcs calls to action july 2021](#)
[Reconciliation Lethbridge - Implementation Plan \(FINAL\)](#)

**LETHBRIDGE COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA**

BYLAW 23-007

**BEING A BYLAW INTRODUCED FOR THE PURPOSE
OF ESTABLISHING A TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

A BYLAW OF LETHBRIDGE COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TO ESTABLISH A COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL IN REGARD TO SATISFYING THE CALLS TO ACTION FROM THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION OF CANADA IN RELATION TO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

WHEREAS, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) has produced 94 calls to action on how governments of all levels, institutions, and residents of Canada can support the process of reconciliation, in an effort to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation with Aboriginal people (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis);

AND WHEREAS; the provisions of Section 146 (3) of the Municipal Government Act Chapter M-26 of the revised Statutes of Alberta 2000 permits the establishment of council committees comprising of council members and others who are not councillors;

AND WHEREAS; the Council of Lethbridge County establish a Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee;

AND NOW THEREFORE; the Council of Lethbridge County enacts as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 For the purpose of the bylaw, the following definitions will apply:
- a. "Committee" means the Lethbridge County Truth and Reconciliation Advisory Committee.
 - b. "Indigenous" shall mean all aboriginal First Nations, Inuit, or Métis.
 - c. "TRC" means Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
 - d. "Calls to Action (CTA)" means the 94 calls to action as published by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC).

2. COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

- 2.1 Members shall be appointed by Council through resolution at the annual Organizational meeting for a one year term.
- 2.2 The Committee shall be comprised of up to six members as follows:
- 3 Members of Council;
 - 1 Indigenous Community Member at Large;
 - 2 Community Members at Large;
- 2.3 Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by Council.
- 2.4 The Purpose and Role of the Committee will be reviewed by council each year at or prior to the Organizational Meeting.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The Committee does not have any delegated authority; it is to serve as a research and advisory committee only.
- 3.2 Make recommendations to Council regarding the County's response to the Truth and Reconciliation (hereinafter referred to as the TRC) of Canada Calls to Action.
- 3.3 Provide leadership, information and education opportunities for Council, County staff, businesses and the public at large.
- 3.4 Form partnerships with government agencies and community groups to assist with fostering responses to the TRC Calls to Action.

4. MEETINGS

- 4.1 The Truth & Reconciliation Committee shall generally meet quarterly and less or more frequently as required.

Agendas and other pertinent information can be prepared by an administrative staff member as appointed by the CAO and will be sent out to members as required, at least one week in advance of the next scheduled meeting. Any member may submit items for the agenda to the Administrative Staff Resource prior to the agenda being distributed. The dates for Committee meetings will be posted on the Municipal website.

- 4.2 Quorum shall be a majority of committee members.

5. REPORTING TO COUNCIL

- 5.1 The Committee will prepare a Terms of Reference, to be approved by Council, to establish the structure, purpose and mandate of the committee not included in this bylaw. The Committee will review the Terms of Reference as required.
- 5.2 Recommendations to Council shall be made by the Truth & Reconciliation Committee through the Executive Office in the standard agenda report format for consideration and possible action.
- 5.3 The Committee will present any matters to Council at a Regular Council meeting and shall include with the report a recommendation from the Committee in resolution format to be considered by Council.
- 5.4 Costs associated with the work of the Committee will be paid by the Lethbridge County upon Council approval by resolution or through the passing of the annual budget.

6. GOVERNANCE AND GUIDELINES

- 6.1 The Committee shall be Governed by:
 - Bylaw 20-019 - Council Procedural By-Law;
 - Bylaw 17-004 – Councillor Code of Conduct
 - Policy 175 – Council Administration Protocol
 - Any other applicable legislation

The Committee shall be Guided by:

- Lethbridge County Strategic Plan
- Truth & Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action

THAT this Bylaw shall come into force and effect _____, 2023 and;

GIVEN first reading this _____ day of _____ 2023.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN second reading this _____ day of _____ 2023.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN third reading this _____ day of _____ 2023.

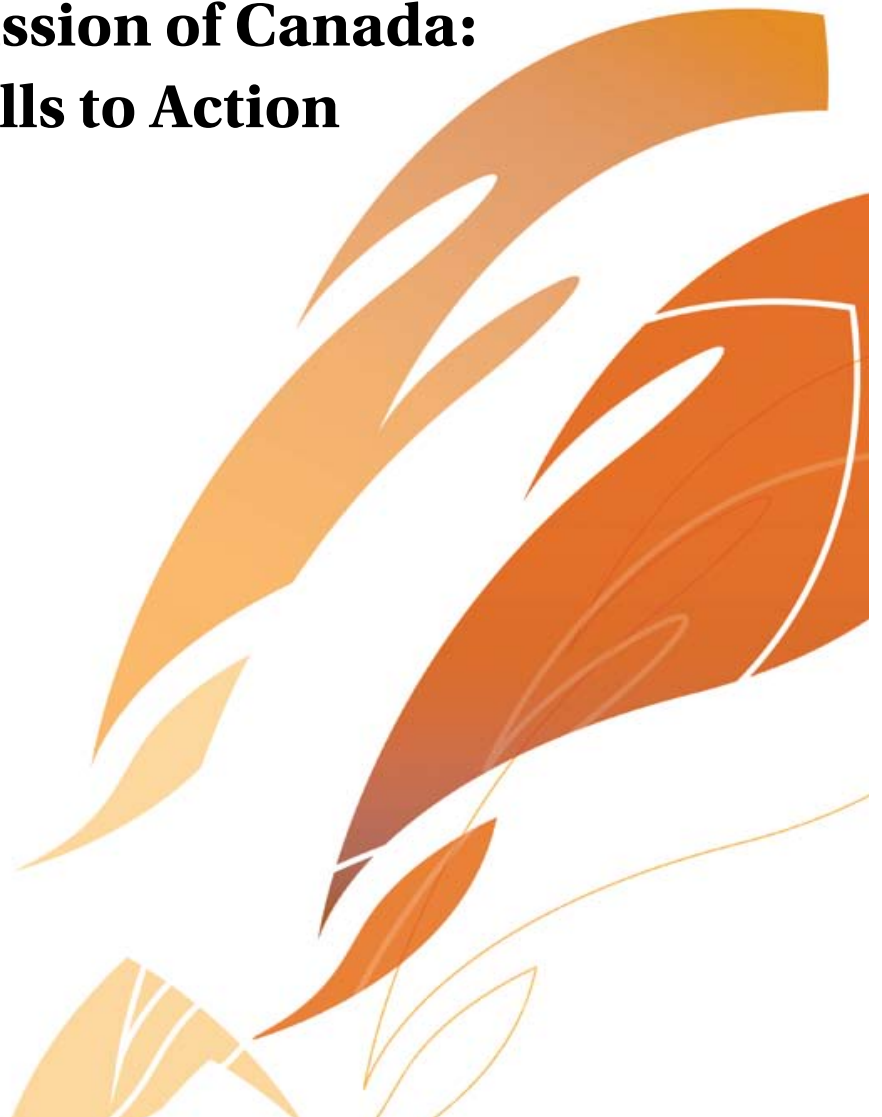
Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer



Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action





Truth and
Reconciliation
Commission of Canada

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action



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2015

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012

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Website: www.trc.ca

Calls to Action

In order to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission makes the following calls to action.

Legacy

CHILD WELFARE

1. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:
 - i. Monitoring and assessing neglect investigations.
 - ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.
 - iii. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the history and impacts of residential schools.
 - iv. Ensuring that social workers and others who conduct child-welfare investigations are properly educated and trained about the potential for Aboriginal communities and families to provide more appropriate solutions to family healing.
 - v. Requiring that all child-welfare decision makers consider the impact of the residential school experience on children and their caregivers.
2. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the provinces and territories, to prepare and

publish annual reports on the number of Aboriginal children (First Nations, Inuit, and Métis) who are in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, as well as the reasons for apprehension, the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies, and the effectiveness of various interventions.

3. We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's Principle.
4. We call upon the federal government to enact Aboriginal child-welfare legislation that establishes national standards for Aboriginal child apprehension and custody cases and includes principles that:
 - i. Affirm the right of Aboriginal governments to establish and maintain their own child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Require all child-welfare agencies and courts to take the residential school legacy into account in their decision making.
 - iii. Establish, as an important priority, a requirement that placements of Aboriginal children into temporary and permanent care be culturally appropriate.
5. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families.

EDUCATION

6. We call upon the Government of Canada to repeal Section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.
7. We call upon the federal government to develop with Aboriginal groups a joint strategy to eliminate

educational and employment gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.

8. We call upon the federal government to eliminate the discrepancy in federal education funding for First Nations children being educated on reserves and those First Nations children being educated off reserves.
9. We call upon the federal government to prepare and publish annual reports comparing funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves, as well as educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
10. We call on the federal government to draft new Aboriginal education legislation with the full participation and informed consent of Aboriginal peoples. The new legislation would include a commitment to sufficient funding and would incorporate the following principles:
 - i. Providing sufficient funding to close identified educational achievement gaps within one generation.
 - ii. Improving education attainment levels and success rates.
 - iii. Developing culturally appropriate curricula.
 - iv. Protecting the right to Aboriginal languages, including the teaching of Aboriginal languages as credit courses.
 - v. Enabling parental and community responsibility, control, and accountability, similar to what parents enjoy in public school systems.
 - vi. Enabling parents to fully participate in the education of their children.
 - vii. Respecting and honouring Treaty relationships.
11. We call upon the federal government to provide adequate funding to end the backlog of First Nations students seeking a post-secondary education.
12. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

13. We call upon the federal government to acknowledge that Aboriginal rights include Aboriginal language rights.

14. We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:
 - i. Aboriginal languages are a fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
 - ii. Aboriginal language rights are reinforced by the Treaties.
 - iii. The federal government has a responsibility to provide sufficient funds for Aboriginal-language revitalization and preservation.
 - iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities.
 - v. Funding for Aboriginal language initiatives must reflect the diversity of Aboriginal languages.
15. We call upon the federal government to appoint, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, an Aboriginal Languages Commissioner. The commissioner should help promote Aboriginal languages and report on the adequacy of federal funding of Aboriginal-language initiatives.
16. We call upon post-secondary institutions to create university and college degree and diploma programs in Aboriginal languages.
17. We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.

HEALTH

18. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to acknowledge that the current state of Aboriginal health in Canada is a direct result of previous Canadian government policies, including residential schools, and to recognize and implement the health-care rights of Aboriginal people as identified in international law, constitutional law, and under the Treaties.
19. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal peoples, to establish measurable goals to identify and close the gaps in health outcomes

between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, and to publish annual progress reports and assess long-term trends. Such efforts would focus on indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.

20. In order to address the jurisdictional disputes concerning Aboriginal people who do not reside on reserves, we call upon the federal government to recognize, respect, and address the distinct health needs of the Métis, Inuit, and off-reserve Aboriginal peoples.
21. We call upon the federal government to provide sustainable funding for existing and new Aboriginal healing centres to address the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual harms caused by residential schools, and to ensure that the funding of healing centres in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories is a priority.
22. We call upon those who can effect change within the Canadian health-care system to recognize the value of Aboriginal healing practices and use them in the treatment of Aboriginal patients in collaboration with Aboriginal healers and Elders where requested by Aboriginal patients.
23. We call upon all levels of government to:
 - i. Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in the health-care field.
 - ii. Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities.
 - iii. Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals.
24. We call upon medical and nursing schools in Canada to require all students to take a course dealing with Aboriginal health issues, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, and Indigenous teachings and practices. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

JUSTICE

25. We call upon the federal government to establish a written policy that reaffirms the independence of the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police to investigate crimes in which the government has its own interest as a potential or real party in civil litigation.

26. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to review and amend their respective statutes of limitations to ensure that they conform to the principle that governments and other entities cannot rely on limitation defences to defend legal actions of historical abuse brought by Aboriginal people.
27. We call upon the Federation of Law Societies of Canada to ensure that lawyers receive appropriate cultural competency training, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
28. We call upon law schools in Canada to require all law students to take a course in Aboriginal people and the law, which includes the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
29. We call upon the parties and, in particular, the federal government, to work collaboratively with plaintiffs not included in the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to have disputed legal issues determined expeditiously on an agreed set of facts.
30. We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade, and to issue detailed annual reports that monitor and evaluate progress in doing so.
31. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to provide sufficient and stable funding to implement and evaluate community sanctions that will provide realistic alternatives to imprisonment for Aboriginal offenders and respond to the underlying causes of offending.
32. We call upon the federal government to amend the Criminal Code to allow trial judges, upon giving reasons, to depart from mandatory minimum sentences and restrictions on the use of conditional sentences.

33. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventive programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.
 34. We call upon the governments of Canada, the provinces, and territories to undertake reforms to the criminal justice system to better address the needs of offenders with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), including:
 - i. Providing increased community resources and powers for courts to ensure that FASD is properly diagnosed, and that appropriate community supports are in place for those with FASD.
 - ii. Enacting statutory exemptions from mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment for offenders affected by FASD.
 - iii. Providing community, correctional, and parole resources to maximize the ability of people with FASD to live in the community.
 - iv. Adopting appropriate evaluation mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of such programs and ensure community safety.
 35. We call upon the federal government to eliminate barriers to the creation of additional Aboriginal healing lodges within the federal correctional system.
 36. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to work with Aboriginal communities to provide culturally relevant services to inmates on issues such as substance abuse, family and domestic violence, and overcoming the experience of having been sexually abused.
 37. We call upon the federal government to provide more supports for Aboriginal programming in halfway houses and parole services.
 38. We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.
 39. We call upon the federal government to develop a national plan to collect and publish data on the criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization.
 40. We call on all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, to create adequately funded and accessible Aboriginal-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.
 41. We call upon the federal government, in consultation with Aboriginal organizations, to appoint a public inquiry into the causes of, and remedies for, the disproportionate victimization of Aboriginal women and girls. The inquiry's mandate would include:
 - i. Investigation into missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls.
 - ii. Links to the intergenerational legacy of residential schools.
 42. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments to commit to the recognition and implementation of Aboriginal justice systems in a manner consistent with the Treaty and Aboriginal rights of Aboriginal peoples, the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, endorsed by Canada in November 2012.
- ## Reconciliation
- CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**
43. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 44. We call upon the Government of Canada to develop a national action plan, strategies, and other concrete measures to achieve the goals of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
- ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND COVENANT OF RECONCILIATION**
45. We call upon the Government of Canada, on behalf of all Canadians, to jointly develop with Aboriginal peoples a Royal Proclamation of Reconciliation to be issued by the Crown. The proclamation would build on the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Treaty of Niagara of 1764, and reaffirm the nation-to-nation relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown. The proclamation would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:

- i. Repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.
 - ii. Adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iii. Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - iv. Reconcile Aboriginal and Crown constitutional and legal orders to ensure that Aboriginal peoples are full partners in Confederation, including the recognition and integration of Indigenous laws and legal traditions in negotiation and implementation processes involving Treaties, land claims, and other constructive agreements.
46. We call upon the parties to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement to develop and sign a Covenant of Reconciliation that would identify principles for working collaboratively to advance reconciliation in Canadian society, and that would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Reaffirmation of the parties' commitment to reconciliation.
 - ii. Repudiation of concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and the reformation of laws, governance structures, and policies within their respective institutions that continue to rely on such concepts.
 - iii. Full adoption and implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as the framework for reconciliation.
 - iv. Support for the renewal or establishment of Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.
 - v. Enabling those excluded from the Settlement Agreement to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.
 - vi. Enabling additional parties to sign onto the Covenant of Reconciliation.

47. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

48. We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principles, norms, and standards of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to, the following commitments:
- i. Ensuring that their institutions, policies, programs, and practices comply with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - ii. Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practise, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iii. Engaging in ongoing public dialogue and actions to support the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
 - iv. Issuing a statement no later than March 31, 2016, from all religious denominations and faith groups, as to how they will implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.
49. We call upon all religious denominations and faith groups who have not already done so to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous lands and peoples, such as the Doctrine of Discovery and *terra nullius*.

EQUITY FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

50. In keeping with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, we call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal organizations, to fund the establishment of Indigenous law institutes for the development, use, and

understanding of Indigenous laws and access to justice in accordance with the unique cultures of Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

51. We call upon the Government of Canada, as an obligation of its fiduciary responsibility, to develop a policy of transparency by publishing legal opinions it develops and upon which it acts or intends to act, in regard to the scope and extent of Aboriginal and Treaty rights.
52. We call upon the Government of Canada, provincial and territorial governments, and the courts to adopt the following legal principles:
 - i. Aboriginal title claims are accepted once the Aboriginal claimant has established occupation over a particular territory at a particular point in time.
 - ii. Once Aboriginal title has been established, the burden of proving any limitation on any rights arising from the existence of that title shifts to the party asserting such a limitation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION

53. We call upon the Parliament of Canada, in consultation and collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to enact legislation to establish a National Council for Reconciliation. The legislation would establish the council as an independent, national, oversight body with membership jointly appointed by the Government of Canada and national Aboriginal organizations, and consisting of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal members. Its mandate would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Monitor, evaluate, and report annually to Parliament and the people of Canada on the Government of Canada's post-apology progress on reconciliation to ensure that government accountability for reconciling the relationship between Aboriginal peoples and the Crown is maintained in the coming years.
 - ii. Monitor, evaluate, and report to Parliament and the people of Canada on reconciliation progress across all levels and sectors of Canadian society, including the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action.
 - iii. Develop and implement a multi-year National Action Plan for Reconciliation, which includes research and policy development, public education programs, and resources.

- iv. Promote public dialogue, public/private partnerships, and public initiatives for reconciliation.

54. We call upon the Government of Canada to provide multi-year funding for the National Council for Reconciliation to ensure that it has the financial, human, and technical resources required to conduct its work, including the endowment of a National Reconciliation Trust to advance the cause of reconciliation.
55. We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation. The reports or data would include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The number of Aboriginal children—including Métis and Inuit children—in care, compared with non-Aboriginal children, the reasons for apprehension, and the total spending on preventive and care services by child-welfare agencies.
 - ii. Comparative funding for the education of First Nations children on and off reserves.
 - iii. The educational and income attainments of Aboriginal peoples in Canada compared with non-Aboriginal people.
 - iv. Progress on closing the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities in a number of health indicators such as: infant mortality, maternal health, suicide, mental health, addictions, life expectancy, birth rates, infant and child health issues, chronic diseases, illness and injury incidence, and the availability of appropriate health services.
 - v. Progress on eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal children in youth custody over the next decade.
 - vi. Progress on reducing the rate of criminal victimization of Aboriginal people, including data related to homicide and family violence victimization and other crimes.
 - vii. Progress on reducing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the justice and correctional systems.
56. We call upon the prime minister of Canada to formally respond to the report of the National Council for Reconciliation by issuing an annual "State of Aboriginal Peoples" report, which would outline the government's plans for advancing the cause of reconciliation.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

57. We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

CHURCH APOLOGIES AND RECONCILIATION

58. We call upon the Pope to issue an apology to Survivors, their families, and communities for the Roman Catholic Church's role in the spiritual, cultural, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis children in Catholic-run residential schools. We call for that apology to be similar to the 2010 apology issued to Irish victims of abuse and to occur within one year of the issuing of this Report and to be delivered by the Pope in Canada.
59. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement to develop ongoing education strategies to ensure that their respective congregations learn about their church's role in colonization, the history and legacy of residential schools, and why apologies to former residential school students, their families, and communities were necessary.
60. We call upon leaders of the church parties to the Settlement Agreement and all other faiths, in collaboration with Indigenous spiritual leaders, Survivors, schools of theology, seminaries, and other religious training centres, to develop and teach curriculum for all student clergy, and all clergy and staff who work in Aboriginal communities, on the need to respect Indigenous spirituality in its own right, the history and legacy of residential schools and the roles of the church parties in that system, the history and legacy of religious conflict in Aboriginal families and communities, and the responsibility that churches have to mitigate such conflicts and prevent spiritual violence.
61. We call upon church parties to the Settlement Agreement, in collaboration with Survivors and representatives of Aboriginal organizations, to establish permanent funding to Aboriginal people for:
- i. Community-controlled healing and reconciliation projects.

- ii. Community-controlled culture- and language-revitalization projects.
- iii. Community-controlled education and relationship-building projects.
- iv. Regional dialogues for Indigenous spiritual leaders and youth to discuss Indigenous spirituality, self-determination, and reconciliation.

EDUCATION FOR RECONCILIATION

62. We call upon the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, in consultation and collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal peoples, and educators, to:
- i. Make age-appropriate curriculum on residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal peoples' historical and contemporary contributions to Canada a mandatory education requirement for Kindergarten to Grade Twelve students.
 - ii. Provide the necessary funding to post-secondary institutions to educate teachers on how to integrate Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods into classrooms.
 - iii. Provide the necessary funding to Aboriginal schools to utilize Indigenous knowledge and teaching methods in classrooms.
 - iv. Establish senior-level positions in government at the assistant deputy minister level or higher dedicated to Aboriginal content in education.
63. We call upon the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues, including:
- i. Developing and implementing Kindergarten to Grade Twelve curriculum and learning resources on Aboriginal peoples in Canadian history, and the history and legacy of residential schools.
 - ii. Sharing information and best practices on teaching curriculum related to residential schools and Aboriginal history.
 - iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect.
 - iv. Identifying teacher-training needs relating to the above.
64. We call upon all levels of government that provide public funds to denominational schools to require such schools to provide an education on comparative religious studies, which must include a segment on

Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and practices developed in collaboration with Aboriginal Elders.

65. We call upon the federal government, through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, post-secondary institutions and educators, and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and its partner institutions, to establish a national research program with multi-year funding to advance understanding of reconciliation.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

66. We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES

67. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Museums Association to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of museum policies and best practices to determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and to make recommendations.
68. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, and the Canadian Museums Association to mark the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation in 2017 by establishing a dedicated national funding program for commemoration projects on the theme of reconciliation.
69. We call upon Library and Archives Canada to:
 - i. Fully adopt and implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orontlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
 - ii. Ensure that its record holdings related to residential schools are accessible to the public.
 - iii. Commit more resources to its public education materials and programming on residential schools.
70. We call upon the federal government to provide funding to the Canadian Association of Archivists to undertake, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, a national review of archival policies and best practices to:

- i. Determine the level of compliance with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* and the *United Nations Joint-Orontlicher Principles*, as related to Aboriginal peoples' inalienable right to know the truth about what happened and why, with regard to human rights violations committed against them in the residential schools.
- ii. Produce a report with recommendations for full implementation of these international mechanisms as a reconciliation framework for Canadian archives.

MISSING CHILDREN AND BURIAL INFORMATION

71. We call upon all chief coroners and provincial vital statistics agencies that have not provided to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada their records on the deaths of Aboriginal children in the care of residential school authorities to make these documents available to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.
73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.
74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.
75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of

appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

76. We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:
- i. The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such strategies.
 - ii. Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.
 - iii. Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION

77. We call upon provincial, territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
78. We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation.

COMMEMORATION

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:
- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.

- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

80. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, to establish, as a statutory holiday, a National Day for Truth and Reconciliation to honour Survivors, their families, and communities, and ensure that public commemoration of the history and legacy of residential schools remains a vital component of the reconciliation process.
81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
82. We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.
83. We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process.

MEDIA AND RECONCILIATION

84. We call upon the federal government to restore and increase funding to the CBC/Radio-Canada, to enable Canada's national public broadcaster to support reconciliation, and be properly reflective of the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to:
- i. Increasing Aboriginal programming, including Aboriginal-language speakers.
 - ii. Increasing equitable access for Aboriginal peoples to jobs, leadership positions, and professional development opportunities within the organization.
 - iii. Continuing to provide dedicated news coverage and online public information resources on issues of concern to Aboriginal peoples and all Canadians,

including the history and legacy of residential schools and the reconciliation process.

85. We call upon the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, as an independent non-profit broadcaster with programming by, for, and about Aboriginal peoples, to support reconciliation, including but not limited to:
 - i. Continuing to provide leadership in programming and organizational culture that reflects the diverse cultures, languages, and perspectives of Aboriginal peoples.
 - ii. Continuing to develop media initiatives that inform and educate the Canadian public, and connect Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
86. We call upon Canadian journalism programs and media schools to require education for all students on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations.

SPORTS AND RECONCILIATION

87. We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.
88. We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for the North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel.
89. We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in the Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples.
90. We call upon the federal government to ensure that national sports policies, programs, and initiatives are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples, including, but not limited to, establishing:
 - i. In collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, stable funding for, and access to, community sports programs that reflect the diverse

cultures and traditional sporting activities of Aboriginal peoples.

- ii. An elite athlete development program for Aboriginal athletes.
 - iii. Programs for coaches, trainers, and sports officials that are culturally relevant for Aboriginal peoples.
 - iv. Anti-racism awareness and training programs.
91. We call upon the officials and host countries of international sporting events such as the Olympics, Pan Am, and Commonwealth games to ensure that Indigenous peoples' territorial protocols are respected, and local Indigenous communities are engaged in all aspects of planning and participating in such events.

BUSINESS AND RECONCILIATION

92. We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands and resources. This would include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - i. Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, and obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.
 - ii. Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.
 - iii. Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.

NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

93. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with the national Aboriginal organizations, to revise the information kit for newcomers to Canada and its citizenship test to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including

information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.

94. We call upon the Government of Canada to replace the Oath of Citizenship with the following:

I swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada including Treaties with Indigenous Peoples, and fulfill my duties as a Canadian citizen.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

1500-360 Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Telephone: (204) 984-5885

Toll Free: 1-888-872-5554 (1-888-TRC-5554)

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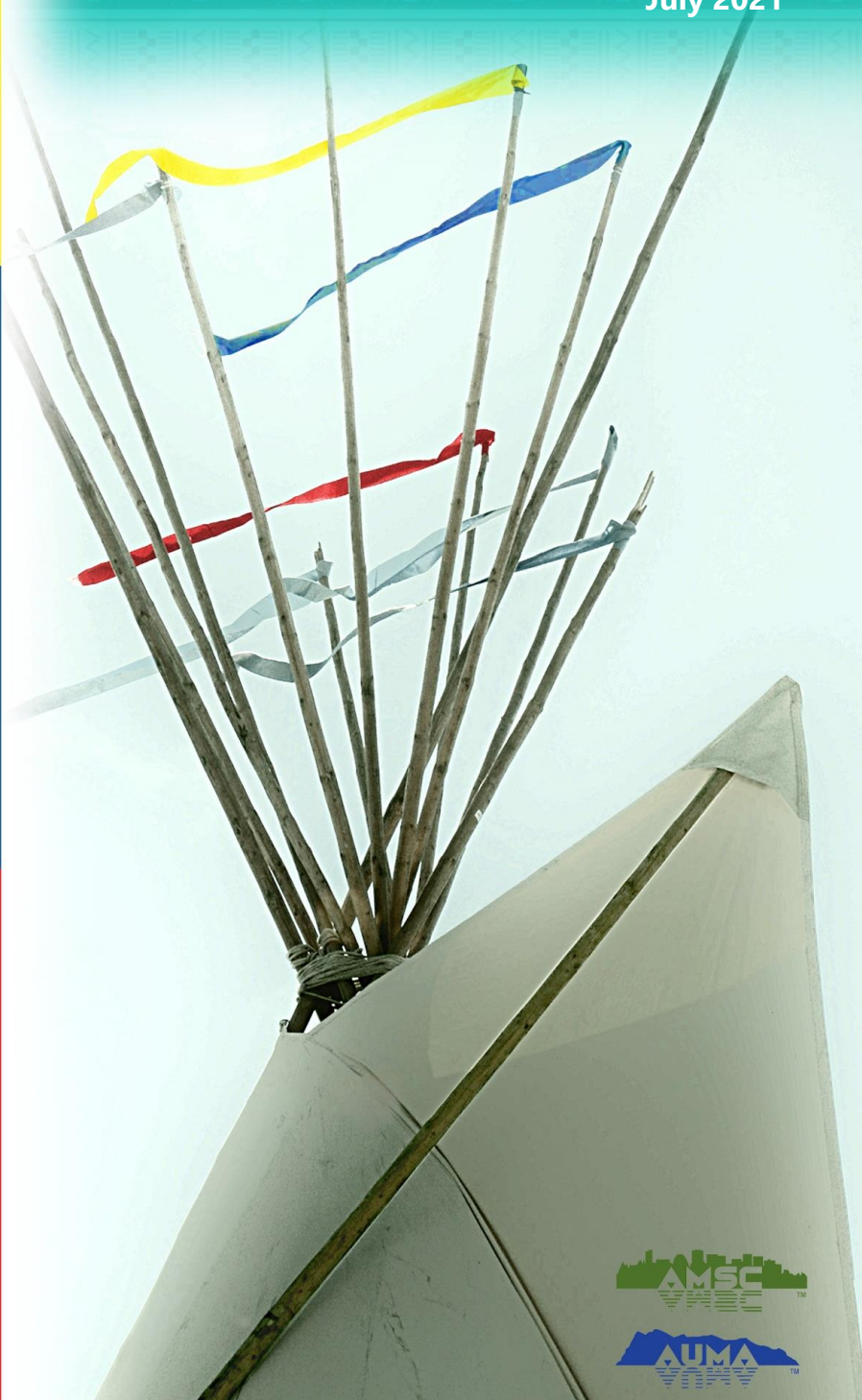
E-mail: info@trc.ca

Website: www.trc.ca



A Municipal Guide to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action

July 2021



Land Acknowledgement

The Alberta Urban Municipalities Association (AUMA) acknowledges the traditional land on which we are headquartered is in Treaty Six Territory. We honour and respect the history, languages, and culture of the diverse status and non-status Indigenous peoples who call this territory home such as the nêhiyaw (Cree), Dené, Anishinaabe (Saulteaux), Nakota Isga (Nakota Sioux), and Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) peoples. We also acknowledge this land as the Métis' homeland and the home of many Inuit.

As the voice for urban municipal governments situated across the province of Alberta, we encourage all municipal governments to be informed about the traditional lands, Treaties, and history and cultures of Indigenous peoples local to their region.

Learn more through resources such as:

- [Government of Alberta's map](#) of the Treaty territories, First Nations reserves, and Métis Settlements.
- Visit www.native-land.ca for an interactive map of territories, languages, and Treaties.
- Download the [Whose Land](#) app for mobile use.

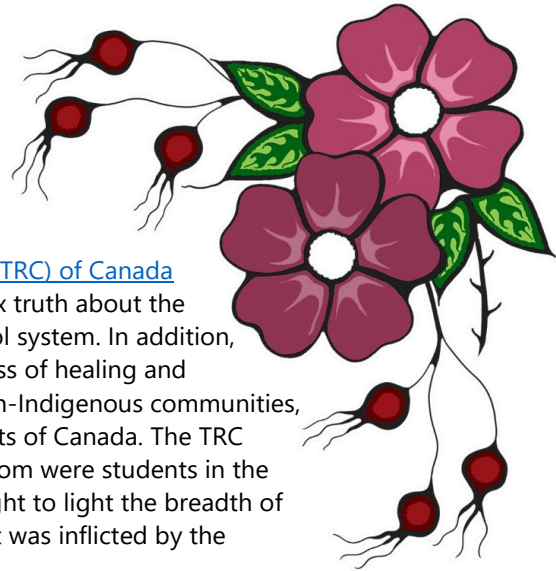
Imagery by Cree-ative Vision



Background

For over 100 years, Indigenous children in Canada were removed from their families and sent to institutions known as residential schools.

In 2008, the [Truth and Reconciliation Commission \(TRC\) of Canada](#) was established to reveal to Canadians the complex truth about the history and ongoing legacy of the residential school system. In addition, the TRC was intended to guide and inspire a process of healing and reconciliation between Indigenous families and non-Indigenous communities, churches, governments, private sector, and residents of Canada. The TRC heard from more than 6,500 witnesses, most of whom were students in the residential school system. Witness testimony brought to light the breadth of physical, sexual, spiritual, and emotional abuse that was inflicted by the residential school system.



In 2015, the TRC released a [six-volume report](#) that documents the experiences of the survivors and the legacy left by residential schools. One of the reports outlines [94 Calls to Action](#) on how governments of all levels, institutions, and residents of Canada can support the process of reconciliation.

Purpose of this Guide

Since the release of the TRC reports, AUMA members have increasingly sought guidance on how to support reconciliation. The purpose of this guide is to assist municipal leaders to understand the calls to action that are most relevant to Alberta municipal governments in terms of scope of responsibility and applicability to municipal service delivery. While we encourage readers to review all [94 Calls to Action](#) made by the TRC, this guide narrows the list down to 12 calls to action that can serve as a starting point for your municipal government.

It is important to note that each municipal government will be at a different point in its journey to support reconciliation and that this document should not be considered a source of definitive guidance, but a resource of suggestions for municipalities that are starting out. As you move forward, ensure that you work closely with local Indigenous leaders throughout the process and for additional resources, visit [AUMA's Welcoming and Inclusive Communities](#) initiative.

What does reconciliation mean?

The term 'reconciliation' often has different interpretations, but for the purposes of this guide, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada refers to reconciliation as:

An ongoing process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships. A critical part of this process involves repairing damaged trust by making apologies, providing individual and collective reparations, and following through with concrete actions that demonstrate real societal change.

In its simplest form, reconciliation is about Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples coming to terms with the events of the past in a manner that rebuilds trust and respectful relationships. This will enable people to work out historical differences and build healthy relationships with a focus on bettering future generations in Canada.



Recommendation of Calls to Action for municipalities

#	Call to Action	Rationale
3	Fully implement Jordan's Principle to ensure First Nations children are not denied or delayed in accessing essential public services.	Municipalities can review all municipal services to children to ensure access is equitable and without discrimination. Where possible, municipalities can also support local healthcare, social, and educational professionals to remedy systemic and institutional practices so that Indigenous youth can access the services and supports they need, when they need them.
17	Enable residential school survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving any administrative costs.	Municipalities that charge a fee for any name changes are encouraged to waive this fee if it is for the purpose of reclaiming a family name.
40	In collaboration with Indigenous people, create Indigenous-specific victim programs and services with appropriate evaluation mechanisms.	There are opportunities for municipal governments to advocate, create, and expand victim services programs in partnership with the Government of Alberta and local organizations.
45.iii	Renew or establish Treaty relationships based on principles of mutual recognition, mutual respect, and shared responsibility for maintaining those relationships into the future.	Municipal government leaders can build relationships with local and regional Indigenous organizations and leaders to open space for conversation on issues of mutual interest.
57	Educate public servants on the history of Indigenous peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Indigenous rights, Indigenous law, and Indigenous-Crown relations.	Possibly one of the most impactful ways that municipal governments can support reconciliation is to update internal training programs to regularly educate staff about the history of Indigenous peoples in Canada, including the residential school system, and how that impacts relations between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people today. This training may include a focus on intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.
66	Establish funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation.	While this call to action is directed to the federal government, municipalities can also partner with local organizations to raise awareness and encourage conversations with youth about reconciliation.

A Municipal Guide to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action

#	Call to Action	Rationale
69.iii	Encourage libraries to commit more resources to public education on residential schools.	Municipalities can partner with libraries to host speaker events and sharing circles and promote literature that will increase awareness about the history and legacy of residential schools.
77	Work with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system.	Municipalities can explore historical corporate and cemetery records to identify and deliver any relevant documentation to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. This may include partnering with the local museum(s).
93	Create/revise information kits for newcomers to reflect the history of Indigenous peoples, including information about the Treaties and the history of residential schools.	Municipalities can develop a handout about the history and culture of Indigenous peoples in the region and share it with immigrant serving agencies as well as make it publicly available online. Consider developing the handout in multiple languages to better support newcomers to understand the cultural context.

The following calls to action are most relevant to municipal governments that are located near a formal residential school site.

75	Implement strategies for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried.	This call to action is directed at the federal government, however, due to the municipal role in oversight of land use planning and cemetery management, municipal governments can take active steps to meet this call to action.
79.iii	Implement plans to commemorate residential school sites, the history of residential schools and contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada's history.	This call to action is directed at the federal government, but municipal governments can also implement plans to commemorate the history to build awareness and support reconciliation.
82	In collaboration with survivors and stakeholder organizations, install publicly accessible and visible monuments to honour survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.	This call to action is directed at provincial and territorial governments, but municipal governments can also support reconciliation through local installments.

A full list of the 94 Calls to Action is available at the [National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation](https://www.nctr.ca/).

Examples of municipal actions in Alberta

City of Calgary

In 2016, the City of Calgary's [Calgary Aboriginal Urban Affairs Committee](#) developed the [White Goose Flying Report](#), which outlines eighteen calls to action that the City of Calgary has taken ownership to implement. It also summarizes twelve calls to action that the City will support arms-length organizations to implement and an additional thirteen calls to action where the City will call for other partners and stakeholders to take leadership of.

City of Edmonton

Co-created with the local Indigenous community, the City of Edmonton's [Indigenous Framework](#) was broadly informed by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Calls for Justice, and the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action. The Indigenous Framework makes seven commitments and outlines four roles for City employees to embody the principles of the Framework. Prior to the release of the TRC's Calls to Action, the City of Edmonton had already implemented a human resource training program to educate employees about the history of the residential school system. To this day, thousands of City staff have participated in the training.

City of Lethbridge

In 2017, the City of Lethbridge and the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network released a ten-year [Reconciliation Implementation Plan](#). The Plan outlines five calls to action that the City will take ownership of and thirteen calls to action that will be led by the broader community. Every September, the City hosts a week of events to promote reconciliation and, in 2019, the City adopted 'Oki', the Blackfoot word for "greetings", as the [City's official greeting](#).

Town of Canmore

In 2017, the Town of Canmore made a [commitment to advance fifteen calls to action](#). Examples to-date have included incorporating Indigenous books, art, and imagery into public spaces and social programs, installing signage highlighting the history of Indigenous peoples in the Bow Valley, and hosting blanket exercises for council, staff, and summer programs.

Federation of Canadian Municipalities

In 2016, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) published [Pathways to Reconciliation](#), which summarizes the actions of Canada's largest cities to respond to the calls to action.

How AUMA is responding to the calls to action

Like any organization, AUMA is on its own journey to support reconciliation. In 2019, AUMA made a commitment to implement action 45.iii and action 57. That work has started with annual training for AUMA's Board and staff on the history of Indigenous peoples in Canada including the legacy of the residential school system. This work will continue while we use our events and capacity to raise more awareness about Canada's history and how municipal leaders can be influential voices in the journey of reconciliation. For more examples and guidance, contact us at wic@auma.ca.

City of Lethbridge & Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network

RECONCILIATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2017-2027



RECONCILIATION
LETHBRIDGE

*"COMING
TOGETHER"*

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*"The road we travel is equal in importance to the destination we seek. There are no shortcuts.
When it comes to the truth and reconciliation, we are all forced to go the distance. "*

—Honourable Justice Murray Sinclair, Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT

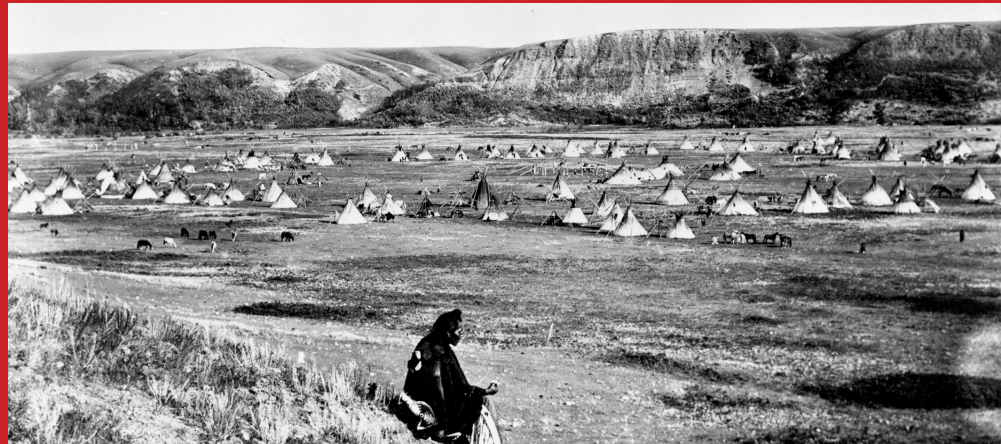
The Acknowledgement Statement is an opportunity for the City of Lethbridge to recognize that we are residing on Blackfoot lands. This statement was discussed with Elders at an Open Call event and a Round Table Discussion, and was vetted through the Reconciliation Committee:

Long Form

The City of Lethbridge acknowledges that we are gathered on the lands of the Blackfoot people of the Canadian Plains and pays respect to the Blackfoot people past, present and future while recognizing and respecting their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship to the land. The City of Lethbridge is also home to the Metis Nation of Alberta, Region III.

Short Form

I would like to acknowledge that we are on Blackfoot land and would like to give recognition to the Blackfoot people past, present and future.



Blackfoot tipi village: courtesy of Galt Museum & Archives



Plains buffalo, an essential part of lives of Blackfoot people, Niitsitapi



Chief Mountain, Nainastako: sacred site of the Blackfoot people, Niitsitapi

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & RECOGNITION

The Reconciliation sub-committee would like to acknowledge the contributions, support and guidance of the community members that attend the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network (LISN) inter-agency meetings. It is also important to acknowledge the wisdom, guidance and sharing from a number of Elders and Knowledge Keepers:

Blanche Bruised Head, Martha Many Grey Horses, Rod McLeod, Winston Wadsworth, Peter Weasel Moccasin, Harriett Wells, Liz Scout, Travis Plaited Hair, Ira Provost, Lance Scout, Wendy English

We would also like to acknowledge the City of Lethbridge for their advice, commitment and collaboration towards the development of this implementation plan; and we extend gratitude to all the members who sat on the Reconciliation Sub-Committee for their commitment and contributions to the finalization of the Reconciliation Implementation Plan.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) and their leadership towards producing the TRC Calls to Action and support through research and strategies towards becoming a community of Reconciliation.



Elders panel at the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network Community Gathering



Knowledge Keeper, Travis Plaited Hair, at the International Peace Pow Wow



Reconciliation Committee Elders Talking Circle

"This is proof that we are committed to reconciling Aboriginal rights in Canada,... We aren't stuck in the past, we are prepared to evolve."

— Jane Stewart

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

On behalf of Lethbridge City Council, I would like to extend congratulations to the Reconciliation Sub-Committee for their work in developing a community implementation plan for the City of Lethbridge. It is essential that we acknowledge the contributions of First Nations, Metis and Inuit citizens to our city and foster a future based on relationship building, awareness and understanding of indigenous histories, traditions and cultures.

It is important for our community to understand the Truth & Reconciliation “calls to action” found in the plan, and to remember that reconciliation involves acknowledging the truth. It is our responsibility to build a community that is welcoming and inclusive to all citizens. Meaningful reconciliation will allow us to start the process of healing and learning from one another.



Chris Spearman

Honourable Mayor Chris Spearman



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMUNITY & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CHAIR

I would like to extend my sincere support for the Reconciliation Implementation Plan 2017-2027 on behalf of the Community and Social Development (CSD) Committee of Council. This plan is the cities response to the Truth & Reconciliation Calls to Action and encompasses the spirit and collaboration of our community.

Reconciliation is everyone's responsibility and coming together as a community allows us to build stronger relationships, recognize the accomplishments of the Indigenous community, educate ourselves about the history of Indigenous peoples and start the journey towards healing as a community.

The CSD Committee of Council will offer support, guidance and enhance efforts of the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network in advancing the plan and the work of reconciliation in our community.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. VandenHoek'.

Jason VandenHoek, Chair CSD Committee of Council



MESSAGE FROM THE RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE DUAL-CHAIRPERSONS

We are happy to present the City of Lethbridge and Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network's Reconciliation Implementation Plan 2017-2027.

Our Reconciliation Implementation Plan 2017-2027 is a 10 year plan that is a collaboration between the community and the City of Lethbridge. The plan is in response to the Truth & Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Calls to Action and will allow us to start the process of building stronger relationships, healing together as a community and to become educated, aware and informed about Canada's residential school past and the inter-generational impact it has on Indigenous peoples throughout Canada.

Our plan is based on the principles of relationship building, respect for one another and creating opportunities for the Indigenous population in our community.

We are confident as a committee and as a community that we can come together and make important contributions with respect to reconciliation and look forward towards a journey of healing and building stronger understanding and relationships in our community.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Roy Pogorzelski".

Roy Pogorzelski, Dual-Chairperson



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Amanda Scout".

Amanda Scout, Dual-Chairperson

OUR VISION FOR RECONCILIATION



Blackfoot tipi in the foyer of Lethbridge City Hall

VISION STATEMENT

The City of Lethbridge values inclusion, equity and diversity in our community and is committed to becoming a community of reconciliation with our Indigenous population on Blackfoot lands and working in partnership with the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network, the Kainai Nation and the Piikani Nation.



"Our leaders need to show the way, but no matter how many deals and agreements they make, it is in our daily conversations and interactions that our success as a nation in forging a better place, will ultimately be measured."

—Honourable Justice Murray Sinclair, Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

OUR VISION FOR RECONCILIATION: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Active Participation

The City of Lethbridge will seek the advice, consult and participation of the Urban Indigenous Community on issues of mutual interest in the community and to promote working collaboratively on these issues between the City of Lethbridge and the Urban Indigenous Community.

Communication & Public Awareness

The City of Lethbridge will promote its support for reconciliation as a method of raising awareness for the community, endorse educational opportunities and create an understanding of the reconciliation process.

Service Provision

The City of Lethbridge supports providing relevant services to the Urban Indigenous population that minimizes any disadvantage encountered by Indigenous people and where the responsibility to do so rests with the City of Lethbridge. The City of Lethbridge will advocate to provincial and federal governments for enhanced services where it is recommended.

Cultural Identity & Heritage

The City of Lethbridge acknowledges the continued cultural and spiritual connection that the Blackfoot people have to their lands and will seek opportunities to recognize Blackfoot heritage through physical structures like public art or monuments and by supporting community cultural activities.

Commemoration

The City of Lethbridge will work with the Kainai Nation, the Piikani Nation and the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network to assist with recognizing Indigenous history in the city that represent and reflect the past, present and future contributions of Indigenous people to the City of Lethbridge.



INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

The residential school system in Canada was a government policy through the Indian Act of 1876 that permitted the Department of Indian Affairs to forcefully remove First Nation, Metis and Inuit children from their home communities and be placed in schools ran by the churches and eventually taken over by the Federal government. The schools initially started in New France in the 1600's as missionary schools with the direct intention of converting First Nations children to Catholicism. In 1831, the Mohawk Indian Residential School opened its doors in Brantford, Ontario and would become known as the longest-operated residential school in Canada.

In 1842, the Bagot Commission recommended agricultural based boarding schools that would be placed far from parental influence and this was supported by Eggerton Ryerson's study on Indian education with an emphasis on religious based government funded industrial schools. In the 1850's-60's "Education" through assimilation becomes official policy through the government. The responsibility of "Indian Education" was transferred from the imperial government to the newly formed province of Canada. The British North American Act of 1867 under section 91(24) gave control of "Indians" and "Lands reserved for Indians" to the federal government, which launched into creating an Indian Department with Indian Agents to start the process of addressing, what was coined the "Indian Question" in the newly formed dominion of Canada.¹



Thomas Moore before and after his entrance into the Regina Indian Residential School, Sask., in 1874.



A group of female students and a nun pose in a classroom at cross Lake Indian Residential School in Cross Lake, Man., in 1940. (Library and Archives Canada/Reuters)

¹ Castellano, M. Archibald, L. & DeGangn, M. *"From Truth to Reconciliation: Transforming the Legacy of Residential Schools"*. Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2008.

"Those schools were a war on Aboriginal children, and they took away our identity. First of all, they gave us numbers, we had no names, we were numbers..."

— Doris Young, former residential school student
A quote from the Truth & Reconciliation Report

INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE CONT'D

In 1876, the Indian Act was established in Canada with the goal of “controlling the lives of Indians”. The document aimed at elimination of status, addressed educational policy for Indian children and laid out the foundation for a colonial document that is still fully operational in Canada presently. The Davin Report of 1879 made 13 recommendations concerning the administration of industrial boarding schools. Davin studied the industrial institutions in the United States of America and provided the foundation for “aggressive assimilation”, which led to the public funding of the residential school system in Canada.² He is quoted as saying “if anything is to be done with the Indian, we must catch him very young. The children must be kept constantly within the circle of civilized conditions”.³

In 1892, this report led to the formal partnership between the churches and the federal government towards the operation of Indian residential schools. Despite Indian Affairs Chief Medical Inspector P.H. Bryce reporting numerous deficiencies of the schools in 1907 by identifying a 30-60% mortality rate at Indian residential schools, the policy continued to be about eliminating the cultural identity of Indigenous children in very inhumane conditions. In 1920, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Duncan Campbell Scott makes residential school compulsory for all children becoming the age of 6 years old and is quoted as saying:

“It is readily acknowledged that Indian children lose their natural resistance to illness by habituating so closely in the residential schools, and that they die at a much higher rate than in their villages. But this alone does not justify a change in the policy of this Department, which is geared towards a final solution of our Indian Problem.”



Blackfoot tipi village: courtesy of Galt Museum & Archives

² World Wide Web. <http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/home/government-policy/the-residential-school-system.html> (Retrieved February 17, 2017).

³ Davin, N. “Report on Industrial Schools for Indians and Half-Breeds”. Davin Report, 1879.

⁴ Excerpt of letter from Duncan Campbell Scott to British Columbia Indian Agent General-Major D. MacKay, 1918.

INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE CONT'D

In 1944, Senior Indian Affairs officials argue towards a policy shift that residential schools should be changed into day schools, while at this time in the 1940's and 50's, the federal government begins efforts to integrate Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal educational systems. In 1958, Indian Affairs Regional Inspectors recommend that Residential Schools be abolished and in 1969 the partnership between the government and the churches comes to an end with the government taking over the residential school system with the understanding of looking into transferring control to Indian bands.⁵ In 1972, the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB) in response to the assimilatory White Paper of 1969 released a report entitled "Indian Control of Indian Education".⁶

In 1996, the last federally run residential schools closes its doors on Gordon's reserve in Saskatchewan and in 1998 St. Michael's Indian Residential School officially closes as the last band run residential school in British Columbia. From 1986-1994, the Churches issue apologies for their role in residential schools: United Church (1986), Oblates of Mary Immaculate (1991), Anglican Church (1993) and Presbyterian (1994). In 1996, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) releases its final report with one chapter being dedicated to residential schools. This 4,000 page document makes 440 recommendations calling for changes in the relationship between Aboriginal people, non-Aboriginal people and all levels of governments. In 1998, the federal government releases its Statement of Reconciliation "Gathering Strength: Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan", which includes a \$350 million dollar healing fund, which would be managed by the Aboriginal Healing Foundation.⁷



Students in crafted traditional headdress with nuns in front of Pukatawagan Indian residential School, Ont., in 1960. (Library and Archives Canada/Reuters)



Swampy Cree boys pray before bedtime with an Anglican supervisor looking on at Bishop Horden School on Mosse Factory Island, Ont., in 1950. (Shingwauk Residential Schools Centre)

⁵ Castellano, M. Archibald, L. & DeGangn, M. "From Truth to Reconciliation: Transforming the Legacy of Residential Schools". Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2008.

⁶ World Wide Web. http://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/education/3_2010_july_afn_first_nations_control_of_first_nations_education_final_eng.pdf. Date Retrieved February 17, 2017.

⁷ Castellano, M. Archibald, L. & DeGangn, M. "From Truth to Reconciliation: Transforming the Legacy of Residential Schools". Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2008.

"Let us understand that what happened in Residential Schools...was the use of education for cultural genocide."

— Right Honourable Paul Martin, former Prime Minister of Canada

INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE CONT'D

In 2002, the federal government announces an Alternative Dispute Resolution Framework to provide compensation for the abuse inflicted on residential school survivors, which goes into an arduous court process revealing a long list of Inter-generational Trauma and unveils horrific stories of abuse from the residential school system. In 2008, the federal government launches the Indian Residential Schools Truth & Reconciliation Commission and Prime Minister Stephen Harper offers an apology to former First Nation, Metis and Inuit students of Indian Residential Schools for the federal government's role in the school policy and announces that the treatment of children in Indian Residential Schools is a sad chapter in our history.⁸ In 2009, Pope Benedict XVI expresses sorrow to a delegation from the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) for the abuse and deplorable treatment that Aboriginal students suffered at Catholic run residential schools. Although it was not an official policy, the AFN's leader Phil Fontaine hopes it "closes the book" on the issue of apologies.⁹

In 2010, the TRC held its first National Event to launch the hearings of testimony from survivors across the country. It is important to understand this history as it will not allow us to forget the "truth" when it comes to reconciliation and the important role that education plays in our opportunity to build stronger relationships and become a community of reconciliation. The purpose of this Implementation Plan is to start the process of reconciliation on Blackfoot Lands in Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada through an ingrained community process that is based on utilizing Indigenous knowledge systems alongside Western knowledge systems to implement the Calls to Action as it pertains to the City of Lethbridge and the Community of Lethbridge. This community Implementation Plan will allow us to start the process of relationship building, healing as a community and providing education and awareness about residential schools, intergenerational trauma and reconciliation.

⁸ Castellano, M. Archibald, L. & DeGangn, M. *"From Truth to Reconciliation: Transforming the Legacy of Residential Schools"*. Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2008.

⁹ World Wide Web. <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/a-timeline-of-residential-schools-the-truth-and-reconciliation-commission-1.724434> . Retrieved February 17, 2017.

BACKGROUND OF RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE



Members (left to right): (back row) Kelly Smith, Jerry Firth, George Kuhl, Bob Campbell, Susan Burrows-Johnson, Jacinda Weiss, Diane Randell, Charleen Davidson, Susan Stockman (front row) Treena Tallow, Amanda Scout, Mayor Chris Spearman, Wendy English, Councilor Jeff Carlson, Jeff Greene, Roy Pogorzelski

Missing: Les Vonkeman, Chelsey De Groot, Theron Black, Coby Eagle Bear, David Gabert, Harley Crowshoe, Peter Imhof, Travis Plaited Hair, Wendy Kalkin, Louise Saloff, Melissa Johnson, Perry Stein, Ira Provost, Louise Saloff, Sarah Harper

In 2014, the Aboriginal Council of Lethbridge (ACL), which was an urban Indigenous agency located in the downtown closed its doors. This closure left a large gap in services for Indigenous people in our downtown and created a number of barriers to accessing important cultural services. ACL previously held a relationship with City Council as the supporting agency of the Urban Indigenous Charter signed in 2005. In 2015, the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network (LISN) began a process of reinstating important collaborative community meetings. The monthly meetings were chaired by the Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA) with support from individuals, community agencies, representatives from Indigenous communities, municipal representatives and representatives from the provincial government.

"As a community we have the opportunity to create greater understanding, move past historic divisions, and seize the opportunities generated by being a diverse and inclusive place. Reconciliation is an important step on this journey."

— Jeff Greene, Director of Planning & Development, City of Lethbridge

BACKGROUND OF RECONCILIATION COMMITTEE CONT'D

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) released their final report and their 94 Calls to Action. The TRC defines Reconciliation as an “on-going process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships”. The Calls to Action are an opportunity for all levels of government: Federal, Provincial, Territorial and Municipal to “redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of Canadian reconciliation”.¹⁰ In 2016, the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network started a strategic planning process facilitated by Alberta Culture and Community Spirit Department of the Alberta Government. This process provided an opportunity to create the *Lethbridge Indigenous Community Strategic Plan 2016* to address the gaps and barriers to community access for First Nations, Metis, Inuit and non-status First Nations citizens that live in or frequent the community of Lethbridge.

The Lethbridge Indigenous Community Strategic Plan 2016 provided 4 strategic areas of focus, which included: Social Justice; Health and Wellness; Education, Training and Employment; and Community Supports and Services.¹¹ These 4 strategic areas were placed into sub-committees of the members that attend the Urban Indigenous Inter-agency Committee. Through discussion with the social justice sub-committee, Reconciliation in the City of Lethbridge was a top priority, so a community based “Reconciliation” committee was formed with a Co-Chair from the Community & Social Development Department of the City of Lethbridge and a Co-Chair from the Native Counselling Services of Alberta.

The TRC’s 94 Calls to Action called on Municipalities to take an in-depth look into the recommended actions that cities could take to support reconciliation efforts in the community. Through these efforts the Reconciliation Sub-Committee collaborated with members of City Council, Senior Management, Departments of the City of Lethbridge, representatives from the neighbouring Kainai Nation and Piikani Nation to begin the process of creating an implementation plan.

¹⁰ Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. “*Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action*”, (2015).

¹¹ Urban Aboriginal Inter-agency Committee. “*Lethbridge Aboriginal Community Strategic Plan*”, (2016).

RECONCILIATION LETHBRIDGE LOGO



RECONCILIATION
LETHBRIDGE

Designed by: Jerry Firth, Kaleidoscope Graphic Design

two jagged
worlds converging
(coming together)

The concept of the Reconciliation Lethbridge logo is based on Leroy Little Bears notion of two jagged worlds colliding (noted in his article, "Jagged Worldviews Colliding").

The graphic takes a slight shift in depicting these "two jagged worlds converging" - coming together. To converge is to move or cause to move towards the same point, to come together from different directions so as eventually to meet, to tend towards a common result.

The graphic is captured in a circle, which is symbolic of many Indigenous cultures, but also illustrates the focus on collaboration, reciprocity and our coming together as a whole.

The dots within the two halves are interpretive. The dots on the one half represent the First Nations, Metis and Inuit cultures (including non-status First Nations people) while the three dots on the other half represent the original settlers to Canada, Canadian born citizens, and immigrants and refugees to Canada.

The graphic highlights the four sacred colours of the Medicine Wheel and the alignment of the physical, emotional, mental and spiritual realities. The colours also represent the diversity of people in Lethbridge and Canada.

The graphic elicits elements of nature, with the middle zig zag pattern depicting mountains, rivers and a red sunrise. The upper portion resembling the night sky and the bottom portion resembling golden wheat fields or prairie grass.

The graphic also displays elements of the Sun, the Moon and the Morning Star (powerful Blackfoot images), illustrating the light of both day and night, to guide us in reconciliation.

"Today is a great day, not only of healing and reconciliation, but also coming together."

— Winthrop Rockefeller

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CALLS TO ACTION: DIRECT MUNICIPAL ACTION RECOMMENDED

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
3. JORDAN'S PRINCIPLE We call upon all levels of government to fully implement Jordan's principle.	Review all services the City offers to children to ensure equitable access. Facility age guidelines are being developed. Identify affordable programming opportunities for children.	Community & Social Development (CSD), Recreation & Culture	https://fncaringsociety.com/jordans-principle Communicate resources that offer free/nominal fee programs: Recreation and Culture Fee Assistance Program (City of Lethbridge)
43. RECONCILIATION We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a framework for reconciliation.	Review the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and prepare for potential city adoption and implementation implications. Look for leadership on UNDRIP from the Federal and Provincial Governments. https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html	City Council/City Manager's Office (CMO)	Education and awareness training on UNDRIP and discussion on how the Municipality can support.
47. RECONCILIATION We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to repudiate concepts used to justify European sovereignty over Indigenous peoples and lands, such as the Doctrine of	Send a letter indicating that the City is willing to participate where they may have a role in it's implementation. Explore, in partnership with respective City departments and interested Blackfoot Nations, the legal context and practical implications for the exercise of Treaty and inherent rights within the City of	Legal, Planning, Parks, CSD	The ability of Indigenous peoples to exercise Treaty and inherent rights on lands publically owned within a municipality should be clarified. That clarity will support the City in ensuring that the policies and provisions of future parks and community

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
<p>Discovery and Terra Nullius, and to reform those laws, government policies, and litigation strategies that continue to rely on such concepts.</p>	<p>Lethbridge, including locations where these activities can safely take place.</p> <p>Update the Heritage Management Plan to incorporate policy language that specifically addresses Indigenous Heritage in Lethbridge, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.) Guiding principles (or similar) and protocol for identification, assessment, preservation, interpretation and commemoration of Indigenous heritage sites (including cultural landscapes), as well as provisions that address continued access and use of designates sites by Indigenous peoples; and ii.) Proper protocol for municipal designations that include Indigenous heritage sites (including cultural landscapes). <p>Update the Terms of Reference for the Historic Places Advisory Committee to include representation from an Indigenous person as well as a qualified registered Archaeologist or Traditional Indigenous</p>	<p><i>Planning, Parks</i></p> <p><i>Planning, City Clerk's Office, City Council,</i></p>	<p>plans appropriately address traditional activities in the Oldman River Valley by Indigenous Peoples, and are not seen to unduly infringe upon Treaty and Inherent Rights.</p> <p>The Heritage Management Plan is the City's guiding framework for managing and protecting heritage. Updating the plan will ensure there is a clear process for identifying, assessing and protecting Indigenous heritage sites, including through formal municipal designations (or otherwise) that meets the needs of the City of Lethbridge, the Blackfoot Confederacy, and all urban Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>To effectively incorporate the identification, assessment and protection of Indigenous heritage in the City, Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and other expertise are required.</p> <p>Collaboration is needed to protect significant Indigenous heritage sites for the benefit of all residents of the region, Indigenous and non-Indigenous. Given the current political context which sees the</p>



"Too many Canadians know little or nothing about the deep historical roots of these conflicts. This lack of knowledge has serious consequences for first nations, Inuit and Metis peoples and for Canada."

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
	<p>Land Use Expert.</p> <p>Explore potential partnerships with respective City departments, Lethbridge County and interested Blackfoot Nations, the protection and restoration of significant sites found within and near to the City of Lethbridge, including applying for grants to conduct this work.</p> <p>Require all statutory plans prepared by the City of Lethbridge to include an acknowledgement of Blackfoot Traditional Territory (that will be previously approved by City Council). Statutory Plans include: Municipal Development Plan, Area Structure Plans and Area Redevelopment Plans. Work with the Development Industry to incorporate similar statements in developer initiated plans.</p> <p>Work with our partners in Lethbridge</p>	<p>Planning, Historic Places Advisory Committee (HPAC)</p> <p>Planning, Parks, Infrastructure Services</p> <p>Planning</p>	<p>presence of sites in multiple jurisdictions, coordination and collaboration among all parties is paramount.</p> <p>Long range community plans guide the development of our community for generations to come, and the impacts of these plans are often not felt for several decades. Ensuring long range plans provide an accurate portrayal of the history of the region lays the foundation for visioning the future.</p> <p>Understanding traditional knowledge and land use and how it manifests in our City is important to ensuring Indigenous heritage is protected. Protection can come in many forms, from physical protection through designation, physical barriers (fences), and soft protection through education and awareness. Including this information in our long range community plans ensures that we can design parks, neighbourhoods, infrastructure and other land uses in a way that minimizes impact to Indigenous heritage and explores ways to protect and celebrate it in the built environment.</p>

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
	<p>County to explore the incorporation of an acknowledgement of Blackfoot Traditional Territory into the Intermunicipal Development Plan the next time it is reviewed.</p> <p>Require all new Area Structure Plans prepared by the City of Lethbridge to conduct a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (or similar) at the outset of the project. This does not apply to amendments to existing Area Structure Plans. Work with the Development Industry to explore the completion of similar studies in developer initiated plans.</p> <p>Require all new Area Structure Plans prepared by the City of Lethbridge with plan boundaries that include or border undeveloped top-of bank lands to conduct a Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (or similar). This does not apply to operational amendments to existing Area Redevelopment Plans (e.g., land use reclassifications), but does apply to Area Redevelopment Plans that are undergoing significant updates.</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>Planning</p>	



"We owe the Aboriginal peoples a debt that is four centuries old. It is their turn to become full partners in developing an even greater Canada. And the reconciliation required may be less a matter of legal texts than of attitudes of the heart."

— Romeo LeBlanc, Canadian Politician

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
	Encourage all new Outline Plans prepared by the City of Lethbridge under Area Structure Plans for which there was no Traditional Knowledge and Land Use Study (or similar), to prepare such a study. Work with the Development Industry to explore the completion of similar studies in developer initiated plans.	Planning	
55. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR RECONCILIATION We call upon all levels of government to provide annual reports or any current data requested by the National Council for Reconciliation so that it can report on the progress towards reconciliation.	To ensure sustainability of the Reconciliation Implementation Action Plan it would be important to provide updates, reports and to maintain communication with the National Council for Reconciliation.	CSD Committee of Council, Community	Assist the Inter-Agency Committee or an additional committee tasked with reporting our progress to the National Council for Reconciliation.
57. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public	Build this training into the City of Lethbridge's staff training plan.	Human Resources (HR), CSD, Planning	Human Resources Department exploring options for delivery of an Indigenous Culture and History training program for City staff. Related work is happening through the City's Coalition of Municipalities Against Racism and Discrimination (CCMARD)

Call to Action	Potential City Action	Lead	Comments
servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the UNDRIP, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights and anti-racism.			Committee and the Traditional Knowledge and Use Assessment (TKUA) with Planning and Development.



Students learning about Metis culture.



Raising of the Lethbridge Police Services tipi in Galt Gardens.



Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network Inter-agency Meeting at the Lethbridge Public Library.

"The legacy of the Indian Residential Schools and our need to address the Call to Actions of the TRC directly affect survivors in our local communities, who still walk among us today, of whom have shown tremendous courage coming forward with their experiences and stories.

— Ira Provost (Piikanikoan), Manager, Piikani Traditional Knowledge Services Piikani Nation

CALLS TO ACTION: COMMUNITY SUPPORT RECOMMENDED

The following Calls to Action fall under the federal and provincial levels of government, but may still have an impact on the urban Indigenous community in Lethbridge. The broader community will provide support to these additional calls to action.

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
1. CHILD WELFARE: Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside.	Advocate with federal and provincial governments and respective child care authorities to identify potential collaboration and supports for agencies and Indigenous families to ensure children are in culturally appropriate environments.	According to Vibrant Lethbridge's <i>Low Income in Lethbridge: A Profile</i> ; Lethbridge has the fifth highest rate of low income among urban Indigenous people in Alberta cities. 1 in 5 children are below the Low Income Cutoff Line, which is the highest rate in Alberta.
12. EDUCATION We call upon federal, provincial, territorial and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families.	Advocate & Support local school boards and service providers to ensure that appropriate childhood education programs are available for Aboriginal families.	Continue to attend town halls, community consultations and support the work of the First Nations, Metis and Inuit (FNMI) liaisons.
17. LANGUAGE & CULTURE We call upon all levels of government to enable residential school Survivors and their families to reclaim names changed by the residential school system by waiving administrative costs for a period of five years for the name-change process and the revision	Commit to not charging any administrative costs for name changes.	

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
of official identity documents, such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, health cards, status cards, and social insurance numbers.		
23. HEALTH We call upon all levels of government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increase the number of Aboriginal professionals working in health care. ii) Ensure the retention of Aboriginal health-care providers in Aboriginal communities. iii) Provide cultural competency training for all health-care professionals. 	Advocate and Support Alberta Health Services and local health facilities in their recruitment, hiring and retention of Indigenous employees and providing culturally relevant services. As well, collaborate to provide opportunities for cultural competency training efforts.	Continue to work and support Alberta Health Services and the Family Care Clinics. Support efforts to get an Indigenous Health Centre.
33. JUSTICE We call upon federal, provincial, and territorial governments to recognize as a high priority the need to address and prevent Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) and to develop, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, FASD preventative programs that can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.	Advocate with federal and provincial governments for education, preventative practices and support for agencies working with and individuals that have been diagnosed with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). Support alternative forms of community justice initiatives to divert individuals from criminal justice processes for minor offences to more culturally relevant restorative justice processes framed around healing and rehabilitation.	Continue to work towards Poverty Reduction Strategies and supporting agencies working with individuals that have been diagnosed with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).



"While Indigenous children were being mistreated in residential schools by being told they were heathens, savages and pagans and inferior people - that same message was being delivered in the public schools of this country."

—Honourable Justice Murray Sinclair, Chair of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
<p>38. JUSTICE</p> <p>We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in custody over the next decade.</p>		
<p>48. SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PARTIES AND UNDRIP</p> <p>We call upon the church parties to the Settlement Agreement, and all other faith groups and interfaith social justice groups in Canada who have not already done so, to formally adopt and comply with the principle's norms, and standards of the United Nation's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's as a framework for reconciliation. This would include, but not be limited to the following:</p> <p>Respecting Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination in spiritual matters, including the right to practice, develop, and teach their own spiritual and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies, consistent with Article 12:1 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Review the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and prepare for potential city adoption and implementation implications.</p> <p>Look for leadership on UNDRIP from the Federal and Provincial Governments.</p> <p>Collaborate with faith based groups to support Reconciliation in the Community.</p> <p>Provide educational opportunities to people to participate in Indigenous spiritual ceremonies, traditions and rituals as an experiential learning opportunity.</p>	



Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
<p>75 MISSING CHILDREN & RURAL INFORMATION</p> <p>We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current land owners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.</p>	<p>Participate with community stakeholders to determine the most appropriate and effective strategies.</p> <p>Continue to create and strengthen the relationship between the neighbouring Kainai and Piikani Nations and the City of Lethbridge City Council.</p>	<p>Advise Provincial and Federal Governments that the City is willing to participate where they may have a role.</p>
<p>76 MISSING CHILDREN & BURIAL INFORMATION</p> <p>We call upon the parties engaged in the work of documenting, maintaining, commemorating, and protecting residential school cemeteries to adopt strategies in accordance with the following principles:</p> <p>i) The Aboriginal community most affected shall lead the development of such</p>	<p>Build in Indigenous protocols re: invasive technical inspection and investigation of cemetery site in the Cemetery Bylaw.</p>	



"It is time to acknowledge all the contributions and sacrifices the Metis have made in the development of the 3 Prairie Provinces in Western Canada."

— Louise Saloff, Vice-President Metis Nation Local 2003, Lethbridge

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
<p>strategies</p> <p>i) Information shall be sought from residential school Survivors and other Knowledge Keepers in the development of such strategies.</p> <p>ii) Aboriginal protocols shall be respected before any potentially invasive technical inspection and investigation of a cemetery site.</p>		
<p>77. NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRUTH & RECONCILIATION</p> <p>We call upon provincial territorial, municipal, and community archives to work collaboratively with the National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation to identify and collect copies of all records relevant to the history and legacy of the residential school system, and to provide these to the National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation.</p>	<p>Mayor to request additional information on the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation from Federal MP.</p> <p>Offer to send information the City of Lethbridge may have related to cemetery records and land ownership records.</p>	<p>Advise Provincial and Federal Governments that the City is willing to participate where they may have a role.</p>
<p>82. COMMEMORATION</p> <p>We call upon the provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible,</p>	<p>In collaboration with urban Indigenous agencies, community stakeholders and through the Heart of Our City work towards a monument in downtown Lethbridge.</p> <p>Work with community stakeholders and Indigenous leadership to determine</p>	<p>A feasibility study and assessment on a space to locate a reconciliation monument in collaboration with the Lethbridge Indigenous Sharing Network (LISN) or other parties to the Settlement Agreement.</p>

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
Residential Schools Monument in each... city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.	an appropriate monument. A capital budget submission may be required.	
87. SPORTS & RECONCILIATION We call upon all levels of government in collaboration with Aboriginal peoples, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organizations to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history.	Research local Indigenous athletes. Explore opportunities for public education and recognition.	
92. BUSINESS & RECONCILIATION We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the UNDRIP as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous peoples and their lands & resources. This would include, but not be limited to the following: i) Commit to meaningful consultation, building respectful relationships, an obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before proceeding with economic development projects.	Collaborate and support Indigenous employment service agencies and review internal recruitment practices to ensure equitable access to jobs. Explore training opportunities to be potentially implemented into staff training. Explore opportunities for job creation, joint economic development opportunities (including the potential for urban reserves) and greater collaboration with Blackfoot Nations and Urban Indigenous agencies to create a joint planning initiative around employment. Create opportunities for Indigenous graduates to enjoy opportunities and remain, contribute and work in Lethbridge upon completing	Participate as requested by the Indigenous community. Ensure input is received from Indigenous Governments regarding Cemetery Bylaw changes that could be brought forward to address Indigenous protocols regarding any invasive technical inspection and investigation of Indigenous cemetery sites.



"As survivors we've been to the top of the mountain. On top of the mountain we were given new fire to talk about our hurts, our pain, our struggle... We were instructed to be strong... We came down from that mountain and we're telling you the truth of what happened."

— Andrew Wesley, former residential school student

Call to Action	Potential Community Support	Comments
<p>i) Ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and that Aboriginal communities gain long-term sustainable benefits from economic development projects.</p> <p>iii) Provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the UNDRIP, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.</p>	post-secondary.	



Drum circle outside the Lethbridge Police Service tipi in Galt Gardens.



Talking Circle inside the Lethbridge Police Service tipi in Galt Gardens.



Students trying on traditional Metis capote coats.

APPENDIX A: FAQs

1. What is the TRC?*

The TRC is a component of the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement.

Its mandate is to inform all Canadians about what happened in Indian Residential Schools. The Commission will document the truth of survivors, families, communities and anyone personally affected by the IRS experience.

2. What does the TRC hope to achieve?*

The TRC hopes to guide and inspire Aboriginal peoples and Canadians in a process of reconciliation and renewed relationships that are based on mutual understanding and respect.

3. What will the TRC do? *


The TRC will prepare a comprehensive historical record on the policies and operations of the schools and produce a report that will include recommendations to the Government of Canada concerning the Indian Residential Schools system and its legacy.

The TRC will support community events designed by individual communities to meet their unique needs.

4. What has the TRC been doing?

The TRC Secretariat has been working to put in place the essential organizational structure to allow the Commission to implement its various mandate activities.

We are moving forward as quickly as possible to receive statements from anyone affected by the legacy of residential schools.



"As a residential school survivor, there were things taken away from us that we can never ever get back... I left home when I was five years old, so the family bonding that all of you get when you're a child, in those formative years, I don't have that."

— Helen Cromarty, former residential school student

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APPENDIX A: FAQs

5. Will the focus of the TRC be on Truth or Reconciliation?*

The TRC's mandate activities focus on both truth and reconciliation. Truth will be addressed through statement gathering, research and public education.

Reconciliation is an overall objective of the TRC. We will move towards achieving reconciliation through activities such as public education and engagement, commemoration and recommendations to the parties.

6. Why is the TRC important to Canadians?

Indian Residential Schools are a part of our shared history, a history that is not well understood by many. Canada's relationship with Aboriginal people has suffered as a result of the IRS system. Healing and repairing that relationship will require education, awareness, and increased understanding of the legacy and the impacts still being felt for everyone involved in that relationship.

7. The Truth and Reconciliation reports that were released in December 2015 address many of the articles of the UN Declaration. How are the two documents linked?

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) was established to help repair the harm caused by the Indian Residential School experience.

In December, the Commission released its final report and described 94 Calls to Action for reconciliation to establish new relationships based on understanding and respect.

Whether it is about fostering increased education about Indigenous history, Treaties and residential schools, reducing the number of children in government care or closing the socio-economic gaps between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians, the TRC report and the UN Declaration are definitely linked.

APPENDIX A: FAQs

Resources

1-6: <http://www.trc.ca/websites/trcinstitution/index.php?p=10>


7: <http://indigenous.alberta.ca/QandA-UN-Declaration.cfm#link7>

More information <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1400782178444/1400782270488>

*Please note that some FAQ's were edited to be more concise. For full FAQ's please follow links.

"Reconciliation means not having to say sorry a second time."

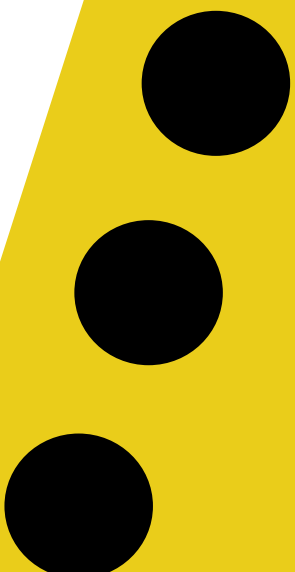
— Cindy Blackstock, First Nations Child and family Caring Society



*"Today is a great day, not only of healing and reconciliation,
but also coming together."*

— Winthrop Rockefeller

"COMING TOGETHER"



AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Animal Control Bylaw 22-020
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Community Services
Report Author: Larry Randle

APPROVAL(S):

Candice Robison, Executive Assistant

Approved - 24 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The attached Animal Control Bylaw and survey results reflects the direction council gave administration at the December 15th council meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide further direction to administration on how to proceed with Animal Control Bylaw 22-020.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

Administration needs further direction from Council on how to proceed with the bylaw now that residents have been consulted and the survey is complete.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

At the December 15, 2022 council meeting, Animal Control Bylaw 22-020 was given first reading and direction was given to administration that residents be consulted on the proposed changes to the bylaw.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In 2022 when the county undertook bylaw enforcement measures on a property owner who had cows on their property inside of a hamlet, the owners came forward to council as a delegation and asked for a review of the bylaw. Council directed administration to review the bylaw and report back with some options.

The proposed bylaw amendments would allow for the keeping of a limited number of animals (eg. up to five animal units) on parcels in hamlets, provided they meet the parcel size requirements in the bylaw (see attachment), as per council's direction.

At the November 17, 2022 council meeting, a motion was adopted which directed administration to prepare amendments to the Animal Control Bylaw that would allow for the keeping of animals in hamlets based on parcel size, with a maximum number of permitted animals limited to five.

After the December 15, 2022 council meeting, a survey was created and made available to residents. The survey ran from January 1, 2023 to February 21, 2023 and 237 responses were received.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

Option 1. Retain current Animal Control Bylaw No. 17-008.

Pros:

- Preserves the current animal control bylaw which has been administered and applied with relatively few issues since it was approved in 2018.

Cons:

- Prohibits the keeping of non-domestic animals on any land parcels regardless of size, that are located within hamlet boundaries which may be viewed as being unnecessarily strict.

Option 2: Proceed with changes to the animal control bylaw so that it allows for the keeping of animals in hamlets based on parcel size, with a maximum limit of five animal units.

Pros:

- Preserves the current animal control bylaw but also adds flexibility by expanding it to apply to hamlets, with limitations.
- Regulates the keeping of animals in hamlets and subdivisions in a similar manner.

Cons:

- May not be well accepted by hamlet residents who prefer a more residential feel to their neighbourhoods.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

No direct financial impacts have been identified.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

☐ Inform ☒ Consult ☐ Involve ☐ Collaborate ☐ Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Bylaw 22-020 - Animal Control Bylaw November 22 final](#)

[Bylaw 22-020 - Animal Control Bylaw showing changes](#)

[Animal Control Bylaw Survey Responses Report](#)

LETHBRIDGE COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Bylaw No. 22-020

Whereas, the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26 as amended authorizes Council to pass Bylaws regulating and controlling wild and domestic animals and activities relating to them; and

Whereas the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M -26 and amendments thereto, allows a municipality to impose fines and penalties for infractions of the Bylaw; and

Whereas it is desirable and in the best interest of the public to pass a Bylaw to regulate and provide the controls for Animals within the municipal boundaries of Lethbridge County by way of an Animal Control Bylaw. This Bylaw does not include Dogs, as they are covered in Bylaw 1405 *Dog Regulation and Control Bylaw*. Cats are not controlled within Lethbridge County.

1. Title

This Bylaw 22-020 may be cited as the "Animal Control Bylaw".

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this Bylaw 22-020 the following terms shall have the corresponding meaning:

- a. "Animal" means any live non-human vertebrate or invertebrate, including bird or reptile, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes domestic animals, an animal raised for commercial purposes, an animal kept as a working animal, a pet or for hobby purposes such as breeding, showing, or sporting, fowl, an exotic animal, livestock, pigeons, reptiles and wild animals.
- b. "County" means the municipal corporation of Lethbridge County or the area within the boundaries of Lethbridge County as the context requires.
- c. "Damage to Public or Private Property" shall include any harm done to public or private property
- d. "Domestic Animal" shall mean any domestic male or female dog or cat.
- e. "Enforcement Officer" means any person appointed by Lethbridge County to carry out the provisions of this Bylaw; Animal Control Officer, Bylaw Enforcement Officer or Community Peace Officer.
- f. "Hamlet" means any land designated hamlet within Lethbridge County's jurisdiction (Monarch, Kipp, Diamond City, Shaughnessy, Iron Springs, Turin, Chin, Fairview)
- g. "Nuisance" means any Animal, which by reason of:
 - i. Accumulation of waste;
 - ii. Accumulation of material contaminated by waste;
 - iii. Disposal of waste;
 - iv. Disposal of material contaminated by waste;
 - v. Trespass upon property;
 - vi. Threat to public safety; or
 - vii. Noise,

Which is in the opinion of the Enforcement Officer, and having regard for all circumstances, injurious or obnoxious or likely to unreasonably injure, endanger, or detract from the comfort, repose, health, peace, or safety of persons or property within the boundary of the County.

- h. "Multi-parcel Subdivision" means a subdivision greater than three (3) adjacent or contiguous parcels and the size of each parcel is predominantly 4.05 hectares (10 acres) or less in area and any parcels/grouping of parcels that are designated Grouped Country Residential (GCR) in accordance with the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw.
- i. "Owner" means any person, partnership, association or corporation owning, harbouring, possessing or consent, having charge of control over any animals.
- j. "Parcel" includes a single lot or two or more contiguous lots owned by one owner.
- k. "Residential Parcel" for the purpose of this Bylaw shall be defined as a parcel less than 10 hectares (24.7 acres) where the main use is residential in nature.
- l. "Violation Tag" means a Municipal violation notice or tag, allowing for a voluntary payment of a specified penalty to be paid out of court to the County in lieu of appearing in answer to a summons.
- m. "Violation Ticket" means a ticket issued pursuant to Part 2 or Part 3 of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*, RS.A. 2000, c.P-34 and regulations thereunder, as amended or replaced and repealed from time to time.

3. Animal /Bird Regulations

- a. in any subdivision, as defined in this Bylaw between 0.40 hectares (1 acre) and 10.0 hectares (24.7 acres) in size, the following animal units are permitted in Lethbridge County:

Residential Parcel Size in Hectares	Residential Parcel Size in Acres	Allowable Number of Animal Units
0.0 - 0.39 hectares	0.0-.99 acres	0
0.4-0.6 hectares	1.0-1.99 acres	1
0.81-1.21 hectares	2.0-2.99 acres	2
1.22-1.61 hectares	3.0-3.99 acres	3
1.62-2.02 hectares	4.0-4.99acres	5
2.03-2.42 hectares	5.0-5.99 acres	6
2.43-2.83 hectares	6.0-6.99 acres	7
2.83 hectares or greater	7 acres or greater	8*

*Plus the number of animal units permitted for that portion of the parcel in excess of 7 acres. Example 5.26 hectares (12.99 acres) 8+6=14 total animal units.

Parcels larger than 10 hectares (24.7 acres) have no restriction on the number animal units permitted. Registration or permits will be required from the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) if the number of animal units exceeds the NRCB thresholds.

- b. on a parcel of land in any hamlet that is 0.40 hectares (1 acre) or greater in size, the following number of animal units are permitted, but in no circumstance shall any parcel in a hamlet, regardless of size, be permitted to keep more than 5 animal units on the parcel:

Residential Parcel Size in Hectares	Residential Parcel Size in Acres	Allowable Number of Animal Units
0.0 - 0.39 hectares	0.0-.99 acres	0
0.4-0.6 hectares	1.0-1.99 acres	1
0.81-1.21 hectares	2.0-2.99 acres	2
1.22-1.61 hectares	3.0-3.99 acres	3
1.62 hectares-or larger	4.0 acres or larger	5

the purpose of section 3 "one animal unit" equals the following:

- i. One horse, donkey, or mule over a year old
- ii. Two colts up to one year old
- iii. One llama/alpaca
- iv. Two ostrich, emu, or other ratite
- v. One cow or steer over one year old
- vi. Two calves up to one year old
- vii. One elk or bison/buffalo
- viii. Fifty (50) broiler chickens
- ix. Fifteen (15) chickens (layers)
- x. Ten (10) ducks, turkeys, pheasants, geese or other similar fowl or in combination thereof
- xi. Three sheep or goats over a year old
- xii. Two swine over a year old
- xiii. Twenty (20) rabbits or other similar rodents

- c. No owner shall keep or harbour more than the permitted number of animal units on a parcel in a subdivision or hamlet.

4. Land owners are responsible for ensuring the following are complied with:

- a. feces or manure must not be stockpiled, must be properly managed and contained on the premises, and regularly disposed of in a healthy, safe manner and shall not run-off, contaminate or cause a nuisance to other lands or water sources;
- b. dead animals must be promptly and properly removed or disposed of immediately after death to minimize odours, flies, and transmission of disease to other animals or humans.
- c. No animal bedding, feed, feathers, or fur shall be permitted to blow onto other properties or create a nuisance in any way.

5. Prohibitions and Exemptions

- a. No wild boars shall be permitted.
- b. Facilities or developments involving the keeping of animals (e.g. riding academies, equestrian centre/facilities) that have an approved development permit from Lethbridge County authorizing such use, are exempt from the provisions of this Bylaw provided they are acting in compliance with their permit approval conditions.
- c. Multi-unit subdivisions with development controls or architectural controls (approved by Lethbridge County), which specifically speak to the keeping of livestock shall be exempt from this bylaw and those development controls or architectural controls shall apply.

6. Orders

- a. Every Order written with respect to this Bylaw must:
 - i. Indicate the person to whom it is directed;
 - ii. Identify the person to whom the Order relates by municipal address or legal description;
 - iii. Identify the date it was issued;
 - iv. Identify how the property fails to comply with this or other Bylaws;
 - v. Identify the specific provisions of the Bylaw the person contravenes;
 - vi. Identify the nature of the action required to be taken to be compliant;
 - vii. Identify the time within which the action must be completed;
 - viii. Indicate that if the required action is not completed within the time specified, the County may take whatever action or measures necessary to remedy the contravention; and

- ix. Indicate expenses and costs of any action or measures taken by the County under this Section are an amount owing to

- the County by the person to whom the Order is directed.
- b. Every Order written in respect to provisions of another Bylaw must contain the same information as set out in Section 6a, modified as necessary in the context of that Bylaw.
 - c. An Order pursuant to this Bylaw will be deemed to have been sufficiently served if:
 - i. Served to the accused directly, or
 - ii. Mailed to the address of the registered Owner or person occupying a property, or
 - iii. Posted in an obvious place on the property referred to on the Order, when the Enforcement Officer has reason to believe:
 - 1. That the Owner or Occupant to whom the Order is addressed is evading service; or
 - 2. No other means of service is available.
 - d. If an Order is sent via registered mail as referred to in Section 6a then is deemed to be received by the Owner or Occupant five (5) days after the Order was mailed.

7. Offences and Penalties

- a. A person who contravenes any Section of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction before a Provincial Court Judge, to fines as listed in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw.
- b. A Provincial Judge, in addition to the penalties provided in the Bylaw, may direct or order the Owner of an animal:
 - i. To prevent such animal from doing mischief, or causing a disturbance, or a nuisance complained of; or
 - ii. To comply with any other relevant sections of this Bylaw, or in any other manner deemed appropriate
- c. An Enforcement Officer may issue a Violation Tag to a person who the Enforcement Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this Bylaw:
 - i. Identifying a voluntary payment as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw, and
 - ii. The person to who the Violation Tag is issued may, in lieu of being prosecuted for the offence, pay to Lethbridge County the penalty specified in the time period indicated on the Violation Tag.
- d. A Violation Tag shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if:
 - i. Served to the accused directly, or
 - ii. Mailed to the address of the registered Owner occupying a property, or
 - iii. Secured to the property in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- e. Where a Violation Tag has been issued and the penalty specified on the Violation Tag has not been paid within the prescribed time, then an Enforcement Officer may issue a Violation Ticket specifying that a voluntary payment be made as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw.
- f. Alternatively, an Enforcement Officer may immediately issue a Violation Ticket to any person who the Officer has reasonable grounds to believe has contravened any provisions of the Bylaw, specifying that:
 - i. A voluntary payment be made as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw; or
 - ii. If it is in the public interest to compel the accused to appear before a Judge, issue a summons respecting any offence for

which a voluntary payment may be made requiring the accused

to appear before a Provincial Court Judge on the initial appearance date without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.

- g. The levying and payment of any fines shall not relieve a person from the necessity of:
 - i. Immediately remedying the situation that created the violation; or
 - ii. Paying any fees, charges, or costs for which he/she is liable under the provisions of this Bylaw.

8. Exercise of Discretion
Lethbridge County has the discretion to enforce this Bylaw and is not liable for any outcomes should an Enforcement Officer decide not to enforce this Bylaw if acting in good faith.

9. Severability Provisions
Should any provision of this Bylaw be invalid, then such provisions shall be severed and the remaining Bylaw shall be maintained.

10. Application
The provisions of this Bylaw shall apply to all lands within the municipal boundaries of Lethbridge County.

11. Effective Date
This Bylaw 22-020 shall come into effect on the date of third reading and repeals Bylaw 17-008 in its entirety.

GIVEN first reading this ____ day of December, 2022.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN second reading this ____ day of _____, 2023.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN third reading this ____ day of _____, 2023.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

Schedule "A"
Offences and Penalties

Bylaw Section	Offen ce	Penalties	Subsequent Offence (within 12 months)
3(c)	Failure to comply with maximum allowable Animal Units per parcel size	\$250.00	\$500.00
4(a)	Failure to properly manage feces or manure	\$250.00	\$500.00
4(b)	Failure to promptly and properly dispose of dead animal(s)	\$250.00	\$500.00
4(c)	Failure to properly control bedding, feed, feathers or fur	\$250.00	\$500.00
5(a)	Failure to observe prohibition against the keeping of wild boars	\$250.00	\$500.00
6	Failure to comply with an Order	\$250.00	\$500.00

LETHBRIDGE COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Bylaw No. ~~22-02017-008~~

Whereas, the Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26 as amended authorizes Council to pass Bylaws regulating and controlling wild and domestic animals and activities relating to them; and

Whereas the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M -26 and amendments thereto, allows a municipality to impose fines and penalties for infractions of the Bylaw; and

Whereas it is desirable and in the best interest of the public to pass a Bylaw to regulate and provide the controls for Animals within the municipal boundaries of Lethbridge County by way of an Animal Control Bylaw. This Bylaw does not include Dogs, as they are covered in Bylaw 1405 *Dog Regulation and Control Bylaw*. Cats are not controlled within Lethbridge County.

1. Title

This Bylaw ~~22-02017-008~~ may be cited as the "Animal Control Bylaw".

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this Bylaw ~~22-02017-008~~ the following terms shall have the corresponding meaning:

- a. "Animal" means any live non-human vertebrate or invertebrate, including bird or reptile, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes domestic animals, an animal raised for commercial purposes, an animal kept as a working animal, a pet or for hobby purposes such as breeding, showing, or sporting, fowl, an exotic animal, livestock, pigeons, reptiles and wild animals.
- b. "County" means the municipal corporation of Lethbridge County or the area within the boundaries of Lethbridge County as the context requires.
- c. "Damage to Public or Private Property" shall include any harm done to public or private property
- d. "Domestic Animal" shall mean any domestic male or female dog or cat.
- e. "Enforcement Officer" means any person appointed by Lethbridge County to carry out the provisions of this Bylaw; Animal Control Officer, Bylaw Enforcement Officer or Community Peace Officer.
- f. "Hamlet" means any land designated hamlet within Lethbridge County's jurisdiction (Monarch, Kipp, Diamond City, Shaughnessy, Iron Springs, Turin, Chin, Fairview)
- g. "Nuisance" means any Animal, which by reason of:
 - i. Accumulation of waste;
 - ii. Accumulation of material contaminated by waste;
 - iii. Disposal of waste;
 - iv. Disposal of material contaminated by waste;
 - v. Trespass upon property;
 - vi. Threat to public safety; or
 - vii. Noise,

Which is in the opinion of the Enforcement Officer, and having regard for all circumstances, injurious or obnoxious or likely to unreasonably injure, endanger, or detract from the comfort, repose, health, peace, or safety of persons or property within the boundary of the County.

- h. "Multi Parcel Subdivision" means a subdivision greater than three (3) adjacent or contiguous parcels and the size of each parcel is predominantly 4.05 hectares (10 acres) or less in area and any parcels/grouping of parcels that are designated Grouped Country Residential (GCR) in accordance with the Lethbridge County Land Use Bylaw.
- i. "Owner" means any person, partnership, association or corporation owning, harbouring, possessing or consent, having charge of control over any animals.
- i-j. "Parcel" includes a single lot or two or more contiguous lots owned by one owner.
- j-k. "Residential Parcel" for the purpose of this Bylaw shall be defined as a parcel less than 10 hectares (24.7 acres) where the main use is residential in nature.
- k-l. "Violation Tag" means a Municipal violation notice or tag, allowing for a voluntary payment of a specified penalty to be paid out of court to the County in lieu of appearing in answer to a summons.
- m. "Violation Ticket" means a ticket issued pursuant to Part 2 or Part 3 of the *Provincial Offences Procedure Act*, RS.A. 2000, c.P-34 and regulations thereunder, as amended or replaced and repealed from time to time.

3. Animal /Bird Regulations

- a. on any subdivision, as defined in this Bylaw between 0.40 hectares (1 acre) and 10.0 hectares (24.7 acres) in size, the following animal units are permitted in Lethbridge County:

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2.43-2.83 hectares	6.0-6.99 acres	7
2.83 hectares or greater	7 acres or greater	8*

*Plus the number of animal units permitted for that portion of the parcel in excess of 7 acres. Example 5.26 hectares (12.99 acres) 8+6=14 total animal units.

Parcels larger than 10 hectares (24.7 acres) have no restriction on the number animal units permitted. Registration or permits will be required from the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) if the number of animal units exceeds the NRCB thresholds.

- b. on a parcel of land in any hamlet that is 0.40 hectares (1 acre) or greater in size, the following number of animal units are permitted, but in no circumstance shall any parcel in a hamlet, regardless of size, be permitted to keep more than 5 animal units on the parcel:

<u>Residential Parcel Size in Hectares</u>	<u>Residential Parcel Size in Acres</u>	<u>Allowable Number of Animal Units</u>
<u>0.0 - 0.39 hectares</u>	<u>0.0-.99 acres</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0.4-0.6 hectares</u>	<u>1.0-1.99 acres</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>0.81-1.21 hectares</u>	<u>2.0-2.99 acres</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>1.22-1.61 hectares</u>	<u>3.0-3.99 acres</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>1.62 hectares-or larger</u>	<u>4.0 acres or larger</u>	<u>5</u>

the purpose of ~~this~~ section 3 "one animal unit" equals the following:

- i. One horse, donkey, or mule over a year old
- ii. Two colts up to one year old
- iii. One llama/alpaca
- iv. Two ostrich, emu, or other ratite
- v. One cow or steer over one year old
- vi. Two calves up to one year old
- vii. One elk or bison/buffalo
- viii. Fifty (50) broiler chickens
- ix. Fifteen (15) chickens (layers)
- x. Ten (10) ducks, turkeys, pheasants, geese or other similar fowl or in combination thereof
- xi. Three sheep or goats over a year old
- xii. Two swine over a year old
- xiii. Twenty (20) rabbits or other similar rodents

c. No owner shall keep or harbour more than the permitted number of animal units on a parcel in a subdivision or hamlet.

b.

4. Land owners are responsible for ensuring the following standards are complied with:

- a. feces or manure must not be stockpiled, must be properly managed and contained on the premises, and regularly disposed of in a healthy, safe manner and shall not run-off, contaminate or cause a nuisance to other lands or water sources;
- b. dead animals must be promptly and properly removed or disposed of within 48 hours immediately after death to minimize odours, flies, and transmission of disease to other animals or humans.
- c. No animal bedding, feed, feathers, or fur shall be permitted to blow onto other properties or create a nuisance in any way.

5. Prohibitions and Exemptions

- ~~a. No fur bearing animals, fowl, or livestock other than domestic animals shall be permitted within the hamlets.~~
- ~~b. Horses are permitted in hamlets on parcels 2 acres or greater in size provided they adhere to the animal unit restrictions as outlined in Table 3a.~~
- a. No wild boars shall be permitted.
- b. Facilities or developments involving the keeping of animals (e.g. riding academies, equestrian centre/facilities) that have an approved development permit from Lethbridge County authorizing such use, are exempt from the provisions of this Bylaw provided they are acting in compliance with their permit approval conditions.
- c. Multi-unit subdivisions with development controls or architectural controls (approved by Lethbridge County), which specifically speak to the keeping of livestock shall be exempt from this bylaw and those development controls or architectural controls shall apply.

6. Orders

- a. Every Order written with respect to this Bylaw must:
 - i. Indicate the person to whom it is directed;
 - ii. Identify the person to whom the Order relates by municipal address or legal description;
 - iii. Identify the date it was issued;
 - iv. Identify how the property fails to comply with this or other Bylaws;
 - v. Identify the specific provisions of the Bylaw the person contravenes;

a.

- vi. Identify the nature of the action required to be taken to be compliant;
- vii. Identify the time within which the action must be completed;
- viii. Indicate that if the required action is not completed within the time specified, the County may take whatever action or measures necessary to remedy the contravention; and
- ix. Indicate expenses and costs of any action or measures taken by the County under this Section are an amount owing to the County by the person to whom the Order is directed.

b. Every Order written in respect to provisions of another Bylaw must contain the same information as set out in Section 56a, modified as necessary in the context of that Bylaw.

c. An Order pursuant to this Bylaw will be deemed to have been sufficiently served if:

- i. Served to the accused directly, or
- ii. Mailed to the address of the registered Owner or person occupying a property, or
- iii. Posted in an obvious place on the property referred to on the Order, when the Enforcement Officer has reason to believe:
 - 1. That the Owner or Occupant to whom the Order is addressed is evading service; or
 - 2. No other means of service is available.

d. If an Order is sent via registered mail as referred to in Section 5c (ii) then is deemed to be received by the Owner or Occupant five (5) days after the Order was mailed.

7. Offences and Penalties

- a. A person who contravenes any Section of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction before a Provincial Court Judge, to fines as listed in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw.
- b. A Provincial Judge, in addition to the penalties provided in the Bylaw, may direct or order the Owner of an animal:
 - i. To prevent such animal from doing mischief, or causing a disturbance, or a nuisance complained of; or
 - ii. To comply with any other relevant sections of this Bylaw, or in any other manner deemed appropriate
- c. An Enforcement Officer may issue a Violation Tag to a person who the Enforcement Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe has contravened any provision of this Bylaw:
 - i. Identifying a voluntary payment as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw, and
 - ii. The person to who the Violation Tag is issued may, in lieu of being prosecuted for the offence, pay to Lethbridge County the penalty specified in the time period indicated on the Violation Tag.
- d. A Violation Tag shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if:
 - i. Served to the accused directly, or
 - ii. Mailed to the address of the registered Owner occupying a property, or
 - iii. Secured to the property in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- e. Where a Violation Tag has been issued and the penalty specified on the Violation Tag has not been paid within the prescribed time, then an Enforcement Officer may issue a Violation Ticket specifying that a voluntary payment be made as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw.
- f. Alternatively, an Enforcement Officer may immediately issue a Violation Ticket to any person who the Officer has reasonable

grounds to believe has contravened any provisions of the Bylaw, specifying that:

- i. A voluntary payment be made as described in Schedule "A" of this Bylaw; or
 - ii. If it is in the public interest to compel the accused to appear before a Judge, issue a summons respecting any offence for which a voluntary payment may be made requiring the accused to appear before a Provincial Court Judge on the initial appearance date without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.
- g. The levying and payment of any fines shall not relieve a person from the necessity of:
- i. Immediately remedying the situation that created the violation; or
 - ii. Paying any fees, charges, or costs for which he/she is liable under the provisions of this Bylaw.

7.

8. Exercise of Discretion

Lethbridge County has the discretion to enforce this Bylaw and is not liable for any outcomes should an Enforcement Officer decide not to enforce this Bylaw if acting in good faith.

8.

9. Severability Provisions

Should any provision of this Bylaw be invalid, then such provisions shall be severed and the remaining Bylaw shall be maintained.

9.

10. Application

The provisions of this Bylaw shall apply to all lands within the municipal boundaries of Lethbridge County.

10.

11. Effective Date

This Bylaw ~~22-02017-008~~ shall come into effect on the date of third reading and repeals Bylaw 17-008 in its entirety.

GIVEN first reading this ____ day of December, 201722.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN second reading this ____ ~~day of~~ day of November ____, 20223.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

GIVEN third reading this ____ ~~day of~~ day of November ____, 20223.

Reeve

Chief Administrative Officer

Schedule "A"
Offences and Penalties

Bylaw Section	Offence	Penalties	2 nd Offence (within 12 months)	3 rd or any subsequent Offence (within 12 months)
3a	Failure to comply with allowable Animal Units per parcel size	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
4a	Harbour or keep fur-bearing animals, fowl or livestock within a hamlet	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
5	Failure to comply with an Order	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00

Schedule "A"
Offences and Penalties

<u>Bylaw Section</u>	<u>Offence</u>	<u>Penalties</u>	<u>Subsequent Offence (within 12 months)</u>
<u>3(c)</u>	<u>Failure to comply with maximum allowable Animal Units per parcel size</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>4(a)</u>	<u>Failure to properly manage feces or manure</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>4(b)</u>	<u>Failure to promptly and properly dispose of dead animal(s)</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>4(c)</u>	<u>Failure to properly control bedding, feed, feathers or fur</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>5(a)</u>	<u>Failure to observe prohibition against the keeping of wild boars</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Failure to comply with an Order</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>

Animal Control Bylaw: Survey

SURVEY RESPONSE REPORT

01 January 2023 - 23 February 2023

PROJECT NAME:

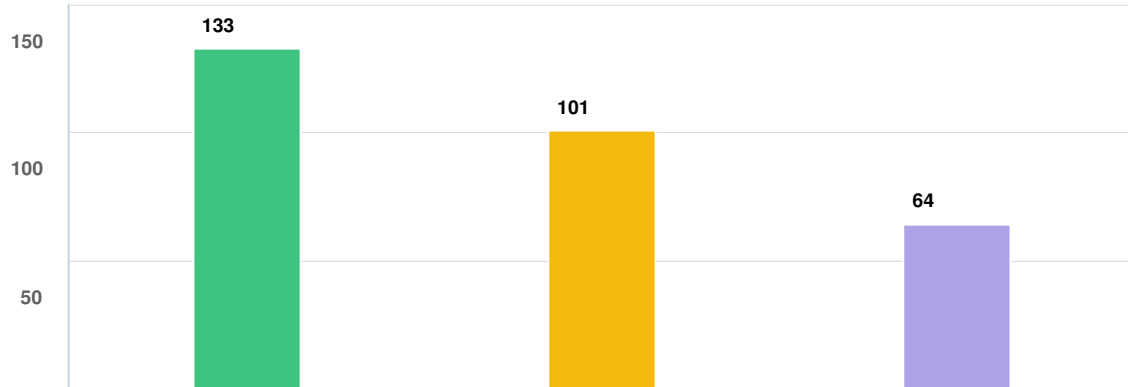
Animal Control Bylaw





SURVEY QUESTIONS

Q1 Please check all that apply:



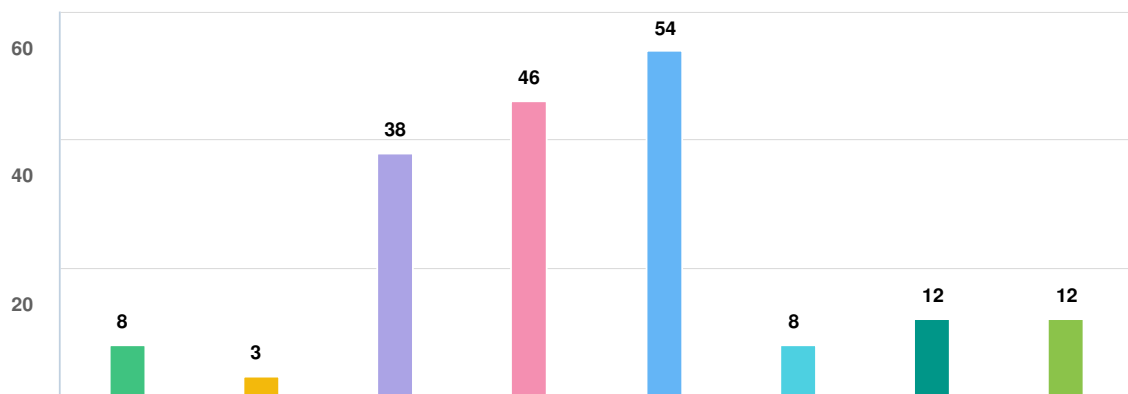
Question options

☒ I live in a County hamlet ☒ I own property in a County hamlet ☐ Neither

Mandatory Question (237 response(s))

Question type: Checkbox Question

Q2 If you live or own property in a County hamlet, which one(s)? Please check all that apply:



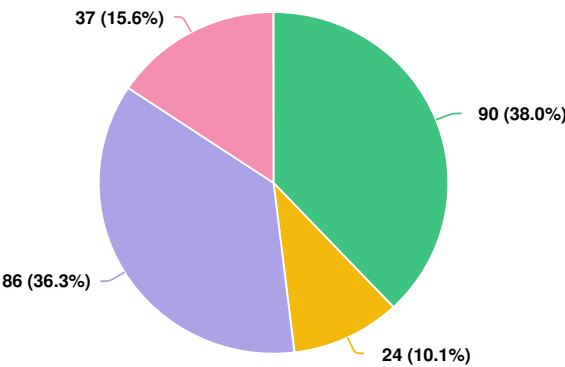
Question options

☒ Fairview ☒ Kipp ☒ Monarch ☒ Shaughnessy ☒ Diamond City ☒ Chin ☒ Iron Springs ☒ Turin

Optional question (175 response(s), 62 skipped)

Question type: Checkbox Question

Q3 | The proposed amendments to the bylaw would allow the following animal units in hamlets based on property size:0.99 acres: 0...



Question options

☒ Too low ☐ Too high ☐ Just right ☐ I do not think any animal units should be permitted

Mandatory Question (237 response(s))
Question type: Radio Button Question

Q4 | Do you have any comments on the proposed changes?

Anonymous

1/09/2023 08:52 AM

I live close to the Hamlet of Diamond City, and I am more concerned of the noises of the animals. Particularly roosters too early in the morning.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 09:06 AM

I do not believe anyone should be able too comment if they don't own or live in a hamlet

Anonymous

1/09/2023 09:42 AM

You need to account if a hen has chicks. I think the amount birds would be fine, but write it to accommodate the usual amount of hens with a caveat for baby chicks. I think in 5 acres you could increase the animals. I used to do animal control for 6 towns, I also think if the bylaw is too strict you will have more work to do. I believe cleanliness is the biggest issue.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 09:52 AM

If you allow farm animals inside these Hamlets in short order they will be in every backyard. Enforcing this bylaw will be a nightmare and people will add additional animals as they see fit. Property values will fall and the smell, flies, and noise will all be a problem. These are residences, not acreages.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 10:13 AM

I think there should be a provision made for 5 or less layng hen or fowl. I do not think these need an acre of land.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 10:34 AM

Given the popularity of being able to have chickens I would like to see an allowance for having layers on a property smaller than 0.99acres. I would suggest 8-10 layers.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 10:46 AM

Absolutely should be letting people own animals to be able to provide for themselves and have food security!

Anonymous

1/09/2023 11:14 AM

Most residences in Chin have about a half acre lot. I think having one unit of Goats, Sheep, Rabbits, Chicken, Turkey, or fowl for the smaller lots is reasonable. The larger animals like cattle or horses still should not be aloud though.

Anonymous

Rabbit numbers could be high on their repopulation rate.

1/09/2023 11:14 AM

Anonymous

1/09/2023 11:17 AM

Those of us with smaller parcels (

Anonymous

1/09/2023 11:38 AM

I would like to see that a smaller size lot (under 0.99 acres) could have chickens/rabbits as well. Of course, within a set limit. Otherwise, I completely support it. We moved from a larger town to the county and have loved the quiet country feel of Diamond City.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 11:40 AM

The uniqueness of Southern Alberta is our close relationship with agriculture. In this case, allowing such animals/livestock in reasonable quantities is part of who we are and an extension of what we want to pass on to future generations. Not all of us can afford agricultural land and/or farms. As someone who is in the market for a small acreage so that my kids can continue to participate in 4-H on our own land, these hamlets open up as potential places to live. Thank you.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 12:51 PM

I do not think there should be laws determining how many animals there are so long as the animals are contained on the property and taken care of.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 12:56 PM

Most backyards are less than one acre. So to say that you cannot have any extra animals besides dogs/cats if your backyard is less than one acre way to low in my opinion! That number should go up!

Anonymous

1/09/2023 12:57 PM

Not sure if there is an issue or why this is being amended. Would rather address loose dogs

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:02 PM

I believe that the residents of Lethbridge county should have the right to raise their own food. This is especially necessary when we look at the cost of groceries and fuel, being allowed to have this right is fundamental

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:08 PM

This is so wonderful! Thankyou for considering this.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:12 PM

Way to low of numbers! The smaller lot sizes should also be allowed some extra animals!

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:13 PM

No

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:16 PM

I think one acre isn't enough for a large bovine.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:26 PM

We have 1/2acre in town which is plenty of room for fowl-layer chickens. I would like to see that the property sizes be amended to allow for smaller animals even just fowl to be allowed . It doesn't have to be 15 chickens per say but some is better than none!

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:30 PM

I just feel that without strict and stringent monitoring, this could lead to pest and rodent infestations, because no, not all people are responsible when it comes to looking after animals or keeping the spaces as cleaned up as they should. As an animal lover myself, I have nothing against the animals, it's the property owners I have less faith in.....

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:34 PM

Clarification should be made for the < 0.99 Acres for certain animals. The county should be encouraging things like chickens etc. instead of discouraging. <https://www.biocycle.net/feed-chickens-not-landfills/>

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:33 PM

Zero chickens up to a one acre parcel is ridiculous.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 01:59 PM

poultry/chickens would be pretty useful allowance but some of the other animals may be excessive within hamlets.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 02:16 PM

I do not live in a hamlet but in a subdivision with its own regulations. This would set a good precedent allowing certain uses for animals/ livestock that would be beneficial

Anonymous

1/09/2023 03:29 PM

I have no problem with being able to have six or less laying chickens on any lot less than 1 acre. Most of the Monarch lots are less than 1 acre.

Anonymous

1/09/2023 05:09 PM

All animals including fowl/ chickens need to be in proper enclosures on property and not free range.

Anonymous 1/09/2023 05:15 PM	We reside on a half acre parcel. I see no reason why we would not be able to have at least 10 chickens.
Anonymous 1/09/2023 05:16 PM	All fowl and rabbits must be contained in proper pens or cages and not free range.
Anonymous 1/09/2023 05:22 PM	There should be leeway on the number of units allowed on the basis of where your property is located within a hamlet. Such as being on the outskirts as compared to being in the center of it.
Anonymous 1/09/2023 05:26 PM	I think there should be a small allowance for the parcels up to .99 acre
Anonymous 1/09/2023 06:37 PM	Allow people whatever they want. Don't over regulate everything you can think of.
Anonymous 1/09/2023 09:39 PM	Individuals within the city of Lethbridge should be given the right to own 5 laying chickens.
Anonymous 1/10/2023 10:56 AM	Perhaps the swine units is too high, they are a rooting animal and probably can/will dig under enclosures
Anonymous 1/10/2023 01:10 PM	I think that for small animals such as chickens, a modified livestock unit should be created for properties less than 1 acre
Anonymous 1/10/2023 05:15 PM	I think when people have that size land and in county limits it should be their choice
Anonymous 1/11/2023 08:16 AM	I think the number of animal units is a bit too high for manure/waste management to be feasible. I think the starting point for 1AU should be 2 acres.
Anonymous 1/11/2023 09:38 AM	Most people seem unable to contain or clean up after their own dogs, what is going to make them clean up after farm animals?
Anonymous 1/11/2023 06:18 PM	I personally do not live in a hamlet but I have friends that do and I think they should be allowed to have animals.

Anonymous

1/11/2023 07:44 PM

Manure stinks and attracts flies - dead animals attract rodents, skunks, coyotes, etc. Who is going to ensure that manure and carcasses are properly disposed of? I have had my dogs pick up dead chickens in the past - not pleased by this.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 08:05 AM

I do not think pigs and chickens should be on residential lots.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 11:56 AM

i think if people are not bothering anyone we should be left alone , to many rules that affect so many people, and are made by so few people .

Anonymous

1/12/2023 01:03 PM

Some properties already have the above listed animals. The noise is a problem that will only get worse if more people bring in these animals.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 02:24 PM

Properties under 1 acre should possibly be allowed to have a few smaller animals such as chickens or ducks but in smaller amounts?

Anonymous

1/12/2023 04:31 PM

As long as home owners are providing proper containment for, while also providing animals with the five animal husbandry freedoms (freedom of hunger / thirst, freedom of discomfort, freedom of pain / disease, freedom to express normal behavior, freedom of fear and distress) I believe the proposed changes for livestock in hamlets can be a successful and beneficial addition. I do believe information regarding the 5 animal husbandry freedoms should be provided as information to home owners, and I would like to know if our COP will be the one to intervene if these parameters are not being met.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 05:29 PM

Livestock in hamlets are not a good idea. There are issues of noise, disposal of manure and attraction of mice to feed and predators to livestock, especially fowl. In the recent past, people with chickens have disposed of their manure and shavings in the green space along Railway Avenue. ♀ Neighbors on our block (without checking with their neighbors) had setup a chicken coop a few years ago. There was a big increase of mice in their yard as well as in neighboring yards. With more mice, the issue of hanta virus and more predators coming into Monarch. So now, people need to wary of pet safety. Also, these neighbors were not diligent about keeping their chicken coop clean. Smell became an issue. Another Monarch "chicken farmer" had most of his chickens killed by an acreage dog that

wandered into Monarch. Many people in Monarch are pet owners. A number of those people are NOT responsible pet owners. Monarch is surrounded by cattle feedlots. We just don't need more "pets" aka livestock in Monarch.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 05:54 PM

These numbers are way to high. Maybe for acerages, but homes within the hamlet shouldnt be aloud more than 3 hens, no need for any livestock, the smell, and the sound would be horrendous if everybody could even have 1 of these animal units. Livestock shouldnt even be considered, it should only be based on avian numbers. Not to mention , these numbers would be bare minimums for people, there would be tonnes of people taking advantage of this and raising way more livestock than aloud. Also how would it be enforced? 1 bylaw officer couldnt handle this much responsibility

Anonymous

1/12/2023 07:01 PM

No but neighbors should be asked my said animal owner their thoughts

Anonymous

1/12/2023 07:18 PM

I think if people want to raise animals, they should have their own farmland or acreages outside of the community.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 07:58 PM

Our lot size is .5 acre (double lot) and we have plenty of room to house 6 laying hens. There is no provision for fowl under a 1 acre sized lot.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 09:46 PM

We are surrounded by feedlots and farms there is absolutely no reason for residences of these small hamlets such as Shaughnessy to have by laws on fowl or any sort of animal. It smells bad here so why does it even matter?

Anonymous

1/12/2023 09:47 PM

I should be allowed my rooster here we have feed lots surrounding us and farms beside us it makes no sense. My backyard rooster deserves to come home.

Anonymous

1/12/2023 10:12 PM

Just that it's kept under control and supervised, not left up to the people to monitor said places. That could start bad relations. It only takes one/a few to wreck it for others. We have a rooster behind us and a chicken pen, that I've not seen anyone check on yet.

Anonymous

I do not think that a regular sized lot should not have any livestock

1/13/2023 09:52 AM

with the exception of a few laying hens no roosters

Anonymous

1/13/2023 05:35 PM

There is no harm to the community if someone wants to raise animals within reason and keeps the enclosure clean and the animals are well taken care of..

Anonymous

1/13/2023 07:27 PM

I would love it High time we go back to basics

Anonymous

1/14/2023 07:48 AM

Looking at the land mass required for 1 unit, 2 units per acre seems more reasonable.

Anonymous

1/14/2023 07:52 AM

If you consider the actual area of these properties, I would like to see more units allowed (say 1 or 2 on under an acre, 3 on the next size, etc. but limiting the units at say a maximum of 6 on the largest size). Also, I would consider adding beehives to this list. They are considered livestock and permitted in larger cities like Edmonton and Calgary (up to two hives in a backyard), so should definitely be permitted in hamlets in my opinion!

Anonymous

1/14/2023 03:22 PM

I think a small amount of chickens should be allowed as well as a larger animal

Anonymous

1/14/2023 06:26 PM

There are very little properties over 1 acre in most hamlets. I think these bylaws should allow under 1 acre to have units of animals as well, within reason. For example laying hens.

Anonymous

1/14/2023 08:09 PM

parameters of this to occur are limited. need to address this ,to a certain degree, with smaller lots sizes and smaller animals.

Anonymous

1/15/2023 12:52 PM

proposal seems fair at this time

Anonymous

1/15/2023 06:49 PM

If the neighbours don't mind and the animals are not disruptive it should be up to the owners what they put on thier property.

Anonymous

1/15/2023 07:30 PM

I'd like to see the allowance of animal units to smaller lots under 1 acre. Nothing crazy like large livestock but to have a few lay hens or broiler chickens to help feed a small family should be acceptable.

Perhaps an ammendment for 1/2 of a unit for lots less then 1 acre?
Thank you for your consideration.

Anonymous
1/15/2023 10:34 PM

Want people to have clean appropriate yards .Alot don't take care of them now can just imagine if livestock was added

Anonymous
1/16/2023 09:29 AM

To make myself clear. I think that properties that are less than an acre , specifically half acre lots , should be allowed one to two unit of animals.

Anonymous
1/16/2023 12:23 PM

There are a lot of parcels in Fairview that are just under 1 acre so they would not qualify as 1 unit. All of these parcels would not be allowed even 1 chicken which I think is unfair. There should be something available for these smaller parcels.

Anonymous
1/16/2023 05:41 PM

I would like to be able to have a few chickens in town.

Anonymous
1/16/2023 08:19 PM

Keep them to farms or acreages not in hamlets thank you

Anonymous
1/16/2023 09:17 PM

We own close to 1.0 acres, perhaps not quite 1.0. There should be an allowance for properties that are, say, between .5 acres and .99 acres, just to be reasonable. Perhaps a smaller number of animals permitted for such properties.

Anonymous
1/17/2023 02:32 PM

n/a

Anonymous
1/17/2023 03:59 PM

No farm animals should live within the hamlet area do you smell and waste I believe animals need space at least 5 acres for pigs cows horses goats and animals of the sizes

Anonymous
1/17/2023 04:15 PM

some of the units seem high? i.e. 50 chickens per unit on 5 acres would be 250 chickens - what is that going to smell like to your neighbor?

Anonymous
1/17/2023 07:27 PM

There are commercial feed lots surrounding these hamlets. If this is allowed I do not see why residences should be regulated on the number of animals they have. We are in the county not the city,

county living includes animals, pets, livestock, fowl, etc. those who disagree truly should just move into the city because this is farm land not the new retirement community.

Anonymous

1/17/2023 07:34 PM

Disgusting, constantly smelling animal feces from owners who do not pick up after their farm animals in residential areas. [REDACTED] with 40 cats and 3 pigs on [REDACTED] is making the town disgusting.

Anonymous

1/18/2023 07:17 AM

I would love to allow chickens on properties smaller than 1 acre as well. We live on 1/2 acre and have plenty room for chickens.

Anonymous

1/18/2023 08:58 AM

It's a health risk to intensive farming operations in the area. Backyard pets are notorious for having diseases, which are easily spread to farming operations which can lead to entire operations needing to cull. Eg, avian flu.

Anonymous

1/18/2023 09:40 AM

I would have been far more open to this year's ago...currently we have a neighbour who does not control the barking of his dog..so my opinion has become that any animal that makes noises not be allowed...chickens are fine, as long as no roosters. and rabbits would be o.k. because they are quiet animals....I love animals..but to me...the sounds in a small area can become overwhelming.

Anonymous

1/18/2023 12:13 PM

I think more laying hens should be permitted. Equal to broilers And up to 15 laying hens or broilers in lots 0-.99 acres As hens take very little space and eat lots of kitchen scraps. With proper management they are clean and friendly.

Anonymous

1/18/2023 12:57 PM

Properties with less than an acre should be allowed laying chickens

Anonymous

1/18/2023 04:49 PM

My wife and I have owned 21 acres that is zoned agriculture with full irrigation rights, we have raised horses and cattle without any complaints. The county has restricted me from any development for 32 years now you want to restrict me from raising farm animals .I feel that we should be exempt . [REDACTED]

Anonymous

1/18/2023 04:41 PM

I live in a town because there is no livestock. If you want animals go get a farm

Animal Control Bylaw: Survey : Survey Report for 01 January 2023 to 23 February 2023

Anonymous

1/18/2023 07:09 PM

Before plans to allows animals come into effect, I think more effort needs to be placed on cleaning up the county hamlets.

Anonymous

1/19/2023 06:06 PM

Don't change but need to be enforced in Shaughnessy.

Anonymous

1/21/2023 11:37 AM

In the 0-1 acer people should be aloud chickens or other small animals.

Anonymous

1/24/2023 05:56 AM

I think it will be a very wise move to allow those living in hamlets to own (farm) animals. Absolutely beneficial. For now keep the units available as suggested. Can always increase or decrease based on feedback. I am voicing my opinion for family and friends living in these hamlets. I am from lethbridge country but outside a hamlet.

Anonymous

1/24/2023 09:48 AM

I think it is unfair to the person who has just under an acre to not have any animals... when someone who has .1 more can have them. Some animal amounts are too high like rabbits.

Anonymous

1/24/2023 09:58 AM

this is what i thank 0.0-0.99 acres: 1 unit 1.0-1.99 acres: 2 unit 2.0-2.99 acres: 3 unit 3.0-3.99 acres: 4 unit 4.0 acres or larger: 5 units

Anonymous

1/25/2023 08:58 AM

none at this time.

Anonymous

1/25/2023 03:15 PM

please allow up to 2 animals minimum if space allows for 1 unit, there would be less stress on animals if there was a a pair rather then being a lone animal.

Anonymous

1/25/2023 05:21 PM

i feel that if proper husbandry is used we should be able to have up to 200 broiler chickens per acre, as they are only there for the summer months. Also they will be butchered before the roosters start crowing

Anonymous

1/26/2023 10:05 AM

Please consider coalhurst to have options for smaller animals- chickens/ ducks etc.

Anonymous

1/26/2023 01:32 PM

Do not see a problem with animals being in a hamlet as long as they are being cared for and that people are respectful of neighbors

Anonymous

1/26/2023 05:25 PM

10 chickens max within Hamlets

Anonymous

1/30/2023 11:03 AM

We breed and race pigeons and also breed show pigeons. Racing birds do not venture to other properties as they only land on their own home. We would like this category be added to the list. Laying hen numbers should be raised to 100+ as they are not intrusive to neighbors and easily maintained. Broilers are the same except families often require 150+ to supply their yearly needs. Living in these areas draws many people who wish a semi self supported lifestyle and an ability to maintain a rural feel. The responsibility of those of us who choose such a life is to be sensitive to the neighbors around us and keep our places clean. The rest of the proposal sounds ok.

Anonymous

1/30/2023 11:59 AM

I think people who live in hamlets should be allowed to have some animals

Anonymous

1/30/2023 02:39 PM

Double the proposed amount of animals...

Anonymous

1/31/2023 07:23 AM

Small animals such as chickens and rabbits should be allowed no matter how small the lot size

Anonymous

1/31/2023 12:26 PM

I have 0.83 acre property in Diamond City and am interested in keeping a small number of laying chickens. With the proposed numbers I (still) would not be able to do so. I realize cutoffs need to be set at some point but was wondering for properties in the 0.5 - 0.99 acre size if a half animal could be defined with restrictions on the type of animals (no cows, steer, horses, etc.) but allow for a small number of laying or broiler chickens, ducks, and other smaller animals. For me personally this would be very appreciated given the current economic climate; and for my property would have no impact on any neighbours due to they layout of properties in the area.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 07:40 AM

I would like to see a few chickens allowed on smaller parcels. This is both a environmental and a economical positive. In areas where they encourage chickens the bio waste is greatly reduced vs going to landfills and economically the homeowner gets the value of bio fertilizer and eggs.

Anonymous

By allowing animals etc. in hamlets, it lets people live by their own

2/01/2023 08:11 AM

means instead of relying on grocery stores.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 09:32 AM

We bought this property to have a couple animals, and for kids to experience animals and be in 4-H. We have a pasture set up from the past for animals, with shelters, and it is designated for animals. There is a lot of grass that can be used as food. We don't want to have to mow it. We may consider moving out of Diamond city if no animals are allowed. Many neighbours would. We would like the right to vote.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 09:38 AM

Should definitely be allowed to have a few animals. We are out in the farm community where there is a dairy farm to the southwest of Diamond City and a feedlot to the northwest. It is already an animal area. Our property was set up for animals, is fenced, has shelters, and grass that we would like to use to feed our animals. It allows us to butcher an animal at the end of the year and put food on the table and not have to mow a whole acre that would be useless without being allowed livestock. Having a horse or a steer isn't noisy, they don't smell, it is an enjoyment and gives us something to take care of. It is a passion and the whole reason we bought the property in Diamond City. It may force us out if the council votes against animals.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 09:55 AM

If a resident lives on a half acre property, I see no reason why that could not support a handful of chickens.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 12:25 PM

Just wondering how this is something new. I have been looking at a handful of horses out my Back door for years now. They straddling my property line where my kids play and nothing has been done about it. They even get out from time to time and hang out on my property where they [REDACTED] and it becomes my problem to clean up even though I don't own horses for this very reason.

Anonymous

2/01/2023 02:21 PM

nope

Anonymous

2/01/2023 09:29 PM

I hope that council can allow animals in small hamlets such as Diamond City. The reason we have these acreages outside of the city is to have the ability to be allowed to have a few animals. Whether we use them for the enjoyment of having animals or raise them for food. Groceries have become very high lately, especially the price of meat, and having a steer that you can butcher gives a family enough meat to almost last a year. That is of great importance these days. Animals do not create a nuisance in my opinion. They are lovable and if cared for properly, fenced in properly, they shouldn't be a bother to

other nearby neighboring acreages. There already is feedlots nearby, very close to Diamond City, and everyone that lives here is aware of the smell that can be in the area at certain times, so one or two animals certainly isn't going to make it worse. I think this is an animal community with lots of children that love to help take care of animals and raise 4-H livestock. We need to give children something to do - like take care of animals, vs. playing on their cell phones, or watching TV. It raises better kids when you give them responsibility, and that is why I hope council fights for our right to have animals still. Thank you!

Anonymous

2/01/2023 09:48 PM

for example I have a property in Iron Springs all the way on the east side across the county shop. good set up pasture.. perfect for 1 cow (1000lbs is animal unit usually) and probably a 3-4 sheep. and say 25 chickens couple chickens and a dog. but knowing the current peace officer he IS going to make sure there is only 1 cow and no more even though my 1 neighbor does not have any problems with me having these animals since I'm on the edge of the Hamlet. so please consider this very carefully since the current peace officer lives by the letter of the law even tough nobody has a complaint or problem and everything is good. unfortunately. thank you for looking into this it is very very much appreciated. if you have questions please give me a buzz [REDACTED]

Anonymous

2/02/2023 07:36 AM

Please continue on with what your doing. The more deregulation the better, to a certain extent of course but I think this is a no brainer.

Anonymous

2/02/2023 10:19 AM

I just think this is an amazing step forward for all these small communities! Thank you for considering this change!

Anonymous

2/02/2023 08:05 PM

People with lots smaller than 1 acre should be able to have a few animals as well

Anonymous

2/07/2023 10:40 AM

I feel we need to clean up Shaughnessy bring back spring clean up and maybe get rid of some of the cats in Shaughnessy cuz they are attracting coyotes

Anonymous

2/07/2023 04:16 PM

Under no circumstances should non poultry farm animals be allowed under an acre in any residential areas especially numerous pigs

Anonymous

2/08/2023 04:04 PM

animals that are small as rabbits are let out running at large ,see a problem there should have no dog kennels within or near hamlets

Anonymous

2/08/2023 05:03 PM

Animals that are herd/flock animals do not do well alone therefore the 1-2 acre allowing only one unit is not very good. EG a horse, donkey or llama kept alone.

Anonymous

2/09/2023 08:51 AM

Although I do not live in a Hamlet, I am just outside of Diamond City. I am concerned with additional animals due to improper raising & upkeep, causing additional noise, smell, & disgusting looking properties. I am also concerned about them attracting other wildlife such as coyotes, skunks & raccoons with the feed left outside making it more dangerous for my myself, family & dog going outside.

Anonymous

2/09/2023 03:13 PM

I do think that animals should be allowed based on your property size. However lumping all these animals into the same category and land size does not seem to make sense. The amount of land required for a few chickens is not going to be the same as the space required for a horse. It seems to me that this bylaw is only beneficial to individuals who have properties of an acre or more which will omit many home owners who live in these hamlets. Having a large lot, which most individuals have in these hamlets should allow you to have certain animals such as fowl.

Anonymous

2/11/2023 10:52 PM

Residents should be allowed whatever livestock they wish on their properties as long as they are being responsible and respectful.

Anonymous

2/15/2023 09:54 AM

I think that everyone has a right to provide food for their family. Especially now with the price and scarcity of food.

Anonymous

2/16/2023 08:36 AM

The lack of allowance for anything in a property under an acre is a little silly. I have 1/2 acre and MORE than enough room for a chicken coop for laying hens or rabbits if I were to want that. I think a little room for those of us with a very large yard but not an acreage could be allowed.

Anonymous

2/16/2023 04:30 PM

When we first purchased an acreage in Diamond City we bought it because we were allowed to have some animals. Up until this point we were not aware or informed that there was a change and no animals were allowed currently. Why did this not go out in the mail? We had to hear about it on the radio...We have just under 2 acres, and 1 acre of that is allotted for livestock. It is fenced for livestock, shelters for livestock, and grass pasture for livestock. What are we

now supposed to do with 1 acre of grassland if you don't allow us to have animals? I am not prepared to mow 1 acre of grass. That is time we simply don't have. Our animals we had previously kept the grass ate down. This also reduces mosquitoes during the summer months. We love having an animal or two. It allows us to put food on the table. Furthermore, if the Lethbridge County moves to not allow any animals you will be devaluing everyones property in small hamlets that have land for livestock. People are not going to purchase this acreage for what it is worth anymore as there will be 1 acre of useless land. We love living in Diamond City and don't want to have to consider moving due to this possible change of not being allowed to have livestock. However, if it is voted for, I believe you will push many people away from this small hamlet. Animals are good for children, it teaches them responsibility and gets them outdoors. Too many kids today live on their cell phones, and tv's, and video games, this acreage gives our kids a chance to feel like they are part of something important by going out to take care of animals. It allows them to have a 4-H animal, when 4-H clubs are diminishing due to lack of members. This will hurt these organizations further. Please consider to allow a certain amount of livestock in hamlets. It is important to us, the community, and fellow livestock owners in the area.

Anonymous

2/17/2023 01:00 PM

Allowing families to produce food for themselves isn't a bad thing with today's rising costs

Anonymous

2/17/2023 03:09 PM

These are completely reasonable amounts to be included - residents live in hamlets in order to escape the tyranny of cities and be closer to nature!

Anonymous

2/17/2023 03:11 PM

no

Anonymous

2/17/2023 03:13 PM

No

Anonymous

2/18/2023 01:23 PM

I do not see the need to restrict by lot size. I am considering moving to the Diamond City area. I think that allowing up to 25 chickens or 20 rabbits on a regular lot would be fair. Due to noise [geese] & larger animals should not be allowed. On properties at 1 acre or more, your numbers are fair. In this current economy, for the County to show support to residents to allow them to ease their cost of living. A yearly permit of \$ 40.00 allowing 25 chickens or 20 rabbits, would be fair. My thanks for your time.

Anonymous

2/20/2023 04:36 PM

I think this is a good idea

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:17 AM

You are kidding me. Who died and made you god? You are ordinary people, in place to represent us; you have made a grave error in thinking you rule us. So if I have 0.99 of an acre, I don't have the right to feed my family? Because my chicken might make a noise? But you can operate ceaseless, polluting, industry that destroys every residents right to peaceful enjoyment and to breathe clean air. You are ridiculous and pompous and arrogant. Back off.

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:20 AM

In a small town when growing up chickens were allowed. Soon it was abolished due to the fact they cause sickness & disease. All animals are disease carriers. I can only imagine waking up to roosters crowing, Donkeys heehawing & lamas, cows bellowing. All different animal noises. If I wanted to live on a farm I would. However we chose an acreage in Hamlet of Chin because it was a quiet friendly community.

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:21 AM

Control of cats should apply

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:24 AM

50 broiler chickens too high (30) - stinks 15 chickens (layers) (30) - kills flies etc as they usually walk in enclosed fencing

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:25 AM

This will get right out of hand real fast. Then what will happen then???
Nothing!!

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:27 AM

The proposed changes are way to high. I think a resident of any property should be allow one unit or at least 10 chickens

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:27 AM

In favour of chickens regardless of size of property.

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:28 AM

To many loose dogs running around as it is in Turin

[REDACTED]

2/21/2023 10:31 AM

Agree for some things - definitely not cows or pigs but a horse or a pony or goats and chickens and turkeys are okay. Would like small animals in Monarch.



2/23/2023 02:10 PM

Smaller property sizes to apply as well. Not just bigger properties to be able to have livestock animals.



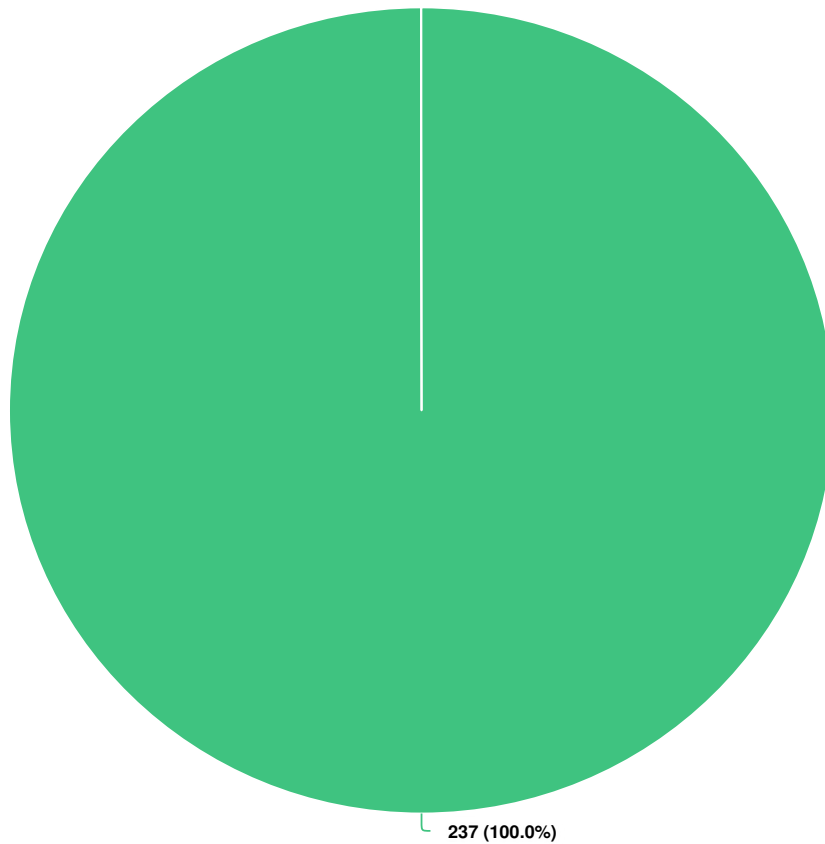
2/23/2023 02:11 PM

Does not support this change.

Optional question (139 response(s), 98 skipped)

Question type: Essay Question

Q5 By checking this box, I acknowledge that this survey applies to hamlets within Lethbridge County only, not the City of Lethbridge or any other municipality in the area.



Question options

☒ I agree

*Mandatory Question (237 response(s))
Question type: Radio Button Question*



1306 20th Street
Mailing Address: Box 343
Coaldale, AB T1M 1M4
403-345-1377
gem@coaldale.ca

Attention: Reeve Tory Campbell,

My name is Lynden Hutchinson, and I am the President of the Gem of the West Museum Society. We are reaching out hoping council members with Lethbridge County will consider us for financial support, ideally with your Community Association annual funding.

We are a non-profit organization whose mission is to preserve and portray the history and culture of the Coaldale area from its earliest times to the present. We do this in the historic Mennonite Brethren Church building located at the north end of the town of Coaldale.

The Town of Coaldale, which owns and maintains the building, also contributes \$30,500.00 toward the museum's operating costs. Other sources of income come from hosting fundraising events throughout the year and applying for grants, but both fluctuate year to year.

Our board of volunteers' primary concern is to have the financial stability to afford a full-time qualified person to look after the museum's day-to-day operations. This managerial person is essential for the success of a progressive educational facility. If there is more information that we can provide, please feel free to reach out, or we would be happy to make a presentation to the council.

Thank you for your time; it is very much appreciated.

Yours truly,

Lynden Hutchinson
President
(403) 308-3234

Subject: BEW FCSS All Councils Invitation 2023

Good afternoon, CAO's.

I'm pleased to share that BEW FCSS Board will be hosting an All Councils meeting on Wednesday April 5th, 2023. The All Councils meeting is an opportunity for FCSS staff and clients to share directly with Councils the impact of BEW FCSS programs and services. The event this year will be held at the Civic Square in Coaldale. As per attached, all Council members and CAO's are invited. Please RSVP to Linda at linda.hashizume@fcss.ca by March 24th, 2023. The BEW FCSS All Councils meeting was an annual event pre-COVID, therefore, this may be new to some CAO's and Councils. If you have any questions regarding the event, please feel free to give me a ring.

Best, Zakk

Zakk Morrison
Executive Director
403-715-2260
2107 – 13th St.
Coaldale, AB
T1M 1C5





INVITATION

The Board of Barons-Eureka-Warner Family and Community Support Services invites your Council members to the

All-Councils Meeting

Date: April 5, 2023
Registration: 5:30 to 6:00pm
Dinner: 6:00 pm
Location: Civic Square
1801 20th Ave. #200, Coaldale

Please RSVP by March 24, 2023 via email to Linda.Hashizume@fcss.ca for those attending.

www.fcss.ca



AGENDA ITEM REPORT



Title: Lethbridge County Council Attendance Update - January 2023
Meeting: Council Meeting - 02 Mar 2023
Department: Administration
Report Author: Candice Robison

APPROVAL(S):

Larry Randle, Interim Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 08 Feb 2023

STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT:



Governance



Relationships



Region



Prosperity

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

To remain transparent to its citizens. Lethbridge County Council report on their activities and events attended throughout the month.

RECOMMENDATION:

No motion required.

REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S):

To remain transparent to the citizens of Lethbridge County.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DIRECTION / POLICY:

A County Council update is provided monthly.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Lethbridge County Council in order to remain transparent to its citizens, provides a monthly report on their activities and events for the prior month.

ALTERNATIVES / PROS / CONS:

By not reporting activities and events attended by members of Council, citizens are unaware of the events occurring within the region and are unaware of the participation of Council with regards to Community events.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None at this time.

LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:



Inform



Consult



Involve



Collaborate



Empower

ATTACHMENTS:

[Lethbridge County Council Attendance - January 2023](#)

**Lethbridge County Council Attendance
January 2023**

Division 1

Councillor Lorne Hickey

January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 11	Audit Committee Meeting
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 18	Green Acres Finance Meeting
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper

Division 2

Reeve Tory Campbell

January 9	CAO/Reeve Meeting
January 9	Meeting with Government Officials in Calgary
January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 18	EDL Board Meeting
January 19	State of the City Address
January 19	Exhibition Park Visioning Session
January 20	CBC Lethbridge Bureau Launch Round Table
January 24	Coaldale RCMP Detachment Indigenous Naming and Blessing Ceremony
January 26	Travel Alberta Ottawa Trade Mission Briefing
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 27	Team Lethbridge Mission 2022 Wrap
January 30	South Region Storm Water Drainage Committee Meeting in Taber

Division 3

Councillor Mark Sayers

January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 28	Coaldale Chamber of Commerce Awards Dinner
January 31	Emergency Advisory Committee

Division 4**Deputy Reeve John Kuerbis**

January 6	Mayors and Reeves
January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 11	Audit Committee Meeting
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 17-20	ASB Conference – Grande Prairie
January 23	Lunch Meeting with Reeves
January 25	Meeting with Ratepayer
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 31	Emergency Advisory Committee Meeting

Division 5**Councillor Eric Van Essen**

January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 11	Audit Committee Meeting
January 12	Picture Butte Chamber of Commerce Meeting
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 31	Emergency Advisory Committee Meeting

Division 6**Councillor Klaas VanderVeen**

January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 17-20	ASB Conference – Grande Prairie
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 27	SAEWA Board Meeting – Wheatland County

Division 7**Councillor Morris Zeinstra**

January 10	Economic Development Workshop
January 10	CAO/Council Discussion
January 12	Lethbridge County Council Meeting
January 13	Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
January 26	CAO Farewell Supper
January 30	South Region Storm Water Drainage Committee Meeting in Taber