



# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, July 26, 2016

9:00 AM

Council Chambers  
Administration Building

---

|    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| #1 | CALL TO ORDER  |    |
| #2 | ADOPTION OF AGENDA   | 1  |
| #3 | MINUTES  |    |
|    | 3.1 Regular Council Meeting minutes held July 12, 2016 – to be adopted.                                | 3  |
|    | 3.2 Business Arising from the Minutes  |    |
| #4 | PUBLIC HEARING   |    |
|    | 4.1 Bylaw 16-766 Re-designate from Country Residential One (CR-1) District to Agriculture (A) District | 10 |
| #5 | DELEGATION   |    |
|    | 5.1 Caribou Range Plan Presentation  | 27 |
|    | 5.2 Waiving Fee for Commencing Development Prior to Obtaining a Valid Development Permit               | 63 |
|    | 5.3 Valleyview Rural Water Line Study  | 65 |
| #6 | BYLAWS   |    |
|    | 6.1 Bylaw 16-766 Re-designate from Country Residential One (CR-1) District to Agriculture (A) District | 10 |
|    | 6.2 Bylaw 16-759 Re-designate form Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District | 82 |
|    | 6.3 Bylaw 16-770 Re-designate from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District | 99 |
| #7 | OLD BUSINESS   |    |

|     |                                   |  |     |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|-----|
| #8  | NEW BUSINESS                      | 8.1 Draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Recovery Plan  | 116 |
|     |                                   | 8.2 Species at Risk and the Need for an Overall Socio-Economic Impact Assessment   | 202 |
|     |                                   | 8.3 Resolution for the Shutdown of Coal Fired Power Generation Stations  | 207 |
|     |                                   | 8.4 Letter of Support for the Foothills Forest Products  | 211 |
|     |                                   | 8.5 Grovedale Fireworks Sponsorship  | 213 |
|     |                                   | 8.6 East Smoky Recreation Board Funding Request  | 216 |
|     |                                   | 8.7 CAO Report   | 219 |
| #9  | COUNCILLORS<br>BUSINESS & REPORTS |  |     |
| #10 | CORRESPONDENCE                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of Appreciation – Royal Canadian Legion Alberta</li> <li>• Peace Officer Monthly Report</li> <li>• Grande Cache Mountaineer Article</li> <li>• Town of Valleyview Fall Festival Invitation</li> </ul> |     |
| #11 | IN CAMERA                         |  |     |
| #12 | ADJOURNMENT                       |  |     |

Minutes of a  
**REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING**  
**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**  
M.D. Administration Building,  
Valleyview, Alberta, on Tuesday, July 12, 2016

**# 1:** Reeve Dale Gervais called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.  
**CALL TO ORDER**

**PRESENT**

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Reeve        | Dale Gervais |
| Deputy Reeve | Tom Burton   |
| Councillors  | Dave Hay     |
|              | Roxie Rutt   |
|              | Bill Smith   |
|              | Dale Smith   |

**ATTENDING**

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Chief Administrative Officer               | Mike Haugen      |
| General Manager, Corporate Services        | Rosemary Offrey  |
| Acting Chief Administrative Officer        | Dennis Mueller   |
| General Manager, Infrastructure & Planning | Grant Gyurkovits |
| Communications Assistant                   | Dale Tiedemann   |
| Recording Secretary                        | Lianne Kruger    |

**ABSENT**

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Councillor             | George Delorme |
| Councillor             | Les Urness     |
| Communications Officer | Diane Carter   |

**#2:** MOTION: 16.07.241. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DALE SMITH  
**AGENDA** That the July 12, 2016 agenda be adopted with the deletion of the attachments to item 8.2.

CARRIED

**#3.1** MOTION: 16.07.242. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
**REGULAR COUNCIL** That the Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held on Tuesday, June 28,  
**MEETING MINUTES** 2016 be adopted as presented.

CARRIED

**#3.2** **3.2 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES:**  
**BUSINESS ARISING**  
**FROM MINUTES**

**#4** **4.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS**  
**PUBLIC HEARINGS**

There were no Public Hearings presented.

#6  
BYLAWS

**6.0 BYLAWS**

**6.1 BYLAW 16-767 BIG MOUNTAIN INDUSTRIAL PARK AREA STRUCTURE PLAN**

BYLAW 16-767  
FIRST READING

MOTION: 16.07.243. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DAVE HAY  
That Council give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-767, for the Big Mountain Industrial Park Area Structure Plan.

CARRIED

BYLAW 16-767  
PUBLIC HEARING

MOTION: 16.07.244. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON  
That Council schedule a Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 16-767, for the Big Mountain Industrial Park Area Structure Plan, to be held on August 23, 2016, at 10:00 a.m.

CARRIED

**6.2 BYLAW 16-765 PARKS AND RECREATION PROTECTION**

BYLAW 16-165  
THIRD READING

MOTION: 16.07.245. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DALE SMITH  
That Council give third reading to Bylaw 16-765 titled Parks and Recreation Protection Bylaw.

CARRIED

#8  
NEW BUSINESS

**8.0 NEW BUSINESS**

**8.1 REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FEES**

MOTION: 16.07.246. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That Council direct Administration to respond to Chevron Canada Resources advising the Development Permit fees for the 11 sites shall not be refunded.

CARRIED

POLICY 6300

**8.2 ROAD ALLOWANCES: GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LICENCING**

MOTION: 16.07.247. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DAVE HAY  
That Council request Administration bring forward a Bylaw to enable Greenview to issue a License of Occupation for agricultural purposes for the non-exclusive right to use a section of government road allowance within the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16.

CARRIED

**8.3 POLICY 6301 - HAYING AND PASTURING GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND PERMITS**

POLICY 6301

MOTION: 16.07.248. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON  
That Council adopt the Haying and Pasturing General Restriction and Permits policy as presented.

CARRIED

MOTION: 16.07.249. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON  
That Council rescind the following Policies: AD-35 Haying or Pasturing Permits Municipal Reserves, OP-11 Haying on Municipal Road Right of Ways and Municipal Owned Lands, and PW-12 Haying or Pasturing Permits Municipal Reserves.

CARRIED

Reeve Gervais recessed the meeting at 9:54 a.m.  
Reeve Gervais reconvened the meeting at 10:07 a.m.

#5  
DELEGATIONS

**5.0 DELEGATIONS**

**5.1 PHYSICAL ACCESS REQUEST**

PRESENTATION

MOTION: 16.07.250. Moved by: REEVE DALE GERVAIS  
That Council accept for information the presentation by Amy Garrett and proceed with the road request under the condition of option 1.

CARRIED

#7  
OLD BUSINESS

**7.0 OLD BUSINESS**

There was no Old Business to report.

**8.4 OLD SUNSET HOUSE WATER POINT**

SUNSET HOUSE  
WATER POINT

MOTION: 16.07.251. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DAVE HAY  
That Council allow Administration to transfer ownership of the old Sunset House non potable well and water point building, as is, located on NW-31-70-19-W5 to the Sunset House Community Hall Society.

CARRIED

### **8.5 WATER BOTTLE FILLING STATION**

**WATER BOTTLE  
FILLING STATION**

MOTION: 16.07.252. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That Council accept the information on the water bottle filling stations at Greenview's potable water points as presented.

CARRIED

### **8.6 LAGOON TREATED WASTEWATER FOR FRACTURING**

**WASTEWATER FOR  
FRACTURING**

MOTION: 16.07.253. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON  
That Council approve of the sale of effluent from Greenview wastewater lagoons to industry for the purpose of fracturing.

CARRIED

MOTION: 16.07.254. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That Council allow the Manager of Environmental Services to negotiate with representatives from oil industry Stakeholders for the use of Greenview's lagoon treated wastewater at no cost to Greenview.

CARRIED

### **8.7 RESOLUTION FOR THE SHUTDOWN OF COAL FIRED POWER GENERATION STATIONS**

**COAL FIRED  
POWER  
GENERATION  
STATION**

MOTION: 16.07.255. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That Council table a resolution to AAMDC Zone 4 for their support, requesting that the Province allow industry to continue utilizing coal fired power generation stations while encouraging that industries undertake research and development to explore alternate methods of utilizing coal and also alternate markets for that product, as per the Village of Forestburg letter dated May 10th, 2016.

CARRIED

### **8.8 GRANDE CACHE MEDICAL CLINIC**

**GC MEDICAL CLINIC**

MOTION: 16.07.256. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That Council direct Administration to provide the Town of Grande Cache with the Grande Cache Medical Clinic Discussion Briefing Report.

CARRIED

### **8.9 PACE BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT**

PACE BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS

MOTION: 16.07.257. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DAVE HAY  
That Council appoint Councillor Roxie Rutt to the Pace Board of Directors.  
CARRIED

### **8.10 AGRICULTURE APPEAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT**

AGRICULTURE  
APPEAL  
COMMITTEE

MOTION: 16.07.258. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That Council approve Mr. Doug Vandemark to sit on the Agriculture Appeal  
Committee.  
CARRIED

Reeve Dale Gervais recessed the meeting at 12:00 p.m.  
Reeve Dale Gervais reconvened the meeting at 1:10 p.m.

### **8.11 CAO/MANAGERS' REPORT**

CAO REPORT

MOTION: 16.07.259. Moved by: COUNCILLOR DALE SMITH  
That Council accept the CAO/Managers' Report as information.  
CARRIED

#9  
COUNCILLORS  
BUSINESS &  
REPORTS

### **9.1 COUNCILLORS' BUSINESS & REPORTS**

**9.2 MEMBERS' REPORT:** Council provided an update on activities and events  
both attended and upcoming, including the following:

#### **1COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH**

Attended the Grovedale Cemetery Committee Meeting  
Attended the AAMD&C Members Visit

MOTION: 16.07.260. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That Council direct administration to investigate the practicality of moving the  
fencing at the Public Services Building in Grovedale to provide access to the  
North end.  
CARRIED

#### **COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT**

Attended the Greenview Department BBQ Challenge  
Attended the AAMD&C Members Visit

**COUNCILLOR DALE SMITH**

Attended a Round Table Discussion on Bill 6

**COUNCILLOR DAVE HAY**

Attended the Mighty Peace Watershed Alliance Meeting

**COUNCILLOR LES URNESS**

Was not in attendance.

**COUNCILLOR GEORGE DELORME**

Was not in attendance.

**DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON**

Attended the Valleyview Ratepayer BBQ

Attended the DeBolt Library Board Meeting

Attended the Municipal Planning Commission Meeting

Attended Nitehawk Annual General Meeting

Attended the Nitehawk Board Meeting

Attended the Community Planning Association of Alberta Strategic Planning Session

Attended the AAMDC MGA Consultation

Attended the East Smoky Recreation Board Meeting

Attended the Committee of the Whole Meeting

Attended the Grande Cache Rate Payers Barbeque

Attended the Alberta Municipal Affairs MGA Session in Whitecourt

Attended the Chamber of Commerce County State of Address

Attended the Grande Prairie City / County Recreation Master Plan Meeting

Attended the AAMD&C Member Visit

**9.1 REEVE'S REPORT:**

**REEVE DALE GERVAIS**

Attended the AAMD&C Members Visit

#10  
CORRESPONDENCE

**10.0 CORRESPONDENCE**

MOTION: 16.07.261. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON

That Council accept for information the correspondence presented.

CARRIED



#11 IN CAMERA

**11.0 IN CAMERA**

IN CAMERA

MOTION: 16.07.262. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That the meeting go to In-Camera, at 1:55 p.m., pursuant to Section 197 of the Municipal Government Act, 2000, Chapter M-26 and amendments thereto, and Division 2 of Part 1 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter F-25 and amendments thereto, to discuss Privileged Information with regards to the In Camera.

CARRIED

**11.1 DISCLOSURE HARMFUL TO BUSINESS**

*(FOIPP; Section 16)*

OUT OF CAMERA

MOTION: 16.07.263. Moved by: DEPUTY REEVE TOM BURTON  
That, in compliance with Section 197(2) of the Municipal Government Act, this meeting come Out of Camera at 2:15 p.m.

CARRIED

MOTION: 16.07.264. Moved by: COUNCILLOR BILL SMITH  
That Council authorize Administration to negotiate for the purchase of land located in the Grovedale area for the expansion of the Grovedale Water System.

CARRIED

#12  
ADJOURNMENT

**12.0 ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION: 16.07.265. Moved by: COUNCILLOR ROXIE RUTT  
That this meeting adjourn at 2:15 p.m.

CARRIED

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

---

REEVE



## REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |  |                                      |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Bylaw 16-766 / SW-5-71-24-W5</b>              | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING                          | CAO: MH    MANAGER: SAR              |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016                                    | GM: INT    PRESENTER: LD             |
| DEPARTMENT:     | INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING/PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW: INT            |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: | A16-004 / SW-5-71-24-W5                          | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                    |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |                                      |

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### RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M s.*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *Municipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 03-397 and Sturgeon Lake Area Structure Plan 01-344.*

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### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council give Second Reading to Bylaw No. 16-766, to return a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Country Residential One (CR-1) District to Agriculture (A) District (previously rezoned under Bylaw 06-494) and to rezone a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area adjacent to the east boundary of Plan 032 3744, Block 1, Lot 1, within SW-5-71-24-W5 from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

**MOTION:** That Council give Third Reading to Bylaw No. 16-766, to return a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Country Residential One (CR-1) District to Agriculture (A) District (previously rezoned under Bylaw 06-494) and to rezone a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area adjacent to the east boundary of Plan 032 3744, Block 1, Lot 1, within SW-5-71-24-W5 from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

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### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The application for Land Use Amendment A16-004 was received on April 8, 2016 to re-designate a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area located adjacent to the east boundary of Plan 032 3744, Block 1, Lot 1 from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District in the Sturgeon Heights area, Ward 7. Two lots have already been subdivided in the northwest corner and north central area of the quarter, and an approximate 9.19 hectare ± (23.0 acre) area in the southwest area was previously rezoned to allow future subdivision of two Country Residential One (CR-1) lots. The applicant proposes to reduce the previously rezoned area to 5.85 hectares ± (14.45 acres) in the most southwesterly corner of the quarter to encompass the farmstead as one future parcel, returning the area north of the farmstead to Agriculture (A) District.

Under the Sturgeon Lake Area Structure Plan (SLASP), this quarter is designated as Agriculture. The use of land that is identified as Agriculture shall be limited to the following “...residential development subject to Section 3.2.2 and 3.2.3...”

Section 3.2.2 (d) of the SLASP states ‘In the area identified as Agriculture, the subdivision of land will only be supported when it is (d) for a residential purpose on a portion of a quarter section that is not considered as better agricultural land’. Section 3.2.3 states ‘In the area identified as Agriculture, the maximum allowable lot density for development approved under Policy 3.2.2(d) shall be four lots plus the balance of an unsubdivided quarter section’.

Pursuant to the Municipal Development Plan lands with soils having a Net Productivity Rating (NPR) of 35 or higher are considered Better Agriculture Land. The proposal is in compliance with the Municipal Development Plan and Sturgeon Lake Area Structure Plan, as the proposed area is not considered to be ‘Better Agricultural Land’ having a Farmland Assessment Rating is 32%.

Rezoning of two further Country Residential One (CR-1) lots is acceptable within the parameters of the Sturgeon Lake Area Structure Plan. Country Residential One (CR-1) District in Greenview’s Land Use Bylaw allows subdivision of a maximum of four (4) lots on the quarter; the area for the existing Farmstead would be considered oversized under the current Land Use Bylaw but was previously rezoned under Bylaw No. 06-494 for future subdivision.

Referral comments were received from Greenview’s Manager, Construction and Maintenance, requesting road widening of 5.03 meters on Township Road 710 and Range Road 245 and a 10 metre corner cut. Roads Supervisor (East) commented that the approach to the proposed Lot 3 (Farmstead) and to the balance of the quarter did not require upgrading. A paved approach would need to be installed to the proposed Lot 2 to meet Greenview’s Engineering Design and Construction Standards.

ATCO Electric and East Smoky Gas Co-op Ltd. have no concerns with the application. No further concerns were received from Greenview’s internal department.

Furthermore, all applications for land use bylaw amendments, subdivisions or development permits shall be evaluated by the Municipal District according to the following criteria: (a) compliance with the Act, Regulation, Land Use Bylaw, and any other statutory plans that are in effect; (b) adequacy of road access; (c) proposed methods of water supply, sewage disposal and storm drainage; (d) compatibility with adjacent land uses; (e) site suitability in terms of soils, topography, and size; (f) environmental factors including the potential for erosion, flooding, or watercourse contamination; and (g) the quality of agricultural land.

Administration has reviewed the land use amendment application, and the proposal meets the requirements of the Municipal Government Act, Municipal Development Plan and the Sturgeon Lake Area Structure Plan. Administration is satisfied that the proposal addresses all requirements for re-designation and subsequent subdivision, and is recommending that the application be given First Reading, and that a Public Hearing be scheduled.

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**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Option – 1.** That Council consider the information from the Public Hearing and grant Second and Third Readings to Bylaw No. 16-766.

**Option - 2.** That Council table Bylaw No. 16-766 for further discussion or information.

**Option – 3.** That Council consider the information from the Public Hearing and defeat Second Reading to Bylaw No. 16-766.

**Benefits** – The benefits are that rezoning would allow the Landowner to increase the residential opportunities available in Greenview through a future subdivision.

**Disadvantages** - The disadvantages are that rural residential is an unsustainable method of housing when Council considers costs of servicing and servicing levels, as well as service delivery.

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**COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

The application has been endorsed by the applicant; as well, the appropriate fees have been received as required.

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch
- Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map
- Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map
- Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses
- Schedule 'E' – Bylaw 16-766

**Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch**

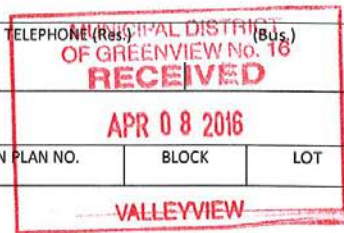


**LAND USE AMENDMENT APPLICATION – FORM A**

Municipal District of Greenview  
 4806 – 36 Avenue, Box 1079, Valleyview AB T0H 3N0  
 T 780.524.7600 F 780.524.4307 Toll Free 1.866.524.7608  
[www.mdgreenview.ab.ca](http://www.mdgreenview.ab.ca)

| FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE            |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| LUB MAP NO.<br><b>144</b>         | BYLAW NO. |
| APPLICATION NO.<br><b>A16-004</b> |           |
| RECEIPT NO. <b>217718</b>         |           |
| ROLL NO. <b>38541</b>             |           |
| RFLA RATING <b>29.2 ±</b>         |           |

|  |   |  |                  |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| NAME OF APPLICANT(S)<br><b>ADOLPH C. WEISS</b> |   | NAME OF REGISTERED LANDOWNER(S)<br><b>ADOLPH &amp; SHIRLEY WEISS</b> |                  |
| ADDRESS<br><b>RR 1, SITE 2 Box 15</b>          |   | ADDRESS<br><b>SAME</b>   |                  |
| <b>CROOKED CREEK AB</b>                        |   |  |                  |
| POSTAL CODE<br><b>T0H 0Y0</b>                  | TELEPHONE (Res.)<br><b>780-957-2315</b> | TELEPHONE (Res.)<br><b>402-1931</b>                                  | TELEPHONE (Bus.) |



**Legal description of the land affected by the proposed amendment**

|                        |                 |                   |                  |                 |    |                       |       |     |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| QTR./L.S.<br><b>SW</b> | SEC<br><b>5</b> | TWP.<br><b>71</b> | RG.<br><b>24</b> | M.<br><b>W5</b> | OR | REGISTRATION PLAN NO. | BLOCK | LOT |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|

**Land Use Classification for Amendment Proposed:**

|                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| FROM:<br><b>AGRICULTURE</b> | TO:<br><b>CR-1</b> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|

Reasons Supporting Proposed Amendment: **C.O.F.T. 092 430 004 + 2**

*We wish to cancel proposed lot 2 Blk 1 + apply for 10 ac. acreage beside Lot 1, Blk. 1 on Young's Pt. Rd.*

**Physical Characteristics:**

|                                  |                              |                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Describe Topography: <b>Flat</b> | Vegetation: <b>50% treed</b> | Soil: <b>Grey wooded</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|

**Water Services:**

|                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Existing Source: <b>nil</b> | Proposed Water Source: <b>?</b> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|

**Sewage Services:**

|                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Existing Disposal: <b>nil</b> | Proposed Disposal: <b>?</b> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|

**Approach(s) Information:**

|                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Existing: <b>nil</b> | Proposed: <b>Will build approach</b> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|

*Abandoned well Search: Apr 15/16 see*

I/ We have enclosed the required Application Fee of \$ 800.00.

Date: **April 8, 2016** Applicant(s): **Adolph C. Weiss**

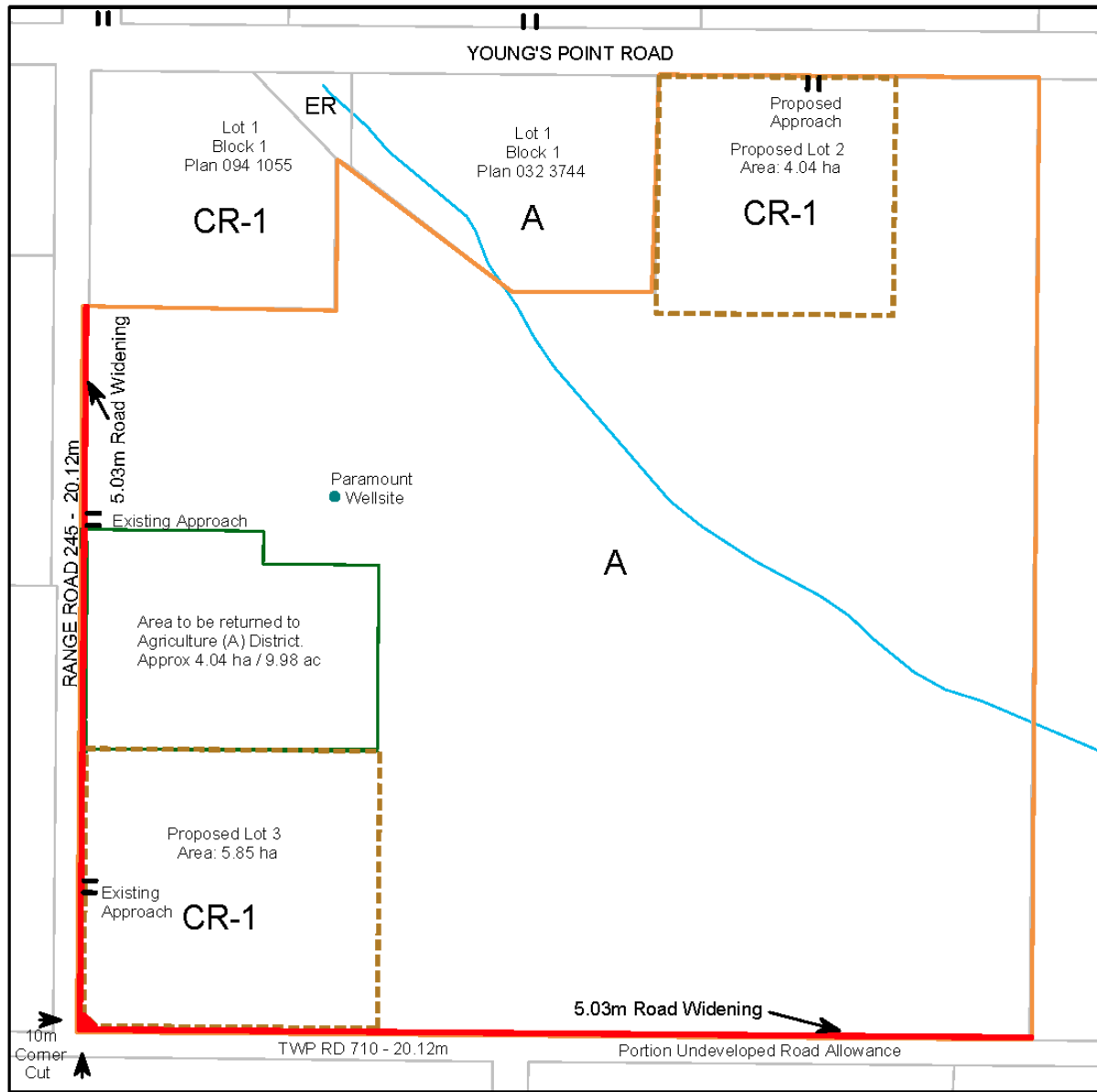
Date: **April 8, 2016** Registered Landowner(s): **Adolph C. Weiss**  
**Shirley Weiss**

**NOTE: Registered Landowner(s) Signatures required if different from Applicant.**

Any personal information that the Municipal District of Greenview may collect on this form is in compliance with Section 33 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. The information collected is required for the purpose of carrying out an operating program or activity of the Municipality, in particular for the purpose of our Development program. If you have any questions about the collection please contact the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Coordinator at 780-524-7600.

# Land Use Amendment - Municipal District of Greenview No. 16

## SEC SW SEC 5 - TWP 71 - RNG 24 - W5M



### Legend

|  |                    |      |                         |
|--|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
|  | Land Use Amendment | A    | Agriculture             |
|  | Lot Number         | CR-1 | Country Residential One |
|  | Block Number       |      |                         |
|  | Plan Number        |      |                         |
|  | Rivers / Creeks    |      |                         |
|  | Water Bodies       |      |                         |
|  | Cadastre           |      |                         |
|  | Municipal Boundary |      |                         |

**NOTE:**  
This map has been consolidated for convenience only. The Official Bylaw and amendments thereto, should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application.

### LAND USE BYLAW MAP 144

Municipal District of Greenview No.16

Bylaw No. 06-494

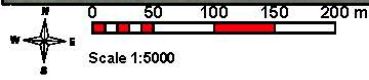
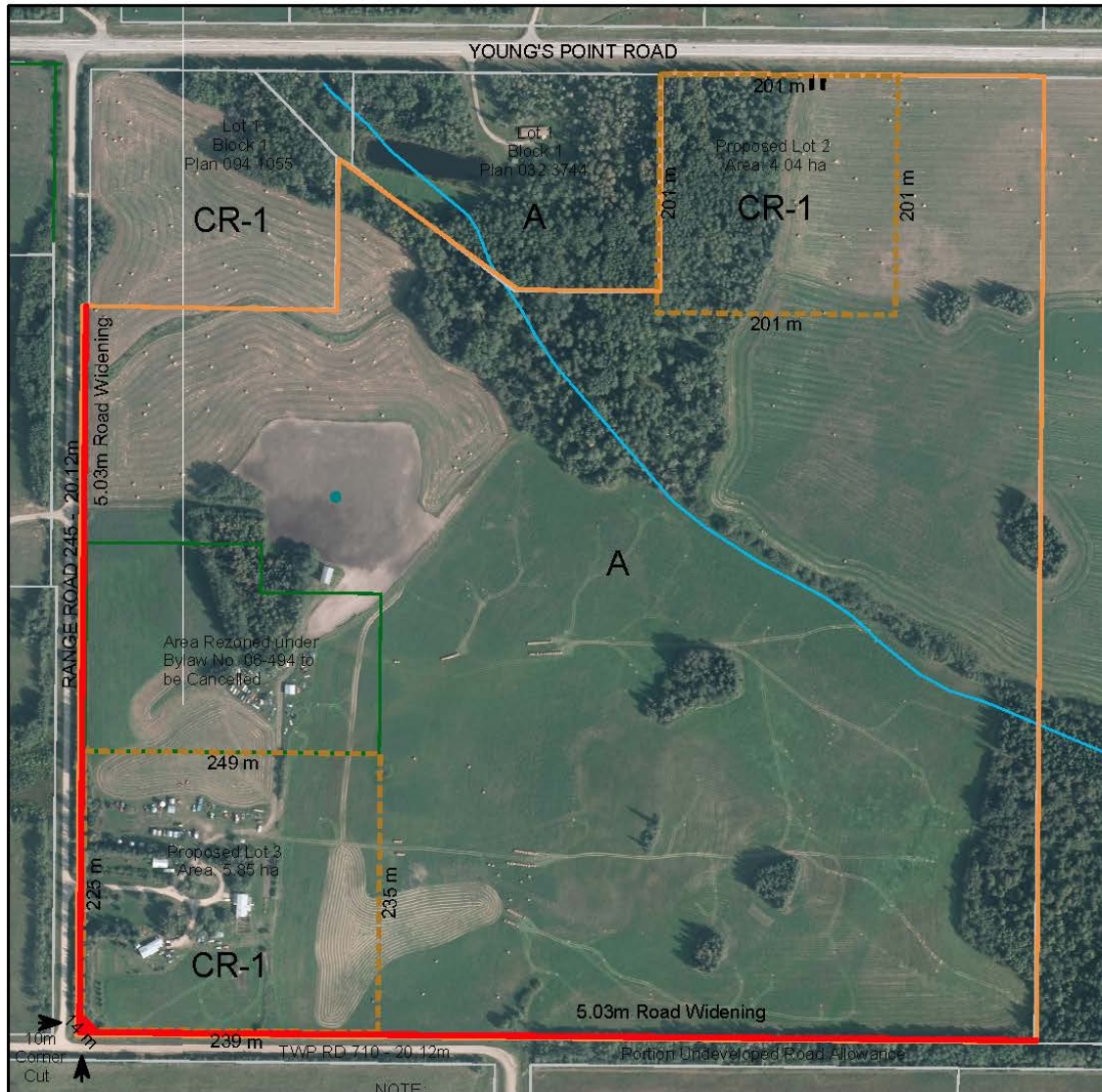
Adopted by Council the 27th Day of September, 2006

Bylaw No. 16-766

Adopted by Council the XX Day of Month, 2016



# Land Use Amendment - Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 SEC SW SEC 5 - TWP 71 - RNG 24 - W5M



| <b>Legend</b> |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
|               | Land Use Amendment      |
|               | Lot Number              |
|               | Block Number            |
|               | Plan Number             |
|               | Rivers / Creeks         |
|               | Water Bodies            |
|               | Cadastrate              |
|               | Municipal Boundary      |
| A             | Agriculture             |
| CR-1          | Country Residential One |

**NOTE**  
This map has been consolidated for convenience only. The Official Bylaw and amendments thereto, should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application.

**LAND USE BYLAW MAP 144**  
**Municipal District of Greenview No.16**  
**Bylaw No. 06-494**  
**Adopted by Council the 27th Day of September, 2006**  
**Bylaw No. 16-\_\_**  
**Adopted by Council the XX Day of Month, 2016**



Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map

FILE NO. A16-004

APPLICANT: ADOLPH AND SHIRLEY WEISS

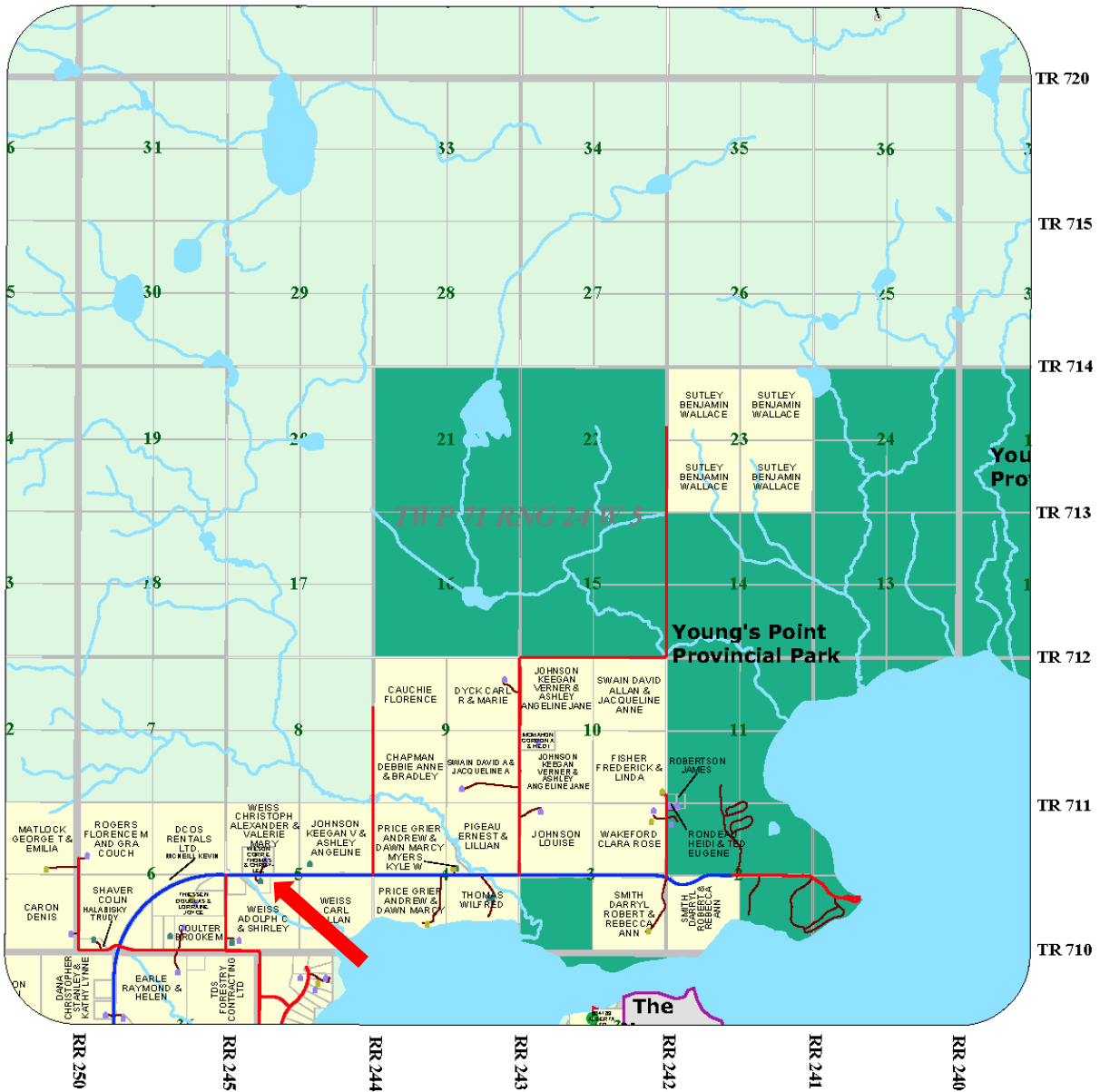
LEGAL LOCATION: SW-5-71-24-W5

LANDOWNER: ADOLPH AND SHIRLEY WEISS

Township 71, Range 24

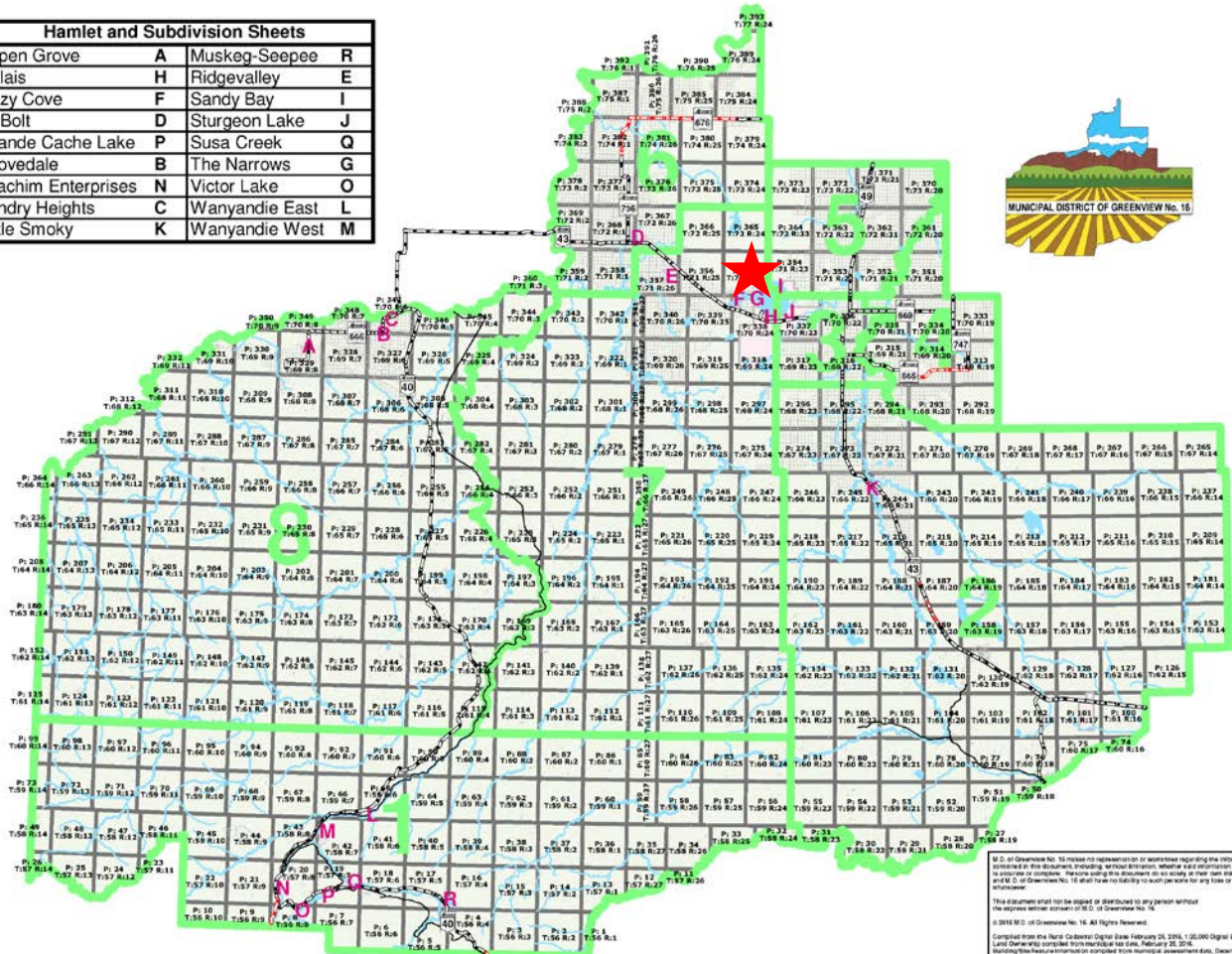


# M.D. of Greenview No. 16





| Hamlet and Subdivision Sheets |   |                |   |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| Aspen Grove                   | A | Muskeg-Seepie  | R |
| Calais                        | H | Ridgevalley    | E |
| Cozy Cove                     | F | Sandy Bay      | I |
| DeBolt                        | D | Sturgeon Lake  | J |
| Grande Cache Lake             | P | Susa Creek     | Q |
| Grovedale                     | B | The Narrows    | G |
| Joachim Enterprises           | N | Victor Lake    | O |
| Landry Heights                | C | Wanyandie East | L |
| Little Smoky                  | K | Wanyandie West | M |



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Compiled from the Rural Cadastre Digital Base February 25, 2016, 1:25,000 Digital Base. Land Ownership provided from the National Land Data, February 25, 2016. Building Footprints provided from the National Assessment Data, December 31, 2015.

**NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS OR OMISSIONS**

Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map

FILE NO. A16-004

APPLICANT: ADOLPH AND SHIRLEY WEISS

LEGAL LOCATION: SW-5-71-24-W5

LANDOWNER: ADOLPH AND SHIRLEY WEISS



### Farmland Calculation Report

Year of General Assessment: 2015

|                             |                  |            |               |      |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|------|
| <b>Roll: 38541</b>          | <b>Alt. Key:</b> | VALLEYVIEW | 18 miles      | 88%  |
| <b>Legal: SW-5-71-24-5</b>  |                  |            | Access:       | 100% |
| Agroclimatic Zone: 22 3H-PR | Photo: 71242     | Type:      | Net Location: | 88%  |

|              |             |               |                 |                |          |          |                        |                       |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>No: 1</b> | 23.00 Acres | Soil: 62      | GL              | Dryland Arable |          |          | Adjusted Rating: 34.0% |                       |
|              | %Fld        |               |                 | Group          | Surface  | Subsoil  | Texture                | NPR                   |
|              | 100         | COS           | 11 CODESA GL    | GL 48          | AP0-1 -2 | FSLSL -7 | L-FSL -5               | 34.0                  |
|              |             |               |                 |                |          |          |                        | Adjusted Rating: 34.0 |
|              |             |               |                 |                | %Fld     | NPR      | ICP                    |                       |
|              | 71          | Topography    | 6 U             |                | 50       | 100%     | 0.0                    | -1.0                  |
|              | 72          | Stone Cover   | 21 S0-S1 (avg)  |                | 50       | 100%     | 0.0                    | -1.5                  |
|              | 73          | Miscellaneous | 1 Obstacles     |                | 5        | 100%     | 0.0                    | -5.0                  |
|              | 73          | Miscellaneous | 2 Irreg. / Size |                | 1        | 100%     | 0.0                    | -1.0                  |
|              |             |               |                 |                |          |          |                        | 0.0 -8.5              |

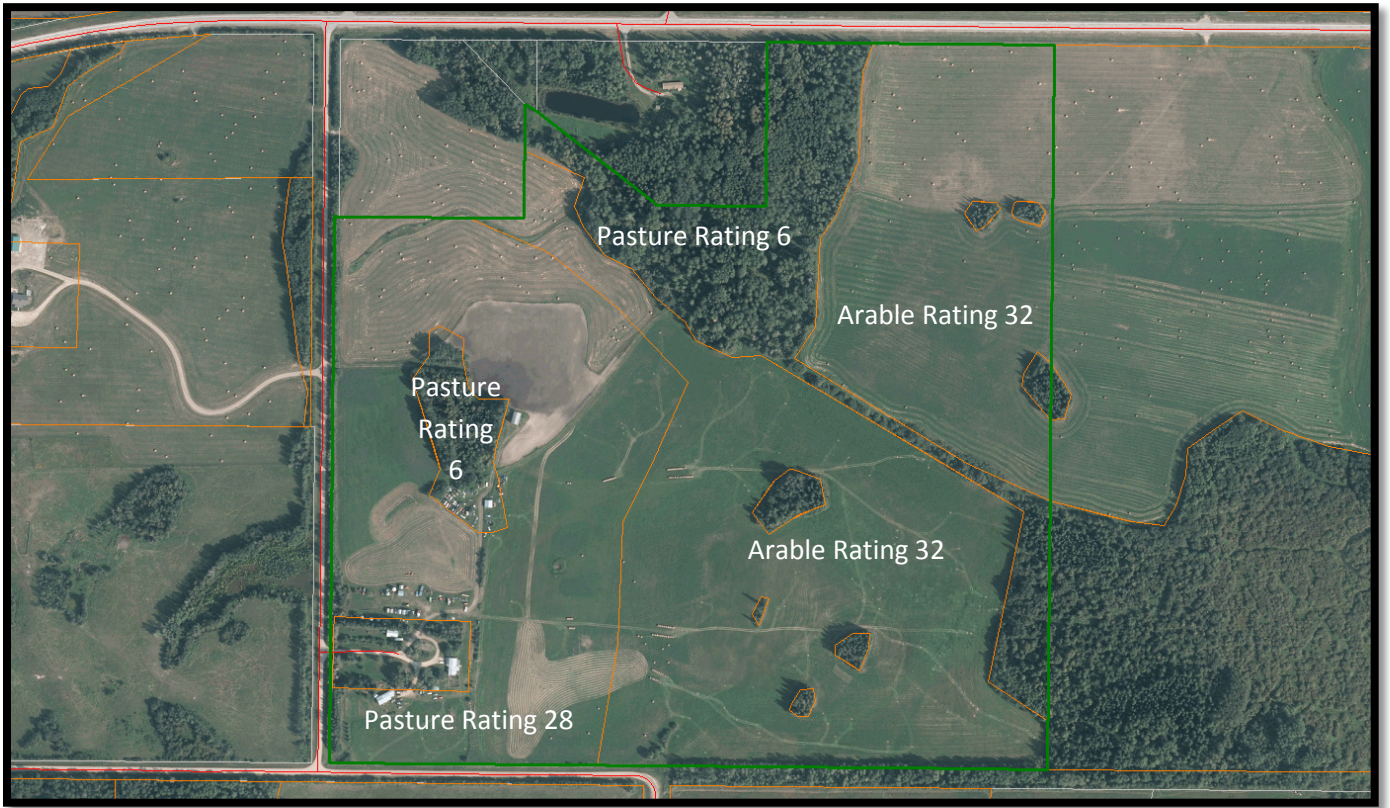
|              |             |                  |                 |               |               |          |          |            |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|
| <b>No: 2</b> | 47.23 Acres | Soil: 42         | DG              | 23.00 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 25.5 %   | ■          |
|              | %Fld        |                  |                 | Group         | Surface       | Subsoil  | Texture  | NPR        |
|              | 65          | COD              | 21 CODNER DG    | DG 63         | AP1 -3        | C-HC -5  | SIL 0    | 55.0       |
|              | 35          | COD              | 32 CODNER DG    | DG 63         | AP1-2 -5      | C-HC -5  | SILCL -2 | 51.0       |
|              |             |                  |                 |               | %Fld          | NPR      | ICP      |            |
|              | 44          | Poorly Drained   | 1 P0-P1 (avg)   |               | 50            | 65%      | -2.3     | 0.0        |
|              | 44          | Poorly Drained   | 3 P1-P2 (avg)   |               | 50            | 35%      | -3.8     | 0.0        |
|              | 63          | Frost/Grade Var. | 4 GRU           |               | 50            | 65%      | 0.0      | 0.0        |
|              | 63          | Frost/Grade Var. | 5 GRF           |               | 50            | 35%      | -1.7     | 0.0        |
|              | 64          | Flooding         | 2 FD2           |               | 50            | 65%      | -2.6     | 0.0        |
|              | 64          | Flooding         | 3 FD3           |               | 50            | 35%      | -2.1     | 0.0        |
|              | 71          | Topography       | 3 L-GU          |               | 50            | 35%      | 0.0      | 0.0        |
|              | 71          | Topography       | 4 GU            |               | 50            | 65%      | 0.0      | 0.0        |
|              | 72          | Stone Cover      | 20 S0           |               | 50            | 100%     | 0.0      | 0.0        |
|              | 73          | Miscellaneous    | 1 Obstacles     |               | 5             | 100%     | 0.0      | -5.0       |
|              | 73          | Miscellaneous    | 2 Irreg. / Size |               | 1             | 100%     | 0.0      | -1.0       |
|              |             |                  |                 |               |               |          |          | -12.6 -6.0 |

|              |             |             |                   |               |               |          |         |          |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|----------|
| <b>No: 3</b> | 46.00 Acres | Soil: 80    | Pasture           | 47.23 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 35.0 %  | ■        |
|              | %Fld        |             |                   | Group         | Surface       | Subsoil  | Texture | NPR      |
|              | 10          | Soil Group  | 62 GL             |               | 50            | 100%     | 0.0     | 0.0      |
|              | 71          | Topography  | 7 U-GR            |               | 50            | 100%     | 0.0     | 0.0      |
|              | 82          | Improved    | 12 12 Ac/AU       |               | 50            | 100%     | 28.0    | 0.0      |
|              | 99          | Description | 22 Obstacles/Size |               | 50            | 100%     | 0.0     | 0.0      |
|              |             |             |                   |               |               |          |         | 28.0 0.0 |

|              |             |             |             |               |               |          |         |         |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|
| <b>No: 4</b> | 23.05 Acres | Soil: 80    | Pasture     | 46.00 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 28.0 %  | ■       |
|              | %Fld        |             |             | Group         | Surface       | Subsoil  | Texture | NPR     |
|              | 81          | Native      | 60 60 Ac/AU |               | 50            | 100%     | 6.0     | 0.0     |
|              | 99          | Description | 9 Trees     |               | 50            | 100%     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
|              |             |             |             |               |               |          |         | 6.0 0.0 |

|                     |  |               |               |          |        |   |
|---------------------|--|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|---|
| Group ID: 138030980 |  | 47.23 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 35.0 % | ■ |
| Group Summary:      |  | 70.23 Acres   |               |          | 31.9 % |   |
| Group ID: 138030981 |  | 46.00 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 28.0 % | ■ |
| Group ID: 138030982 |  | 23.05 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 6.0 %  | ■ |

|                     |           |                    |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Areas               | Asmt Code | Areas              |
| Parcel: 142.28      | 300 100%  | Arable Dry: 70.23  |
| @ F/L Rates: 139.28 |           | Arable Irr: 0.00   |
|                     |           | Pasture Dry: 69.05 |
|                     |           | Pasture Irr: 0.00  |
|                     |           | Waste: 0.00        |



## Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses

**From:** [LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com](mailto:LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com)  
**To:** [Jenny Comelsen](#)  
**Subject:** AEL2016-0399/ A16-004 Weiss  
**Date:** May 3, 2016 1:21:14 PM

---

Good Afternoon;

ATCO Electric has no comments or concerns with this application.

Thank you

**Karen Diaz- Hernandez**

Land Administrator | **Land Administration**

**ATCO *Electric* | Distribution | Land and Forest Operations**

2nd Floor AC-EDM | 10035 – 105 St. | Edmonton, AB T5J 2V6

Phone: 780-509-2094 | fax: 780-509-9220

**NEW EMAIL NOW IN EFFECT:** [Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com](mailto:Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com)



## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

### NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

**Date:** April 15, 2016 **File No.:** A16-004  
**Legal Description:** SW-5-71-24-W5  
**Applicant:** WEISS ADOLPH C & SHIRLEY  
**Owner:** WEISS ADOLPH C & SHIRLEY  
**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT:** AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **APRIL 22, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or [sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca).

**COMMENTS:**  
 - Roko MODERNIS  
 - CUT CORNER

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

Kevin Sklapsky

SIGNATURE

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: [grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca);
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - [kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - [gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - [chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca)

| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Box 1079, 4806-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7600<br>Fax: 780.524.4307 | Box 1079, 4802-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7602<br>Fax: 780.524.5237 | Box 1079, 4707-50th Street<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7603<br>Fax: 780.524.4130 | Box 404, Lot 9, Block 1, Plan 0728786,<br>Grovedale, AB T0H 1X0<br>Phone: 780.539.7337<br>Fax: 780.539.7711 | Box 214, 10028-99st Street<br>Grande Cache, AB T0E 0Y0<br>Phone: 780.827.5155<br>Fax: 780.827.5143 |
| Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601   |   |  | <a href="http://www.mdgreenview.ab.ca">www.mdgreenview.ab.ca</a>  |  |



# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

**Date:** April 15, 2016 **File No.:** A16-004  
**Legal Description:** SW-5-71-24-W5  
**Applicant:** WEISS ADOLPH C & SHIRLEY  
**Owner:** WEISS ADOLPH C & SHIRLEY  
**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT:** AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **APRIL 22, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca.

**COMMENTS:** *No concerns. gr.*

**NAME (PLEASE PRINT)** Gary Couch **SIGNATURE** *Gary Couch*  
 April 18, 2016

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

**Circulated to:**

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca;
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca

| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Box 1079, 4806-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7600<br>Fax: 780.524.4307 | Box 1079, 4802-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7602<br>Fax: 780.524.5237 | Box 1079, 4707-50th Street<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7603<br>Fax: 780.524.4130 | Box 404, Lot 9, Block 1, Plan 0728786,<br>Grovedale, AB T0H 1X0<br>Phone: 780.539.7337<br>Fax: 780.539.7711 | Box 214, 10028-99st Street<br>Grande Cache, AB T0E 0Y0<br>Phone: 780.827.5155<br>Fax: 780.827.5143 |
| Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601   |   |  | www.mdgreenview.ab.ca   |  |





# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO REFERRAL AGENCIES

Faxed: April 28, 2016 File No.: A16-004  
 Legal Description: SW-5-71-24-W5  
 Applicant: ADOLPH C WEISS AND SHIRLEY WEISS

### PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT: AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1

Please provide your comments on the **PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT AND SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISION** in the space provided below or attach any additional comments on a separate sheet. If you have any questions regarding the attached, please contact our office. Deadline for your written comments: NOON, June 08, 2016 insofar as your agency is concerned. See Sketch attached.

*If no comment is received by the above-specified date, it will be deemed as 'no objection'.*

If you have any questions regarding the attached, please contact Planning and Development Manager Sally Ann Rosson at 780.524.7600 or sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca.

#### COMMENTS:

*No Comments*

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

*Bruce Hardop*

SIGNATURE

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

#### Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure & Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky: kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan: ; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch: gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Manager, Agricultural Services - Quentin Bochar: quentin.bochar@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-5237
- M.D. Manager, Operations - Gord Meaney: gord.meaney@mdgreenview.ab.ca;
- M.D. Roads Supervisor East - Norm Patterson: Norm.Patterson@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-5237
- Alberta Culture and Tourism (CT) - Rebecca Traquair: Historical.Lup@gov.ab.ca;
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) - James Proudfoot: James.Proudfoot@gov.ab.ca; (780) 538-5522
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) - Matthew Wilson: matthew.wilson@gov.ab.ca;
- Alberta Municipal Affairs - Tony Winia: Tony.winia@gov.ab.ca; (780) 833-4326
- ATCO Electric - Karen Diaz-Hernandez: LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com;

| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Box 1079, 4806-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7600<br>Fax: 780.524.4307 | Box 1079, 4802-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7602<br>Fax: 780.524.5237 | Box 1079, 4707-50th Street<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7603<br>Fax: 780.524.4130 | Box 404, Lot 9, Block 1, Plan 0728786,<br>Grovedale, AB T0H 1X0<br>Phone: 780.539.7337<br>Fax: 780.539.7711 | Box 214, 10028-99st Street<br>Grande Cache, AB T0E 0Y0<br>Phone: 780.827.5155<br>Fax: 780.827.5143 |
| Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601   |   |  | www.mdgreenview.ab.ca   |  |





# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO ROADS SUPERVISOR

File No.: A16-004  
Applicant: ADOLPH C WEISS AND SHIRLEY WEISS  
Legal Description: SW-5-71-24-W5  
Development Officer: Leona Dixon

Approach to Proposed Parcel Exists  Yes  No

Comments: PROPOSED LOT 2 REQUIRES PAVED APPROACH, OPP  
YOUNGS POINT RD, REQUIRES PRIVATE APPROACH APPLICATION

Approach to Balance Exists  Yes  No

Comments: PROPOSED LOT 3 APPROACH IS GOOD, APPROACH TO BALANCE  
IS ALSO GOOD REQUIRES NO UPGRADES

Road Widening Required  Yes  No

Details: 5.03 m on TOWNSHIP ROAD 710 and/or RANGE ROAD 245

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Drainage Concerns: NONE

Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

FINAL COMMENTS PRIOR TO ENDORSING PLAN:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed By:

*Norm Patterson*  
Public Works Representative Signature

MAY 16/18  
Date

NORM PATTERSON  
Print Name







# BYLAW No. 16-766

OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## A Bylaw of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, in the Province of Alberta, to amend Bylaw No. 03-396, being the Land Use Bylaw for the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16

**PURSUANT TO** Section 692 of the Municipal Government Act, being Chapter M-26, R.S.A. 2000, as Amended, the Council of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. That Map No. 144 in the Land Use Bylaw, being Bylaw No. 03-396, be added to reclassify the following area:

All that Portion of the  
Southwest (SW) Quarter of Section Five (5)  
Within Township Seventy-One (71)  
Range Twenty-Four (24) West of the Fifth Meridian (W5M)

As identified on Schedule "A" attached.

This Bylaw shall come into force and effect upon the day of final passing.

Read a first time this 28 day of June, A.D., 2016.

Read a second time this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_.

Read a third time and passed this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**REEVE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

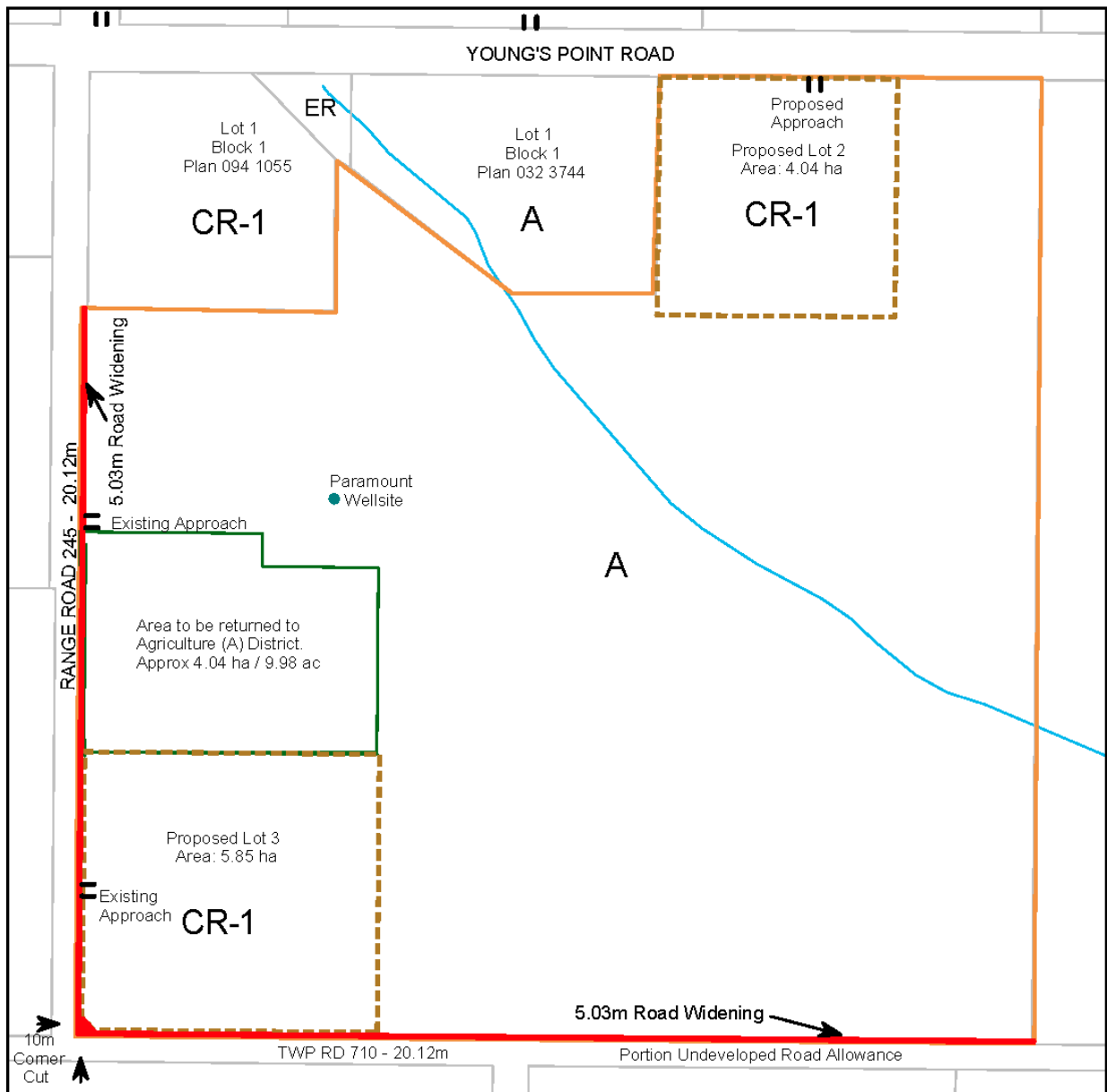
**SCHEDULE "A"**

To Bylaw No. 16-766

**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16**

All that Portion of the  
Southwest (SW) Quarter of Section Five (5)  
Within Township Seventy-One (71)  
Range Twenty-Four (24) West of the Fifth Meridian (W5M)

Is reclassified from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District as identified below:





# REQUEST FOR DECISION

---

**SUBJECT:** Caribou Range Plan Presentation  
**SUBMISSION TO:** REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  
**MEETING DATE:** July 26, 2016  
**DEPARTMENT:** CAO SERVICES  
**FILE NO./LEGAL:**  
**STRATEGIC PLAN:**

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION  
**CAO:** MH **MANAGER:**  
**GM:** **PRESENTER:**  
**LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:**  
**FINANCIAL REVIEW:**

---

**RELEVANT LEGISLATION:**

**Provincial (cite) – N/A**

**Council Bylaw / Policy (cite) – N/A**

---

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

**MOTION:** That Council accept the Caribou Range Plan presentation by Brendan Hemens, as information as presented.

---

**BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:**

At the request of Council, Brendan Hemens will provide a presentation on the Caribou Range Plan.

---

**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Options – N/A**

**Benefits – N/A**

**Disadvantages – N/A**

---

**COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

There are no perceived costs.

---

**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Caribou Range Plan PowerPoint Presentation

# Mediators Report and Draft Caribou Range Plan Overview

Presentation to M.D. of Greenview Council  
July 26, 2016

**Brendan Hemens, Environment & Parks**  
Director, Northern Land & Environmental Planning

# Agenda

---

- **Introductions**
- **Presentation Purpose:**
  - **Provide an overview of the mediator's recommendations**
  - **Provide an overview of the draft range plan for the Little Smoky and A La Peche Ranges**

---

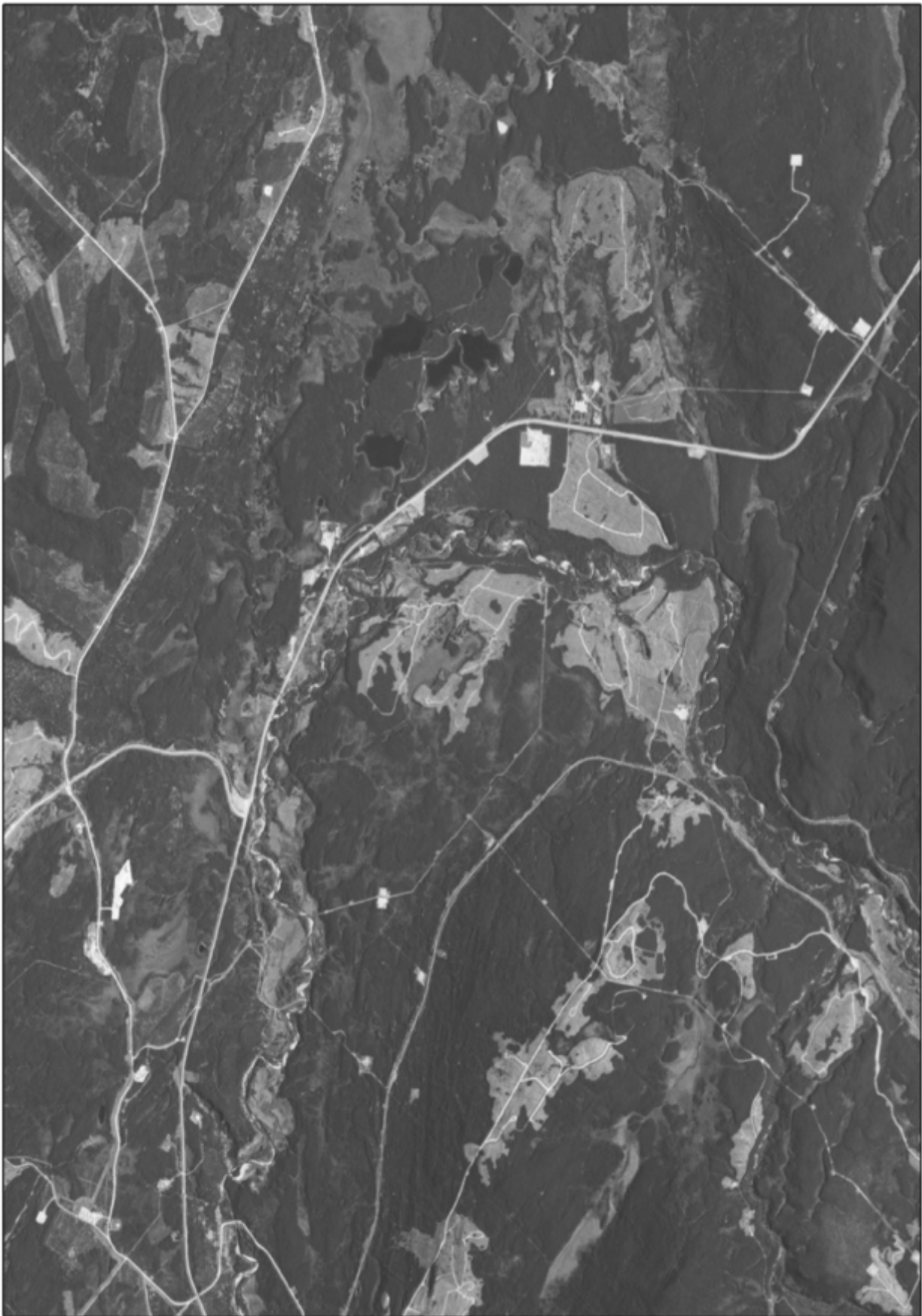
DM Briefing  
February 29, 2016

# HIGH-LEVEL OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM



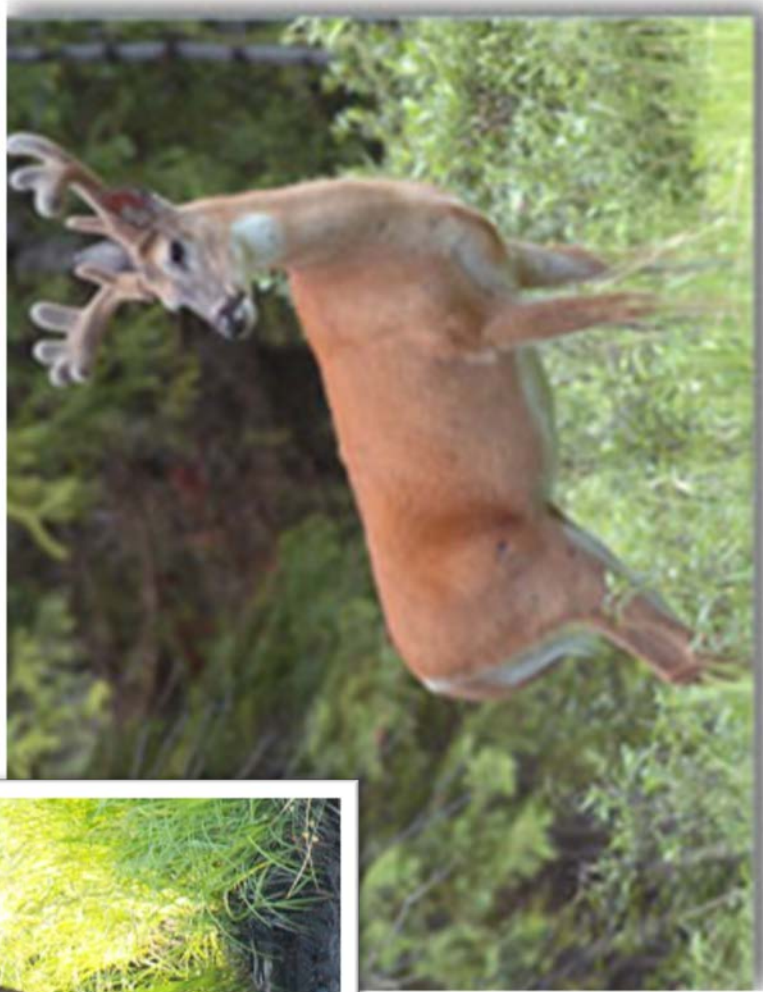


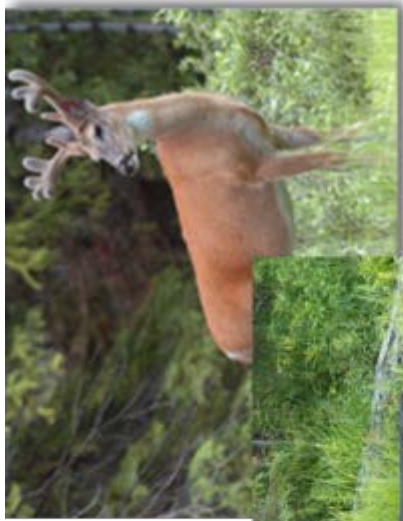
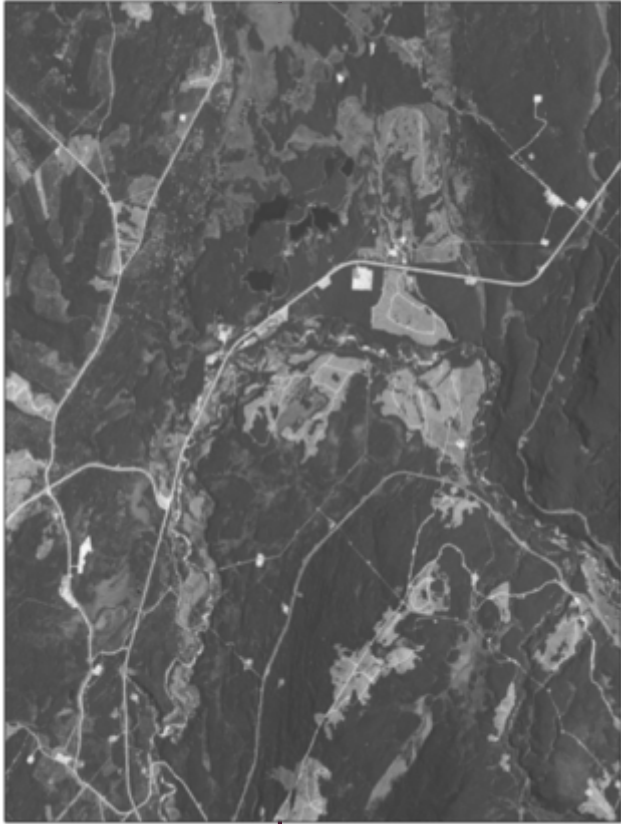


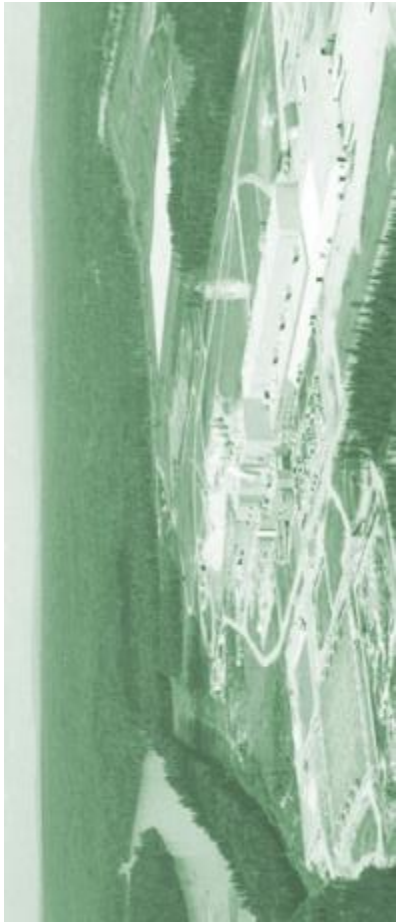




Alberta



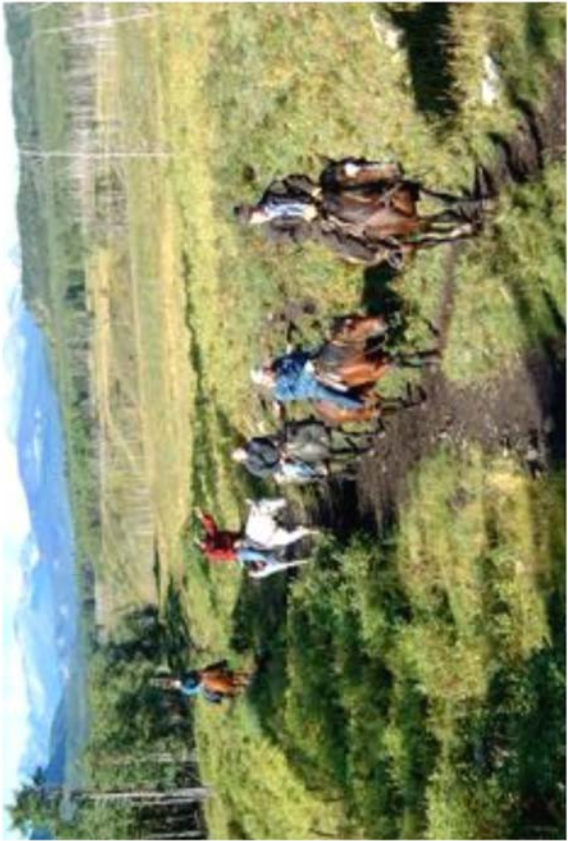






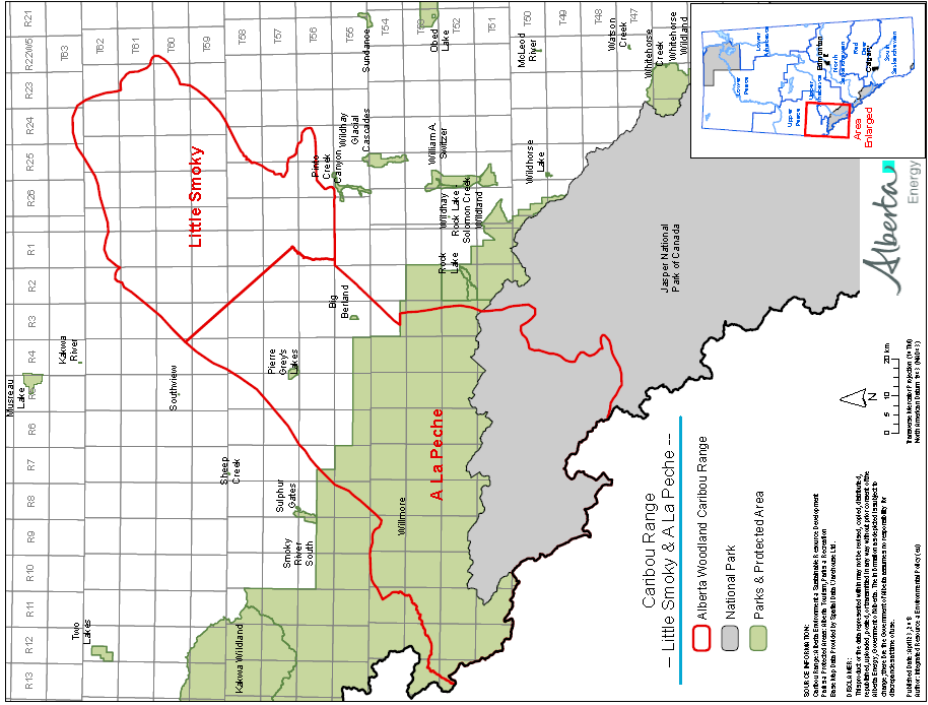
Alberta







# Map of Little Smoky and A La Peche



# Mediators Report: Stakeholders Engaged

---

- **Indigenous Peoples**
  - Aseniwuche Winewak Nation
  - Horse Lake First Nation
  - Sturgeon Cree First Nation
  - Little Red River Cree Nation
- **Municipalities**
  - Whitecourt
  - Woodlands County
  - Grande Cache
  - M.D. of Greenview
  - Hinton
- **Forestry**
  - Alberta Newsprint Company
  - Tolko
  - Foothills Forest Products
  - Millar Western
  - West Fraser
  - Canadian Forest Products
- **Academia**
  - Dr. Stan Boutin, University of Alberta
- **Non-Governmental Organizations**
  - Alberta Wilderness Association
  - CPAWS
  - Nature Conservancy
  - Environmental Law Centre
  - Pembina Institute
  - Alberta Association for Conservation Offsets
  - FRI Research & Foothills Landscape Management Forum
- **Energy**
  - CAPP & EPAC
  - Jupiter
  - XTO Energy
  - Encana
  - Cequence
  - Paramount
  - Tourmaline
  - Canadian Natural Resources Limited
  - ConocoPhillips
  - Ikkuma Resources
- **Government**
  - Federal Government – Environment Canada

# Key Recommendations

## Little Smoky and A La Peche

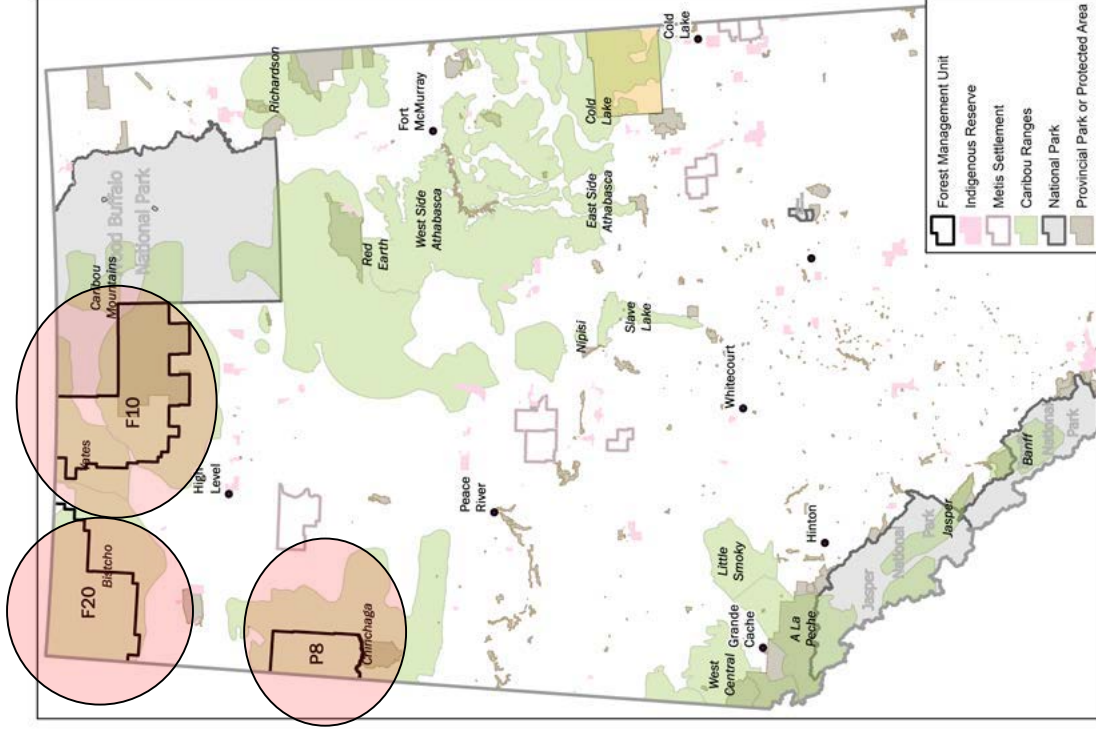
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- Aggressive seismic restoration
- Fenced caribou rearing facility in Little Smoky
- Ongoing forest harvest
- FMA for Foothills Forest Products
- Voluntary deferral of some energy development
- Development of new operating conditions for ongoing energy activities
- Ongoing wolf control
- Government-backed energy industry-paid financing program
- Partnering with Indigenous Peoples

# Key Recommendations

## Northern Alberta Caribou Ranges

- Enlargement of Chinchaga Wildland Provincial Park to include entire FMU P8 area.
- New protected areas overlapping portions of two caribou ranges in north-central Alberta, F10, and F20.
- Partnering with Indigenous Peoples



# Key Energy Recommendations

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## **Recommendation:**

- **Within 90 days, work with all oil and gas companies to determine how best to implement the commitment to voluntary deferrals and extensions of development.**
- **Starting immediately, use the flexibility of the existing tenure system to support licence and lease continuations consistent with improving outcomes for caribou.**
- **The government should determine what changes may be necessary to the Public Lands Act to support approval of area-based activities as soon as possible, to support an amendment at the soonest opportunity.**

# Key Energy Recommendation – Increasing Restoration

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## Recommendation:

- Government backed financing program for full cost of restoration in the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges (principal and yield paid back over 30+ years by energy sector).
- Prepare and implement a 5-year seismic restoration priority plan immediately

# Working Together Recommendations – Integrated Land Management (ILM)

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## Recommendations:

- Require all industrial tenure holders to align access development applications with a multi-company plan developed for the entire area.

# Forestry Recommendations – Assess Potential for a Working Landscape

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## Recommendations:

- Independent expert to examine the potential for pooling regional wood fibre and increasing fibre utilization with recommendations in 6 months.
- Commission to review the Healthy Pine Strategy for mountain pine beetle, to identify recommendations on moderating the fall down and improving the future outlook for affected communities.
- If quota or cut becomes available, assess whether some or all of that fibre can be withdrawn from harvest to add to permanent protection in the core of the ranges.



# Forestry Recommendations – Maintaining Forest Communities

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## Recommendations:

- Allocate a forest management agreement to Foothills Forest Products subject to conditions.
- Immediately approve forest products companies to harvest inside the Little Smoky and A La Pêche caribou ranges for the 2016/17 season, on a limited basis (schedule in report).
- Conduct a thorough analysis of a regional wood fibre basket.
- For 5 years, new harvest to continue in second-pass stand and mountain pine beetle affected stands inside the ranges

# Population Recommendations – Caribou Rearing Facility

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## Recommendations:

- Immediately prepare a detailed, implementable plan for placing, constructing, operating and maintaining a 100 km<sup>2</sup> caribou rearing facility and begin implementation in 2016.

# Population Recommendations – Predator Control

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## Recommendations:

- The wolf cull should continue in the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges until such time as caribou populations remain stable without this intervention.
- Appoint an independent academic to prepare recommendations that reduce reliance on the use of poisoning, and identify further techniques to reduce reliance on the wolf cull over the next 5 years.

# Partnering with Indigenous Peoples

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## Recommendations:

- Design restoration work contracts for Indigenous-owned companies and forestry replanting firms.
- Immediately work with Indigenous peoples to identify opportunities for them to provide leadership and participation in control of wolves.
- Within the next year, prepare a plan to build a Caribou Interpretive and Education Centre in the region of Little Smoky and A La Peche.

# Little Smoky/ A La Peche Draft Range Plan

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- A range plan primarily addresses how caribou habitat will be managed to achieve self-sustaining caribou populations
- Involves coordinating industry development to establish an increasing habitat trajectory over time
- Draft Range plan is consistent with the recommendations within the Mediators report.

# Range Plan Commitments

## Forestry

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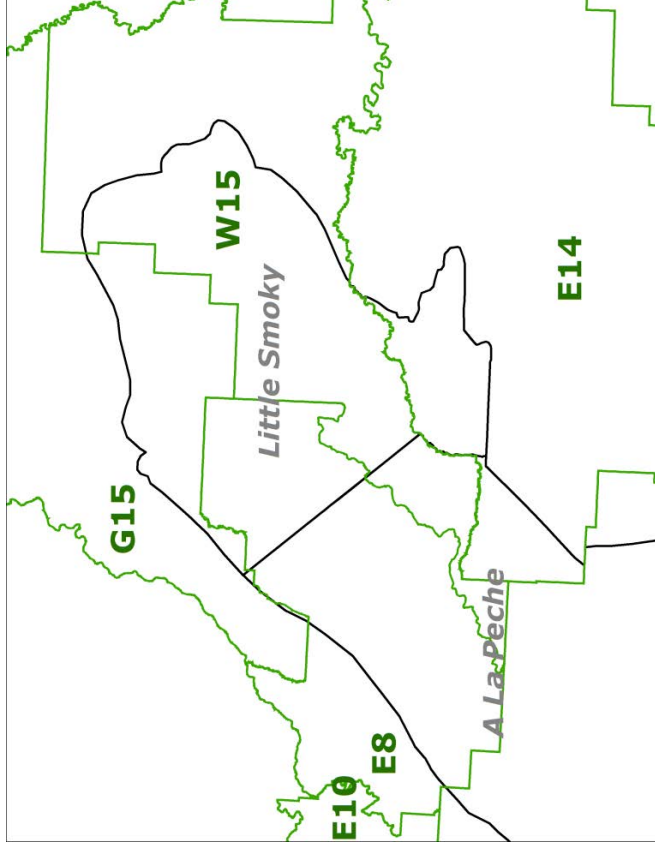
- **Harvesting limited at levels that sustain existing facilities, while increasing habitat over time**
- **Harvesting plans will prioritize scheduling blocks that minimize increases to disturbed habitat.**

# Range Plan Commitments

## Forestry

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- Harvesting in forest management unit W15 inside the ranges will not exceed the following levels annually:
  - 2016/17: 548,500 m<sup>3</sup>
  - 2017/18: 498,500 m<sup>3</sup>
  - 2018/19: 498,500 m<sup>3</sup>
  - 2019/20: 473,500 m<sup>3</sup>
  - 2020/21: 448,500 m<sup>3</sup>
- Harvesting in forest management unit E8 inside the ranges will not exceed 342,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually for the next 5 years.



# Range Plan Commitments

## Energy

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- **Crown Mineral Rights:**
  - **GoA will work with companies to achieve a voluntary activity rescheduling and will offer agreement extensions on a case-by-case basis for companies**
  - **GoA will reserve from disposition all remaining Crown coal and metallic and industrial mineral rights within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.**
  - **Petroleum and natural gas rights are available.**



# Range Plan Commitments

## Energy

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- **New and Existing Dispositions:**
  - **All new oil and gas development adheres to appended development as a required approach.**

# Range Plan Commitments

## Restoration

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- **Alberta will lead the development and implementation of a restoration plan for historical and existing footprint in the ranges, to increase undisturbed and effective habitat and reduce predation rates on caribou.**
- **Implementation of this plan will initially restore historical seismic lines in the ranges by the end of 2022.**
- **Industry operating in the area will be required to meet enhanced restoration requirements at the time of footprint abandonment, to be established by Alberta in communication with the Regulator, for any new footprint on or after April 1, 2017, within the caribou ranges.**

# Range Plan Commitments

## Access Management

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**Required Integrated access management for all industrial activities:**

**Including:**

- **Working Group to prepare a Regional Access Development (RAD) plan for range**
- **Any Party seeking to develop roads will be required to submit rolling 5-year operational access plans demonstrating consistency**

# Range Plan Commitments

## Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ)

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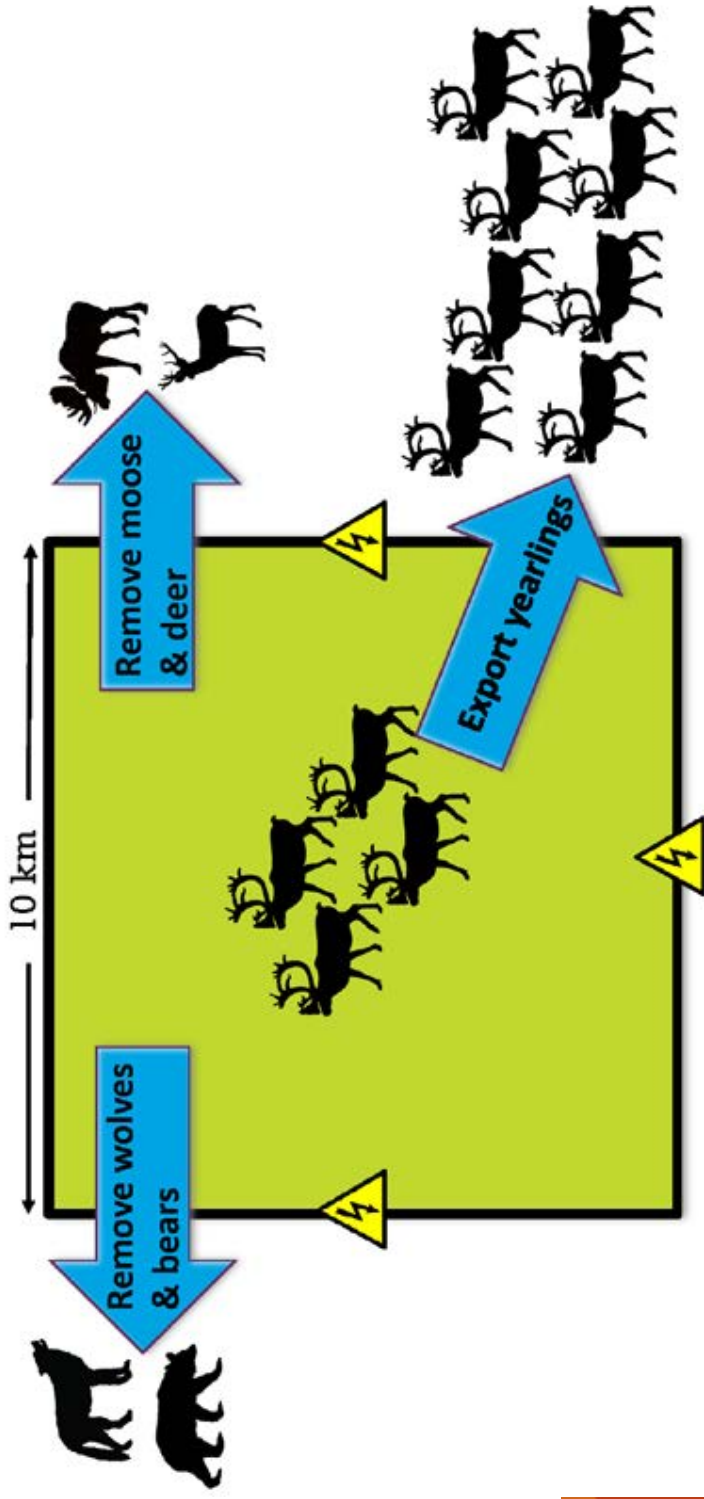
- A Public Land Use Zone will be incorporated with the ranges to include:
  - Application of necessary barriers and enforcement
  - Motorized use will be restricted to approved roads and designated corridors
  - Coordination of a recreational access component of the multi-company regional access plan and the restoration plan
  - Awareness and educational programming

# Range Plan Commitments

## Caribou Rearing Facility

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- A large (up to approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>) fenced caribou rearing facility, to contain a suitable breeding population of caribou within the Little Smoky range.



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# Thank-You



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |   |                                      |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Waiving Fee For Commencing Development Prior To Obtaining A Valid Development Permit</b> | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING   | CAO: MH    MANAGER: INT              |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016   | GM: GG    PRESENTER: DP              |
| DEPARTMENT:     | INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING   | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW: INT            |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: | NE-20-66-22-W5  | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                    |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |   |                                      |

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – Municipal Government Act

S.630.1 – A council may establish and charge fees for matters under this part.

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – Schedule of Fees Bylaw 12-673

|      |   |            |
|------|---|------------|
| 3(k) | Single Family Dwellings / Manufactured Homes & Accessory Buildings or Structures. Floor Area: Equal to or greater than 1,076 sq. ft. (Per Permit) | \$1,000.00 |
|------|---|------------|

---

## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION: That Council accept the presentation by Amy Garrett for Information.**

**MOTION: That Council REFUSE to waive \$1000.00 of the Development Permit application fee for commencing development prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit on application D16-122.**

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

A Site Inspection was conducted on 6 June 2016 at the legal land description of NE-20-66-20-W5 in order to examine the physical access proposed in Development Permit Application D16-122. At the time of the Site Inspection, staff conducting the inspection noted that two trailers to be used to create a Dwelling Unit had been placed on the property, brushing/clearing had taken place on a Greenview Road Allowance in preparation for an Access Road and power lines, and a substandard approach was being developed. Therefore, Administration was forced to conclude that development had commenced without a valid Development Permit having been issued for said development.

In accordance with Section 3 (k) of the Municipal District of Greenview (Greenview) Schedule of Fees Bylaw 12-673, Council has ordained Administration with the responsibility of imposing an additional fee for commencing development prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit. The fee for commencing development prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit for a Single Family Dwelling is \$1,000.00. Additionally, a Development Permit cannot be issued until all fees have been paid.

Administration has notified the Applicant that an additional fee has been levied for commencing development prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit. The Applicant is requesting that the fee be waived due to extenuating circumstances that Administration believes Mrs. Garrett will speak to.

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**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Option #1** – Council can direct Administration to waive the Development Permit application fee for commencing construction prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit on Development Permit application D16-122.

**Option #2** – Council can direct Administration to collect the Development Permit application fee for commencing construction prior to obtaining a valid Development Permit on Development Permit application D16-122.

**Benefits** – By refusing to waive the additional Development Permit fees, Council will avoid the possibility of setting a precedent for Applicants that are attempting to skirt Greenview’ regulations and evade deterrents that have been formally adopted by Council.

**Disadvantages** – By refusing to waive the additional Development Permit fees, Council will not be able to assist Applicants that are facing extenuating circumstances and possibly trying to bring their proposed development into conformance with local policies and regulations.

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**COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

n/a

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Schedule ‘A’ – Letter to Administration from Amy & William Garrett





# REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: **Valleyview Rural Water Line Study**  
SUBMISSION TO: REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  
MEETING DATE: July 26, 2016  
DEPARTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE &  
PLANNING/ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

CAO: MH      MANAGER:GC

GM: GM      PRESENTER:GC

FILE NO./LEGAL:  
STRATEGIC PLAN:

LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:  
FINANCIAL REVIEW:

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *Not applicable*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *Not applicable*

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION: That Council accept Associated Engineering’s presentation, on the Valleyview Rural Water Line Study as information.**

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The 2015 Capital Budget included the study of a proposed extension to the rural water lines. This preliminary study looks at confirming a study area, establishing design criteria, and selecting the water main alignment.

This system would be expected to be constructed in phases to supply the areas with the highest demand and densest populations to be as cost effective as possible. With the MDGV looking to supply a corridor surrounding the Town of Valleyview, it would be a good idea to discuss the possibilities of multi lot subdivisions and where to best locate residences, so as not to impede on invaluable agricultural land and maximize the return on the investment.

---

## OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Options** – Not applicable

**Benefits** – Not applicable

**Disadvantages** – Not applicable

---

## COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

2015 Capital Carry over.

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ATTACHMENT(S):

- Valleyview Rural Water Line Loop Study



Associated  
Engineering

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE.  
LOCAL FOCUS.

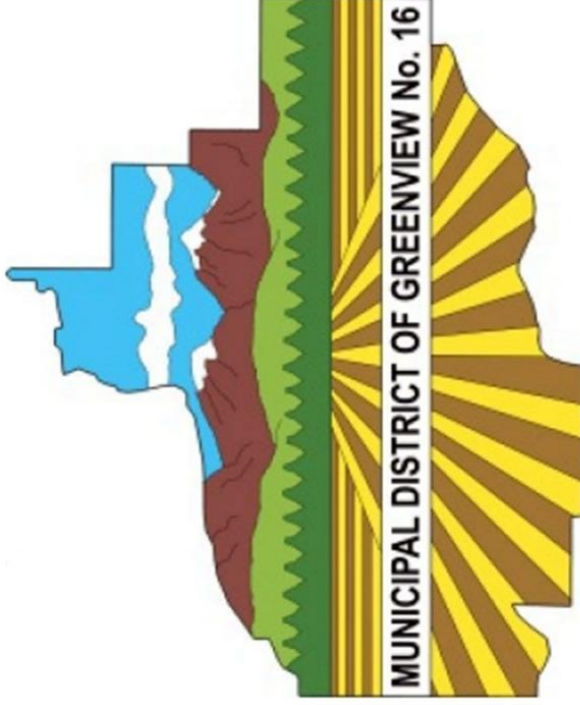
# Valleyview Rural Water Line Loop Study

Alan Lui, P.Eng.

Candice Gottstein, P.Eng.

Julie Van Doesburg, P.Eng.

July 26, 2016



# Introduction

- **Project Goal**
  - MD of Greenview would like to expand water supply to the rural residents located outside of the Town of Valleyview
- **Objective of this Study**
  - Establish service area and servicing criteria
  - Select waterline alignment and sizing to supply the rural residents within the service area
  - Cost estimates

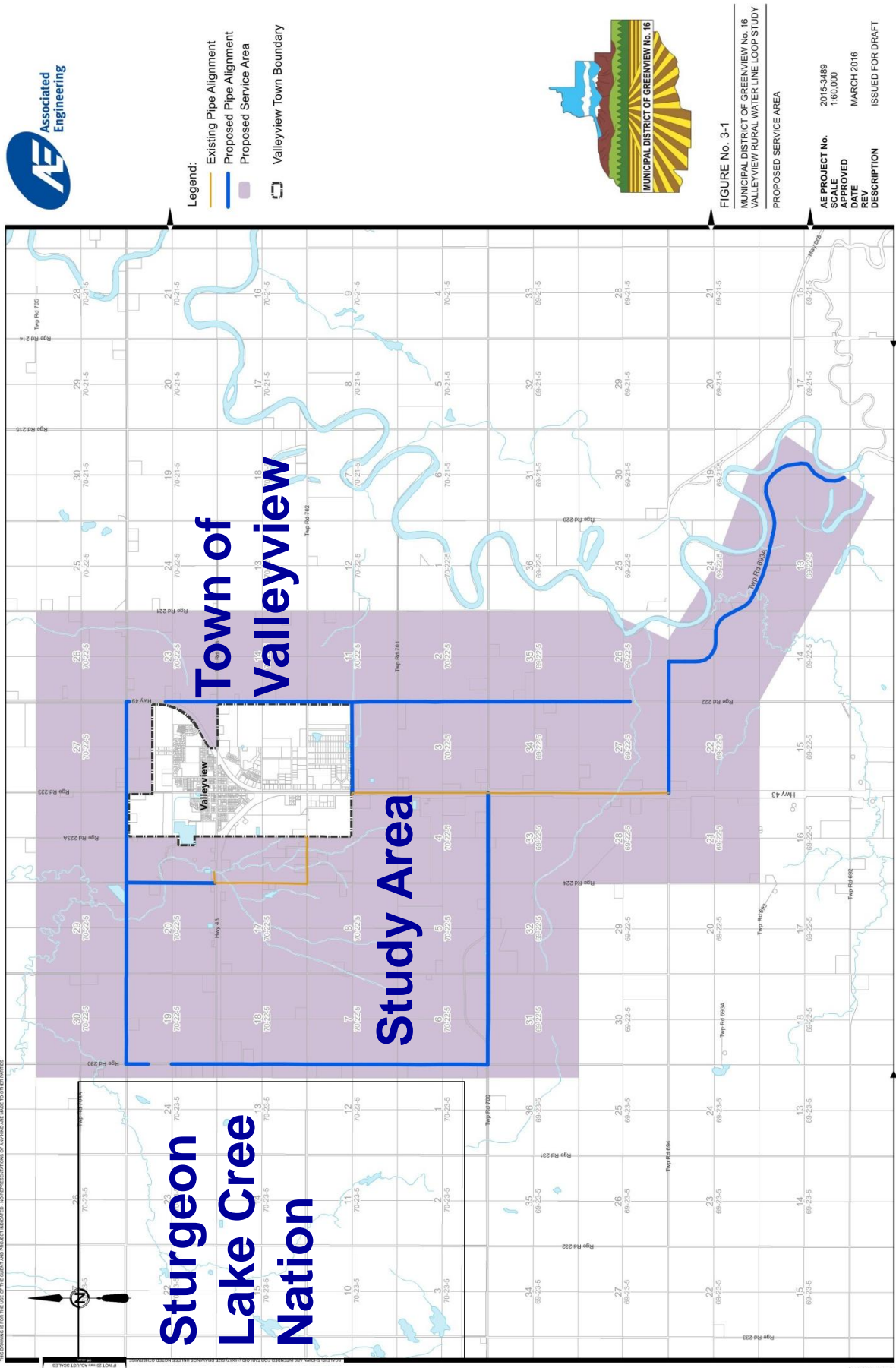


# “What do you \_\_\_\_\_?” Approach

- **Need – MD**
  - Supply potable water to MD rural residents
- **Have – MD/Engineer**
  - Review existing water supply system
- **Have to do – Engineer / MD**
  - Establish servicing and design criteria
  - Alignment analysis
  - Servicing options with cost estimate
  - Phasing/Funding

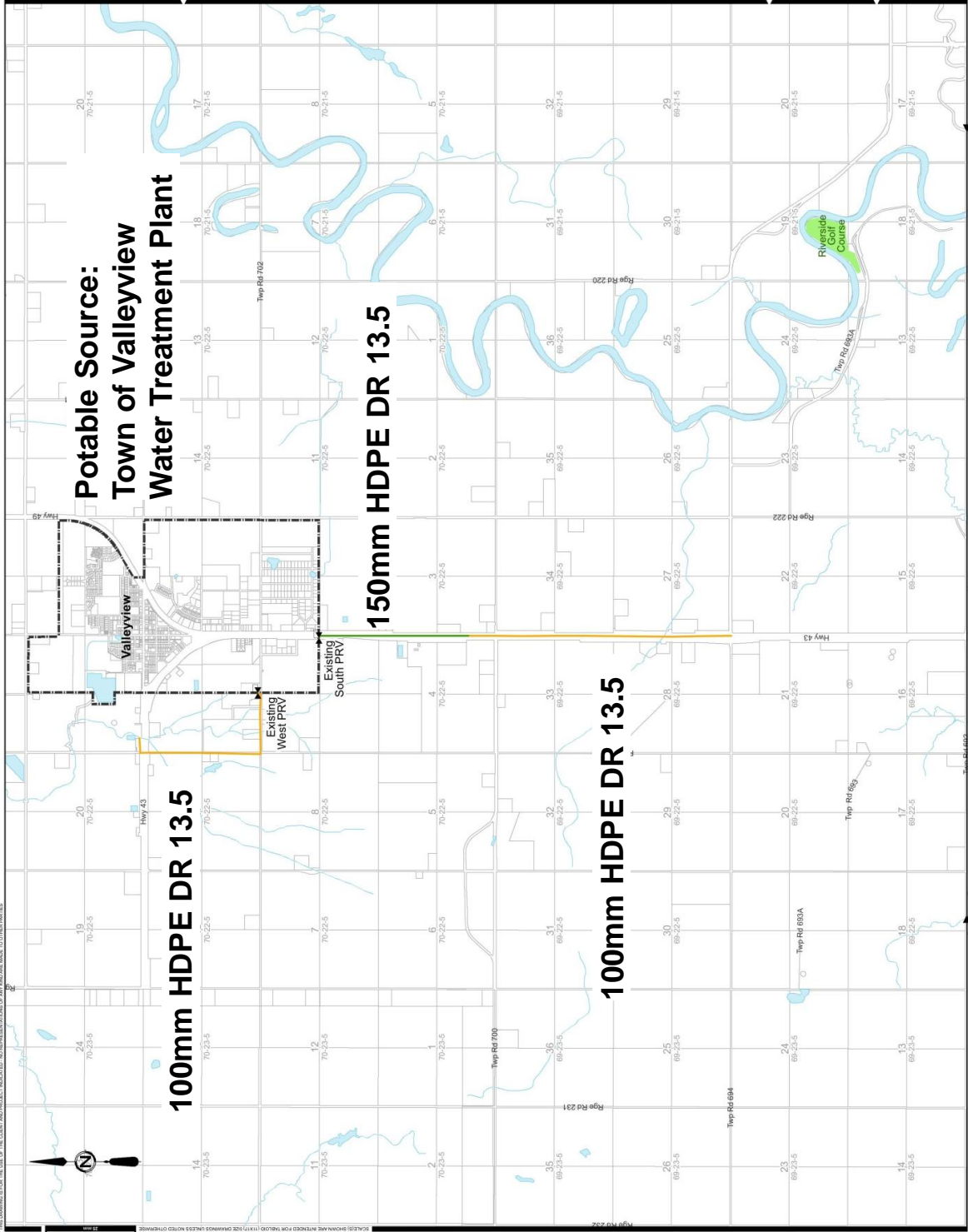


# Proposed Service Area



# Existing Water Supply System

THIS DRAWING IS FOR THE USE OF THE CLIENT AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING.



- Legend:
- ▲ Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV)
  - Existing Pipe Diameter
  - 100mmø
  - 150mmø
  - ▭ Valleyview Town Boundary



FIGURE No. 2-1  
 MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16  
 VALLEYVIEW RURAL WATER LINE LOOP STUDY  
 EXISTING SYSTEM

AE PROJECT No. 2015-3489  
 SCALE 1:50,000  
 APPROVED DATE MARCH 2016  
 REV DESCRIPTION ISSUED FOR DRAFT

# Design Criteria

- For this study, assume that full water supply is available, further assessment required.
- Service area
  - Confirm with MD the study area
- Project growth and water demand
  - Confirm with MD the future water demands based on residential and commercial needs within the service area



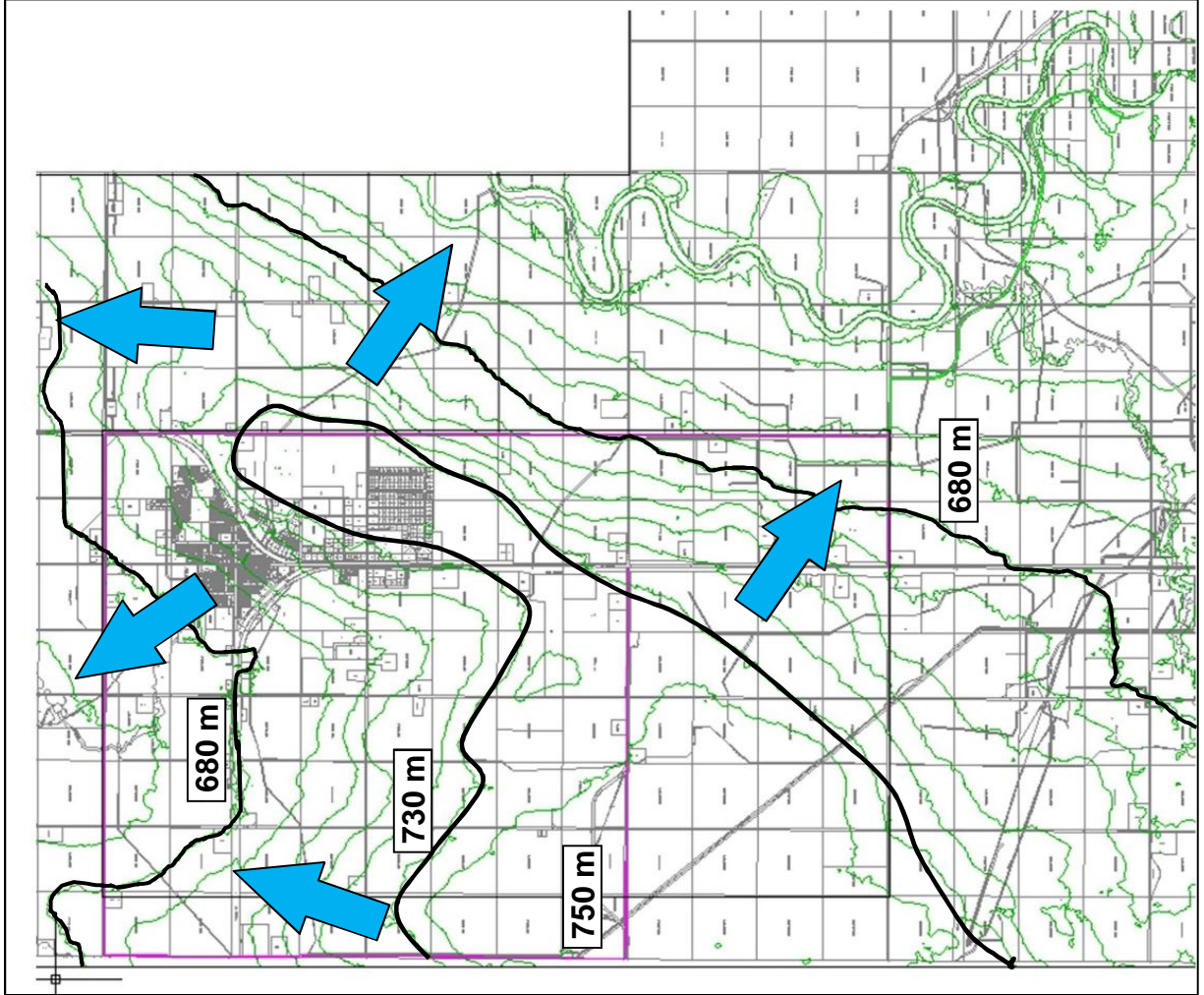


# Servicing Criteria

- **Servicing Options**
  - Pressure system vs trickle fill
  - MD's preference is to supply potable water by pressure system
- **Alignment Analysis**
  - To find out the most viable alignment(s) to maximize the water supply coverage



# Physical Terrain and Contours



# Full Pressure vs Trickle Fill Systems

## Option 1 – Full Pressure System (Ex/New)

| Advantages   | Disadvantages  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Private water cisterns and pumps will not be required by each customer.</li><li>• Lower operating and maintenance requirements for the residents as water cisterns are not required.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrower pressure band than the trickle fill system.</li><li>• Significantly more PRV stations required, or extensive PRV's installed on private meters</li><li>• Somewhat higher demands.</li><li>• Higher risk than trickle fill system due to supply interruption and line breaks as there is no on-site storage available.</li><li>• A booster station will be required.</li><li>• Higher operating and maintenance requirements for the MD due to an increased number of facilities (PRV Stations and Booster Station).</li></ul> |



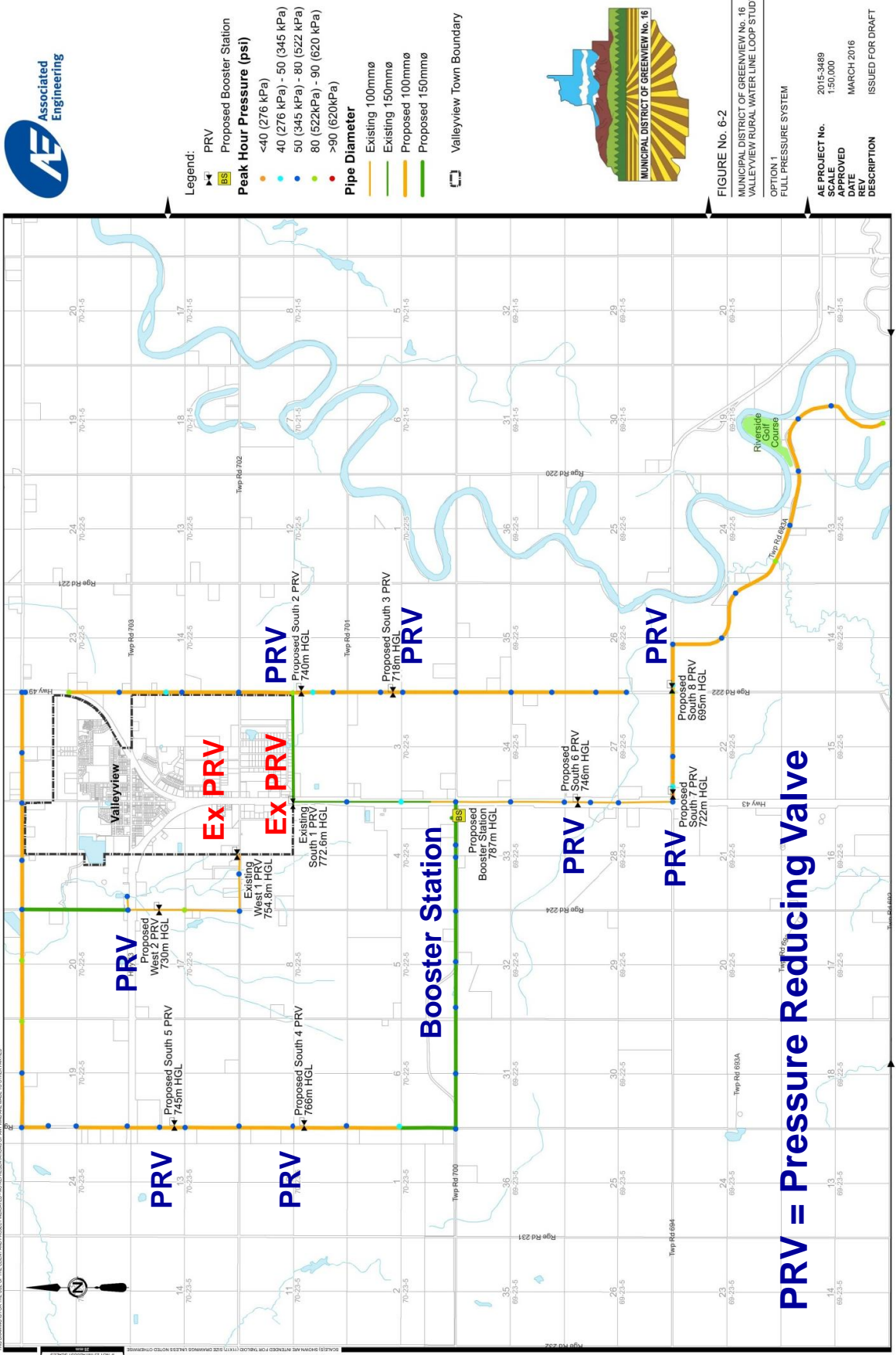
# Full Pressure vs Trickle Fill Systems (cont'd)

## Option 2 – Full Pressure (Ex) /Trickle Fill System (New)

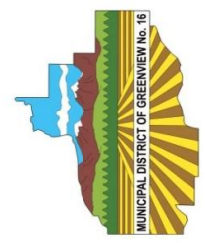
| Advantages   | Disadvantages  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Larger pressure band than full pressure system.</li><li>• Somewhat lower design demands.</li><li>• Significantly fewer PRV Stations proposed therefore lower operating and maintenance requirements for the MD.</li><li>• No booster station required.</li><li>• Smaller pipe sizes in some locations (reduce stagnation and cost).</li><li>• Risk is mitigated by on-site cisterns.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Private water cisterns and pumps required by each customer.</li><li>• Higher operating and maintenance requirements for residents.</li></ul> |



# Proposed Full Pressure System



- Legend:**
- PRV Proposed Booster Station
  - Peak Hour Pressure (psi)
    - <40 (276 kPa)
    - 40 (276 kPa) - 50 (345 kPa)
    - 50 (345 kPa) - 80 (522 kPa)
    - 80 (522kPa) - 90 (620 kPa)
    - >90 (620kPa)
  - Pipe Diameter
    - Existing 100mmø
    - Existing 150mmø
    - Proposed 100mmø
    - Proposed 150mmø
  - Valleyview Town Boundary



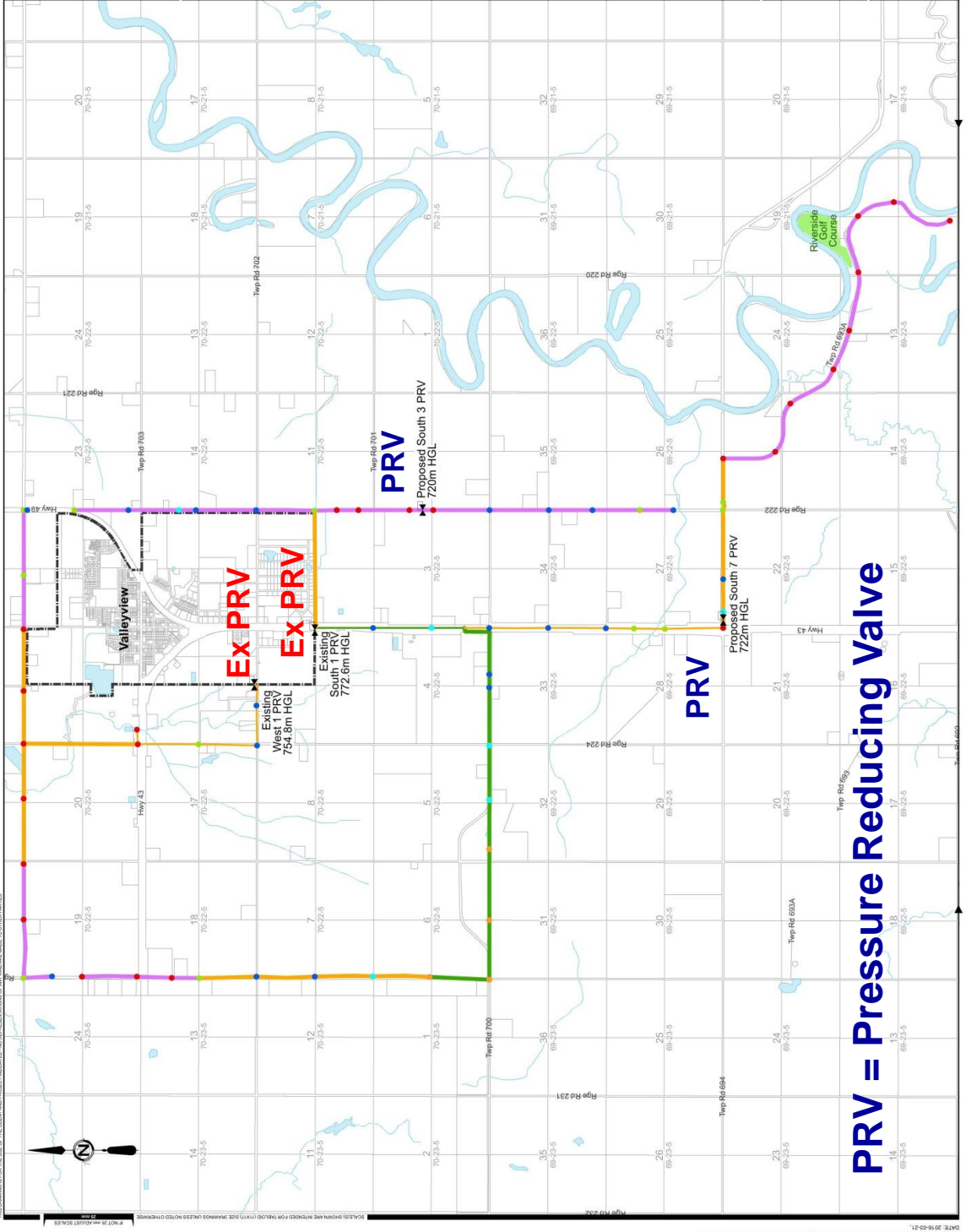
**FIGURE No. 6-2**  
 MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16  
 VALLEYVIEW RURAL WATER LINE LOOP STUDY

OPTION 1  
 FULL PRESSURE SYSTEM

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| AE PROJECT No. | 2015-3489        |
| DATE APPROVED  | 1:30:000         |
| DATE           | MARCH 2016       |
| REV            |                  |
| DESCRIPTION    | ISSUED FOR DRAFT |

**PRV = Pressure Reducing Valve**

# Proposed Full Pressure/Trickle Fill System



- Legend:**
- Peak Hour Pressure (psi)**
- <40 (276 kPa)
  - 40 (276 kPa) - 50 (345 kPa)
  - 50 (345 kPa) - 80 (522 kPa)
  - 80 (522kPa) - 90 (620 kPa)
  - >90 (620kPa)
- Pipe Diameter**
- Existing 100mmø
  - Existing 150mmø
  - Proposed 75mmø
  - Proposed 100mmø
  - Proposed 150mmø
- ☐ Valleyview Town Boundary



**FIGURE No. 6-3**  
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16  
VALLEYVIEW RURAL WATER LINE LOOP STUDY

OPTION 2  
TRICKLE FILL EXPANSION

AE PROJECT No. 2015-3489  
1:50,000  
DATE APPROVED MARCH 2016  
REV DESCRIPTION  
ISSUED FOR DRAFT

**PRV = Pressure Reducing Valve**

# Cost Estimate

| Item                   | Option 1 – Full Pressure System | Option 2 - Combine Full Pressure/ Trickle Fill System |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Watermains             | \$ 11,450,000                   | \$ 10,910,000   |
| Booster Station        | \$ 1,500,000                    | --  |
| PRV Stations           | \$ 1,600,000                    | \$ 400,000  |
| <b>Sub-total =</b>     | <b>\$ 14,550,000</b>            | <b>\$ 11,310,000</b>                                  |
| Private cisterns/pumps | --                              | \$ 3,740,000 (for new services)                       |
| <b>Total =</b>         | <b>\$ 14,550,000</b>            | <b>\$15,050,000</b>                                   |



# Next Steps

- Phasing Plan (MD/Engineer)
- Pre-design
  - Review supply agreement with Valleyview
  - Confirm Valleyview supply capacity
  - Confirm design flows
  - Hydraulic analysis (model)
  - Chlorine boosting requirements
  - Alignment confirmation
  - Project schedule
  - Refine estimated costs



Questions?



## REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Bylaw 16-759 / NE-20-72-1-W6</b>              | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION        |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING                          | CAO: MH    MANAGER:                    INT  |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016                                    | GM: INT    PRESENTER:                    LD |
| DEPARTMENT:     | INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING/PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:    INT                |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: | A16-005 / NE-20-72-1-W6                          | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                           |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |   |

---

### RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M s.*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *Municipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 03-397.*

---

### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-759, to re-designate a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, within NE-20-72-1-W6, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

**MOTION:** That Council schedule a Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 16-759 to be held on September 13, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. for the re-designation of a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, within NE-20-72-1-W6, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

---

### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The application for Land Use Amendment A16-003 was received from Michael Shane Gale to re-designate a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District within NE-20-72-1-W6, in the DeBolt Area, Ward 6.

The proposed area is mostly treed land with power installed to a cleared area intended for future residential purposes. The proposed rezoning would allow for subsequent subdivision and development of a residential parcel.

Pursuant to the Municipal Development Plan lands with soils having a Net Productivity Rating (NPR) of 35 or higher are considered Better Agriculture Land. The proposal is in compliance with the Municipal Development Plan, as the proposed area is not considered to be 'Better Agricultural Land' as the Farmland Assessment Rating for the treed land is 5%. Approximately 1.6 acres of land in the northwest corner of the parcel would be considered Better Agriculture Land but an undesirable irregular boundary to remove it from the parcel would outweigh the value of retaining the minimal acreage of agriculture land.

An existing approach from Range Road 14 will provide access to the balance of the quarter, and access to the proposed parcel would need to be constructed to meet Greenview's standards. An agreement to purchase Road widening of 5.03 meters has been entered into with the applicant with the approval of the First Parcel Out (farmstead), and a road plan is currently being prepared by Opus for registration.

Referral comments received from Alberta Environment, note that 'the area could be prone to being wet and that could be why it is not farmed. It is recommended that the applicant have a qualified person investigate this area to confirm whether or not it is wetland and to delineate where the wetland boundary is if wetlands do exist in the parcel. The owner/applicant needs to ensure that they remain in compliance with the Water Act.' Administration is addressing this recommendation by adding a condition stating that 'the owner/developer must abide by all Provincial Legislation and Regulations that are applicable and relevant to the proposed Development' upon issuance of a Development Permit.

ATCO Electric, East Smoky Gas Co-op Ltd. and Greenview's Environmental Services have no concerns with the application.

Furthermore, all applications for land use bylaw amendments, subdivisions or development permits shall be evaluated by the Municipal District according to the following criteria: (a) compliance with the Act, Regulation, Land Use Bylaw, and any other statutory plans that are in effect; (b) adequacy of road access; (c) proposed methods of water supply, sewage disposal and storm drainage; (d) compatibility with adjacent land uses; (e) site suitability in terms of soils, topography, and size; (f) environmental factors including the potential for erosion, flooding, or watercourse contamination; and (g) the quality of agricultural land.

Administration has reviewed the land use amendment application, and the proposal meets the requirements of the Municipal Government Act and the Municipal Development Plan. Administration is satisfied that the proposal addresses all requirements for re-designation and subsequent subdivision, and is recommending that the application be given First Reading, and that a Public Hearing be schedule.

---

#### OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Option – 1.** That Council pass a motion to give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-759, and further pass a motion to schedule a Public Hearing for September 13, 2016, allowing enough time for the application to be circulated as per legislation.

**Option - 2.** That Council table Bylaw No. 16-759 for further discussion or information.

**Option - 3.** That Council refuse to give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-759.

**Benefits** – The benefits are that re-designation would allow the Landowner to increase the residential opportunities available in Greenview through a future subdivision.

**Disadvantages** - The disadvantages are that rural residential is an unsustainable method of housing when Council considers costs of servicing, servicing levels, as well as service delivery.

---

COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

The application has been endorsed by the applicant; as well, the appropriate fees have been received as required.

---

ATTACHMENT(S):

- Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch
- Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map
- Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map
- Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses
- Schedule 'E' – Bylaw 16-759

**Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch**



**LAND USE AMENDMENT APPLICATION – FORM A**

Municipal District of Greenview  
 4806 – 36 Avenue, Box 1079, Valleyview AB T0H 3N0  
 T 780.524.7600 F 780.524.4307 Toll Free 1.866.524.7608  
[www.mdgreenview.ab.ca](http://www.mdgreenview.ab.ca)

*Rec'd  
 Mar 24/16 gw*

**FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE**

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| LUB MAP NO.<br><i>244</i>         | BYLAW NO. |
| APPLICATION NO.<br><i>H16-003</i> |           |
| RECEIPT NO.<br><i>217376</i>      |           |
| ROLL NO.<br><i>39417</i>          |           |
| RFLA RATING<br><i>22 1-</i>       |           |

|   |   |                                 |  |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|
| NAME OF APPLICANT(S)<br><i>Shane Gale</i> |   | NAME OF REGISTERED LANDOWNER(S) |  |
| ADDRESS<br><i>Box 487 Debolt.</i>         |   | ADDRESS                         |  |
| POSTAL CODE<br><i>T0H 1B0</i>             | TELEPHONE (Res.)<br><i>780.952-2707</i> | (Bus.)<br><i>512-0208</i>       |  |

**Legal description of the land affected by the proposed amendment**

|                         |                  |                   |                 |                |    |                       |       |     |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| QTR./L.S.<br><i>N 6</i> | SEC<br><i>20</i> | TWP.<br><i>22</i> | RG.<br><i>1</i> | M.<br><i>6</i> | OR | REGISTRATION PLAN NO. | BLOCK | LOT |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|

Land Use Classification for Amendment Proposed: *C or T 162 059 599*

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| FROM: <i>AGRICULTURE</i> | TO: <i>COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|

Reasons Supporting Proposed Amendment:

*Possible future development for children or to possibly for re-sale.*

**Physical Characteristics:**

|                      |                          |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Describe Topography: | Vegetation: <i>Trees</i> | Soil: <i>loam.</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|

**Water Services:**

|                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Existing Source: | Proposed Water Source: |
|------------------|------------------------|

**Sewage Services:**

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Existing Disposal: | Proposed Disposal: |
|--------------------|--------------------|

**Approach(s) Information:**

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Existing: <i>need to build approach.</i> | Proposed: <i>YES, APPL. REC'D.</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|

I / We have enclosed the required Application Fee of \$ 800.00.

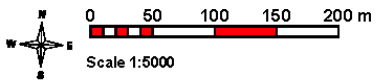
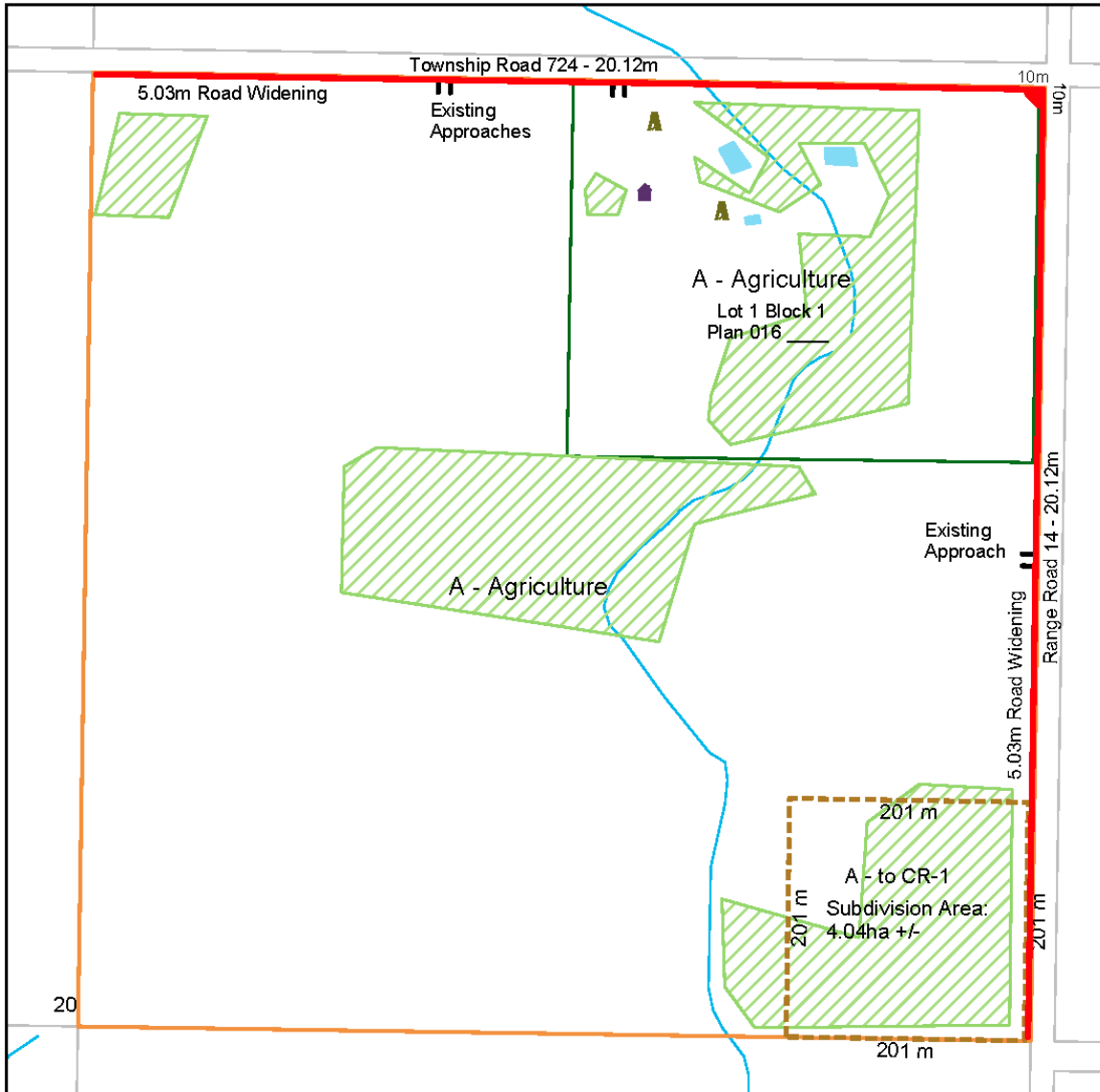
Date: *MARCH 24, 2016* Applicant(s): *Shane Gale. [Signature]*

Date: *MARCH 24, 2016* Registered Landowner(s): *Shane Gale.*









**NOTE: Registered Landowner(s) Signatures required if different from Applicant.**

Any personal information that the Municipal District of Greenview may collect on this form is in compliance with Section 33 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. The information collected is required for the purpose of carrying out an operating program or activity of the Municipality, in particular for the purpose of our Development program. If you have any questions about the collection please contact the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Coordinator at 780-524-7600.

# Land Use Amendment - Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 NE SEC 20-72-01-W6M



### Legend

|   |                    |      |                         |
|---|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
|  | Land Use Amendment | A    | Agriculture             |
|  | Lot Number         | CR-1 | Country Residential One |
|  | Block Number       |      |                         |
|  | Plan Number        |      |                         |
|  | Rivers / Creeks    |      |                         |
|  | Water Bodies       |      |                         |
|  | Cadastral          |      |                         |
|  | Municipal Boundary |      |                         |

### LAND USE BYLAW MAP 244

Municipal District of Greenview No.16

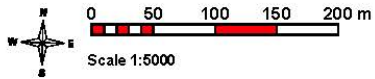
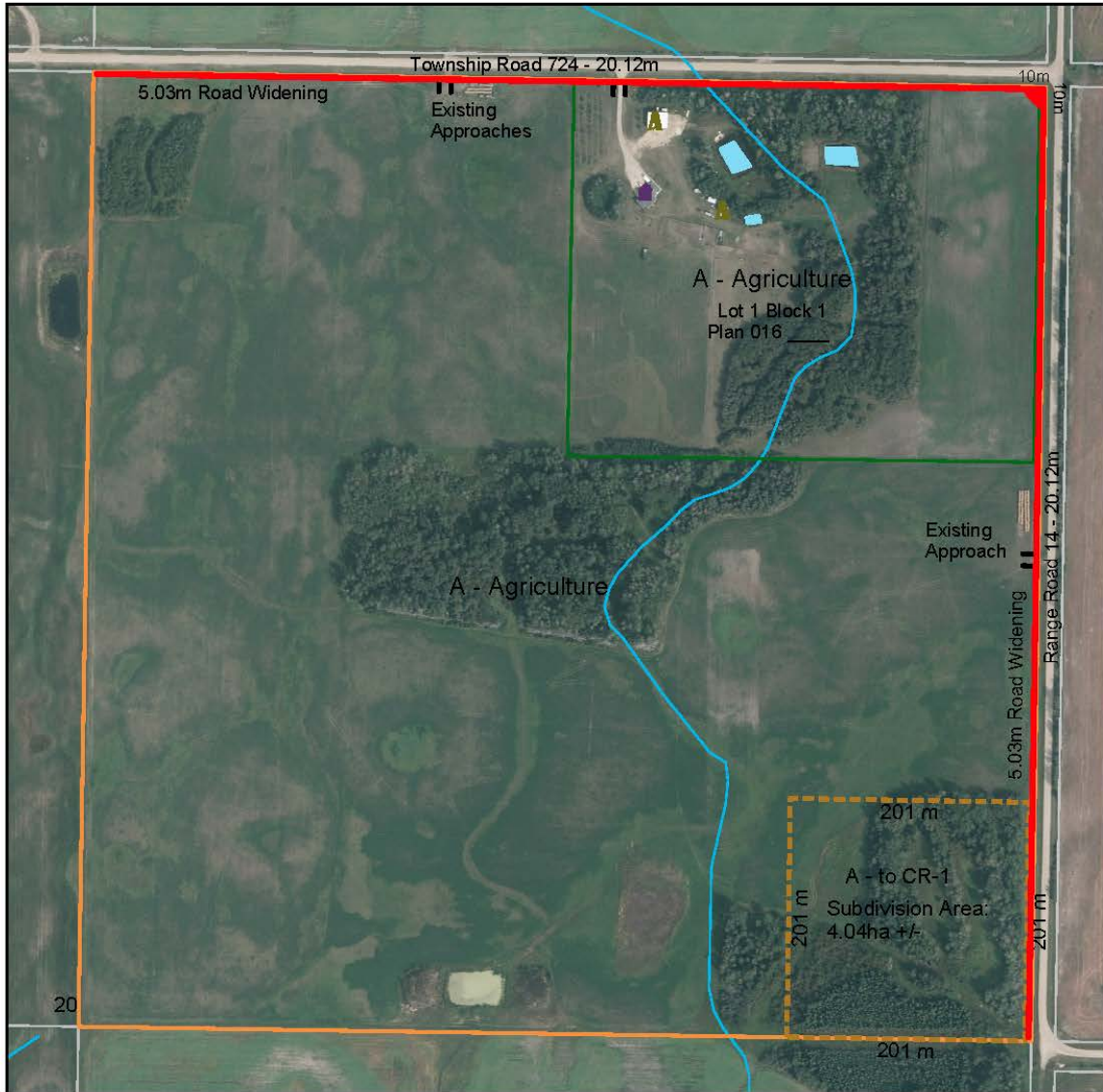
Bylaw No.

Adopted by Council the xxth Day of Month, 2016









NOTE:  
This map has been consolidated for convenience only. The Official Bylaw and amendments thereto, should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application.



# Land Use Amendment - Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 NE SEC 20-72-01-W6M



### Legend

|   |                    |      |                         |
|---|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
|  | Land Use Amendment | A    | Agriculture             |
|  | Lot Number         | CR-1 | Country Residential One |
|  | Block Number       |      |                         |
|  | Plan Number        |      |                         |
|  | Rivers / Creeks    |      |                         |
|  | Water Bodies       |      |                         |
|  | Cadastrate         |      |                         |
|  | Municipal Boundary |      |                         |

### LAND USE BYLAW MAP 244

Municipal District of Greenview No.16

Bylaw No.

Adopted by Council the xxth Day of Month, 2016

NOTE:  
This map has been consolidated for convenience only. The Official Bylaw and amendments thereto, should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application.



Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map

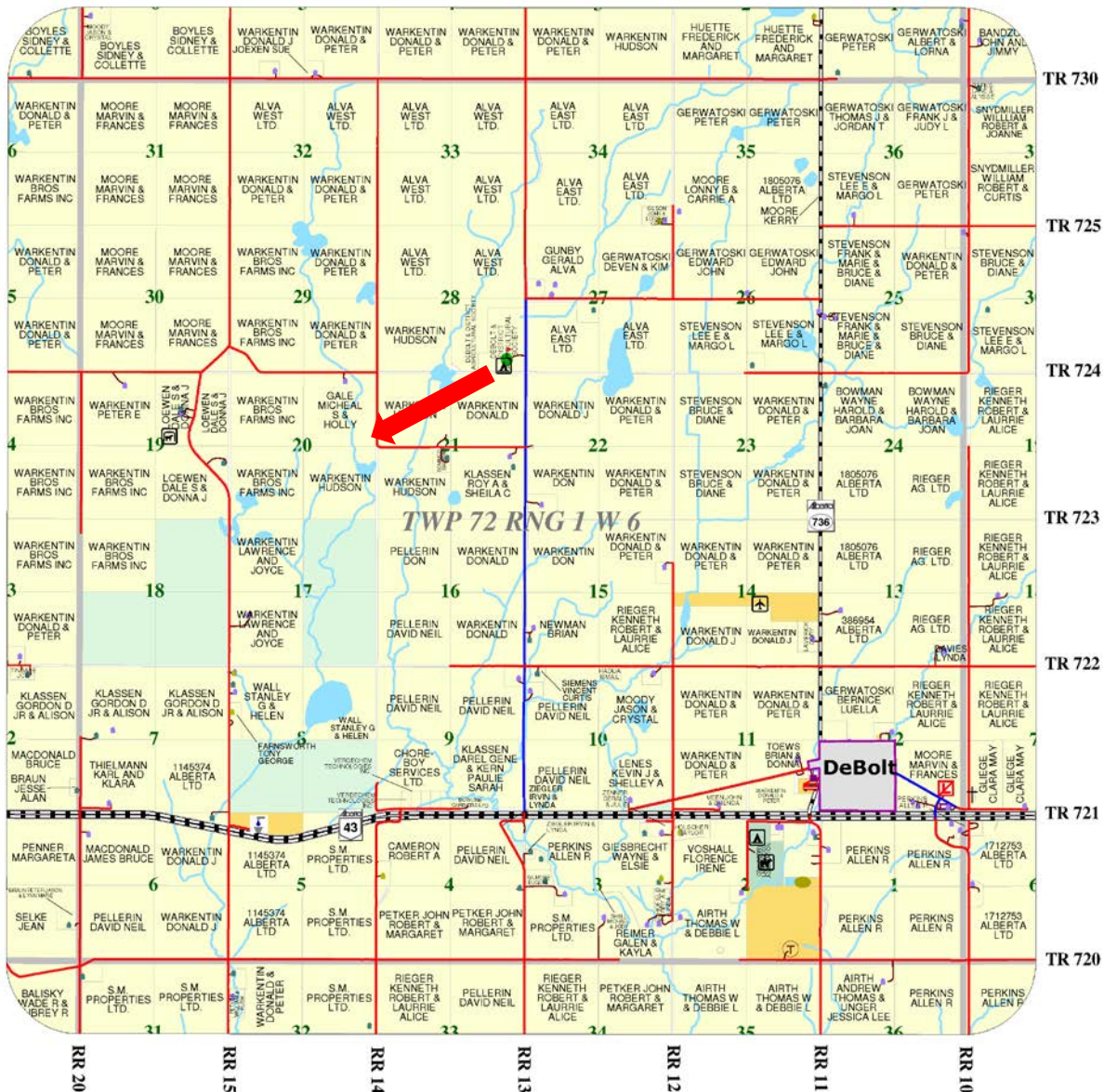
FILE NO. A16-003  
 APPLICANT: MICHAEL SHANE GALE

LEGAL LOCATION: NE-20-72-1-W6  
 LANDOWNER: MICHAEL SHANE GALE

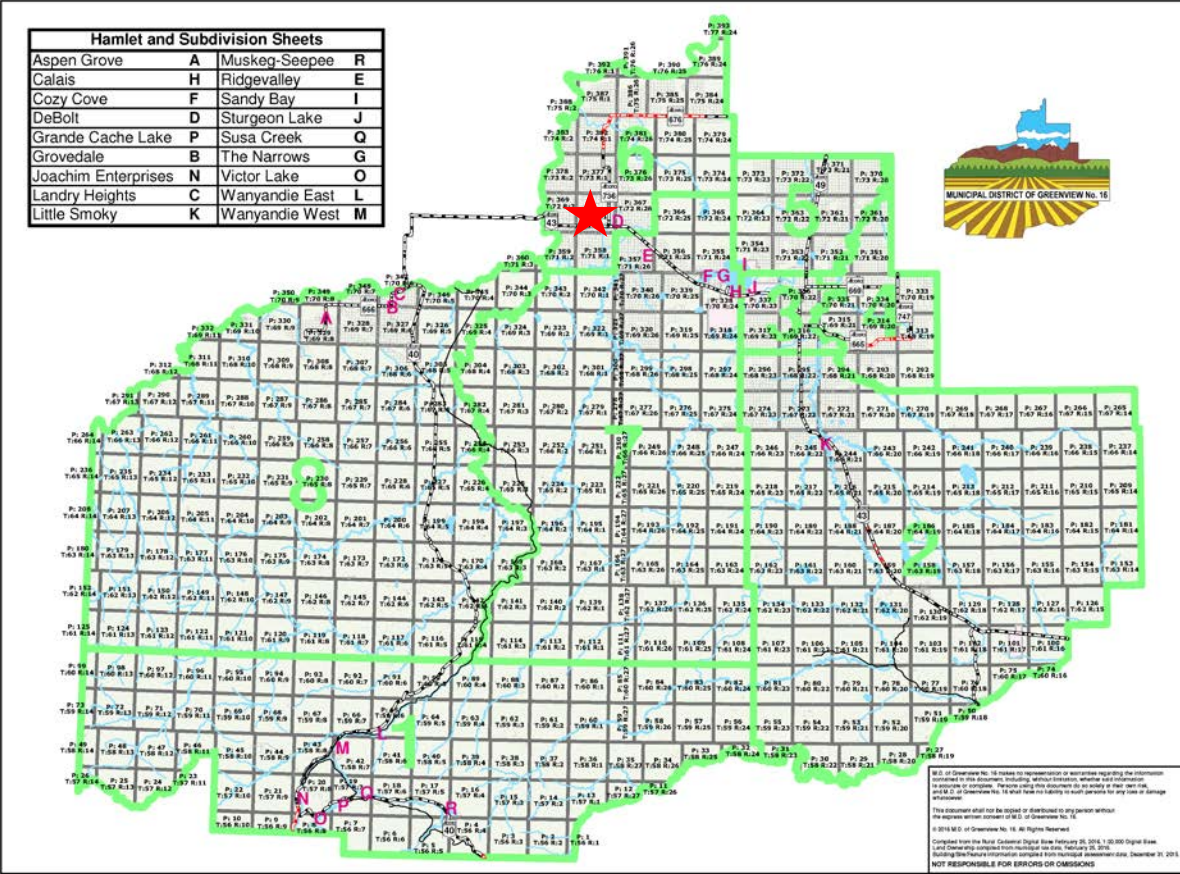
Township 72, Range 1



# M.D. of Greenview No. 16







Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map

FILE NO. A16-003  
 APPLICANT: MICHAEL SHANE GALE

LEGAL LOCATION: NE-20-72-1-W6  
 LANDOWNER: MICHAEL SHANE GALE



**Farmland Calculation Report**

Year of General Assessment: 2015

|                             |                  |                |               |      |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|------|
| <b>Roll:</b> 39417          | <b>Alt. Key:</b> | GRANDE PRAIRIE | 34 miles      | 88%  |
| <b>Legal:</b> NE-20-72-1-6  |                  |                | Access:       | 100% |
| Agroclimatic Zone: 21 2H-PR | Photo: 72014     | Type:          | Net Location: | 88%  |

|       |                  |              |                 |                |         |         |                        |     |                       |
|-------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| No: 1 | 44.60 Acres      | Soil: 62     | GL              | Dryland Arable |         |         | Adjusted Rating: 36.5% |     |                       |
|       | %Fld             |              |                 | Group          | Surface | Subsoil | Texture                | NPR |                       |
|       | 50 DBO           | 12 DEBOLT GL |                 | GL 55          | AP0-1   | -2 HC   | -12 SILCL              | -4  | 37.0                  |
|       | 50 DBO           | 22 DEBOLT GL |                 | GL 55          | AP1     | -3 HC   | -12 SILCL              | -4  | 36.0                  |
|       |                  |              |                 |                |         |         |                        |     | Adjusted Rating: 36.5 |
|       |                  |              |                 |                | %Fld    | NPR     | ICP                    |     |                       |
|       | 71 Topography    |              | 6 U             | 50             | 100%    | 0.0     | -1.0                   |     |                       |
|       | 72 Stone Cover   |              | 21 S0-S1 (avg)  | 50             | 100%    | 0.0     | -1.5                   |     |                       |
|       | 73 Miscellaneous |              | 1 Obstacles     | 6              | 100%    | 0.0     | -6.0                   |     |                       |
|       | 73 Miscellaneous |              | 2 Irreg. / Size | 2              | 100%    | 0.0     | -2.0                   |     |                       |
|       |                  |              |                 |                |         |         |                        |     | 0.0 -10.5             |

|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        |           |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|-----------|
| No: 2 | 66.89 Acres      | Soil: 42    | DG              | 44.60 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 26.0 % =               |           |
|       | %Fld             |             |                 | Group         | Su            |          | Adjusted Rating: 55.0% |           |
|       | 50 ESH           | 12 ESHER DG |                 | DG 70         | AP0-          |          |                        |           |
|       | 50 ESH           | 32 ESHER DG |                 | DG 70         | AP1-          |          |                        |           |
|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        |           |
|       | 71 Topography    |             | 7 U-GR          | 50            | 100%          | 0.0      | -1.5                   |           |
|       | 72 Stone Cover   |             | 21 S0-S1 (avg)  | 6             | 100%          | 0.0      | -6.0                   |           |
|       | 73 Miscellaneous |             | 1 Obstacles     | 2             | 100%          | 0.0      | -2.0                   |           |
|       | 73 Miscellaneous |             | 2 Irreg. / Size |               |               |          |                        |           |
|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        | 0.0 -13.0 |
|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        | 42.0 % =  |
|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        | 35.6 %    |
|       |                  |             |                 |               |               |          |                        | 9,833     |

|       |                |          |             |                 |         |         |                       |     |         |
|-------|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----|---------|
| No: 3 | 40.97 Acres    | Soil: 80 | Pasture     | Dryland Pasture |         |         | Adjusted Rating: 5.0% |     |         |
|       | %Fld           |          |             | Group           | Surface | Subsoil | Texture               | NPR | ICP     |
|       | 81 Native      |          | 70 70 Ac/AU | 50              | 100%    | 5.0     | 0.0                   |     |         |
|       | 99 Description |          | 9 Trees     | 50              | 100%    | 0.0     | 0.0                   |     |         |
|       |                |          |             |                 |         |         |                       |     | 5.0 0.0 |

|       |                |          |              |       |         |         |                       |     |         |
|-------|----------------|----------|--------------|-------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----|---------|
| No: 4 | 4.54 Acres     | Soil: 90 | Waste        | Waste |         |         | Adjusted Rating: 0.0% |     |         |
|       | %Fld           |          |              | Group | Surface | Subsoil | Texture               | NPR | ICP     |
|       | 99 Description |          | 2 Perm. Sls. | 50    | 100%    | 0.0     | 0.0                   |     |         |
|       |                |          |              |       |         |         |                       |     | 0.0 % = |

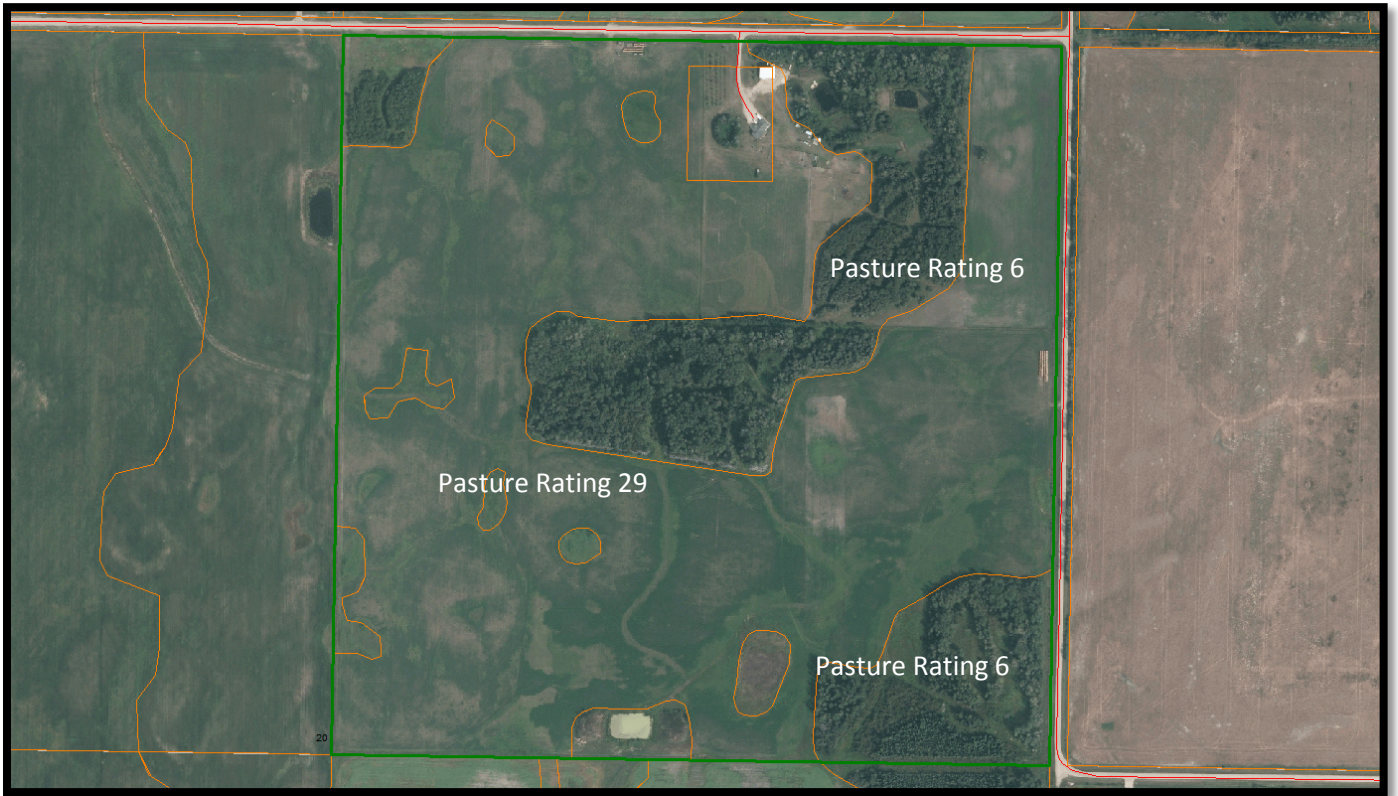
|  |                     |               |               |          |          |       |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------|
|  | Group ID: 138032852 | 66.89 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 42.0 % = | 9,833 |
|  | Group Summary:      | 111.49 Acres  |               |          | 35.6 %   |       |

|  |                     |               |               |          |         |     |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----|
|  | Group ID: 138032854 | 40.97 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x | 1.0000 x | 5.0 % = | 717 |
|  | Group ID: 138032855 | 4.54 Acres x  | 0.0 Acres x   | 0.0000 x | 0.0 % = | 0   |

|  |                     |           |              |        |        |        |        |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | Areas               | Asmt Code | Areas        | A.U.V. | Total: | A.U.V. | 14,609 |
|  | Parcel: 160.00      | 300 100%  | Arable Dry:  | 111.49 |        | x      | 88%    |
|  | @ F/L Rates: 157.00 |           | Arable Irr:  | 0.00   |        | F.A.V. | 12,860 |
|  |                     |           | Pasture Dry: | 40.97  | 717    |        |        |
|  |                     |           | Pasture Irr: | 0.00   | 0      |        |        |
|  |                     |           | Waste:       | 4.54   | 0      |        |        |



## Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses

**From:** [James Proudfoot](#)  
**To:** [Jenny Cornelissen](#)  
**Subject:** RE: A16-003 Gale  
**Date:** April 28, 2016 2:03:49 PM

---

The proposed parcel looks to be 80% unfarmed (treed). This area could be prone to being wet and that could be why it is not farmed. It is recommended that the applicant have a qualified person investigate this area to confirm whether or not it is wetland and to delineate where the wetland boundary is if wetlands do exist in the parcel.

If there are wetlands in this parcel, it may require an approval to construct the access road to a suitable building site outside the wetland area as the dry area looks like it might be in the NW corner of the parcel and not easily accessible. There is no access proposed on the plan that I can see. The owner/applicant needs to ensure that they remain in compliance with the Water Act.

In general, the act of subdividing land or rezoning it is not in itself a concern. However, the activities associated with development of and operations on the land must comply with existing legislation (*Water Act*) and associated policy. [Excellence](#) is the recommended standard.

Considerations and recommendations pertaining to the Water Act for proposed activities that may adversely impact a water body and the aquatic environment:

- a *biophysical assessment* is often required when development is proposed for an area and its biological or physical nature is not clearly understood. This should give specific attention to water and will facilitate sound decision making.
- the proposed land use shall respect and sustain area *water bodies*.
- a *buffer* (ER) is desirable to safe guard the aquatic habitat.
- the *riparian fringe* ought to be maintained in a natural state.
- natural drainage* shall be maintained.
- an appropriate *setback* from top of any bank is highly recommended to protect the water body (and property) from slope failure. (see [Stepping Back from the Water](#) document)
- any development that may cause drainage/flooding issues for neighbors and/or future landowners shall be avoided.
- development on the 1:100 year floodplain is discouraged and if proposed, all structures and development susceptible to damage from flooding ought to be flood proofed.
- activities impacting a water body may require an approval and an application ought to be submitted.
- if *wetland* plants are present in the area of a proposed activity, a Qualified Wetland Science Practitioner ought to assess the area to confirm the presence or absence of wetland habitat. If wetlands are present, impacts will need to be addressed under the [Alberta Wetland Policy](#) and [Alberta Wetland Mitigation Directive](#). (<http://aep.alberta.ca/water/programs-and-services/wetlands/alberta-wetland-policy-implementation.aspx>).
- stormwater* shall be managed; release from property ought to be at predevelopment rates and address water quantity issues (ex. erosion) and quality issues (ex. siltation) so as not to result in an adverse effect.
- the construction of dugouts, borrow pits, stormwater ponds and other pits may require an approval (See guide). <http://esrd.alberta.ca/water/legislation-guidelines/documents/DugoutsPitsExcavationGuide-Jun29-2015.pdf>
- the *Water Act* and associated legislation must be followed (including Codes of Practice).
- pertinent best management practices are recommended.

This list of concerns may not be complete and is based on current legislation and policy which may change in the future.

For legislation, education and guideline materials, go to: <http://esrd.alberta.ca/water/default.aspx>

Please call if you have any questions or require clarification on any issue or comment above.

**James Proudfoot**, Water Management Technologist, 780-538-8039  
Peace Region, Alberta Environment and Parks, Grande Prairie

*Vision: Alberta's healthy environment sustains a high quality of life.*

**From:** [LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com](mailto:LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com)  
**To:** [Jenny Cornelsen](#)  
**Subject:** AEL2016-0400/ A16-003 Gale  
**Date:** May 3, 2016 1:24:18 PM

---

Good Afternoon;

ATCO Electric has no comments or concerns with this application. Thank you

**Karen Diaz- Hernandez**

Land Administrator | **Land Administration**

**ATCO Electric** | **Distribution** | **Land and Forest Operations**

2nd Floor AC-EDM | 10035 – 105 St. | Edmonton, AB T5J 2V6

Phone: 780-509-2094 | fax: 780-509-9220

**NEW EMAIL NOW IN EFFECT:** [Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com](mailto:Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com)



# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

**Date:** April 18, 2016 **File No.:** A16-003  
**Legal Description:** NE-20-72-1-W6  
**Applicant:** MICHAEL SHANE GALE  
**Owner:** MICHAEL SHANE GALE  
**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT:** AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **April 25, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca.

**COMMENTS:**

- ROAD WIDENING
- CUT CORNER
- APPROACH TO MET STATIONS

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

*Kevin Sklapsky*

SIGNATURE

*KS*

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca;
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca

| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Box 1079, 4806-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7600<br>Fax: 780.524.4307 | Box 1079, 4802-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7602<br>Fax: 780.524.5237 | Box 1079, 4707-50th Street<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7603<br>Fax: 780.524.4130 | Box 404, Lot 9, Block 1, Plan 0728786,<br>Grovedale, AB T0H 1X0<br>Phone: 780.539.7337<br>Fax: 780.539.7711 | Box 214, 10028-99st Street<br>Grande Cache, AB T0E 0Y0<br>Phone: 780.827.5155<br>Fax: 780.827.5143 |
| Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601   |   |  | www.mdgreenview.ab.ca   |  |





# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

**Date:** April 18, 2016 **File No.:** A16-003  
**Legal Description:** NE-20-72-1-W6  
**Applicant:** MICHAEL SHANE GALE  
**Owner:** MICHAEL SHANE GALE  
**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT:** AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **April 25, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or [sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca).

**COMMENTS:**

*No concerns. J.C.*

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

*Gary Couch*

SIGNATURE

*Gary Couch  
April 18, 2016*

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: [grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca);
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - [kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - [gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - [chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca)

| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Box 1079, 4806-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7600<br>Fax: 780.524.4307 | Box 1079, 4802-36 Ave<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7602<br>Fax: 780.524.5237 | Box 1079, 4707-50th Street<br>Valleyview, AB T0H 3N0<br>Phone: 780.524.7603<br>Fax: 780.524.4130 | Box 404, Lot 9, Block 1, Plan 0728786,<br>Grovedale, AB T0H 1X0<br>Phone: 780.539.7337<br>Fax: 780.539.7711 | Box 214, 10028-99st Street<br>Grande Cache, AB T0E 0Y0<br>Phone: 780.827.5155<br>Fax: 780.827.5143 |
| Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601   |   |  | <a href="http://www.mdgreenview.ab.ca">www.mdgreenview.ab.ca</a>  |  |





# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO REFERRAL AGENCIES

Faxed: April 28, 2016 File No.: A16-003  
 Legal Description: NE-20-72-1-W6  
 Applicant: MICHAEL SHANE GALE

**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT: AGRICULTURE - A to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE - CR-1**

Please provide your comments on the **PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT AND SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISION** in the space provided below or attach any additional comments on a separate sheet. If you have any questions regarding the attached, please contact our office. Deadline for your written comments: NOON, June 08, 2016 insofar as your agency is concerned. See Sketch attached.

*If no comment is received by the above-specified date, it will be deemed as 'no objection'.*

If you have any questions regarding the attached, please contact Planning and Development Manager Sally Ann Rosson at 780.524.7600 or sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca.

**COMMENTS:**

*No Concerns*

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

*Rae HARDIE*

SIGNATURE

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

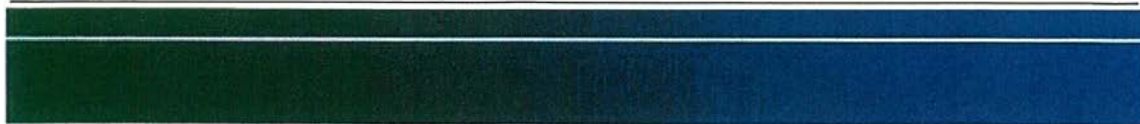
Circulated to:

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- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky: kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan: ; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch: gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-4432
- M.D. Manager, Operations - Gord Meaney: gord.meaney@mdgreenview.ab.ca;
- M.D. Manager, Agricultural Services - Quentin Bochar: quentin.bochar@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 524-5237
- M.D. Roads Supervisor West - Dennis Loewen: Dennis.Loewen@mdgreenview.ab.ca; (780) 539-7711
- ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH - ; (780) 538-5404
- Alberta Culture and Tourism (CT) - Rebecca Traquair: Historical.Lup@gov.ab.ca;
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) - James Proudfoot: James.Proudfoot@gov.ab.ca; (780) 538-5522
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) - Jack McNaughton: Jack.McNaughton@gov.ab.ca; (780) 624-6180
- Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) - Matthew Wilson: matthew.wilson@gov.ab.ca;

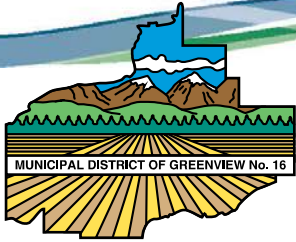
| Administration Office   | Operations Building   | Family & Community Support Services  | Grovedale Sub-Office  | Grande Cache Sub-Office  |
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Toll Free: 1.888.524.7601

www.mdgreenview.ab.ca







**BYLAW NO. 16-759**  
**of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16**

**A Bylaw of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, in the Province of Alberta, to amend Bylaw No. 03-396, being the Land Use Bylaw for the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16**

**PURSUANT TO** Section 692 of the Municipal Government Act, being Chapter M-26, R.S.A. 2000, as Amended, the Council of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. That Map No. 247 in the Land Use Bylaw, being Bylaw No. 03-396, be changed to reclassify the following area:

A portion of the North East of Section Twenty (20)  
Within Township Seventy-Two (72)  
Range One (1) West of the Sixth Meridian (W6M)

As identified on Schedule "A" attached.

This Bylaw shall come into force and effect upon the day of final passing.

Read a first time this 26 day of July, A.D., 2016.

Read a second time this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_\_.

Read a third time and passed this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**REEVE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

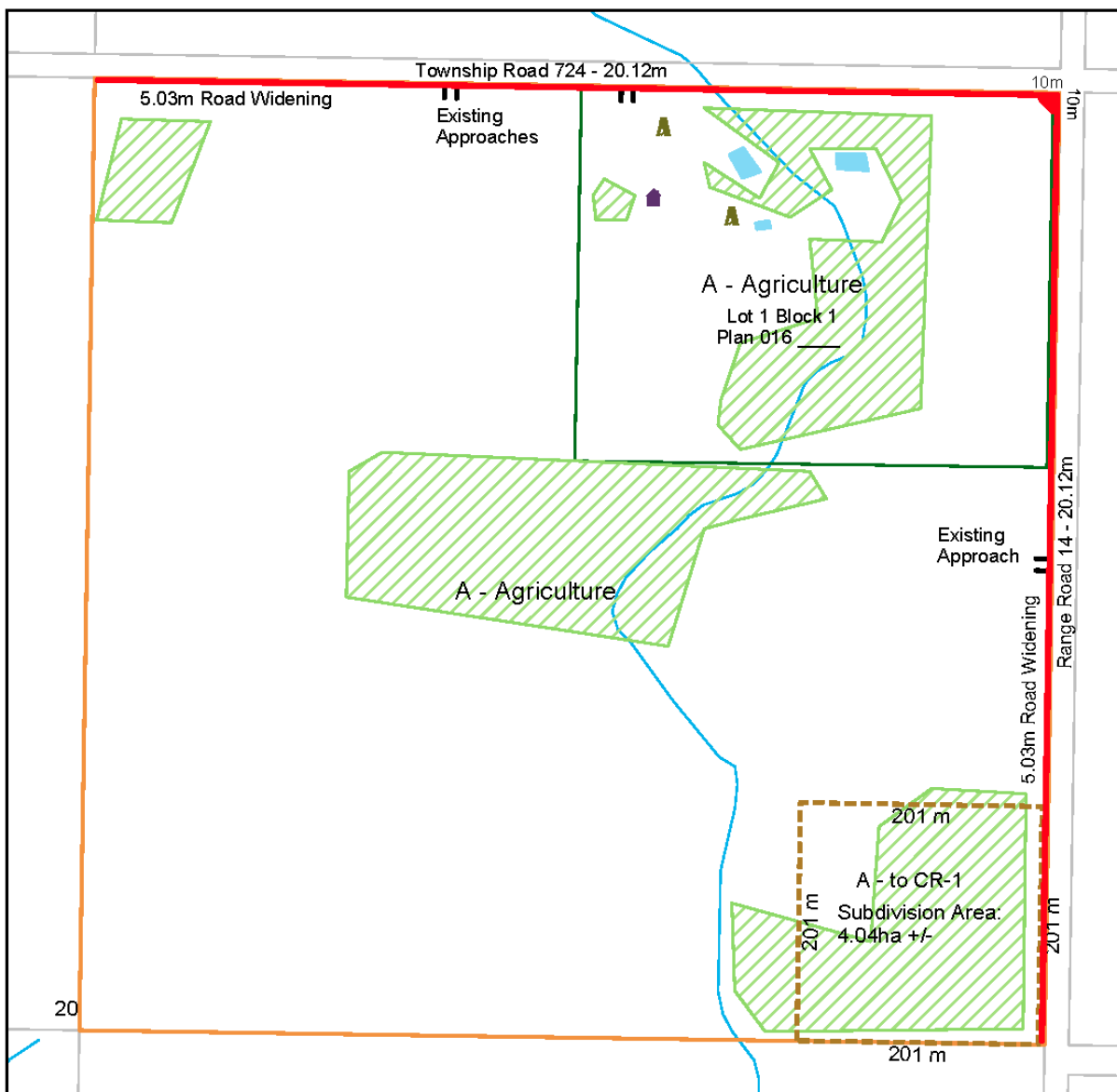
## SCHEDULE "A"

To Bylaw No. 16-759

### MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16

A portion of the North East of Section Twenty (20)  
Within Township Seventy-Two (72)  
Range One (1) West of the Sixth Meridian (W6M)

Is reclassified from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR1) District as identified below:





## REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |  |                                      |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Bylaw 16-770 / SW-8-70-7-W6</b>               | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING                          | CAO: MH    MANAGER: SAR              |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016                                    | GM: INT    PRESENTER: LL             |
| DEPARTMENT:     | INFRASTRUCTURE & PLANNING/PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW: INT            |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: | A16-005 / SW-8-70-7-W6                           | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                    |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |                                      |

---

### RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *Municipal Government Act, RSA 2000, c M s.*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *Municipal Development Plan Bylaw No. 03-397 and Grovedale Area Structure Plan 04-342*

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### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-770, to re-designate a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, within SW-8-70-7-W6, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

**MOTION:** That Council schedule a Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 16-770 to be held on September 13, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. for the re-designation of a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District, within SW-8-70-7-W6, as per attached Schedule 'E'.

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### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The application for Land Use Amendment A16-005 has been submitted by Louis and Judith Maffret to re-designate a 4.04 hectare ± (9.98 acre) area from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR-1) District within SW-8-70-7-W6, in the Grovedale Area, Ward 8.

The proposed area is currently vacant and cleared, and was previously used for farming. The proposed rezoning would allow for subsequent subdivision and development of a residential parcel.

Under the Grovedale Area Structure Plan, this quarter is designated as Agriculture. The use of land that is identified as Agriculture shall be limited to the following "...residential development subject to Section 2.2..."

Section 2.2(b) of the Grovedale Area Structure Plan states “The subdivision of land for multiple parcel country residential use outside a Country Residential Development Area [Map 2] shall not be permitted on better agricultural lands as defined in the Municipal Development Plan...”

Pursuant to the Municipal Development Plan lands with soils having a Net Productivity Rating (NPR) of 35 or higher are considered Better Agriculture Land. The proposal is in compliance with the Municipal Development Plan and Grovedale Area Structure Plan, as the proposed area is not considered to be ‘Better Agricultural Land’ as the Farmland Assessment Rating is 29%.

An existing approach from Range Road 75 will provide access to the balance of the quarter, and access to the proposed parcel would be from an existing approach off Range Road 75. According to comments received from Roads Supervisor – West, Dennis Loewen, existing approaches will not require upgrades. Road widening of 5.03 meters will be required along Range Road 75 at the time of subdivision.

ATCO Electric and ATCO Pipelines have no concerns with the application. No concerns were received from Greenview’s internal departments.

Furthermore, all applications for land use bylaw amendments, subdivisions or development permits shall be evaluated by the Municipal District according to the following criteria: (a) compliance with the Act, Regulation, Land Use Bylaw, and any other statutory plans that are in effect; (b) adequacy of road access; (c) proposed methods of water supply, sewage disposal and storm drainage; (d) compatibility with adjacent land uses; (e) site suitability in terms of soils, topography, and size; (f) environmental factors including the potential for erosion, flooding, or watercourse contamination; and (g) the quality of agricultural land.

Administration has reviewed the land use amendment application, and the proposal meets the requirements of the Municipal Government Act, Municipal Development Plan and the Grovedale Area Structure Plan. Administration is satisfied that the proposal addresses all requirements for re-designation and subsequent subdivision, and is recommending that the application be given First Reading, and that a Public Hearing be schedule.

---

**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Option – 1.** That Council pass a motion to give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-770, and further pass a motion to schedule a Public Hearing for September 13, 2016, allowing enough time for the application to be circulated as per legislation.

**Option - 2.** That Council table Bylaw No. 16-770 for further discussion or information.

**Option - 3.** That Council refuse to give First Reading to Bylaw No. 16-770.

**Benefits** – The benefits are that re-designation would allow the Landowner to increase the residential opportunities available in Greenview through a future subdivision.

**Disadvantages** - The disadvantages are that rural residential is an unsustainable method of housing when Council considers costs of servicing, servicing levels, as well as service delivery.

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COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

The application has been endorsed by the applicant; as well, the appropriate fees have been received as required.

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ATTACHMENT(S):

- Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch
- Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map
- Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map
- Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses
- Schedule 'E' – Bylaw 16-770

## Schedule 'A' – Application and Sketch



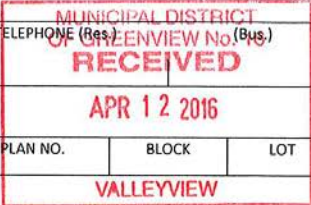
### LAND USE AMENDMENT APPLICATION – FORM A

Municipal District of Greenview  
4806 – 36 Avenue, Box 1079, Valleyview AB T0H 3N0  
T 780.524.7600 F 780.524.4307 Toll Free 1.866.524.7608  
[www.mdgreenview.ab.ca](http://www.mdgreenview.ab.ca)

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| LUB MAP NO.<br><b>245</b>         | BYLAW NO. |
| APPLICATION NO.<br><b>A16-005</b> |           |
| RECEIPT NO. <b>217778</b>         |           |
| ROLL NO. <b>40133</b>             |           |
| RFLA RATING <b>17 1/2</b>         |           |

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Complete if Different from Applicant                          |                                 |
| NAME OF APPLICANT(S)<br><b>LOUIS &amp; JUDITH MAFFRET</b>     | NAME OF REGISTERED LANDOWNER(S) |
| ADDRESS<br><b>BOX 63</b>                                      | ADDRESS                         |
| GROVEDALE AB <b>T0H 1K0</b>                                   | POSTAL CODE                     |
| TELEPHONE (Res.) (Bus.)<br><b>780 539 1354 / 780 539 3711</b> | TELEPHONE (Res.) (Bus.)         |



**Legal description of the land affected by the proposed amendment**

|                        |                 |                   |                  |                |    |                       |       |     |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| QTR./L.S.<br><b>SW</b> | SEC<br><b>8</b> | TWP.<br><b>70</b> | RG.<br><b>70</b> | M.<br><b>6</b> | OR | REGISTRATION PLAN NO. | BLOCK | LOT |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|-------|-----|

**Land Use Classification for Amendment Proposed:**

FROM: **AG** TO: **ER1**

**Reasons Supporting Proposed Amendment:** **C of T: 022 435 141**

**We are giving our son 10 acres to build his home on**

**Physical Characteristics:**

Describe Topography: **rolling, slightly sloping field** Vegetation: **alfalfa grass mix** Soil:

**Water Services:**

Existing Source: **none** Proposed Water Source: **system or well**

**Sewage Services:**

Existing Disposal: **none** Proposed Disposal: **septic field**

**Approach(es) Information:**

Existing: **large approach used in farming** Proposed:

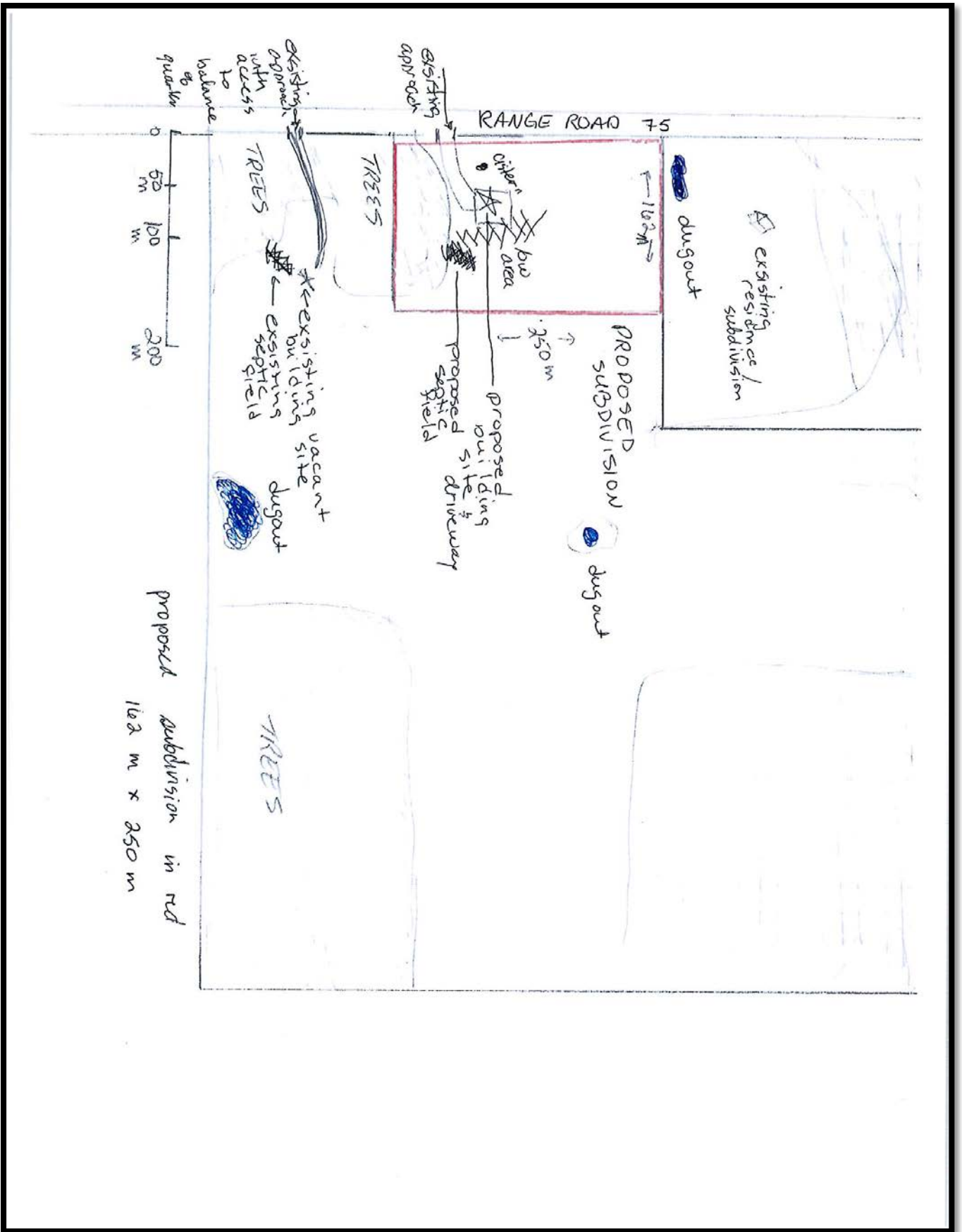
I/ We have enclosed the required Application Fee of \$ 800.00. *Abandoned Well Search: April 16, 2014*

Date: **Apr 4/2014** Applicant(s):

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Registered Landowner(s): \_\_\_\_\_

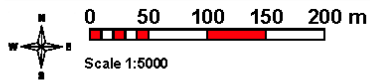
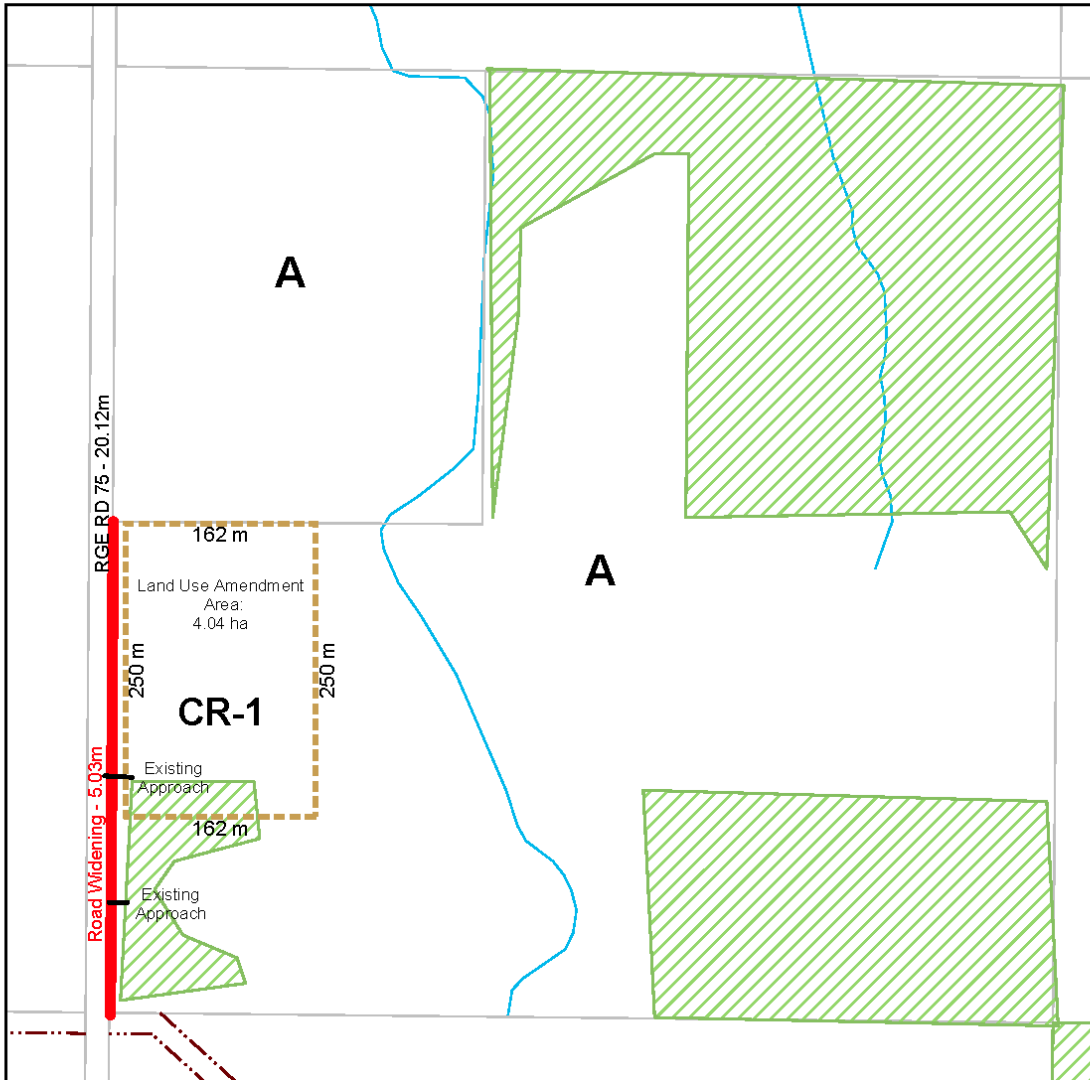
**NOTE: Registered Landowner(s) Signatures required if different from Applicant.**

Any personal information that the Municipal District of Greenview may collect on this form is in compliance with Section 33 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. The information collected is required for the purpose of carrying out an operating program or activity of the Municipality, in particular for the purpose of our Development program. If you have any questions about the collection please contact the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Coordinator at 780-524-7600.



# Land Use Amendment - Municipal District of Greenview No. 16

## SW SEC 8 - TWP 70 - RNG 7 - W6M



### Legend

- |  |                    |      |                         |
|--|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
|  | Land Use Amendment | A    | Agriculture             |
|  | Lot Number         | CR-1 | Country Residential One |
|  | Block Number       |      |                         |
|  | Plan Number        |      |                         |
|  | Rivers / Creeks    |      |                         |
|  | Water Bodies       |      |                         |
|  | Cadastre           |      |                         |
|  | Municipal Boundary |      |                         |

LAND USE BYLAW MAP 245

Municipal District of Greenview No.16

Bylaw No.

Adopted by Council the xxth Day of Month, 20xx

NOTE:  
This map has been consolidated for convenience only. The Official Bylaw and amendments thereto, should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application.





Schedule 'B' – Owner Location Map

FILE NO. A16-005

APPLICANT: LOUIS AND JUDY MAFFRET

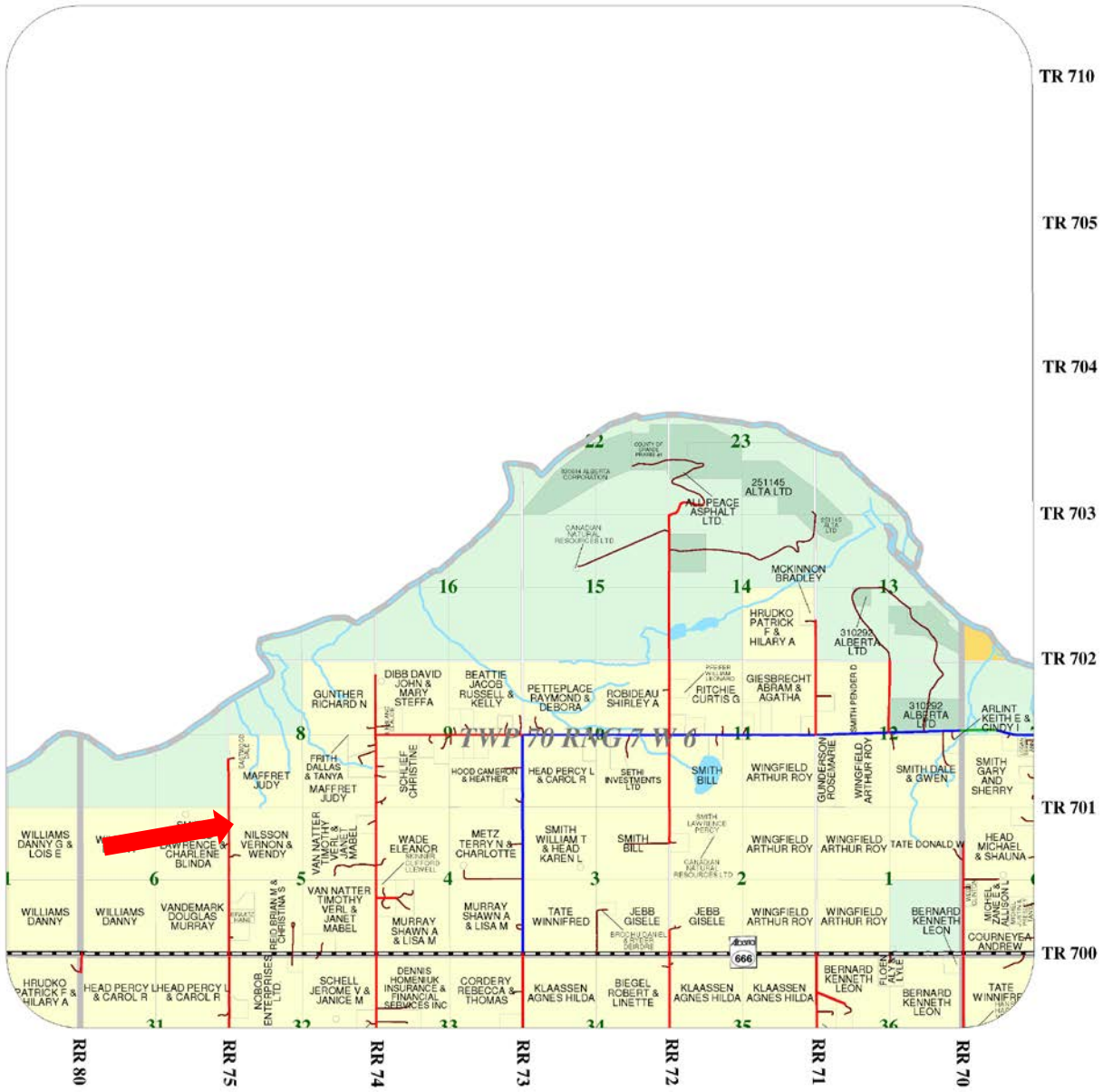
LEGAL LOCATION: SW-8-70-7-W6

LANDOWNER: LOUIS AND JUDY MAFFRET

Township 70, Range 7



# M.D. of Greenview No. 16





## Schedule 'C' – Farmland Report and Map

**FILE NO. A16-005**

**APPLICANT: LOUIS AND JUDY MAFFRET**

**LEGAL LOCATION: SW-8-70-7-W6**

**LANDOWNER: LOUIS AND JUDY MAFFRET**



### Farmland Calculation Report

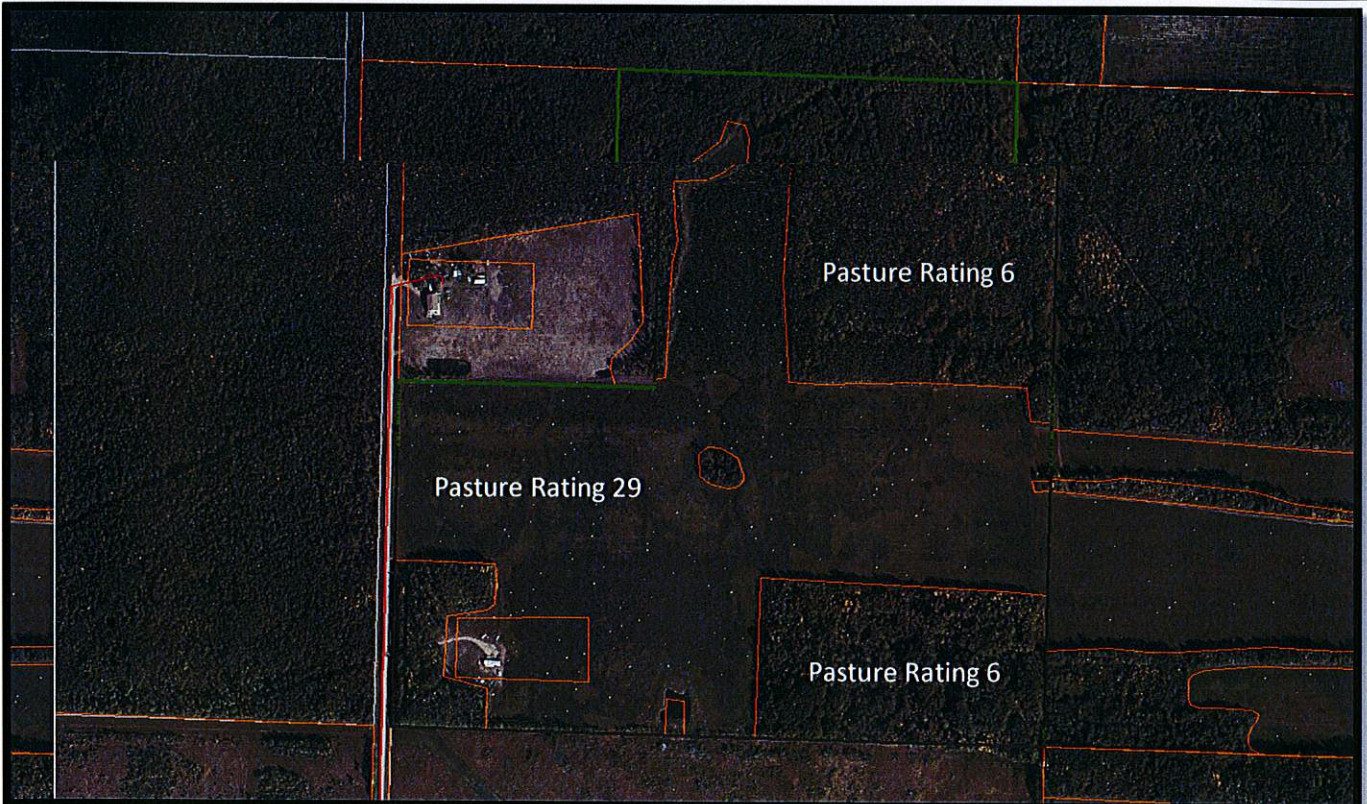
Year of General Assessment: 2015

|                             |                  |                |                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Roll: 40133</b>          | <b>Alt. Key:</b> | GRANDE PRAIRIE | 18 miles 94%      |
| <b>Legal: SW-8-70-7-6</b>   |                  |                | Access: 100%      |
| Agroclimatic Zone: 21 2H-PR | Photo: 70071     | Type:          | Net Location: 94% |

|              |                     |          |                 |                 |          |          |     |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----|
| <b>No: 1</b> | 68.48 Acres         | Soil: 80 | Pasture         | Dryland Pasture |          |          |     |
|              |                     |          |                 | %Fld            | NPR      | ICP      |     |
|              | 10 Soil Group       |          | 62 GL           | 50              | 100%     | 0.0      | 0.0 |
|              | 51 Ap Texture       |          | 15 FSL-SL (avg) | 50              | 100%     | 0.0      | 0.0 |
|              | 82 Improved         |          | 12 12 Ac/AU     | 50              | 100%     | 29.0     | 0.0 |
|              |                     |          |                 | 29.0            | 0.0      |          |     |
|              | Group ID: 138034415 |          | 68.48 Acres x   | 350.0 Acres x   | 1.0000 x | 29.0 % = |     |

|              |                     |          |               |                 |          |         |     |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|----------|---------|-----|
| <b>No: 2</b> | 58.37 Acres         | Soil: 80 | Pasture       | Dryland Pasture |          |         |     |
|              |                     |          |               | %Fld            | NPR      | ICP     |     |
|              | 81 Native           |          | 60 60 Ac/AU   | 50              | 100%     | 6.0     | 0.0 |
|              | 99 Description      |          | 9 Trees       | 50              | 100%     | 0.0     | 0.0 |
|              |                     |          |               | 6.0             | 0.0      |         |     |
|              | Group ID: 138034416 |          | 58.37 Acres x | 350.0 Acres x   | 1.0000 x | 6.0 % = |     |

| Areas               | Asmt Code | Areas        |        |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Parcel: 129.85      | 300 100%  | Arable Dry:  | 0.00   |
| @ F/L Rates: 126.85 |           | Arable Irr:  | 0.00   |
|                     |           | Pasture Dry: | 126.85 |
|                     |           | Pasture Irr: | 0.00   |
|                     |           | Waste:       | 0.00   |



## Schedule 'D' – Referral Responses

**From:** [LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com](mailto:LandInquiries@atcoelectric.com)  
**To:** [Jenny Cornelsen](#)  
**Subject:** AEL2016-0515/ A16-005 Maffret Notice to Referrals  
**Date:** June 1, 2016 9:27:26 AM

---

Good Morning,

ATCO Electric has no comments or concerns with this application. Thank you

**Karen Diaz- Hernandez**

Land Administrator | **Land Administration**

**ATCO Electric | Distribution | Land and Forest Operations**

2nd Floor AC-EDM | 10035 – 105 St. | Edmonton, AB T5J 2V6

Phone: 780-509-2094 | fax: 780-509-9220

**NEW EMAIL NOW IN EFFECT:** [Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com](mailto:Karen.Diaz-Hernandez@atco.com)

**From:** [Isabel.Solis@atco.com](mailto:Isabel.Solis@atco.com)  
**To:** [Jenny Cornelsen](#)  
**Subject:** 16-2111 Response- A16-005 Maffret Notice to Referrals  
**Date:** July 4, 2016 10:20:35 AM  
**Attachments:** [DOC053116-05312016084832.pdf](#)

---

Good Morning,

ATCO PIPELINES has no objection.

Thank you :)

**Isabel Solis**

Administrative Coordinator | Operations Engineering

**ATCO Pipelines | Global Pipelines & Liquids Business Unit**

7210 42 Street NW | Edmonton, AB T6B 3H1

T. 780.420.3896 | F. 780.420.7411

E. [isabel.solis@ATCO.com](mailto:isabel.solis@ATCO.com)

W. [ATCOPipelines.com](http://ATCOPipelines.com)

**From:** [Keri.Carnegie@atco.com](mailto:Keri.Carnegie@atco.com)  
**To:** [Lenny.Cornelsen](mailto:Lenny.Cornelsen)  
**Subject:** RE: A16-005 Maffret Notice to Referrals  
**Date:** June 16, 2016 8:45:40 AM

---

Good Morning;

Atco Gas has reviewed the above referenced application and has the following conditions;

ATCO Gas' existing right-of-way or other land rights shall be carried forward and registered on any newly created lots. Any work of any nature whatsoever (i.e. paving, stockpiling, landscaping, berms, etc.) affecting the surface of ATCO Gas' right-of-way must first receive prior written consent from **ATCO Gas' Land Administration Department** at **780-420-8012** or email [crossings@atco.com](mailto:crossings@atco.com).

There are existing ATCO Gas facilities in the area. Drainage for any of ATCO Gas' above ground appurtenances must be maintained. If it should be necessary to lower, relocate or make any alterations to the existing facilities and/or appurtenances due to this project, please contact ATCO Gas' Distribution Engineer **Mike Vanden Ham** ([mike.vandenham@atco.com](mailto:mike.vandenham@atco.com), **(780)-509-9216**) to enable an adequate and timely response by ATCO Gas. Note all alteration costs will be borne by the developer / owner.

If gas service is required, to avoid delays, the developer / owner should contact an **ATCO Gas' Service Administration Coordinator** at **780-420-7514**, or their local ATCO Gas agency office at their earliest convenience to discuss the service contract, gas load requirements, timing details and any associated costs. To avoid delays a minimum notice of 4 months is recommended. Note each lot / unit is to have a separate service line.

**Contact Alberta One Call where there's any excavation**

Please contact Alberta One-Call at **1-800-242-3447** to have the gas lines located at least 48 hours prior to excavation.

**Deep Utilities:** Maintain a minimum of 0.3m vertical clearance and a 2.0m horizontal clearance between ATCO Gas' distribution gas lines and your facilities.

**All Other Facilities:** Maintain a minimum of 0.3m vertical clearance and a 1.0m horizontal clearance between ATCO Gas' distribution gas lines and your facilities.

**Above Ground Facilities:** Maintain a 1.5m horizontal clearance between ATCO Gas distribution gas lines and your above ground facilities.

If deviations are required please contact **Mike Vanden Ham** ([mike.vandenham@atco.com](mailto:mike.vandenham@atco.com), **(780)-509-9216**)

Clearance requirements from ATCO Gas' pipelines for trees are as follows:

- Minimum of 1 meter from tree spade (hand expose the pipeline)
- If work must be carried out on a line with trees above it, the trees must be removed
- To minimize damage, root balls should clear the buried pipeline by 1.5 meters
- Shrubs may be planted in gas rights-of-ways, but trees are not permitted to be planted on gas rights-of-way
- Maintain a minimum clearance of 1.5 meters from planted trees, prior written consent should be obtained through **ATCO Gas' Land Administration Department** at **780-420-8012** or email [crossings@atco.com](mailto:crossings@atco.com)

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact **Mike Vanden Ham** ([mike.vandenham@atco.com](mailto:mike.vandenham@atco.com), **(780)-509-9216**).

Sincerely,

Keri Carnegie  
Sr. Administrative Coordinator | Land Administration  
ATCO Gas, Pipelines & Liquids Global Business Unit





# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

## NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

**Date:** April 25, 2016 **File No.:** A16-005  
**Legal Description:** SW-8-70-7-W6  
**Applicant:** LOUIS MAFFRET AND JUDY MAFFRET  
**Owner:** LOUIS MAFFRET AND JUDY MAFFRET  
**Development Officer:**  **Lindsey Lemieux Ext. 7643**

**PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT: AGRICULTURE (A) to DISTRICT to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE (cr-1) DISTRICT**

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **May 6, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca.

**COMMENTS:**

- ROAD WIDENING  
 - WILL EXISTING APPROACH BE USED FOR RESIDENCE & FARMING?

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

Kevin Sklapsky

SIGNATURE

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits: grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca;
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca

April 25, 2016

Page 1 of 1





## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW No. 16

### NOTICE TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

Date: April 25, 2016 File No.: A16-005  
Legal Description: SW-8-70-7-W6  
Applicant: LOUIS MAFFRET AND JUDY MAFFRET  
Owner: LOUIS MAFFRET AND JUDY MAFFRET  
Development Officer: Lindsey Lemieux Ext. 7643

#### PROPOSED LAND USE AMENDMENT: AGRICULTURE (A) to DISTRICT to COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL ONE (cr-1) DISTRICT

Attached is a copy of a Land Use Amendment application and sketch proposing to rezone the above described land for future subdivision or development. Please provide your comments by **May 6, 2016**, in the space provided below or attach additional comments on a separate sheet.

Should you require further information, please contact Planning and Development Manager, Sally Rosson, at 780.524.7600 or [sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:sally.rosson@mdgreenview.ab.ca).

**COMMENTS:** *No concerns. JLC*

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

*Gary Couch*

SIGNATURE

*May 2, 2016*

Please check box for corresponding referral agency

Circulated to:

- M.D. General Manager, Infrastructure and Planning - Grant Gyurkovits - [grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:grant.gyurkovits@mdgreenview.ab.ca);
- M.D. Manager, Construction & Maintenance - Kevin Sklapsky - [kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:kevin.sklapsky@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Manager, Environmental Services - Gary Couch - [gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:gary.couch@mdgreenview.ab.ca)
- M.D. Project Engineer - Chad McMillan - [chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca](mailto:chad.mcmillan@mdgreenview.ab.ca)

April 25, 2016

Page 1 of 1

**From:** [Lindsey Lemieux](#)  
**To:** [Jenny Comelsen](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Mafrett Subdivision  
**Date:** June 1, 2016 3:58:29 PM

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**From:** Sally Rosson  
**Sent:** June-01-16 3:58 PM  
**To:** Lindsey Lemieux <[Lindsey.Lemieux@MDGreenview.ab.ca](mailto:Lindsey.Lemieux@MDGreenview.ab.ca)>  
**Cc:** Leona Dixon <[Leona.Dixon@MDGreenview.ab.ca](mailto:Leona.Dixon@MDGreenview.ab.ca)>  
**Subject:** Mafrett Subdivision

Talked to Dennis Loewen, Roads Supervisor/Manager West – He has no concerns.

If you require additional information regarding the above please contact the undersigned.  
Sally

---

### Sally Rosson

Manager, Planning & Development  
Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 | 4806-36 Avenue Box 1079 Valleyview, Alberta T0H 3N0  
Tel: [780-524-7600](tel:780-524-7600) | Fax: [780-524-4432](tel:780-524-4432) | Toll Free: [888-524-7601](tel:888-524-7601) | Direct: [1-780-524-7644](tel:1-780-524-7644) |  
Cellphone: [1-780-524-7749](tel:1-780-524-7749)  
[mdgreenview.ab.ca](http://mdgreenview.ab.ca) | Follow us on Twitter [@mdgreenview16](https://twitter.com/mdgreenview16)

This communication, and its attachments, is confidential and intended for the addressee(s) only. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify us of our error, and disregard and delete the communication. Unauthorized use, disclosure, copying, forwarding or alteration of this communication may be unlawful.  
Thank you.



**From:** [Nils Anderson](#)  
**To:** [Jenny Comelsen](#)  
**Subject:** RE: A16-005 Maffret Notice to Referrals  
**Date:** May 31, 2016 3:14:10 PM

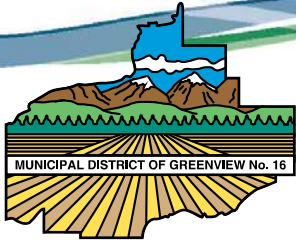
---

Hi Jenny, no concerns from Wildlife Management on this one.

**Nils Anderson**

Area Wildlife Biologist  
AEP, Upper Peace Region

1601 Provincial Building  
Box 23, 10320- 99 Street  
Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 6J4  
Office: 780.538.8047  
Fax: 780.538.5622



**BYLAW NO. 16-770**  
**of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16**

**A Bylaw of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, in the Province of Alberta, to amend Bylaw No. 03-396, being the Land Use Bylaw for the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16**

**PURSUANT TO** Section 692 of the Municipal Government Act, being Chapter M-26, R.S.A. 2000, as Amended, the Council of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. That Map No. 245 in the Land Use Bylaw, being Bylaw No. 03-396, be changed to reclassify the following area:

A portion of the South West of Section Eight (8)  
Within Township Seventy (70)  
Range Seven (7) West of the Sixth Meridian (W6M)

As identified on Schedule "A" attached.

This Bylaw shall come into force and effect upon the day of final passing.

Read a first time this 26 day of July, A.D., 2016.

Read a second time this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_\_.

Read a third time and passed this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**REEVE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

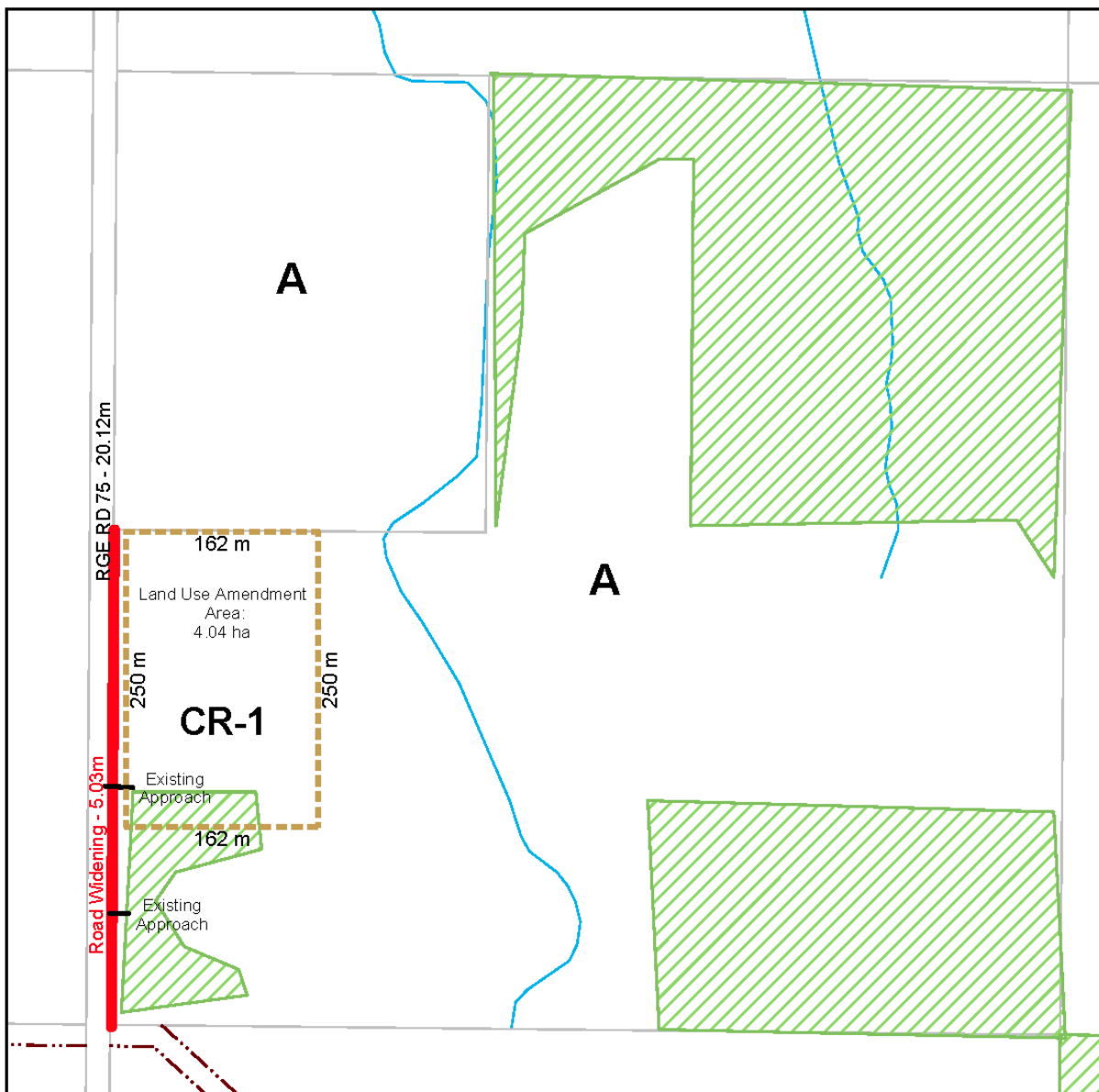
# SCHEDULE "A"

To Bylaw No. 16-770

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GREENVIEW NO. 16

A portion of the South West of Section Eight (8)  
Within Township Seventy (70)  
Range Seven (7) West of the Sixth Meridian (W6M)

Is reclassified from Agriculture (A) District to Country Residential One (CR1) District as identified below:





# REQUEST FOR DECISION

---

|                 |  |                                      |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Recovery Plan</b> | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  | CAO: MH    MANAGER:                  |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016  | GM:        PRESENTER:                |
| DEPARTMENT:     | CAO SERVICES   | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:                |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: |  | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                    |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |                                      |

---

## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *Draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *NA*

---

## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Administration convey to the Province that Greenview believes that Industry must be guaranteed direct and continued involvement in forming and implementing the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan.

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The Province has recently released the draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan and are seeking input on the plan. The draft plan and several maps are attached.

The Plan is the first to directly address federal recovery requirements in Canada. This Range Plan supports a working landscape where caribou and industrial activity co-exists, with strict regulation, investment in aggressive and innovative approaches, and careful monitoring of outcomes. The Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges are located within the Foothills in west-central Alberta, and together they are 9,699 km in size, and are located in the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16 and Yellowhead County.

The communities of Fox Creek, Grande Cache, and Whitecourt surrounded by Woodlands County and Municipal District of Greenview, are especially affected by range planning in the Little Smoky and A La Peche, given, in turn, the relative reliance of Alberta Newsprint Company and Foothills Forest Products (FFP) on fiber from the ranges.

Council may wish to note the following from the two attached reports:

1. It is outlined that continued wolf control is needed for recovery of the caribou herds. Greenview currently offers a wolf bounty throughout the Municipal District. It may be worthwhile to explore possible changes and possible funding for this program.

2. The Plan states that it supports a “working landscape” for forestry and energy.  
Given the geographical expanse contained within the plan and the level of industry activity within in, this is an important statement. The Plan outlines that activity will be subject to increased scrutiny and requirements, but does not outline them. Administration is recommending that Greenview stress the importance of working directly with these industries to balance the needs of the caribou and the needs of society in all phases of plan implementation. This should tie into the Area Based Regulation Pilot being conducted within Greenview by the AER.
3. The Plan calls for the Province to “reserve from disposition all remaining coal, metallic minerals, peat, sand, and gravel rights”.  
The exact meaning of this should be clarified with Provincial Staff; however, Greenview Staff currently interprets this statement as meaning that new applications for things such as mining, gravel extraction, etc. within the Plan area will be denied. For Greenview this will mean that gravel will have to be hauled in from outside the Plan area for use on the Forestry Trunk Road and any other roads in the area.
4. A Caribou rearing facility is to be established.  
This facility would help caribou breed in a safe environment and grow before being released in order to maximize their chance of survival.
5. A large number of legacy seismic lines will be reclaimed on an aggressive timeframe.

The Plan does outline involvement of Forestry and Energy companies at the table. Administration recommends that Greenview voice its strong support of having industry directly involved throughout the process, particularly given the presence of various NGO’s in the process.

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**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Options** – Council may accept or amend the proposed feedback to the Plan, or may opt not to provide any feedback.

**Benefits** – The Plan will have a large impact on industry in the area and the motion would be supportive of that industry while balancing it with Greenview’s environmental values.

**Disadvantages** – Some entities may view this as Greenview aiding industry at the expense of the environment.

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**COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

NA

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan
- Setting Alberta on the Path to Caribou Recovery
- Maps

DRAFT

Alberta  Government  
**\*DRAFT\***

**Little Smoky and A La Peche  
Caribou Range Plan**

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June 2, 2016



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alberta's Range Plan for the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges presents a combination of habitat and population management actions, addressing the objectives of Alberta's woodland caribou recovery plan and policy, and the federal recovery strategies for Boreal and Southern Mountain woodland caribou populations.

Caribou recovery in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges depends on addressing habitat-related factors that result in excessive predation rates on caribou populations. This requires both short and long term strategies and actions towards a future where caribou populations can be self-sustaining. Current habitat conditions in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges will not support self-sustaining caribou populations. Full recovery of sufficient habitat to support self-sustaining caribou is anticipated to take decades.

These ranges include important forest and energy resources that continue to support local Alberta communities and the provincial economy. This Range Plan supports a working landscape where caribou and industrial activity co-exist, with strict regulation, investment in aggressive and innovative approaches, and careful monitoring of outcomes.

Caribou are an important part of the lives and traditions of Alberta's Indigenous peoples. This plan creates opportunities for Indigenous peoples to support and contribute to caribou recovery.

Alberta's approach is a focused strategy towards achieving self-sustaining populations. Many tools will be used including habitat restoration on seismic lines, wolf population management, creation of a caribou rearing facility for the Little Smoky population and stricter requirements for resource development.

The Range Plan identifies commitments to:

- Work with oil and gas companies to reschedule and provide voluntary extensions for developments, with increased flexibility in the tenure system to contribute to achievement of caribou goals and objectives.
- Reserve from disposition all remaining coal, metallic minerals, peat, sand and gravel rights.
- Restoration of legacy seismic lines to ensure establishment of appropriate vegetation within five years and ensuring that future seismic development is sensitive to caribou conservation and recovery requirements.
- Require integrated land management (ILM) for all industrial activities to reduce current and future footprint.
- Develop stringent requirements for new oil and gas approvals.
- Focus forest harvesting in areas where harvesting has already occurred.
- Continue population management of wolves, and the alternate prey of wolves (that is, moose, elk and deer), to avoid near-term extirpation of the caribou populations.
- Establish a caribou rearing facility to improve population growth for the Little Smoky caribou population.

- Engage Indigenous communities in opportunities to support achievement of the Range Plan.
- Support travel on approved corridors within the ranges to ensure both hunting access for alternate prey management and protection of forest growth on restored seismic lines.
- Ensure assessments, monitoring and research occurs, as needed, to track Range Plan accomplishments and assist in achieving Range Plan goals and objectives.
- Review and improve the Range Plan regularly, through adaptive management, to ensure achievement of plan goals and objectives.

## 1.0 CARIBOU RECOVERY PLANNING IN ALBERTA

In Alberta, woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) are classified as two ecotypes: mountain<sup>1</sup> and boreal<sup>2</sup>. Woodland caribou are designated as *Threatened* under Alberta's *Wildlife Act*. The nationally defined Boreal and Central Mountain woodland caribou populations are similarly designated as *Threatened* under Canada's *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).

The *Alberta Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan* (2005) and *A Woodland Caribou Policy for Alberta* (2011) guide caribou conservation and recovery in the province.

In October 2012, the Government of Canada released the *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou), Boreal Population in Canada* (the Boreal Recovery Strategy). The strategy sets out requirements for range and action plans to support the goal of self-sustaining status for all remaining local populations of boreal woodland caribou in Canada. The strategy outlines requirements for critical habitat protection and management with the intent that woodland caribou recovery is to be achieved through a combination of habitat and population management.

In addition, in June 2014, the Government of Canada finalized and adopted the *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou), Southern Mountain Population in Canada* (the Southern Mountain Recovery Strategy), which applies to all of the mountain ecotype woodland caribou in Alberta. The Southern Mountain Recovery Strategy is comparable to the Boreal Recovery Strategy in most details.

Approximately 23 per cent of Alberta is covered by caribou range, overlapping significant natural resources. There are twelve boreal and three southern mountain woodland caribou populations currently remaining on provincial lands in Alberta. One additional southern mountain caribou population remains in Jasper National Park and is under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The local population in Banff National Park was extirpated in 2009, from the Park and adjacent provincial lands.

Alberta is committed to achieving caribou conservation and recovery, where activities are well-managed and coordinated, supporting different land use activities and balanced outcomes in a working landscape. Recognizing that caribou represent one set of values, the integration of caribou range plans into Alberta's other Government of Alberta plans and frameworks (for example, regional plans and biodiversity management frameworks) will ensure Alberta addresses desired environmental, economic and social outcomes.

## 2.0 LITTLE SMOKY AND A LA PECHE CARIBOU RANGES OVERVIEW

The Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges are located within the Foothills, Subalpine and Alpine Natural Regions, and Lower Foothills and Upper Foothills Sub-regions in west-central Alberta. Together, the ranges are 9,699 km<sup>2</sup> in size and while they share a common border, the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou populations are different caribou ecotypes – the Little Smoky population are non-migratory boreal caribou while the A La Peche are migratory mountain caribou.

The distribution of woodland caribou in west-central Alberta has greatly declined over the last 50 to 80 years. The Little Smoky caribou population is the most southerly boreal population currently remaining in the province. The A La Peche caribou population is now the most southerly mountain caribou population remaining in Alberta on provincially controlled lands.

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<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to the nationally defined Southern Mountain woodland caribou (now subdivided into Southern and Central Mountain populations)

<sup>2</sup> Equivalent to the nationally defined Boreal woodland caribou

The Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges are located in the Municipal District of Greenview No.16 and Yellowhead County and overlie significant forest and energy resources. Natural resource exploration and development in the area contribute to the economic and social stability of a wide network of west-central Alberta towns and communities.

There are three Aboriginal communities with consultation areas that overlap the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges: The Aseniwuche Winewak Nation of Canada, Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation, and Horse Lake First Nation. Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation and Horse Lake First Nation are both signatories to Treaty No.8. Caribou have been an important part of the traditional way of life of First Nations and Metis people in Alberta. In addition to reporting that caribou were an historical subsistence food source, aboriginal groups report that caribou have been an important source of raw materials.

### **3.0 LITTLE SMOKY AND A LA PECHE CARIBOU RANGE PLAN PURPOSE**

This Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan (the Range Plan) describes Alberta's actions towards meeting the caribou conservation and recovery goals and objectives outlined in Alberta's caribou recovery plan and policy, and the goals and objectives listed in the Government of Canada's woodland caribou recovery strategies. It identifies an approach to habitat and population management that sustains a working landscape where caribou and careful development co-exist.

Alberta recognizes that woodland caribou conservation and recovery will require time and commitment to both habitat and population management actions. We are committed to ongoing assessments and research to supporting these actions.

The Boreal and Southern Mountain Recovery Strategies identify critical habitat as dependent upon both biophysical habitat attributes and undisturbed habitat. The strategies guide the effective protection of critical habitat and specify the need to achieve and maintain a minimum of 65% undisturbed area within each range (Boreal) or the low elevation winter range (Southern Mountain) and provide the biophysical habitat attributes necessary for caribou recovery. This range plan establishes a habitat trajectory towards the 65% threshold for both ranges.

The Range Plan identifies definitions, indicators and targets that support measuring and reporting on progress towards the requirements of the Recovery Strategies, while also providing the groundwork for a made-in-Alberta approach.

The federal *Species At Risk Act* establishes requirements for action plans, including specified protection of critical habitat. The Range Plan will form part of Alberta's action plan for boreal woodland caribou.

### **3.1 Alberta's approach**

Alberta's approach is a focused strategy towards achieving self-sustaining populations while supporting communities and the economy.

Caribou recovery in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges depends on reducing predation rates so caribou populations can grow and then remain stable at increased population levels, and restoring and conserving sufficient suitable habitat to support self-sustaining populations. Current habitat conditions in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges will not support self-sustaining caribou populations. Achieving sufficient future habitat will take many decades.

Caribou habitat will be managed through the reduction of forest harvesting, modifications to how oil and gas resources are managed, restoration of industrial features, protection from natural disturbances and coordinating industrial development to reduce footprint. Restoration of legacy seismic lines will begin immediately and new footprint will be minimized and mitigated. Our goal is to achieve a level of habitat that will enable self-sustaining caribou populations without the need for direct actions to reduce

predation.

To meet provincial and federal goals and objectives, while remaining responsive to dynamic caribou population and landscape conditions, Alberta will employ an adaptive management approach. Objectives and actions identified in the Range Plan will be monitored and reported.

Alberta will support ongoing monitoring, research and evaluation to improve our understanding of caribou populations, habitat, and restoration efficacy. Actions in the Range Plan will be reviewed annually, and based on the outcomes of those reviews, Alberta will revise management strategies and actions as necessary to enhance caribou recovery. The Range Plan will be updated every five years.

The Range Plan takes a three phase approach to achievement of self-sustaining caribou populations:

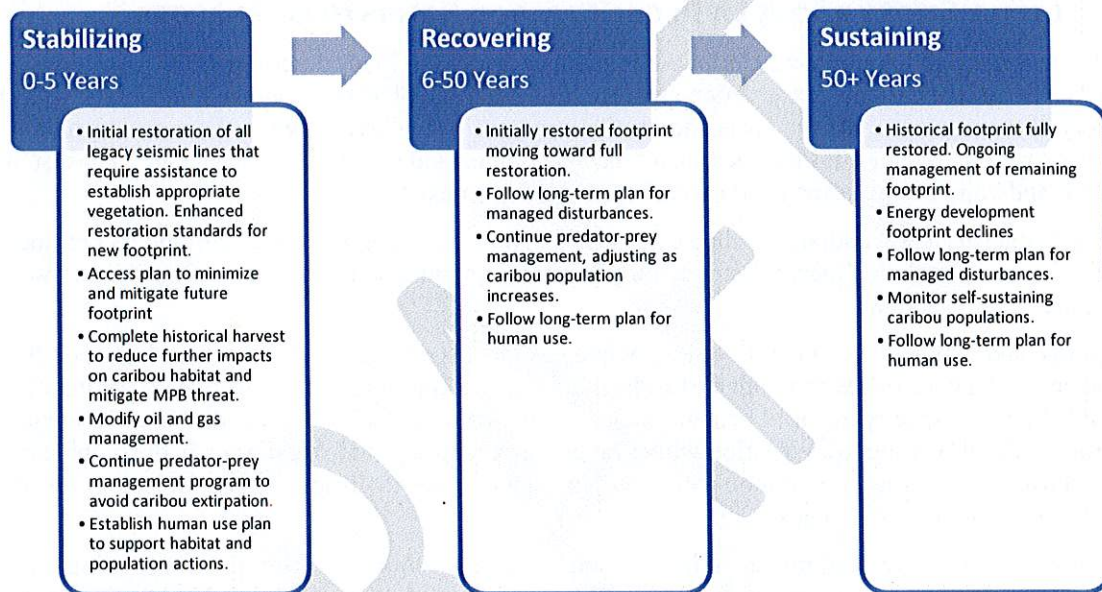


Figure 1: Alberta's phased approach to achieving self-sustaining populations.

## 3.2 Definitions

Alberta uses the following definitions in the Range Plan. They inform the management actions that follow, as well as monitoring and reporting activities.

### 3.2.1 Federal Recovery Strategies - definitions

The Range Plan adopts the following definitions from the federal Recovery Strategies.

#### *Self-Sustaining Local Population*

A local population of boreal caribou that on average demonstrates stable or positive population growth over the short-term ( $\leq 20$  years), and is large enough to withstand random events and persist over the long-term ( $\geq 50$  years), without the need for ongoing active management intervention.

#### *Disturbed Habitat*

Habitat showing: i) human-caused disturbance visible on Landsat at a scale of 1:50,000, including habitat within a 500 metre buffer of the human-caused disturbance; and/or ii) fire disturbance in the

last 40 years, as identified in data from each provincial jurisdiction (without buffer).

#### *Undisturbed Habitat*

Habitat not showing any: i) human-caused disturbance visible on Landsat at a scale of 1:50,000, including habitat within a 500 metre buffer of the human-caused disturbance; and/or ii) fire disturbance in the last 40 years, as identified in data from each provincial and territorial jurisdiction (without buffer).

### **3.2.2 Alberta's approach – definitions**

These definitions support Alberta's approach to range planning.

#### ***Habitat***

##### *Effective Habitat*

Habitat that has characteristics which provide caribou with all of their ecological needs (that is, food, shelter, ability to travel and disperse, ability to reproduce, and ability to avoid excessive levels of predation). Effective habitat is available and functioning at three scales – the local population range (sufficient for self-sustaining populations), the individual home range (providing for biophysical habitat needs) and individual foraging sites. Effective habitat has low risk of predation on caribou, caribou food availability, and low occurrence of food for wolves' main alternate prey: moose, elk and deer.

##### *Initially Restored Habitat*

Habitat that was disturbed in the past, but has since been put on a successional pathway towards providing effective caribou habitat, either naturally or through management actions. Forest cutblocks are required to be reforested by law; thus, they are considered immediately initially restored.

##### *Restored habitat*

Habitat that was disturbed in the past, but has since returned to a state that is beginning to contribute to effective habitat.

#### ***Development***

##### *Working landscape*

An area of land managed for multiple environmental, social and economic objectives. These objectives include environmental conservation, as well as continued human use for social and economic values.

##### *Footprint*

Footprint, for this Range Plan, is defined as the area of human disturbance features, exclusive of an influence buffer, until they achieve a status of 'restored habitat'. Overlapping features are only counted once.

##### *Historical footprint*

Footprint as of April 1, 2016<sup>3</sup>, deemed unnecessary to support continued human activity, is not initially restored and does not have a legally responsible party to deal with the restoration work (for

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<sup>3</sup> Alberta will continue to improve its inventory of historical footprint over time, adding it to historical footprint based on the date of its creation, relative to April 1, 2016.

example, historical seismic lines that have not been returned, either naturally or through management actions, to a successional pathway towards providing effective caribou habitat).

*Appended Development*

Development that occurs immediately adjacent to roads, pipelines, facilities and well pads that have not been initially restored.

**4.0 HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION**

This section outlines the management actions that Alberta will take for caribou habitat in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges, towards meeting Alberta’s caribou conservation and recovery goals.

**4.1 Targets and Management Intent**

Alberta’s habitat targets and management intents are framed as a phased approach to achieving the amount and quality of effective habitat which will support self-sustaining Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou populations. Alberta’s immediate goal is to initiate the restoration of existing footprint and minimize/manage the creation of new footprint while sustaining social and economic values. This strategy puts the ranges on a habitat trajectory towards 65percent undisturbed habitat and enables wise management of biophysical habitat.

| <b>Phase</b>                       | <b>Habitat target</b>   | <b>Energy Management Intent</b>  | <b>Forestry Management Intent</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>Stabilizing<br/>0 – 5 years</i> | Restoration of all historical footprint. Minimize and mitigate new footprint to maintain habitat and develop future habitat, establishing a trajectory towards 65% undisturbed habitat and managing biophysical habitat attributes. | Minimize and mitigate new development.   | Maintain and increase effective habitat. Complete historical harvesting to reduce further impacts to caribou and mitigate mountain pine beetle threat. |
| <i>Recovering<br/>6 – 50 years</i> | Restoration sites on trajectory to effective habitat.   | Manage new development to ensure the amount and type is appropriate to achieve caribou objectives. | Forest management to increase caribou habitat, and manage mountain pine beetle risk.   |
| <i>Sustaining<br/>50+ years</i>    | Achieve sufficient effective habitat to support self-sustaining caribou populations.  | Manage new development to ensure the amount and type is appropriate to achieve caribou objectives. | Habitat maintenance and sustainable development  |

**4.2 Zonation**

Zones provide the basis for allocating management strategies to achieve measurable outcomes. The zones support the overall management approach to achieve the goals and objectives of this plan. Two zones are identified to direct management activity, one within the caribou ranges, and one surrounding and

encompassing the ranges (Figure 1).

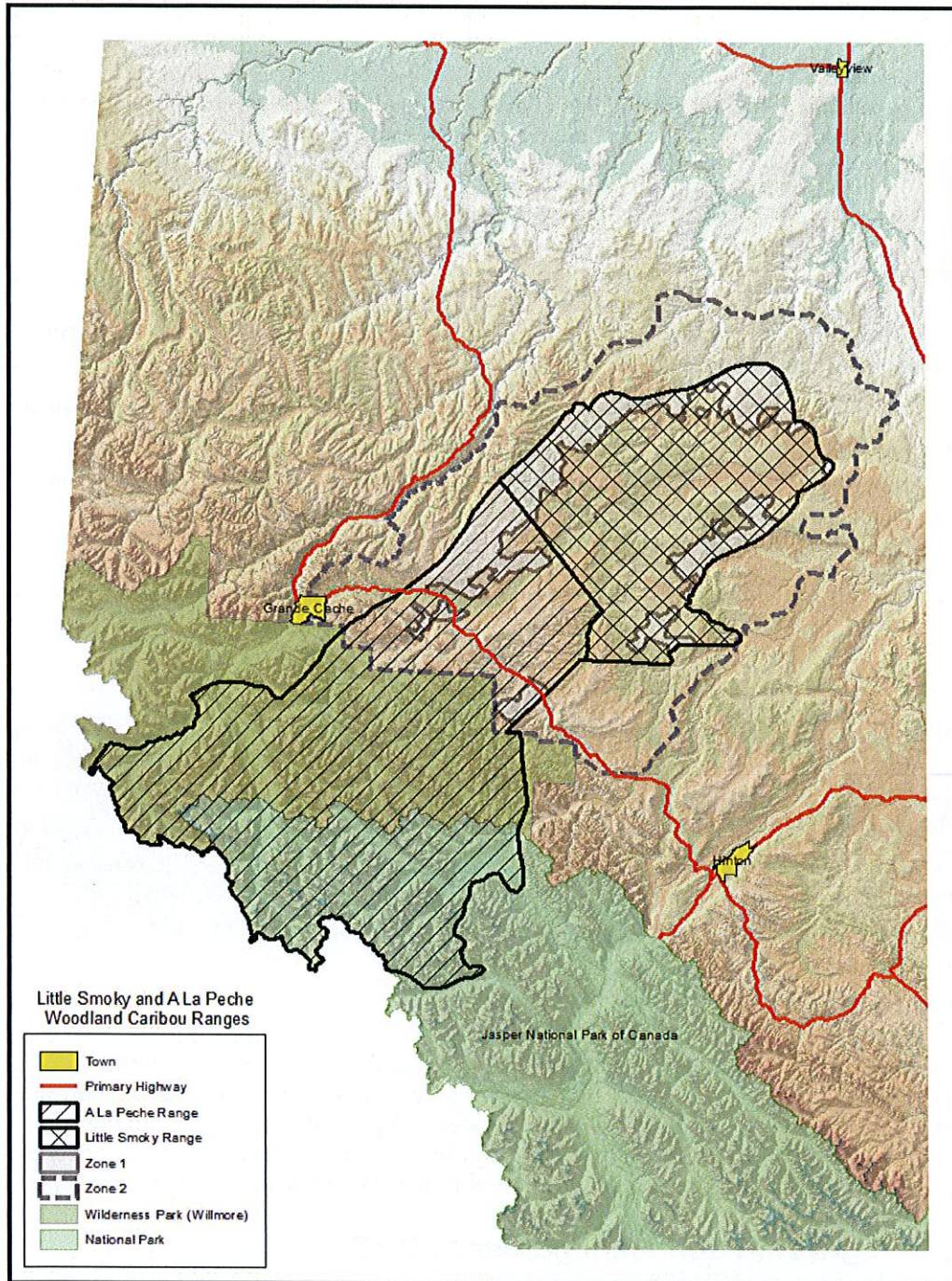


Figure 1. Management zones for the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.

#### 4.2.1 Zone Definitions

##### **Zone 1**



Zone 1 was delineated based on the occurrence of existing forest harvesting footprint along with caribou occurrence and movements.

## **Zone 2**

This zone extends beyond the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges. It will be used to identify where coordinated access management practices are required, inclusive of the ranges. This zone coincides with the boundary used to develop the original Berland-Smoky Regional Access Development Plan.

### **4.3 Restoration**

Restoration of disturbed habitat towards conditions which are effective for caribou is a cornerstone of Alberta's approach to stabilizing and recovering caribou populations.

The goal of restoration is to re-establish forest communities on disturbed sites, thereby restoring normal ecosystem processes. Alberta's restoration program objectives are:

- Habitat restoration – Restore sites to their natural successional trajectory, in turn 1) reducing caribou avoidance of disturbance; 2) reducing establishment and growth of plant species preferred by alternate prey; and 3) over time, creating effective habitat for caribou.
- Reduce predation risk – Impede and reduce wolf travel on linear corridors, and reduce habitat features which support high numbers of wolves.

#### ***Restoration Management Requirements***

1. Alberta will lead the development and implementation of a restoration plan for historical and existing footprint in the ranges, to increase undisturbed and effective habitat and reduce predation rates on caribou. Implementation of this plan will initially restore historical seismic lines in the ranges by the end of 2022.
2. Industry operating in the area will be required to meet enhanced restoration requirements at the time of footprint abandonment, to be established by Alberta in communication with the Regulator, for any new footprint on or after April 1, 2017, within the caribou ranges.

### **4.4 Access Management**

Minimizing the creation of new footprint in a working landscape requires carefully considered development plans, operating conditions, and coordination of access to minimize new linear disturbances and identify opportunities to restore existing linear disturbances. Alberta's Range Plan will ensure alignment with caribou habitat and population objectives by the application of strict operating conditions, and a mandatory ILM approach through the approval of a coordinated regional access development plan.

#### ***Mandatory Integrated Land Management (ILM)***

ILM is a strategic, planned approach to manage and reduce human footprint on the landscape. ILM aims to balance values, benefits, risks and trade-offs when planning and managing resource extraction, land use activities, and environmental management. ILM in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges is mandatory; industry operating within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges will be expected to adhere to ILM requirements in applications for development and throughout their activity cycles.

## ***Berland Smoky Regional Access Development Plan***

The Berland Smoky Regional Access Development (RAD) Plan was developed by the Foothills Landscape Management Forum (FLMF). The FLMF is a self-funded forum made up of resource companies (energy and forestry) and the Aseniwuche Winewak Nation who work together on the management of industrial footprint to mitigate the impact on other resource values. The RAD Plan included input from government, Indigenous communities and industry stakeholders to provide a coordinated approach to planning access roads in the region within and surrounding the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges. Alberta approved the RAD Plan's primary corridors. In consideration of potential implications for caribou and some other fish, wildlife and land management values, completion and approval of all aspects of the RAD Plan's secondary corridors plan was deferred until the completion of caribou range plans. Following the release of the Range Plan, the Government of Alberta will work with the FLMF to prepare a new regional access plan which considers all access types.

### **Access Management Requirements**

3. The Foothills Landscape Management Forum or a similar working group designated by Government will coordinate the preparation of a multi-company regional access plan for the forest and energy sectors in Zone 2, subject to oversight by the Government of Alberta, Indigenous peoples, environmental non-government organizations, municipalities and other key impacted stakeholders. Alberta Environment and Parks will lead the review and approval of this plan, including consultation with Indigenous peoples and downstream regulators.
4. Parties seeking to develop roads in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges will be required to submit rolling 5-year operational access plans annually, demonstrating consistency with the approved regional access plan and provisions of the Range Plan. Road approvals and amendments for different sectors will be integrated, with oversight from Agriculture and Forestry and the Alberta Energy Regulator to ensure consistency with the approved regional access plan and rolling access plans.

## **4.5 Management of Forest Activity**

Forest products harvesting will be managed using zonation as shown in Figure 1, and in some areas volume limits.

Harvesting will focus on areas of pre-existing harvest first (Zone 1), taking advantage of existing access and disturbance to reduce further forest fragmentation and produce large contiguous areas of future caribou habitat. Annual harvesting plans will strive to concentrate activities geographically. Further, companies will ensure any carryover volume from previous years is harvested outside the ranges before proceeding to harvest inside the ranges.

Each company with tenure overlapping caribou ranges will update their respective Forest Management Plan to reflect direction in this range plan, ensuring that volume scheduled inside the ranges is identified as an annual schedule. Range volume may be carried forward from year to year, but may not exceed the volume cumulative to that year.

### **Forestry Requirements**

5. For any forest management unit, harvesting inside the ranges may only remove "second-pass"/ "reserve block" stands (that is, stands in Zone 1) until all of that area is removed.
6. Carryover volume must be harvested outside the ranges before proceeding to harvest inside the ranges. Harvesting plans will prioritize scheduling blocks that minimize increases to disturbed

habitat.

7. Harvesting in forest management unit W15 inside the ranges will not exceed the following levels annually:

2016/17: 548,500 m<sup>3</sup>

2017/18: 498,500 m<sup>3</sup>

2018/19: 498,500 m<sup>3</sup>

2019/20: 473,500 m<sup>3</sup>

2020/21: 448,500 m<sup>3</sup>

8. Harvesting in forest management unit E8 inside the ranges will not exceed 342,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually for the next 5 years.
9. Forest management plans will be updated to reflect the direction in this range plan by December 31, 2016, ensuring that volume scheduled inside the ranges is identified as an independent annual schedule.
10. Range harvest volumes may be carried forward from year to year, but may not exceed the volume cumulative to that year.
11. Alberta will introduce operational requirements for forestry activity to:
  - a. Require the reforestation of historical footprint adjacent to or within forest harvest cut blocks.
  - b. Require initial restoration of Class V forest roads within three years of construction.

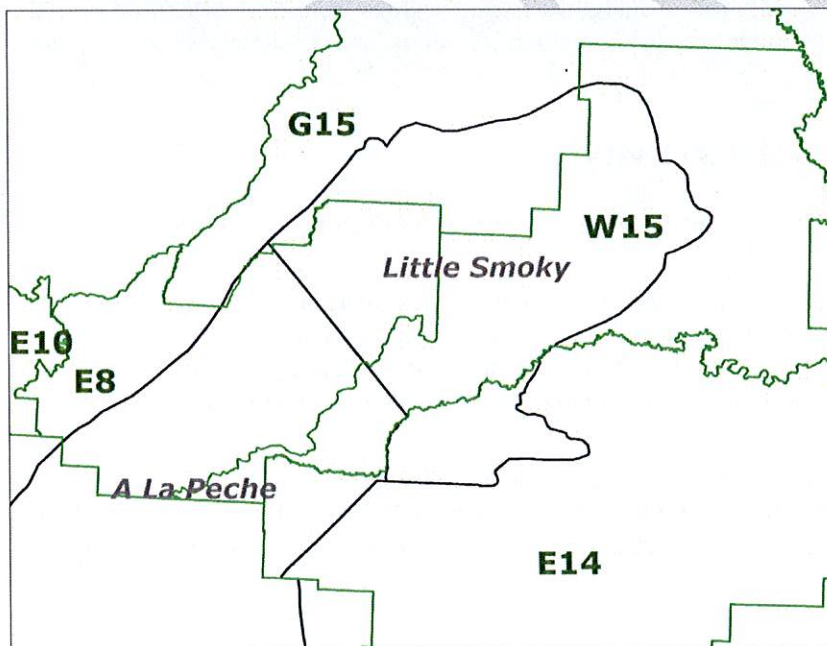


Figure 2. Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges showing forest management unit names.

## 4.6 Management of Energy Activity

Alberta has various management provisions specific to caribou in place through its Enhanced Approval Process (EAP).

The current EAP provisions supporting caribou habitat and population protection will be reviewed and where necessary adjusted for consistency with the goals and objectives of the Range Plan.

### **Energy Requirements**

#### *Crown mineral rights*

12. The Government of Alberta will work with companies to achieve voluntary activity rescheduling and will offer agreement extensions on a case-by-case basis for companies to support transitioning to compliance with all provisions of the Range Plan. These extensions will be conditional on a signed commitment to a significant multi-year rescheduling of new development on the agreement companies identify, or a substantive and significant prolonging of activity over an extensive period of time.
13. The Government of Alberta will reserve from disposition all remaining Crown coal and metallic and industrial mineral rights within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges. Petroleum and natural gas rights are available.

#### *Requirements for new and existing development*

14. All new oil and gas development adheres to appended development as a required approach. New development may be approved, provided there is a demonstrated inability to access resources from existing roads, pipelines, facilities and well pads; or it is identified in the approved multi-company regional access plan. Consideration will be given to human safety and best environmental outcomes in assessing the inability to access resources.
15. New disturbances should avoid open and treed wetlands throughout the ranges.
16. The Government of Alberta will review the current requirements in the Enhanced Approval Process (EAP), and approval conditions applied to existing applications, for consistency with the Range Plan goals and objectives. In the case of conflict between the Range Plan and any applicable portion of the EAP or other approval condition, the Range Plan prevails.

#### *Geophysical Exploration Requirements*

17. Applications for new seismic exploration must demonstrate to the Alberta Energy Regulator that reprocessing existing seismic data cannot be used in its place.
18. Where existing disturbances occur (i.e. clearings and cleared lines with vegetation heights less than 1 meter in height and within 200m of proposed seismic program line), the creation of new lines is prohibited, and the existing lines must be reused.
19. Where existing disturbances (as outlined in Standard 2) are not available, new clearings must adhere to the following standards:
  - a. Receiver lines must be meandering, under-canopy hand-cut and using tree avoidance techniques (that is, no trees with a diameter at breast height greater than 10 cm to be removed). Receiver lines must not be spaced closer than 200 meters apart.
  - b. Source lines must be meandering and may not exceed 2.75 meters in width and employ tree avoidance techniques to limit line of sight to less than 50 meters. Source lines must be at least 300 m from each other.

- c. Doglegs must be employed at all intersections with other linear features to limit line of sight.
20. Vehicles employed in seismic exploration will have a low ground pressure configuration.
21. Shrub and tree regeneration on existing lines must be protected through avoidance techniques.
22. Helipads must use natural open areas or existing clearings where available. If helipads are prepared, they must not exceed 35 meters in diameter.
23. Heli-portable programs must have shot hole drop zones no greater than 4 metres in diameter.
24. Initiate activity as early as possible in the winter to limit late winter activities. Seismic programs must be complete by February 15th of each year.

#### *Pipeline Construction Requirements*

25. Alberta will only approve pipeline construction that employs techniques to minimize the extent and duration of new footprint, through application of appropriate construction and restoration techniques. Alberta will develop requirements for approval of pipeline applications.

## **4.7 Other Sectors – Management Requirements**

### *Peat Extraction*

26. The Government of Alberta will reserve from disposition all peat within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.

### *Sand and Gravel Extraction*

27. The Government of Alberta will reserve from disposition all sand and gravel within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.
28. Borrow excavations will be permitted for approved activities.

## **4.8 Managing natural disturbance risks to habitat**

The majority of pine stands within the Ranges have been assessed as moderately susceptible to damage from attacking pine beetles; the risk of pine mortality is significant. Mountain pine beetle infestations and resulting impacts to pine forests damage hydrological function, ecosystem function, sensitive sites and wildlife habitat as well as sustainable forest harvest levels.

While only a small proportion of the ranges have burned over the last 60 years, wildfires are frequent natural and human-caused events in the Upper Athabasca and Upper Peace regions.

Alberta will focus its efforts in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges to reduce the risk of habitat loss to these important natural disturbances.

### ***Natural Disturbance Requirements***

29. Alberta will continue with its high state of readiness for wildfire response and suppression in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.
30. Alberta will prioritize use of Level 1 (single-tree removal of high risk mountain pine beetle sites) control treatments in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges, approving Level 2 (block or patch harvesting of infestations) treatments as necessary.
31. Alberta will review application of the Healthy Pine Strategy in the Little Smoky and A La Peche

Caribou Ranges to ensure alignment with caribou habitat needs.

## 5.0 HUMAN USE MANAGEMENT

Successful restoration depends on supporting tree regrowth on sites, and ensuring it is protected from subsequent disturbance. At the same time, management of alternate prey species for wolves (that is, moose, elk and deer) rests on the ability of Indigenous and licenced hunters to obtain access to the range.

Alberta will designate a Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ) to support habitat conservation, approving routes to support targeted access. A PLUZ is an area of public land to which legislative controls apply under authority of the *Public Lands Act*, to assist in the management of industrial, commercial and recreational land uses and resources. A PLUZ is created for a specific land base and the unique conditions that exist within that land base. PLUZ conditions are designed primarily to protect areas containing sensitive resources and manage conflicting land-use activities, including recreation.

### **Management of Human Use - Requirements**

32. Alberta will designate a Public Land Use Zone encompassing the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges, including application of necessary barriers and enforcement. Motorized use will be restricted to approved roads and designated corridors through the use of a Public Land Use Zone, subject to constitutionally practiced treaty rights.
33. Alberta will coordinate the development of a recreational access component of the multi-company regional access plan and the restoration plan, to define designated routes in cooperation with affected Indigenous communities, municipalities, recreation and other users.
34. Awareness and educational programming will be enhanced through the Alberta Caribou Patrol to educate local communities, recreational associations (for example, the Off Highway Vehicle Association) about the impacts of recreational use on caribou.

## 6.0 POPULATION MANAGEMENT

### **Targets**

Alberta's objectives for the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou populations are framed as a phased approach towards achieving self-sustaining populations.

| Phase              | Population target   |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>Stabilizing</i> | Each range population has greater than 100 animals and demonstrates population stability or positive growth.  |
| <i>Recovering</i>  | Each range population has greater than 150 animals and demonstrates population stability, or positive growth (within the bounds of the ecological carrying capacity for caribou within each range). |
| <i>Sustaining</i>  | Achievement and maintenance of a self-sustaining local caribou population in each of the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges.  |

Recovery of habitat to levels that can sustain caribou will take many decades. During the Stabilizing and Recovering phases caribou populations require assistance to withstand excessive predation pressures. To improve survival rates, a large-scale caribou rearing facility will be used to augment the reproduction success of the Little Smoky population, with ongoing predator management for both caribou populations.

## 6.1 Caribou Rearing Facility

Alberta will construct a large (up to approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>) fenced caribou rearing facility, to contain a suitable breeding population of caribou within the Little Smoky range. Periodically, young adult caribou will be released to the caribou population outside of the facility to contribute to population growth. The approach provides several potential benefits:

- Year-round protection for adult and young caribou from predation;
- Infrequent removal of predators from within the fenced area;
- Relatively large area protection, so caribou should require minimal supplemental feeding;
- Animals released as young adults should have reduced predation mortality rates; and
- The size and location of the facility will assist in it not contributing to negative impacts for the main caribou population remaining outside of the fenced area.

This approach is not suitable for the migratory A La Peche population.

## 6.2 Alternate Prey Management

Alberta will continue to manage ungulate harvest levels to: 1) address increases in the productivity of moose, deer and elk which result from wolf population reductions, and 2) to reduce apparent competition between caribou and other prey species. These goals will be achieved through a combination of ungulate harvest by Indigenous peoples, and general and special hunting licence opportunities.

## 6.3 Predator Management

Wolf management in relation to Alberta's threatened woodland caribou is enabled by Alberta's Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan, Woodland Caribou Policy for Alberta, and the Management Plan for Wolves in Alberta. Wolf populations are abundant and widely distributed across provincial forested lands.

The Government of Alberta will continue its existing wolf population management program in and adjacent to the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges. Alberta will engage local Indigenous communities in dialogue on traditional knowledge supports, and opportunities for communities to support predator management efforts.

Alberta's goal for wolf management will be to annually reduce and maintain wolf populations to levels which enable caribou population persistence, by achieving population stability or growth.

### ***Population management requirements***

35. Alberta will establish and fence a caribou rearing facility up to approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup> in size, to contain a suitable caribou breeding population, in the Little Smoky range.
36. Alberta will maintain conditions within the rearing facility necessary to the successful reproduction of the contained breeding population.
37. Alberta will continue setting harvest targets for moose, deer and elk in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges that address the productivity increases of those species resulting from wolf population reductions, and to reduce apparent competition with caribou.
38. Conduct annual wolf population reductions within and adjacent to the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges to enable caribou population persistence, by achieving caribou population

stability or growth.

39. In consultation with local Indigenous communities, Alberta will identify opportunities for their peoples to contribute to caribou population management.

## 7.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

As a key element of an adaptive management approach, the Government of Alberta will issue annual progress reports and five year stewardship reports for the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges. Alberta Environment and Parks will be accountable for Range Plan reporting, in collaboration with Alberta Agriculture and Forestry, Alberta Energy, the Alberta Energy Regulator, and other relevant departments and agencies. Annual reports will be prepared in association with a Caribou Range Management Advisory Committee, to be established by Alberta Environment and Parks.

Alberta will engage Indigenous peoples regarding opportunities for them to support and contribute to monitoring actions.

### 7.1 Population monitoring

Alberta will continue to monitor caribou in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.

| Value               | Indicator  | Description             |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Caribou populations | Population size                                  | Estimates every 5 years |
|                     | Population demographic rates and growth (lambda) | Annual estimates        |
| Caribou predation   | Moose (alternate prey) population size           | Estimates every 5 years |
|                     | Annual wolf removals                             | Annual numbers removed  |

### 7.2 Habitat condition monitoring

Habitat will be monitored based on the Range Plan habitat definitions, and reported in annual and 5 year stewardship reports. The following indicators will be monitored by Alberta.

**Table 1. Indicators associated with habitat condition and restoration activity that will be monitored and reported by Alberta.**

| Value               | Indicator                           | Description  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Landscape condition | Footprint                           | The area of anthropogenic disturbance features, classified by originating activity                                   |
|                     | Footprint available for restoration | The area of anthropogenic disturbance features, classified by originating activity, eligible for restoration         |
|                     | Natural disturbance                 | The area of disturbed and undisturbed habitat affected by natural disturbance (for example, wildfire, MPB, blowdown, |



|  |                               |  |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
|  |                               | etc.)  |
|  | Linear feature density        | The length of linear features <sup>4</sup> per unit area, expressed for each range               |
| <b>Caribou habitat</b>                       | Disturbed/undisturbed habitat | Per the Range Plan definitions, in absolute and proportional quantities                          |
|  | Effective habitat             | Per the Range Plan definitions, in absolutely and proportional quantities                        |
| <b>Trajectory to 65% undisturbed habitat</b> | Restoration activity          | The area where footprint and historical footprint have been initially restored, by activity type |
|  | Initially restored habitat    | The area of restoration activity meets Government of Alberta requirements.                       |
|  | Restored habitat              | The area of restored habitat   |

## **Monitoring and Reporting Actions**

### *Alberta Monitoring Requirements*

40. Alberta will monitor habitat and population indicators as identified within section 7.0 of this range plan.
41. Alberta will engage Indigenous communities regarding opportunities for them to contribute to monitoring actions.

### *Industry Monitoring Requirements*

42. Industrial land users operating in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges shall report an accurate representation (“as-built”) of additions or modifications to footprint annually, to Alberta Environment and Parks; the department will define acceptable standards for submitted data.
43. In association with Alberta Environment and Parks, a Caribou Range Management Advisory Committee will prepare annual public reports by March 31 of each year assessing:
  - a. the establishment and success of the seismic restoration program and caribou rearing facility
  - b. monitoring data collected annually by Alberta, as identified in requirement 36.
46. Alberta, led by Alberta Environment and Parks, will prepare five year stewardship reports for the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges.

## **8.0 RESEARCH – ONGOING AND FUTURE**

Alberta is committed to ongoing assessments, monitoring and research to support adaptive management of the Range Plan and to inform defining habitat indicators and targets. Alberta will identify priority areas of research that support caribou population and habitat objectives. Alberta will collaborate with suitable researchers and agencies to deliver research priorities.

<sup>4</sup> Features established to connect two points, that is, seismic lines, roads, trails, transmission corridors, railways, pipelines, easements, etc. Low impact seismic is not included in linear feature density calculations.

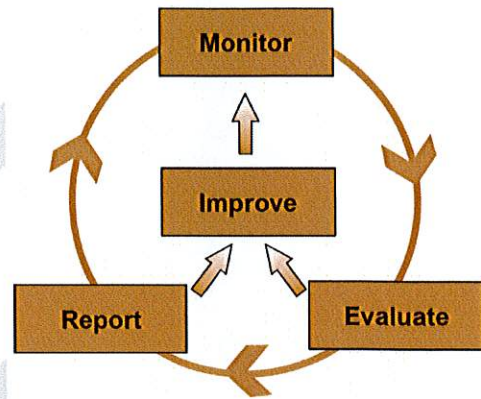
Alberta Environment and Parks, in association with a Caribou Range Management Advisory Committee to be established by Alberta Environment and Parks, will review and assess new research findings as they relate to delivery and potential adjustments to the Range Plan .

## 9.0 TIMELINES: RANGE PLAN UPDATES

### 9.1 Continuous Improvement

Alberta is committed to achieving positive environmental, economic and social outcomes for the benefit of current and future generations of Albertans. The principle of adaptive management incorporated in the Range Plan ensures that we will respond to changes in our understanding of those values over time, continuously improving our approach.

The occurrence of natural or unexpected disturbances (for example, wildfire) within the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges could threaten the achievement of expected outcomes. In the event that a natural disturbance affects more than 5% of the area of either range, more than one year before a regular plan update evaluation, the Government of Alberta will provide a management response in collaboration with key stakeholders, Indigenous people, amending the Range Plan as necessary.



Alberta's climate has been changing. Alberta has experienced the largest increase in mean annual temperature, approximately 1.4 degrees Celsius, of all Canadian provinces over the last 100 years. Caribou are among the most vulnerable boreal species to climate change. More moderate winter temperatures have allowed MPB to survive farther north and at higher elevations. Alberta will carefully evaluate continued changes in climate, identifying and addressing challenges to caribou populations, and investigating adaptation approaches as necessary.

If the management actions outlined in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan are not meeting intended targets or caribou populations continue to be challenged by excessive predation, Alberta will employ its adaptive management approach. Changes contemplated to the management actions outlined in the plan will be done in collaboration with key stakeholders and Indigenous people.

#### **Adaptive Management Actions**

47. Alberta will review and update the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan, including all management actions and activity levels, at least every five years from its approval.
48. The Caribou Range Management Advisory Committee will review and assess annual monitoring data and new research, providing annual advice to government on the need for adjustments of the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan.
49. If natural disturbance affects more than 5% of the area of either range, more than one year before a regular plan update, Alberta will provide a management response.

# Setting Alberta on the Path to Caribou Recovery

Eric Denhoff

May 30, 2016

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# Executive Summary

Alberta, like much of the rest of Canada, faces dramatic and urgent decisions to protect the remaining great caribou herds from the cumulative effects of climate change, human interaction, and other threats.

There is little doubt that human industrial, recreational and settlement activities have impacted these herds, and in many cases reduced them to near extinction.

Alberta can be proud of having committed perhaps more money and resources than any other jurisdiction in Canada towards research and innovation in relation to caribou protection. Nonetheless, it faces the challenge of herds in real danger of rapid decline or extirpation.

In the midst of both tremendous pressure on the herds, and the worst economic recession in the natural resource sector in many decades, Alberta has the tough job of balancing precautionary measures necessary for the protection of caribou, with a duty to be cautious in implementing radical change that might inadvertently exacerbate economic challenges.

Caribou come first. That's the law, and that's the right thing to do.

Alberta needs to work with Indigenous peoples, who have lived side by side with caribou successfully for tens of thousands of years; with energy and forestry industries; with communities and the Government of Canada to preserve these great herds, and protect Aboriginal and Treaty rights in doing so.

How Alberta resolves this decades-long issue could have profound impacts on jobs and communities.

No easy task. A solution has eluded provincial governments for decades.

This report will make substantial recommendations to rapidly accelerate habitat recovery in some areas; protect habitat in different ways in different places; embark on a unique undertaking with Indigenous peoples changing the way Alberta and Indigenous peoples face caribou protection issues together; and imposing some of the toughest operating conditions on natural resource industries anywhere.

Alberta has always been an innovator, and this report suggests Alberta move to the forefront in Canada in protecting caribou using common sense, difficult choices, large-scale innovation and sheer effort, with a resolute focus to complete all caribou range plans for all herds in Alberta by the end of 2017, but with special emphasis to conclude plans for three important areas by the end of this year.

Much of the work to date regarding caribou protection in Alberta has involved studying the situation. Strong scientific research effort has been expended to begin to explore and understand the caribou and both threats and opportunities for preservation.

Now is the time to act.

Consider that, in the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges, Alberta has engaged in no less than ten separate study/stakeholder engagement or task force approaches to reviewing and recommending, over the last thirty or forty years.

Having studied the situation for decades, time is running out for action.

This report identifies specific strategies for six ranges, elements of which can be applied to some or all of the remaining range plans.

This is a story of tough choices—in some range areas, the ability to preserve 65% of habitat over time to ensure caribou survival is a reasonable and quite an achievable goal.

In other areas, the overwhelming level of human activity is so stunningly complete that the complex array of threats (climate change, predators, wildfires, intensive industrial activity, mountain pine beetle, invasions of large scale competing wildlife species and on and on) mean that even the most aggressive habitat protection measures may fail to assure the survival of the herds.

Only thirty or forty years ago, most of the A La Peche and Little Smoky range area was wilderness. Today, by some estimates, 95% of that area is disturbed, and through Government's design of an extremely effective and efficient forest industry in the area, thousands of jobs now depend on the harvesting of wood from the very wilderness and habitat which has supported these caribou for thousands of years.

Industry sincerely believes that they can responsibly operate in these areas and at the same time preserve sufficient habitat for caribou to survive.

They make the point that historic natural events which self-managed the environment and species no longer occur—wildfires are eradicated rather than allowed to burn; wolf and other populations have almost doubled in some areas and require control; moose and other game roll into new areas that were formerly difficult to access, bringing more wolves with them who in turn, also consume caribou.

So the wilderness is now so managed, it is no longer wilderness. Managed wildlife, managed forestry, managed energy extraction, managed predator control.

Forestry and energy experts argue that limited, controlled, well-planned and science-based approaches to harvesting and extracting can work in harmony with caribou.

Others argue that most large-scale industrial activity must be removed from caribou habitat to protect their survival.

And while it excites some of the greatest concern and opposition among the public, my most challenging finding personally is that the caribou of the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges simply will not survive unless wolf control continues. Virtually no stakeholder I spoke with disagreed with this, though all were familiar with public revulsion over it, some intimately so.

As habitat recovers over time, it will presumably, eventually—in many years—be possible to eliminate active wolf control on a regular and continuing basis.

In every area of Alberta, in every range, sorting out the levels and kinds of activity which may be undertaken requires the delicate balancing of caribou protection with the need for a sustainable economy, the need for jobs, and the necessity to respect Aboriginal and Treaty rights. Ultimately, caribou come first, and federal law requires each province and territory to develop range plans that protect, over time, at least 65% of that habitat or face federal intervention.

There is no easy solution – virtually all the forest fibre in the province has been allocated to companies, so there are few large areas without forestry allocations on which local mills and jobs by the thousands depend.

Where there are fewer forestry interests, there are mining or oil or gas or agricultural interests.

So every decision requires care, not just the duty of care and duty of caution to preserve caribou, but the duty of care and duty of caution to make sure that in finding solutions, unnecessary economic disruptions are not made beyond those necessary to preserve the caribou and their necessary habitat.

This report will clearly outline those choices and a host of suggested immediate actions to address them.

It will recommend immediate action in four distinct areas of Alberta, and the completion of remaining range plans by the end of 2017:

1. A dramatic increase in protected land to the north of the existing Chinchaga Wildland Provincial Park, extending wildland park status to an additional 347,600 hectares, effectively quintupling the existing park size and in a single stroke, forever preserving almost 25% of the Chinchaga caribou range. A complete range plan must be in place by the end of 2016, showing the plan to achieve 65% habitat protection over time.



2. Further large additions of 1,469,879 hectares of protected area covering the Bistcho, Yates and Caribou Mountains caribou ranges, bringing them to 61%, 72% and 72% permanent protection, respectively.

Altogether, this will create over 1,800,000 hectares of new permanent protection for the Chinchaga, Bistcho, Yates and Caribou Mountains ranges, for a total of 3,158,000 hectares of permanent protection in these ranges. This is a dramatic increase in Alberta habitat protection, offering a large, solid foundation on which to complete range plans in Alberta's north.

No new park or protected area is without cost. These actions will have impacts on future and forestry harvesting and have some potential impacts on some future energy developments inside parks, but will demonstrate Alberta is serious about taking action now, to protect habitat.

3. An immediate commitment by the Alberta government to a new co-operative range management process with appropriate Indigenous members of the Alberta Treaty 8 Tribal Association, forest companies, environmental non-government organizations (ENGOs) and others to establish a range plan for the area around forest zone F23 and Red Earth, west of Wood Buffalo National Park and south of Caribou Mountains Park.
4. Major changes and new innovations in the Little Smoky and A La Peche area to enhance herd survival, limit forestry activity and energy activity in the caribou ranges here and insist on the most dramatic seismic line habitat restoration in Alberta history.

These four initial range plan steps provide for the completion of range plans in these areas by the end of 2016, with Alberta's remaining range plans complete by the end of 2017.

# Introduction

Woodland caribou are threatened in Alberta and Canada, and efforts to halt their decline and recover the species have been ongoing for decades. These efforts were renewed with the release of the federal recovery strategies for boreal and southern mountain caribou in 2012 and 2014, respectively. Since that time, Alberta has been engaged in a difficult conversation on maintaining caribou on a working landscape in the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges (LS/ALP) in western Alberta.

These ranges are the most challenging landscape in Canada for the achievement of federal recovery strategy objectives. The Little Smoky is considered the most disturbed range in Canada; both populations co-exist with forest industry that is highly dependent on forests within the range, and beneath them lie some of the most valuable energy resources per unit area in Alberta.

My recommendations will identify opportunities to advance a made-in-Alberta approach to protecting these populations from further decline, and ensuring their persistence in the landscape, while at the same time providing some security to local communities. Further, I have identified caribou ranges to the north where more protection is possible, towards ensuring Alberta's caribou populations are maintained for future generations.

## Context

Alberta kicked off its more recent range planning work with the LS/ALP caribou ranges in the spring of 2013, initiating a multi-stakeholder advisory group (MSAG) that included Indigenous peoples, forest products industry, energy industry, municipal and environmental and other non-government organizations. While the broad inclusion of stakeholders was considered positive by participants, many have noted to me that the Government may have underestimated the degree of conflict between some parties, and appeared unwilling to table information or proposals that might precipitate strong conflict. As a result, their opinion was that the discussion was superficial, and failed to produce constructive solutions.

The Government was presented with a draft range plan by a cross-ministry team in the summer of 2014. Aware of the unresolved conflict from discussions with key stakeholders, the Government directed staff to work with the forest and energy sectors to identify a means to resolve key questions on the co-existence of industry and caribou. This culminated in the appointment of the Ministerial Task Force by Ministers Fawcett and Oberle in the spring of 2015. This Task Force provided its report to Government in July 2015, identifying four options that spanned the solution space for range planning in the

LS/ALP, including bookends that highlight the potential impact of management missteps to caribou, industry and local communities.

While this report constructively advanced the discussion, by failing to include Indigenous, municipal and environmental representatives, it lost important credibility. I was appointed in December 2015 to review the report with stakeholders, including representatives to the original MSAG, understand their perspectives and viewpoints on the work and caribou recovery, and make recommendations to Government on how to resolve the situation.

## Scope

My terms of reference originally identified my scope as the LS/ALP. With the approval of Ministers, I extended my investigations to the northwest of the province, where I identified opportunities in the immediate future to advance caribou recovery through large scale protected areas and innovative range planning processes.

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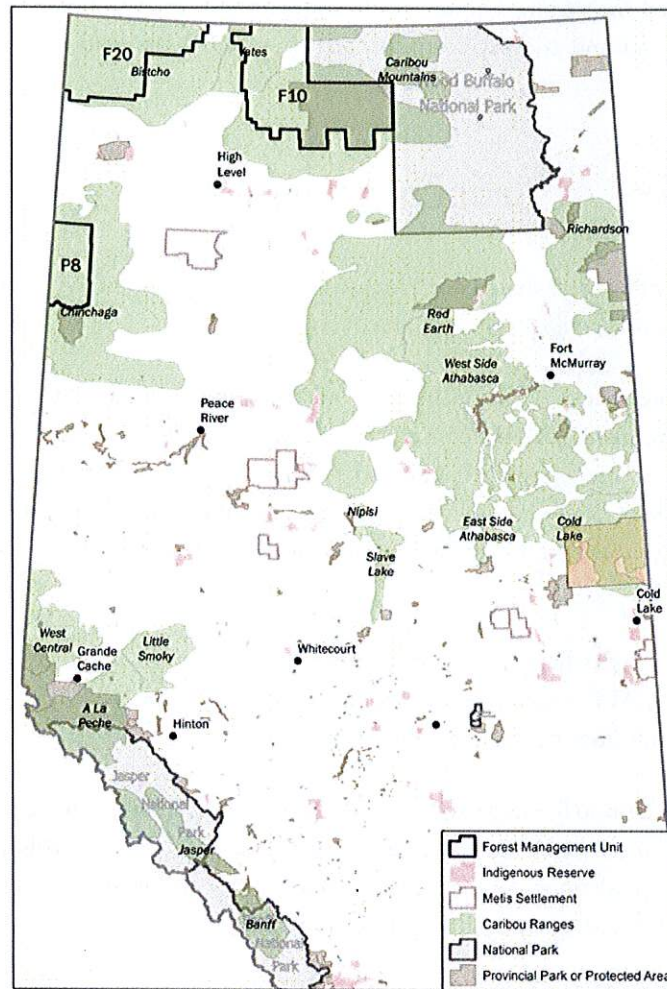


Figure 1. Map showing provincial caribou ranges. My report focuses on the Little Smoky, A La Peche, Chinchaga, Bistcho, Yates, Caribou Mountains and Red Earth ranges. The highlighted forest management units represent areas where strong protection opportunities exist.

## Objectives

My objectives, established in the Terms of Reference, were to engage key stakeholders in discussions to develop an approach to caribou habitat and population management within the LS/ALP, seeking as much agreement as possible. This depended on my sharing all information available to me, to ensure transparency of the process with stakeholders, and remove possible future concerns that full information was not exchanged or some viewpoints were excluded. My recommendations were to advise Government on a path forward considerate of caribou recovery, stakeholder impacts and the federal caribou recovery strategies.

During my work, I enjoyed the strong support of department staff in developing an understanding of background and context, introductions to stakeholders, and testing possibilities.

## Made-In-Alberta Approach

I have identified several key measures that, if implemented, will vault Alberta to the front of all provinces in taking strong action for caribou recovery:

- Protection of more than 1.8 million hectares of key caribou habitat through creation of a new wildland park and conservation areas in the Chinchaga, Bistcho, Yates and Caribou Mountains ranges, and work towards further protection of up to two million additional hectares in the Caribou Mountains and Red Earth ranges, increasing permanent protection of habitat and Alberta's protected areas network dramatically.
- Initiating the most aggressive seismic line habitat restoration project in Canadian history in the LS/ALP ranges, recovering as fully as possible the 10,000 kilometres of seismic lines over a five year period.
- Building a fenced Caribou Rearing Facility in the LS/ALP ranges, unparalleled in scale, where caribou can safely reproduce and raise their calves, towards rapidly rebuilding local populations, potentially doubling them within five years. Considering this approach, where appropriate, elsewhere.
- Providing strong resourcing for local Indigenous peoples to partner with the Government and other stakeholders in recovering caribou through shared administration and provision of monitoring, restoration, targeted predator control and oversight and maintenance of the Rearing Facility.
- Implementing an innovative Government-backed, energy industry-paid Green Bond program to reduce cash flow impacts to affected companies.
- Minimizing forest harvesting within the ranges LS/ALP ranges, and with a view to still providing for long term habitat recovery to 65%, with voluntary rescheduling of harvesting in most of the range areas.
- A renewed effort between government and industry over the next several months towards the "pooling" concept of forest companies pooling fibre outside the LS/ALP ranges to limit or prevent harvesting inside the ranges.

- Voluntary rescheduling of substantial amounts of energy development in LS/ALP until the restoration program and rearing facility are firmly established.
- Establishing some of the most stringent operating conditions in North America for continuing energy development inside the LS/ALP range, including coordination of development plans and stricter requirements for development.
- Providing coordination and targeted funding towards provincial caribou monitoring and research in support of Alberta's objectives, through the establishment of a dedicated research program.
- Erection of a Caribou Interpretive Centre associated with the Rearing Facility, where the public can learn about Alberta's recovery initiatives and ongoing research.
- Establishment of a Monitoring Board to assess progress and monitor implementation for the ranges. The Board should include representation from all affected stakeholders.

On the basis of this strong foundation, Government will be well-positioned to drive the completion of remaining range plans by the end of 2017.

# My Discussions with Stakeholders

## Who I talked to

To inform my work and recommendations, I met with a wide range of stakeholders. I initiated discussions in late December, continuing to meet with stakeholders through January and into February. During that time, I shared the Task Force report with them, explored their viewpoint, and tested different ideas and concepts with them. I was able to visit with most key stakeholders at least twice, and met additional times with some.

A full list of stakeholders is provided in Appendix 1.

## Previous work

### *Multi-stakeholder advisory group*

In my opinion, the original MSAG established to advise the government on a range plan for LS/ALP appropriately sought representation and input from a broad set of stakeholders. However, all participants I spoke to noted dissatisfaction with its ultimate outcomes. The criticisms included:

- Lack of a clear process leading to a range plan
- Unwillingness by the Government to broadly explore all possible solutions, or support habitat modeling that could inform a shared understanding of stakeholder perspectives. This approach was favored by ENGOs and some forest products representatives

There is substantial concern among all stakeholders that Government will make decisions without fully understanding the different options and their ramifications. This speaks directly to ensuring fully informed, transparent decision-making, inclusive of all key points of view in a strong discussion. Without doubt, that discussion will at times involve heated debate, but that debate is necessary for the different sides to move off their positions and towards creative solutions.

## *Ministerial Task Force*

The Ministerial Task Force was doomed from the outset, as it confined its work to the input of a very small number of industry and government staff, without including Indigenous peoples, municipalities or ENGOs, and was conducted confidentially. As a result, the Task Force Report does not include many other important perspectives on the issue – its conclusions are one-sided and suspect.

Every question or opportunity that is treated as taboo or deemed unrealistic in advance simply leaves some stakeholders feeling the outcome has already been decided. I think that was the case here. Participants I spoke to made it clear they felt the previous government had established the Task Force on the basis of maintaining business-as-usual.

Not all the conclusions were suspect. I think the habitat modeling work had value, but it stopped short of exploring creative solutions. I was able to explore the underlying work more fully, and I have done my best to take it the next step in my report.

That being said, many observers will again view this approach as not resolving all of the long standing issues, some will critique it as, again, a form of business-as-usual.

It is important that stakeholders respect and understand these differing viewpoints, in light of the extraordinary difficulties involved in this land use situation.

## **General stakeholder perspectives**

In general, all stakeholders shared a deep concern and commitment to ensuring caribou recovery, and recognition that business-as-usual was not sufficient to achieve this. There was also consensus that restoration of existing disturbance, especially seismic lines, was a necessary and beneficial measure.

There was a measure of shared support for continuing the Province's current wolf control program, with notable exceptions as described below.

### *Municipalities*

The municipalities I met with expressed strong support for maintaining a viable forest products industry and general support for ensuring both the forest products and energy sectors maintained access to resources within the range. The impact of the recent economic downturn was evident to all the municipalities I spoke with, especially the community of Grande Cache, where the recent closure of the coal mine has added to an already challenging outlook. Mayors and councillors shared that community members are



increasingly aware of the caribou issue, and to some extent, perceive it as a threat to community well-being.

As noted in the Task Force report, local communities are highly dependent on the development of natural resources for maintaining employment in their communities. The Department of Economic Development and Trade provided me with a list of major projects – none appears likely to offset the potential economic impact associated with overly aggressive approaches to habitat protection.

## *Indigenous Peoples*

### *Aseniwuche Winewak Nation*

The Aseniwuche Winewak Nation (AWN) is located in Grande Cache, and has inhabited and used the local landscape for decades, following their eviction from the current area of Jasper National Park when the Park was created. They are not included in a treaty, holding lands granted to them by the Province in fee simple. The AWN voluntarily ceased hunting caribou over 40 years ago, but their elders maintain a deep connection to caribou and desire their recovery. They expressed deep concern that the many caribou initiatives over the past decades have failed to take real action for caribou. They are frustrated that current Government programs, especially wolf control, provide no opportunity for them to participate in a meaningful, hands-on manner or build capacity to implement other more acceptable means of predator control. Meanwhile, their perspective is that the Government's continued use of strychnine as a control measure causes unacceptable losses to non-target species, and the use of moose as strychnine bait stations, combined with increased hunting quotas to reduce prey for wolves, competes with their use of moose as food.

The AWN were deeply dismayed by the exclusion of Indigenous peoples from the Ministerial Task Force, and the lack of representation of their perspective in its report. They are concerned that continued forest harvesting threatens their traditional land use of areas near their communities, including an area they reference as the A La Peche (see map), and recently proposed harvesting near one of their community sites, McDonald Flats. At the same time, many AWN members depend on Foothills Forest Products (FFP) for employment, and they would like a clear role in establishing a balance between development and the environment, and implementing a thoughtful approach to integrated land management.

They are cautious about using fencing on a large scale to protect caribou from predation, noting that there are many unanswered questions about the effects of such a fence on the local ecosystem.

The recent signing of the Statement of Intent with the AWN by Minister Phillips establishes a promising basis to build community capacity for implementing caribou recovery measures in partnership with Government. They are proud of the value their Caribou Patrol Program has had in building community understanding and public support for caribou recovery actions. The AWN has an important role to play in implementing a range plan, including associated restoration and monitoring activities, so that they can continue being stewards of their traditional land use areas.

#### *Horse Lake First Nation*

I had a preliminary meeting with staff from the Horse Lake First Nation (HLFN). During our conversation, they expressed frustration at the lack of opportunities for involvement created by the Alberta government, and lack of consultation with them on actions affecting caribou habitat. Particularly, they noted that traditional knowledge of the community, and especially elders, was not being taken into account by government on an equal footing with Western science.

The HLFN remains concerned about both forestry activity and oil and gas activity in the ranges. They are unconvinced that forestry activity can co-exist with caribou in the range itself, citing their experience that second-growth forests provide different ecosystems missing certain herbs and plants, compared to original forests or forests re-growing after wildfires.

We agreed further consultation meetings were required and an initial discussion was scheduled for the community in February.

#### *Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation*

I gave Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation (SLCN) copies of both the Task Force report and a discussion of the general direction my recommendations would be taking in this report.

In meeting with staff, representatives of the SLCN expressed concerns with forest harvesting and industrial development. They noted their strong connection to the land, and the growing interest among younger generations to learn traditional knowledge from elders. The SLCN have undertaken very positive efforts and events to help that knowledge and those traditions grow and strengthen.

They view caribou as sacred – hunting caribou has not been a part of their traditional ways. The community strongly favors moose, and they are concerned about the impact of increased wolf populations on moose availability. There is strong support for woodland caribou recovery efforts with particular interest in maintaining predator control for its positive effect on moose populations. They are interested in exploring habitat restoration and a caribou rearing facility, as they see an opportunity for their members to contribute to this. They suggested that SLCN trappers have an important role to play in supporting predator control.

### *Grande Cache Métis*

I had a very preliminary discussion with the Grande Cache Métis Local #1994, who have a strong interest in caribou preservation in the area and who will be examining the report and previous reports as provided to them, with a view to engaging in subsequent discussions and initiatives.

### *Little Red River Cree Nation*

I had a very preliminary discussion with Little Red River Cree Nation (LRRCN) about the F23 forest management unit, the importance of that area to the LRRCN, and the nature and extent of their forestry quota in the area.

They explained the history of their discussions with the Alberta government and others regarding the future status of the area in relation to caribou. They noted their strong potential to contribute creative solutions which would provide for long term habitat access for caribou in the area.

I would expect these discussions to continue under one of the two scenarios outlined later in the report for this area.

## **Environmental Groups**

I was struck by the historical, general lack of consultation and involvement of a wide range of ENGOs in the issues surrounding caribou and their preservation in Alberta. One or two of the organizations, who do have much to contribute to both the discussion and to solutions, were consulted in a limited number of the previous planning initiatives. However, most had little involvement. This appears to have been intentional.

I met with the Alberta Wilderness Association, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Association (CPAWS), Alberta Biodiversity Offset Association, Nature Conservancy of Canada, and indirectly with the Pembina Institute, in that one of their managers participated through his role as a secondee to the CPAWS organization.

The Alberta Wilderness Association noted that they were founded on a shared desire to see the substantial protection of Alberta's Foothills, an area that extends to the LS/ALP. They maintain that park protection of these ranges is the only acceptable approach to caribou recovery. They said they would support the continuation of oil and natural gas dispositions within such a park as supported by the *Parks Act* and used in the establishment of Hay Zama Lakes Wildland Park. They completely oppose any continued forest harvesting in these ranges.

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, Northern Alberta Chapter noted their commitment to seeing the Province achieve its target of 17% protected areas. As a

signatory to the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement (CBFA), they are not opposed to forest harvesting, provided it accords with the principles of the CBFA.

The Biodiversity Offset discussion centred around the need for substantial offset replacement lands for any lands taken up in these critical caribou habitats for development.

All of the ENGOs said that continued wolf control without substantial caribou habitat protection was unacceptable to them. Generally, ENGOs view wolf control as a necessary mechanism only until such time as sufficient habitat is restored to prevent increased access by moose and other game, which in turn increases wolf populations beyond their natural level. They do not see evidence that the Government is pursuing sufficient habitat protection to warrant the use of wolf control, beyond simply enabling industrial development to continue unabated.

All of the ENGOs were all deeply concerned that they had been excluded from the work of the Ministerial Task Force. They expressed distrust and disagreement with several key aspects of the report, including its representation of the economic contributions of forestry; the threat posed by mountain pine beetle to the forest resource; and the representation of scenarios inclusive of forestry as potentially supporting caribou recovery.

During my consultations, several ENGOs (the Alberta Wilderness Association; the Pembina Institute; the West Athabasca Bioregional Society; and the Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y) Initiative) sent a letter to Ministers requesting that:

- new energy dispositions be deferred in all caribou ranges
- compensatory habitat restoration start immediately
- logging be deferred in all caribou ranges
- Government ensure range plans achieve 65% through a combination of protected areas with other measures

The same letter noted that measures including fencing and predator control must be secondary to habitat protection and prevention of further habitat destruction.

During the course of my work, the ENGOs also presented a detailed discussion of the potential for the forest companies in the area to “pool” timber allocations outside the ranges in LS/ALP, to support lowering or eliminating harvesting inside the range.

This discussion is explored further in this report, but the concept, while challenging, has merit and has been explored in the past. There is renewed interest in the concept and the ENGOs made strong proposals for government and industry to work together to utilize this approach.

The ENGOs without exception were constructive and expressed a sincere desire to work collaboratively with all stakeholders towards solutions. They particularly mentioned their willingness to work with Indigenous groups in co-operating towards solutions, and a number of the ENGOs met with industry representatives during the time of my work to explore options for caribou protection and explain their positions to companies or industry groups.

I experienced the ENGOs as neither dogmatic nor highly positional, but rather holding strong views on the steps they consider necessary to preserve caribou herds, including a general aversion to continued forestry operations of any kind in the ranges.

It is fair to say that, despite the efforts of industry to promote a 'working landscape' for caribou ranges, ENGOs feel that this approach has not proven successful anywhere in Canada. They are sceptical that continued large scale forestry activities in the ranges can provide, even after many years, the 65% undisturbed habitat the federal *Species At Risk Act* requirements dictate.

In addition, the ENGOs re-iterated strongly that cumulative effects have not been taken seriously by government in general, and specifically in the area in and around the LS/ALP ranges. They noted the dramatic increase in water use to assist gas extraction and the effects of forestry, seismic line activity and overall energy footprints have not been adequately addressed from a cumulative impact perspective.

There is merit in this argument. In general, provincial governments have been reluctant to fully explore and address cumulative effects, primarily out of a fear of the impact of such assessments on future resource development, and therefore jobs, tax revenues and wealth creation. ENGOs make compelling arguments that the public interest requires a more fulsome exploration of cumulative effects, and nowhere more so than as it related to caribou ranges overall across the province.

As was noted, no party is individually responsible for the 95% disturbance rate in the LS/ALP ranges, but somehow it happened.

I was also struck during my work at the vast gulf between the perceived values of government towards the land base—primarily as land for economic development purposes — and the ENGOs view that the public wants and deserves large, protected spaces for parks, recreation and species protection, where economic outcomes are subordinate to these values.

It is the job of government to reconcile these differences.

## *Academia*

I consulted Dr. Stan Boutin, a professor of population ecology and Alberta Biodiversity Conservation Chair at the University of Alberta. A fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, he was awarded the Miroslaw Romanowski Medal "for significant contributions to the resolution of scientific aspects of environmental problems or for important improvements to the quality of an ecosystem in all aspects - terrestrial, atmospheric and aqueous - brought about by scientific means". He previously held a National Sciences and Engineering Council Industrial Chair in Integrated Land Management.

Dr. Boutin expressed his belief, based on decades of caribou research, that the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou populations are not viable without significant direct intervention, including predator control and the use of fenced predator exclosures to house and protect caribou and their calves from predation. He suggested that habitat-focused means of caribou recovery are more likely to be successful in northern Alberta, where considerable areas are already protected or remain undeveloped, and caribou are primarily dependent on wetlands, which are not subject to similar development pressure from forest harvesting. Conversely, caribou in the LS/ALP have been shown to also use areas of upland pine stands.

In addition, I read a wide variety of research on the issues, both from Government of Alberta work done previously and from general sources. Suffice to say, Alberta remains a leader in research in this area, and at the same time, there is a definite need for significant additional research.

## *Federal Government*

Again, I was struck by the lack of consultation between the Government of Alberta and federal department responsible for SARA regarding potential range management options and direction Alberta was considering.

There have been, at times in every province, dynamic tensions between federal and provincial interests, and these tensions would appear to have precluded extensive communication with federal wildlife officials at a senior level in recent times regarding this issue.

It is important to involve Canada at the earliest opportunity and in the fullest manner possible, in the discussion of key issues in achieving the 65% habitat target, and in the proposed directions for doing so, and to discuss cooperatively the best approaches to finding solutions.

In discussion with the Regional Director of the Canadian Wildlife Service, who has regional responsibility for caribou range planning in Environment & Climate Change Canada, I shared the work of the Task Force under the previous administration and some

of the key issues I had identified. He noted several key considerations that affect my recommendations:

- Canada is open to innovative approaches to addressing the objectives of the recovery strategies that are founded on science.
- Canada desires to work together with Alberta to identify and develop these approaches.
- Canada looks to Alberta for leadership on development of these approaches, keeping in mind that the eventual solutions must meet the criteria laid out in the federal legislation.

I want to emphasize that nothing in my conversations with Canada should be interpreted as an endorsement by Canada of the recommendations in this report, or agreement with the narrative, context or conclusions in this report.

## *Energy Sector*

I had a number of meetings with energy representatives, in groups organized by the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP), and individually, as many of the companies' interest diverge in relation to some of the issues. In addition, I met with the large Caribou Working Group of CAPP.

Generally, CAPP and their members were concerned with their ability to continue to access the core areas and the whole extent of the LS/ALP ranges and at the same time were constructive and creative.

From these discussions, consideration emerged for large scale voluntary rescheduling of most new energy activity within the LS/ALP; general support for the concept of a rapid re-growing of seismic lines through a restoration program financed by industry through a Green Bond issued by the Alberta government; strong support for Integrated Land Management concepts; and a willingness to explore a variety of approaches, such as play-based development and even, potentially and subject to liability and technical issues, multiple companies operating from one well pad to limit resulting footprint.

There are companies whose interests lie almost entirely within these ranges, and thus, feel they need to continue drilling and operating wells in the short to medium term. For these companies—operating under what I think would be the most stringent guidelines in North America for this kind of development—the opportunity for limited drilling should be maintained, primarily by existing road and pipe infrastructure platforms. The companies accounting for most development indicated willingness for a rescheduling of most activity

for four or five years, but in return would need their tenures extended for a reasonable time.

### *Forest Products Sector*

The Forest Products sector is, arguably, the most complex and difficult industrial activity sector in the range areas, not just for LS/ALP but also indirectly for the P8 area north of Chinchaga, where industry might prefer to have those forests available for eventual use, and in the F23 area, where a combination of First Nation quota and dependent mills pose challenges.

However, the most urgent and difficult challenges are found in the LS/ALP area.

The forest industry in Alberta is highly developed, efficient and extremely inter-company inter-related. Nowhere in the province is this more evident than in the region of the LS/ALP.

The companies operating here are highly inter-dependent; exchanging wood fibre in various forms to enable efficient operation of sawmills and pulp mills, and other facilities including biomass power generation and composite wood products. In turn, they are all greatly dependent on wood allocations under various forms of tenure that originate in and around LS/ALP.

The caribou are, of course, dependent on these same areas as habitat, presenting the tremendous challenge of seeing whether industrial forest activity in a permanent working forest can exist alongside the need to maintain the caribou habitat in these ranges and grow it to 65%.

Even worse for the caribou, harvest levels were accelerated, in some cases doubled, to reduce Lodgepole pine in advance of mountain pine beetle, which was believed to pose a substantial and imminent threat to Alberta 10 years ago. That threat hasn't played out as expected, likely due to the government's aggressive control program, and these same mills are facing a large "falldown" in wood supply in 10 to 15 years, which also threatens their long-term viability.

The industry, as evidenced by a host of meetings held with companies and with the Alberta Forest Products Association, feels very strongly that through carefully planned harvesting using exceptionally high standards, replanting and operations, they can maintain and grow habitat.

Not just maintain, but actually grow the habitat back to 65% of habitat being recovered.

While some companies indicated a degree of creativity and thoughtfulness in proposing possible solutions, others reverted to highly positional statures revolving around insistence



on their harvesting rights under existing tenures or a requirement for, in their belief, the Alberta government to compensate them if it wished to take tenure or quota away to preclude harvesting.

After considerable discussion, a number of participants in the industry did provide potential solutions, some of which have been taken and modified or otherwise taken into account in my recommendations.

The industry will need to keep adjusting and innovating in the years to come to maintain access to the ranges and core areas of the ranges, and must win social licence through science to enable that access, based on an ability to reach 65% habitat over time.

# Little Smoky & A La Peche Ranges

Now, to the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges.

The specific approaches are outlined below, and involve a combination of:

- A new approach with Indigenous partners to involve them in project implementation, assessment, monitoring and future planning
- Continuing to plan forest harvesting significantly outside the range and core areas of the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges for the next five years, and concentrating any harvesting inside the range in already disturbed areas
- A large-scale, voluntary rescheduling of much new energy activity in the ranges, through a program of activity rescheduling for extended periods such as four or five years, or extension and stretching out of activity by energy companies covering a vast majority of the range land base
- Immediate implementation of Integrated Land Management
- A large-scale Caribou Rearing Project to protect maternal caribou and their offspring
- The largest seismic line restoration program in Alberta history, to make habitat again out of the 10,000+ kilometres of seismic lines in the area, financed by a new Green Bond (or other appropriate mechanism) and paid by the energy industry
- New research endeavours to assess the concepts of working forest in the area, the success of the seismic recovery program and the Caribou Rearing Project

The following sections identify specific actions for government, industry, and other impacted stakeholders to advance innovative, challenging approaches for caribou protection in the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges.

## Energy development

Energy companies I met with understood the need for innovative, credible efforts towards caribou recovery in the LS/ALP ranges, supported by research and careful monitoring to see that these efforts actually work.

While the current economic downturn is causing great hardship for Albertans, it provides, perhaps, some breathing space to explore alternative approaches carefully and deliberately.

Then, when energy development recovers, the mechanisms to support it without undue harm to caribou or their habitat will be safely in place.

## Voluntary rescheduling of energy development

Several large companies – comprising the majority of the area currently under tenure in the LS/ALP – have stepped forward to suggest voluntary rescheduling of development of most of their leases for up to five years.

My recommendation is that government work expeditiously with the energy industry, through CAPP and other energy representative organizations, to:

- Arrange extensions of tenures commensurate with the length and breadth of activity rescheduling commitments; and
- Examine extensions of tenures for companies who are willing to stretch out drilling activity over multiple years but face tenure expiration.

Under Alberta's Petroleum and Natural Gas Tenure Regulations, agreements must normally be proved productive within a set time. Thus, to support these new activity timelines, the Government will need to provide extensions of these agreements in return for a lessee's commitment to reschedule.

The amount of new footprint associated with energy development here is small. Some smaller companies have most or all of their resources within the LS/ALP. Thus, it is reasonable to allow them to continue their development plans. That said, they would be subject to some of the most stringent requirements in North America for this kind of unconventional development.

### Recommendations:

Within the next 90 days, work with all oil and gas companies with agreements in the LS/ALP to determine how best to implement the commitment to voluntary activity rescheduling and extensions of development, to be enabled by appropriate agreement extensions for those companies. The extensions will be conditional on a signed commitment to a significant multi-year rescheduling of new development on the agreements companies identify, or a substantive and significant prolonging of activity over an extensive period of time.

# An Area Based Approach

## *Managing plays for footprint reduction*

The unconventional development of shale gas plays like the Montney and Duvernay, which are found across the LS/ALP, is quite different from traditional oil and gas development in Alberta. Companies require access to huge amounts of water as well as roads and well pads distributed throughout a large area, subject to many different levels of government oversight and approval. This poses incredible challenges to Government, who can easily lose control of the cumulative effects of this development on water and footprint in the region.

The Alberta Energy Regulator's (AER) area or play-based regulation pilot overlaps part of the Little Smoky range and was brought to my attention by some energy companies. Ultimately, the goal of the pilot is to coordinate the activities of all the energy companies operating in a play towards ensuring cumulative effects are managed consistently with resource availability and biodiversity needs. At the same time, companies submit plans subject to a single approval, instead of a large number of smaller approvals, reducing the burden for both industry and Government.

My sense of the work thus far is that, as a voluntary initiative, it has not yet had the opportunity to achieve this lofty but worthwhile goal. Six companies applied to the AER during the pilot for specific areas associated with their individual surface and sub-surface leases for the Duvernay play. While it did provide for certain efficiencies in bureaucracy and footprint, it did not achieve the regional scale, multi-company coordination envisioned for the project.

Inherently, "unconventional" development differs from oil and gas development as Alberta has known it to date. The methods have been in broad use for barely a decade, and industry has learned a great amount about their efficient application.

However, regulatory requirements haven't fully evolved to reflect tight gas development as they have in adjoining provinces. The burden of existing regulation places unnecessary requirements on shale gas play development, with a significant cost to caribou habitat. There are clear opportunities for tenure regulatory reform or flexible application of existing tenure regulations.

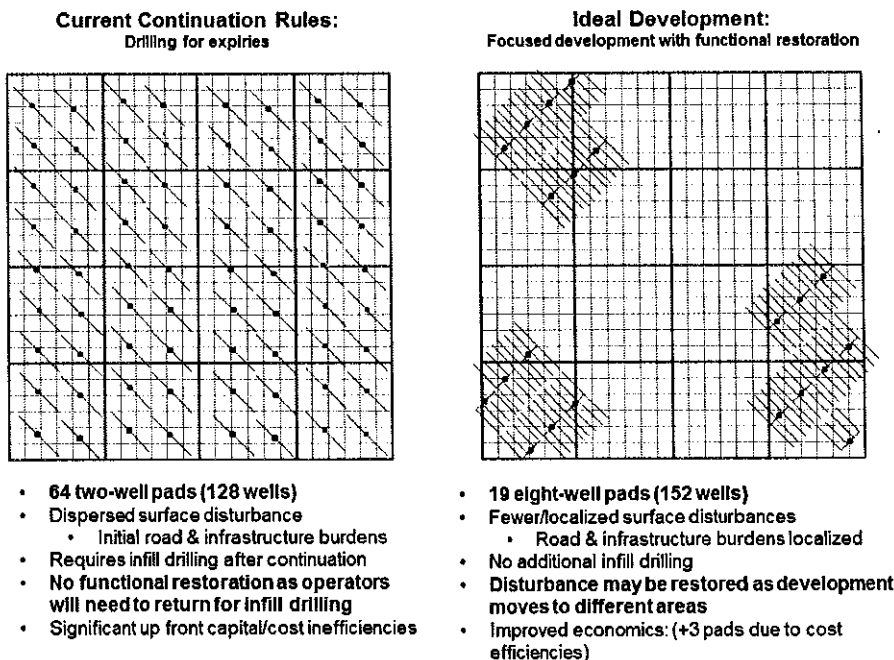
Opportunities exist to improve upon Energy's tenure system and several notable points were brought to my attention that I think deserve more in-depth, expert consideration than I am able to give them here.

- Requirements to demonstrate that areas are producing, or capable of producing, to continue leases creates an incentive for companies to drill sooner and at a

greater density than they might if they were trying to manage and reduce surface footprint (and impact on habitat across time). This could mean increased roads and pipelines as well.

- From an engineering standpoint, industry innovations may have made it possible to continue a larger area with a given well or well pad, than current tenure rules may support.
- Companies and tenure rules are, generally, focused on the development of a site. Companies may be encouraged to think differently about how they arrange and pace their developments in caribou ranges if the concept underlying tenure and associated surface dispositions is shifted from the site, to the area.

At extremes that are very unfair to the interpretation of tenure rules, a worst case scenario might be a very even distribution of one or two-well pads across the landscape, with their associated roads and pipelines, all with a large disturbance buffer applied according to the federal recovery strategies. At the other end of the spectrum, we might have carefully clustered 8-well pads, with a higher number of wells overall, but occupying less of the range with wells, roads and pipelines.



Again, the figure represents extremes. However, one is clearly more ideal for caribou, and changes that may support this approach should be explored.

Current tenure rules may encourage development that more closely approaches the left-hand side of the figure. Caribou ranges should have different rules that support development patterns that can be strategically paced and placed through time.

An approach that supports or incentivizes greater clustering of activity between independent operators will reduce the impact to caribou habitat. Some operators currently place wells primarily to continue their tenure, maximizing the resource held by that location. In the caribou ranges, we want them to place wells based on minimum environmental impact.

Agreement extensions may provide similar benefits in the short term, as it relieves companies of pressure to develop the resource. However, Alberta certainly desires its resources to provide value, through employment, royalties to the province and other benefits.

And where one company seeks to defer development, another may be eagerly awaiting in the wings, hoping to purchase that undeveloped tenure for themselves.

Companies must be held accountable for real development, and not illusory promises of future activity. Any changes to tenure rules must require a direct link between some form of activity and any continuation.

To enable an approach that is area-based, rather than site or play specific, may require a small but important change to the Public Lands Act; this could enable government to issue an approval in support of this approach.

#### Recommendations:

Starting immediately, use the flexibility of the existing tenure system to support licence and lease continuations consistent with improving outcomes for caribou. Within a year, conduct an internal review to analyze and assess opportunities to make recommendations that will ensure licence and lease continuations are sustainable and support caribou habitat outcomes.

The government should determine what changes may be necessary to the Public Lands Act to support approval of area-based activities as soon as possible, to support an amendment at the soonest opportunity.

### *Green bond*

The potential cost of restoration could be as high as \$40 million or more. With the added cost of a caribou rearing facility, costs could approach \$60 million. Over a five-year period, the resulting cost to contributing energy companies would pose a significant impact to their cash flow, especially during the current economic downturn.

Green bonds use debt capital to fund projects that have a positive environmental benefit. Their application here could provide the funds necessary to rapidly get the needed work done while spreading the cost to the energy sector over a long period. It would work like this:

- The government issues a government-backed green bond for the full cost of the targeted implementation activities related to the seismic recovery program and one third of the rearing facility (the remainder of the rearing facility funding from provincial and federal governments) with regular Alberta bond rates and a 30-year maturity. Industry will pay the reasonable administrative costs of the bond.
- The government then has the necessary funds up front to immediately fund required work and future offset and recoveries, paid in advance.
- The interest on the bond and the principal are repayable to Government by the contributing energy companies over the life of the bonds (30 years), reducing the impact on company cash flow.

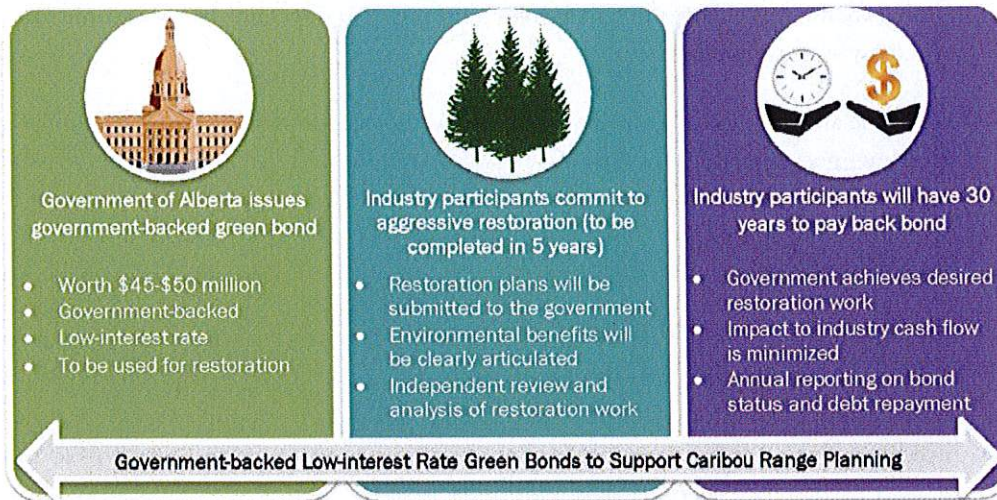


Figure 2. A conceptual description of green bonds and their application to the Little Smoky and A La Peche ranges.

The initially proposed amount is smaller than most Green Bond issues; this is an important consideration, as there are fixed overhead costs associated with the bond issue and its administration. However, it is possible to expand the issue over time to address other projects Government may be considering. If this approach is pursued, it will be important to ensure funds are tracked separately to ensure companies are contributing to intended projects in their own backyard – in bond terms, this is called “ring-fencing”.

## Recommendations:

The Government should move forward to issue a Green Bond for the full cost of restoration (that is, full costs of current restoration requirements, a set-aside for future restorations and one third of the cost of the Caribou Rearing Facility) and create administrative mechanisms (a contract or payments) to enable contributing energy companies to pay back the principal and interest on the bond over a 30 year timeline. Alternatively, a similar financing mechanism should be designed.

## *Seismic restoration*

Of all the approaches available to recover caribou, planting trees is certainly the most widely supported. Over 10,000 kilometres of seismic lines exist in the LS/ALP, and while every caribou recovery effort has recommended their restoration, these simple, obvious efforts have always failed to come to fruition as Government deferred stronger action on other necessary elements.

Simple, but not inexpensive. While the true cost of restoring seismic lines will not be known until seismic lines are assessed on the ground for regrowth, and different techniques are implemented, estimates range from \$30 to \$40 million.

The energy sector recognizes that they are the beneficiary of the existence of these seismic lines, and in order to have a landscape where energy development can continue simultaneously with caribou, in our discussions, they volunteered as a matter of social responsibility and co-operation to fund the restoration. A green bond program will help them manage the cost of this.

To say they accept responsibility for the seismic lines would be to go too far – in fact, as they point out, the government did not require the companies who created these lines to reclaim them. Industry was at pains to point out that their willingness to fund this seismic recovery plan is a one-off, one time commitment reflecting the unique challenges and requirement for unique solutions in these ranges alone.

Also, when the lines were created, the companies paid ‘timber damage assessment’ dues to the forest products companies holding tenure, and that money was, in part, earmarked to plant trees on these areas. Whether these funds were actually spent on effective replanting programs is, obviously, in question.

This highlights the cooperativeness of the energy sector in finding a solution.

It also flags the opportunity to require reclamation for new seismic lines that do not meet low-impact requirements, and hold forest companies accountable for ensuring timber damage assessment dues are used to fund replanting of the forest, as intended.



It is critical the government embarks on this aggressively in the future.

There is no further reason to delay in the LS/ALP ranges. The means are in place to start a full-scale restoration program of all legacy seismic lines in the LS/ALP virtually immediately, to be completed over the next 5 years.

There is significant opportunity here for regional employment in this recovery program—and the associated caribou rearing facility—and every effort should be made to design the contract for this work as a partnership between Indigenous-owned companies and forestry replanting firms.

#### Recommendations:

Prepare a seismic restoration priority plan, identifying opportunities for immediate work this spring and summer.

Complete the overall work of a seismic restoration program for the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges by 2021.

Take steps to require, in the future, proper seismic recovery on new seismic lines as they occur in the province.

## Caribou Rearing Facility

It will take decades to regrow habitat to levels that can sustain caribou in the LS/ALP, while caribou remain subject to high predation levels from wolves, bears and other predators. Many stakeholders and the public are tired of, or even repulsed by, the traditional reliance on the wolf cull, without attempts to innovate new ways to reduce caribou predation.

Alberta is home to a current study evaluating a small (10 km<sup>2</sup>) fenced enclosure. Alberta researchers are also engaged in similar investigations in British Columbia, and have reached a point of maturity in understanding successful ways to house and protect caribou from predation using these methods.

After speaking with academic and industrial researchers, I concluded that establishing a large (10 km by 10 km) fenced area as a caribou rearing facility is the most cost-effective and pragmatic approach, and the most likely to succeed. Approximately 40% of the current female caribou population would be housed in the rearing facility, with rotation of males and some females annually to ensure genetic integrity. This approach provides several real and potential benefits:

- Year-round protection from wolves and bears
- One time, or at least very infrequent, removal of predators from within the fenced area
- Large area (initially 100 km<sup>2</sup>, growing to 400 km<sup>2</sup>) protection, so caribou do not exceed food supply and intruding predators can be caught before caribou are killed
- Calves grow to yearling stage, when they have developed sufficiently to better avoid predators on their own, then exported to the surrounding herd
- Moose and deer are controlled by hunting
- Oil and gas development can continue inside the fence, under stringent conditions related to seasonality, caribou rearing timelines, and ILM conditions

This is a substantial facility, with associated costs – estimates I received were approximately \$15 million over a 10 year period to build and maintain the fence. However, in various evaluations shared with me, the approach presents an opportunity to examine the potential benefits to building caribou populations with only modest risks and potentially significant benefits.

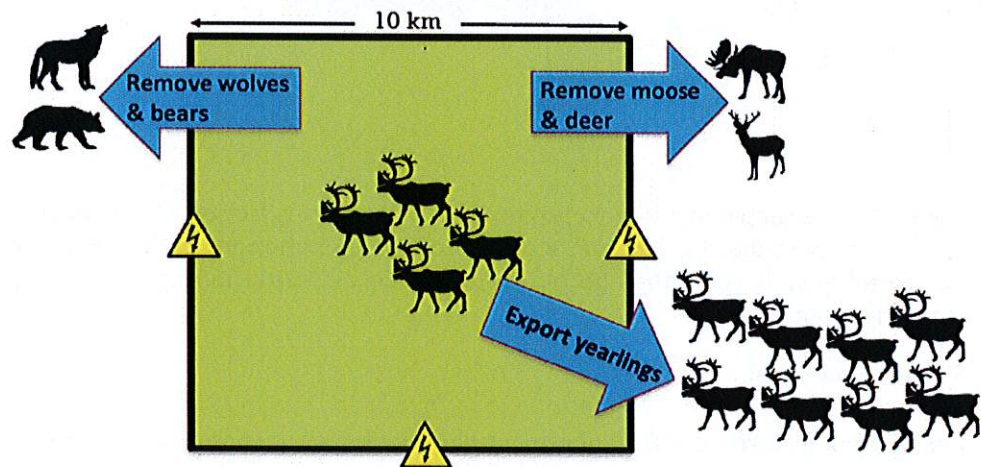


Figure 3. A conceptual diagram of how the caribou rearing facility would work. The triangular symbols denote that the fence would be electrified.

Another option I investigated was a maternity pen. These are much smaller – for the LS/ALP, you might use two 10 hectare pens, penning 40% of the females each year for 3 months while they calve. While the cost of such facilities was lower (perhaps \$6-\$7 million over a 10 year period), compared to a rearing facility, I found the disadvantages were:

- If predators succeed in entering a maternity pen, the results are likely catastrophic.
- Rounding up pregnant, female caribou every year at an annual low point in their fitness is likely to result in some undesired losses.
- Food must be supplemented, for example, by collecting lichens.

Substantial conceptual design and implementation tests for a rearing facility have already been completed in Alberta and British Columbia. The knowledge base and will is there to see this succeed.

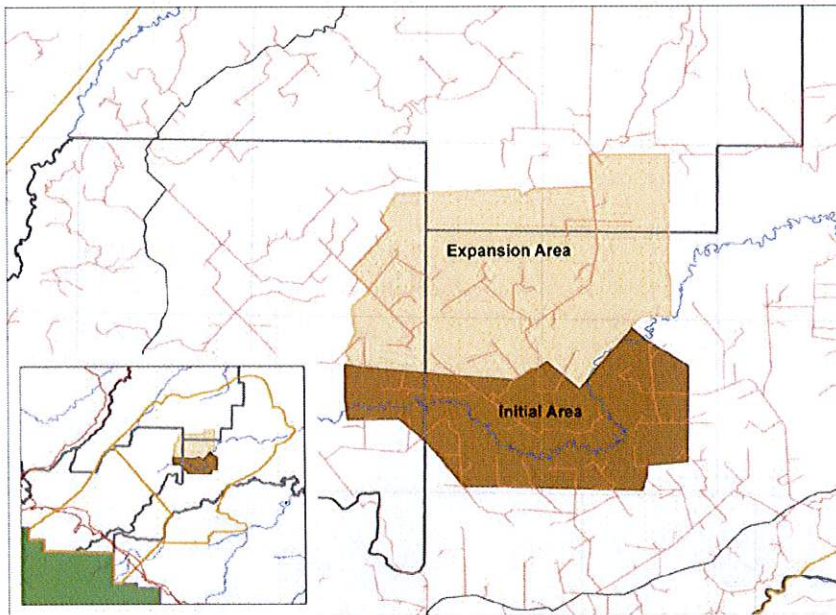


Figure 4. An example of a way to position a caribou rearing facility. The initial area represents approximately 100 km<sup>2</sup>, sufficient to start operation and understand local implementation. It could then be grown to include the expansion area, ultimately including about 400 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Recommendations:**

Immediately prepare a detailed, implementable plan for placing, constructing, operating and maintaining a 100 km<sup>2</sup> caribou rearing facility. Examine the potential for similar projects, where appropriate, in other ranges.

Proceed to break ground on its construction in the summer of 2016.

## ILM

After restoration, the concept with the most support is integrated land management, or ILM. There is no reason for this not to proceed – it is good business, and smart management of Alberta’s resources, above and below ground.

Integrated land management is the idea of managing all of the activity on a landscape in the service of a common outcome; it is the management of cumulative effects.

The energy sector involves over 100 companies in this area, most operating independently of each other. Certainly, they take advantage of shared efficiencies when the opportunity presents itself, but there is no overarching coordinated effort to make this happen.

Forest companies may actually be the leaders in this respect, as the forest management plans for an area are prepared with consideration of both the land tenure holder and their quota operators simultaneously.

### *Access planning*

As with restoration, previous efforts to proceed with even simple coordination of road planning failed as a result of government’s indecision on how to proceed on caribou habitat. Further, humans will always take advantage of an easy path, and seismic lines have provided access for off-highway vehicles and snowmobiles throughout the ranges.

I agree completely with the recommendations of the Task Force (and many previous initiatives) on this work. The preparation of a well-coordinated multi-company road access plan for energy, forestry and other users is necessary and desirable.

This is no small effort, requiring substantial and expert planning resources. Across Canada, in my experience, government has often functioned best in setting the bar for industry, but rarely in preparing industry’s plans for them. I think the same will prove true here; government is a necessary and important contributor and leader for this effort, but industry must be responsible and accountable for preparing the plan.

All roads lead somewhere – reducing the number of destinations reduces the necessary roads. Although exceedingly complex, the energy sector could assess opportunities to combine their ownership interests in subsurface resources. Business arrangements to combine ownership interests in subsurface oil and gas minerals are supported by existing provincial mechanisms.

Similarly, if companies more closely share footprint such as multi-well pads to access their individual areas, this could substantially improve the efficiency of surface footprint development including associated access, without sterilizing the resource. However, industry has communicated substantial challenges to implementing this approach including:

- Specific extraction techniques, in some part, comprise part of their competitive advantage and they do not want to share that information, for example, by working in such close proximity to each other
- Coordinating the activity of multiple companies from the same well pad, given differences in complex operating procedures and techniques, poses real operational and safety concerns

That said, government should encourage industry to form a working group to assess this approach to determine the potential for more widespread use.

Government will certainly have an important role in working with industry and further with Indigenous peoples, trappers, and the public to reduce the number of seismic lines under active use by off-highway vehicles and snowmobiles, so that trees planted to restore them can grow. Simultaneously, these same users have an important and necessary role to play in hunting and trapping wolves and their alternate prey, moose and deer – carefully planned, continued access will be necessary. As industrial users also make use of these lines, I view it as ultimately part of the same overall access planning effort.

The regulatory tools, in the form of Public Land Use Zones, exist to provide legal support to results of this important work. In my work, I met with the Foothills Landscape Management Forum, established for the express purpose of providing a multi-company forum for coordinated access and restoration planning. They're simply in need of a stick to make it work.

#### Recommendations:

Within the next year, government should work with the Alberta Energy Regulator to develop an area-based approach for energy companies with mandatory participation inside the caribou ranges that enables companies to combine interests and integrate development plans. Alberta Energy will ensure that companies are able to continue their tenure to support this approach.

Require all industrial land tenure holders to align access development applications in the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges with a multi-company plan developed for the entire area.

Designate the Foothills Landscape Management Forum as the society with responsibility for the coordinated preparation of the multi-company access plan, with the required inclusion of government, Indigenous peoples, ENGOs, municipalities and other key impacted stakeholders. This plan must be subject to rigorous government review and approval.

Conduct a rigorous public engagement and planning exercise to ensure that necessary access to the ranges is maintained for Indigenous peoples, trappers and hunters, while allowing regrowth of other, unnecessary routes.

## New leasing in ranges

Considerable energy resources underlie Alberta's caribou ranges. No mineral lease sales have been approved in Alberta since spring 2015. Generally, I believe the approval of sales of mineral leases can resume, provided that range plans or supporting policies enable the same general approach:

- Ensure legacy footprint created by energy development is rapidly restored, and enhanced reclamation standards are established for existing and new footprint.
- The energy sector ensures its operations are conducted with the utmost care and world-leading practices, including appending to existing footprint, coordinating access development, net positive restoration, and restoration of existing development.
- Careful monitoring of caribou populations is continued.

The completion of range plans will take approximately another two years. To provide interim direction consistent with the above approach, a directive can be issued enabling the Alberta Energy Regulator to require compensatory restoration for development; improved reclamation standards for new development that are consistent with future caribou habitat needs; and that new development follows practices that minimize footprint.

In addition, government must assess whether during this economic downturn, it is wise to issue new tenures likely to attract the lowest return to government in decades. Instead, proceeding to lease in these areas after oil and gas markets improve will likely obtain a better price from companies. Meanwhile, there will be time and space to improve requirements and practices for caribou.

### Recommendation:

At the appropriate time, considerate of caribou recovery and Alberta's economic environment, resume the sale of mineral rights in caribou ranges.

Prepare a directive that requires stringent operating practices (including little or no new footprint) for energy companies who receive new development approvals, pending direction from range plans.

## Forestry

Continued forest harvesting in the LS/ALP ranges continues to be the primary subject of debate in relation to caribou habitat in the range.

It is highly likely that one, possibly two facilities would close if habitat protection approached the levels described for Scenario #2 in the preceding Task Force report, and possibly a third under the No Further Action Scenario they examined.

The use of half measures over the last several decades has worsened the problem. While companies have been excluded from much of the ranges, they have continued to harvest outside the ranges at approved harvest levels that assume the availability of the range wood fibre. As a result, there is limited commercial harvesting opportunity remaining outside the ranges for the two most affected companies, Foothills Forest Products (FFP) and Alberta Newsprint Company (ANC), and ANC's primary quota holders, Millar Western and Blue Ridge Lumber. Local communities are deeply concerned about the possible ramifications of the closure of these facilities, or even more modest employment reductions.

A combination of factors has led to this situation, all leaving a choice between only two options: potentially lay off hundreds or thousands of workers; or, let companies harvest on a very limited basis inside the ranges.

### *An Innovation Model in the LS/ALP Ranges*

While industry argues it can be accomplished, the weight of evidence is clear overall that significant disturbance harms caribou, and particularly so without various interventions like wolf control, maternal penning or other tools.

Many of the initiatives I have described should enable modest harvesting in the ranges under certain circumstances, but none have been tried on this scale before, and to move continually in this direction would require close attention to see if they can truly succeed. Further, every effort must be expended to find ways to reduce even necessary footprint inside the ranges.

To that end, my recommendations involve enabling harvesting over the next five years in areas which are already disturbed and not currently prime caribou habitat in the range, so-called "second pass" harvesting.

Let me be clear---wildlife biologists, and various other experts in this area will be deeply concerned and critical about any approach to a working landscape solution, and this approach enables very modest harvesting in primarily already-disturbed areas of the range while the continuing assessment of the potential for further activity takes place.

It's essential that the project not continue indefinitely without adequate monitoring that allows an exit ramp at appropriate junctures over the next decade. I have intentionally constructed the recommended approach with a view to limiting the potential for significant harm during this initial period, so that the Government may choose at a five or ten year interval to exit the strategy and opt for full scale protection.

The suggestion here is to give the combination of elements recommended a brief but intense opportunity to work, on a closely monitored basis, with a very limited incursion into the caribou ranges and inside the range concentrated in already disturbed areas. If the evidence mounts that it is not working, an exit is very possible and practical.

As the forest sector contributes the most footprint, they may present the most opportunity to limit footprint. ENGOs, and even some forest companies, expressed to me their desire to see pooling of wood allocations outside the ranges. This might, through various efficiencies, reduce harvesting inside the ranges. Even long-term avoidance of core areas would improve significantly the speed or certainty of achieving a 65% habitat recovery profile.

I have tried to maintain, for the foreseeable future, a modest intact area in the core, through harvesting reductions and rescheduling of activities by companies including a longer term rescheduling of activity by Foothills Forest Products in 41% of its footprint inside the core.

There has been a lot of harvesting towards the outside of these ranges already. It followed a traditional "two-pass" system, that's left a clover-leaf pattern of cutblocks and mature forest intermixed across some landscapes. This isn't the pattern that fires would leave, and it's not the size and extent of habitat caribou need.

Biologists have shared with me that potential negative effects can be reduced by confining harvest to "second-pass" areas of already logged lands on the periphery of the ranges. I think this provides sufficient time to evaluate progress on the other innovative measures I've recommended. To be clear: forest harvesting should be directed into these areas first, to ensure that the remaining small patches are harvested first, before any other fiber is touched in the range.

And, as the actual wood fibre needs of companies fluctuate from year to year based on market needs, every effort should be expended in harvesting annual allowable cut (AAC) from outside the ranges, before taking any from inside the ranges.

Finally for forestry, care and attention must be paid to how forest harvesting is arranged on the landscape, to minimize the increase in disturbed habitat from a federal perspective, and obtain best outcomes for caribou.



Measures that may reduce pressure to harvest inside the ranges, such as higher utilization of smaller trees and logs, and using unallocated forest in agricultural lands require further exploration as well.

Evidence presented to me during my work suggests that pine beetle is indeed still present, and even modestly increasing. Nonetheless, it does not present the extreme threat that warranted such extreme increases in harvesting, and communities are facing a massive disruption in a decade if the government is not proactive in moderating the future falldown with modest, deliberate reductions now.

Most of all, achieving a working landscape means remaining keenly attuned to opportunity with eternal vigilance for the care of caribou.

#### Recommendations:

Prepare annual reports assessing the establishment and success of the seismic restoration and caribou rearing facility work.

After five years, and thereafter at appropriate junctures, Government should review the success of this strategy, and make any necessary changes, potentially including further restrictions on forest harvesting.

Harvesting inside the ranges can only proceed once a company has completed any previous year's harvesting from outside the ranges, starting in 2016/17.

For any forest management unit, harvesting inside the ranges may only remove "second-pass" stands, as defined by the government in consultation with companies and consistent with their forest management plans, until all such "second-pass" stands are removed.

During the preparation of logging plans and forest management plans, companies and government should pay careful attention to minimizing any increases to disturbed habitat.

Appoint an independent forestry expert to report to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry a current outlook for mountain pine beetle, the ramifications of maintaining the pine beetle surge, and identifying recommendations for moderating the falldown that improve the future outlook for affected communities. In the event that one or more tenure holders wishes, or faces a requirement to, dispose of existing quota or annual allowable cut over this five year period, the government should assess whether some or all of that fibre can be withdrawn from harvest to add to permanent protection in the core of the LS/ALP ranges.

## *Maintaining forest communities - FFP*

The forest products industry continues to provide important jobs and wealth creation in this region, especially important at a time when the energy sector is struggling with a worldwide downturn in their fortunes. The communities of Fox Creek, Grande Cache, and Whitecourt surrounded by Woodlands County and Municipal District of Greenview, are especially affected by range planning in the LS/ALP given, in turn, the relative reliance of Alberta Newsprint Company and Foothills Forest Products (FFP) on fiber from the ranges.

Effort and innovation must be expended in the service of trying to maintain these jobs, if at all possible, while simultaneously recovering and protecting caribou and their habitat.

There is little additional fibre available; surge cuts have already over-allocated wood fibre from the land base. The only area that is unallocated is forest management unit E10, which is adjacent to E8, the Crown-managed forest management unit on which FFP is the sole quota holder.

Grande Cache is faced with extremely hard challenges in these tough financial times. The recent announcement of the closure of their coal mine has caused house prices to plummet over a hundred thousand dollars. Like many communities, upgrades to their drinking water facilities have been enormously costly, and they have been forced to close their municipal airport. The coal-fired power plant in their community faces imminent decisions about if and how to migrate to natural gas, and there is uncertainty regarding the future of the medium-security prison found there.

FFP is the largest single employer in Grande Cache, and has expressed the sincere desire to maintain a long-term presence in the community. However, as a quota holder, they are challenged by the relative insecurity of their wood fibre. They, too, are facing a falldown following the pine beetle surge, and are actively working with investors to raise capital to improve their facilities. A forest management agreement, as opposed to a quota, offers FFP needed opportunities and secures their interest in improving the forest land base to increase wood fiber yields.

Working closely with FFP, we have agreed on an approach that, if actioned by government, will:

- FFP would forego harvesting in, on average between the two ranges, 41% of their E8 footprint in the core zone for 35 years
- FFP would not harvest at all in the core zone for three years
- Secure FFP's \$6 million investment in a new pellet dryer, with associated employment.

- Maintain the government's opportunity to reconsider how fiber is apportioned to caribou habitat and harvesting, should FFP reconsider its business approach.

#### Recommendations:

The government should allocate a forest management agreement to FFP, subject to the following conditions:

- FFP foregoes harvesting in the core area of the range for at least three years.
- The FMA includes forest management unit E10 and some smaller additions; the annual allowable cut and harvest sequence for the FMA would be partitioned to reflect the originating forest management unit.
- FFP pays all costs associated with preparing a forest management agreement (FMA), including identification of a public advisory group, preparation of a forest management plan and supporting timber supply analysis, and associated consultation.
- FFP continues to harvest in the range, on a limited basis, for the next five years a volume not to exceed 342,000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- The company foregoes harvesting in identified LS/ALP areas representing, between the two ranges, an average of 41% of the E8 component of the core zone for 35 years.
- The company commits to investing \$6 million in a new pellet dryer, creating some jobs in Grande Cache.
- The FMA is non-compensable for withdrawals made to increase caribou habitat protection or other environmental or protection reasons minus any sunk costs FFP invests in preparing a forest management plan, or infrastructure or silviculture investments FFP makes in withdrawn areas.
- During consultation on their FMA, FFP strives to avoid harvesting in areas identified by AVN as particularly sensitive to their community.

### *Maintaining forest communities - ANC*

Alberta Newsprint Company, or ANC, is one of the lowest cost newsprint providers in North America. ANC shared evidence of the success of their workforce in achieving this

status – all the more amazing, given how highly competitive newsprint remains, with a market that declines in size every year.

ANC and their quota holders, West Fraser and Millar Western, are extremely dependent on fibre from the ranges. Through government policy, this reliance has been growing. The government directed ANC, as it did many companies, to increase its harvest substantially to eliminate pine that would support mountain pine beetle populations.

However, while their annual allowable cut (AAC) was approved at a very high level for 15 years, compared to what it would naturally support over the long term, they have not been allowed to harvest in the range portions of it since 2013, and some parts even longer. As the reason for the deferral has been waiting for government to complete a range plan, they are, of course, nervous and argue they are approaching desperation.

To keep their mill operating, and the mills of some of those they trade fibre with, and satisfy their quota holders and commercial arrangements, they have kept up the harvest level on the eastern portion of their FMA only, outside the ranges.

The problem is obvious. You can't sustainably cut the same number of trees from a small area as you can from a big one – but that is exactly the situation in which they've been placed.

And, the longer they are kept out of the ranges, the more they will need when they are allowed to enter, if they are to maintain the same harvest level.

ANC has, quite rightly, requested that their annual allowable cut be reduced on their whole FMA. Their largest quota holder, West Fraser, expressed their strong support for this strategy. Their considerations included:

- The mountain pine beetle threat, while present, has not come close to having the impact that the government expected a decade ago.
- ANC wants to see their prize asset continue – continue to provide profits for ANC, jobs and wealth for Whitecourt, and valuable partnerships for local sawmills.
- To continue to harvest at the current AAC, they would be forced to overharvest outside the range, force extensive downsizing on one or more of their wood fibre partners to survive, and face their own probable demise. Reducing the AAC now, rather than waiting until the end of their surge in 2028, allows them to continue harvesting enough volume for ANC sustainably, likely for decades to come.

A fortunate consequence is that more trees remain for caribou.

## Recommendations

The government should immediately approve ANC and its quota holders to harvest inside the Little Smoky and A La Peche caribou ranges for the 2016/17 season, on a limited basis and in “second pass” areas, consistent with the schedule below.

The government should direct ANC to prepare a forest management plan amendment by 2017, consistent with the recommendations here.

The amended forest management plan will reflect the following harvesting levels, enabling harvest in the range on a limited basis in the first five years:

|                       | FMA-level reduction | FMA AAC        | Harvest level inside ranges | Harvest level outside ranges |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Year 1                | 150,000             | 948,000        | 548,500                     | 400,000                      |
| Year 2                | 225,000             | 873,500        | 498,500                     | 375,000                      |
| Year 3                | 250,000             | 848,500        | 498,500                     | 350,000                      |
| Year 4                | 275,000             | 823,500        | 473,500                     | 350,000                      |
| Year 5                | 300,000             | 798,500        | 448,500                     | 350,000                      |
| <b>Annual Average</b> | <b>240,000</b>      | <b>858,500</b> | <b>493,500</b>              | <b>365,000</b>               |

This formula can be re-assessed, in combination with the suite of caribou recovery activities implemented by government, after the first five year period to determine its efficacy in meeting both the 65% recovery target mandated by SARA, and the company’s continued viability.

### *Other Forest Management Considerations*

For the Canadian Forest Products (Canfor) and West Fraser Hinton forest management agreement holders, who are much less dependent on range wood fibre, I recommend rescheduling much of their harvesting outside of the ranges for five years. They can seek modest volumes inside the second-pass areas of their FMA areas. I do not expect these volumes to have a material impact on the overall harvesting rescheduling in the ranges.

Overall, even at the end of five years of limited access, I would expect only a small part of the range to have been impacted, most or all of that in second-pass areas, and at the same time restoration work will be complete, and thousands of kilometres of seismic lines on the march to becoming habitat over time.

#### Recommendations:

Schedule all significant harvesting, outside the ranges in the Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and West Fraser Hinton Forest Management Agreement areas for 5 years, except for limited quantities of mountain pine beetle infested stands and “second-pass” stands.

### *Pooling of Forest Fibre*

The concept of pooling fibre amongst companies to limit impacts in the range has been explored, more than once, in previous decades, and was discussed again internally amongst forest companies during my exercise.

Forest companies who have sufficient fibre at this time outside the range do not feel it appropriate to “force” them to share with the others, and view this approach as, essentially, confiscation of a property right. That seems to me somewhat simplistic and somewhat of an exaggeration, given the inter-connectedness corporately of some of the firms, and the tremendous integration of fibre sharing overall in the region.

There is an argument to be made that companies are legitimately conserving this wood in anticipation of an eventual falldown from pine beetle surge. Without knowing the intimate details of the companies’ corporate strategies, it is difficult to assess this issue accurately, but I have no reason to believe the companies are not accurately portraying their concern.

At any rate, because of the lack of data, the disinterest of some companies, the insistence on compensation which could be, under some circumstances, massive and other challenges, it was not possible in the time frame necessary for this work to completely determine whether pooling can be accomplished, and how.

Therefore, as outlined above, I recommend the government convene a process immediately to engage an experienced forestry executive or firm with professional forestry experience to examine the data, the concept and potential for the solution, and to cost the approach to determine its utility.

If a solution emerged, it can easily be vended into this framework to provide additional protection to habitat in the area.

#### Recommendations

Government will convene a process within 90 days, chaired by an experienced forestry executive or firm to conduct a thorough analysis of the concept of a regional wood fibre basket, assessing the opportunities the concept may create for increased caribou habitat, as well as efficiencies in wood supply that may moderate the post-pine beetle surge falldown.

## A path to 65%

This report is about taking action now. Caribou cannot live on good intentions and studies on shelves.

The federal recovery strategies for these herds clearly describe the critical habitat requirements necessary to recover caribou populations to the point where they can survive naturally, without a fence, without a wolf cull. I want to point out that this may not ever be possible, even with the entire area protected and in park-like status. However, that is the current law.

Ultimately, the real value of any action must be in putting these ranges on the path to having 65% undisturbed habitat, as required by the federal recovery strategies to achieve self-sustaining caribou populations.

Other measures that do not directly increase habitat are, in some sense, only efforts to buy time for caribou, and perhaps give them a positive boost.

The forest harvest volumes and schedules described in the report result in somewhat less harvesting than was proposed in the Task Force report.

**Thus, achievement of 65% within 100 years, as was shown in that report, is possible.**

The restoration work I have recommended isn't simply about planting trees – it would be considerably cheaper if it was. There has been substantial work in Alberta with innovative site preparation methods that slow or stop predator access and reduce the browse for moose and deer.

With the application of these methods and other approaches, it may make sense to explore improved disturbance definitions, possibly investigating alternative buffer widths in the definition of critical habitat.

I fully expect the governments of Alberta and Canada to explore the science and opportunities carefully in their collaboration, and offer their full and frank advice on a choice that reflects reality.

# Northwestern Alberta

Substantial opportunities exist in northwestern Alberta to provide almost immediate protection to vast areas of four caribou ranges. Immediately following and subject to consultation with affected Indigenous communities to assure their Aboriginal and Treaty rights are protected and honoured, the Government should:

- Substantially expand the Chinchaga Wildland Provincial Park by 347,600 hectares, adding all of forest management unit P8.
- Permanently protect forest management unit F20, adding 870,240 hectares of protection to the Bistcho range.
- Permanently protect forest management unit F10, adding 294,440 hectares of protection to the Caribou Mountains range, and 305,190 hectares of protection to the Yates range.

These measures will achieve permanent protection of 24% of the Chinchaga caribou range, 61% of the Bistcho range, 72% of the Caribou Mountains range and 72% of the Yates range - immediately. It does not require displacement of any existing forestry tenure and existing oil and natural gas leases can be grandfathered in; these are not as extensive as some other areas. There are no operations currently underway in the area involving major drilling programs, mines or similar developments. It further protects vast areas of wetlands and there are substantial opportunities to use this protection to provide valuable sinks for carbon.

The landscape in this region consists of as much as 40-50% wetlands habitat preferred by caribou. When combined with other management opportunities, the 65% range target can be achieved in the Chinchaga and Bistcho ranges. The province should move quickly to complete range plans for the area in 2016.

The range planning process here, as in the F23 area, should involve a collaborative process including Indigenous communities, ENGOs, industry, municipalities and the Province.

Ultimately, the Province is responsible to complete a range plan which both meets the federal SARA requirements and meets with Provincial land use goals and objectives. However, the process of constructing the range plans requires much more collaboration than witnessed thus far.

This suggestion reflects both the growing court-ordered requirements for consultation related to Aboriginal and Treaty rights in land use decisions, and the reality that in contemporary Canadian society, consultation that is meaningful is best achieved with significant input from those citizens most affected by government decisions.



The expansion of protected areas to include all of P8, F10 and F20 provides a tremendous foundation on which to finalize range plans in the area.

It will also be necessary to engage in consultation, and ideally some joint planning, with the BC and NWT governments as caribou in these ranges move back and forth across the provincial border.

#### Recommendations:

Establish a wildland park over forest management unit P8. The park will enable existing oil and gas dispositions to continue, and support continued trapping, hunting, fishing and backcountry camping. Off-highway vehicle and snowmobile use would require careful management to minimize, and in many cases, exclude access to the area.

Permanently protect forest management units F10 and F20, with similar conditions to enable existing oil and gas dispositions to continue and support continued but restricted recreational use.

Immediately establish inter-provincial planning committees for these ranges with British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and proceed to complete range plans by the end of 2016.

## Opportunity for protection: FMA – F23

This report recommends, in consultation and co-operation with the Little Red River Cree Nation (LRRCN) and Treaty 8 members, to protect as much as between 40 and 50% of the F23 forest management unit adjacent to Wood Buffalo National Park and south of Caribou Mountains Provincial Park, through mechanisms to be negotiated with LRRCN as a part of the range planning process during 2016.

LRRCN own a large forestry quota in the area. They have expressed a willingness to contribute to greater caribou habitat protection in the area, but—quite rightly—want and deserve an increasing role in cooperatively managing this area with the Province. They deserve to be consulted and supported in their willingness to reduce forest harvesting—which produces jobs and income for them—in return for some long term habitat protection.

The exact mechanisms for this co-operative approach can be worked out by the parties, but the framework would be a range planning exercise to be completed this year in a joint undertaking between the Government of Alberta, Tolko and other forest companies in the area, LRRCN, ENGOs and energy interests, supported by necessary resources from the Alberta government.

The industry group has made initial contacts with ENGOs, Indigenous communities and the Alberta government to suggest a collaborative planning process which could involve some 5 million hectares—perhaps a fifth the size of Great Britain—and potential protection for up to two million hectares. Science and discussion will have to validate this potential.

This would be a tremendous undertaking, and an even greater achievement if brought to success.

The LRRCN have suggested their quota be converted to a Forest Management Agreement. While this approach has real challenges, it should be explored seriously by the Government of Alberta as a tool supporting one element of the habitat solution in the area. Alternatively, an approach that combines planning over a greater area, inclusive of more forest tenure and range areas, could secure an even larger benefit.

Of equal importance to the actual habitat protection in this and other areas is the need to completely and whole-heartedly change the approach of the government in dealing with Aboriginal and Treaty rights issues in relation to the land base these herds inhabit.

Indigenous peoples are stewards of the land. They are generational students and protectors of wildlife and natural resources, as well as wise, effective, and willing partners for the Alberta government in land management and resource protection.

They need to be included, valued, respected, honoured and made partners — they are not “stakeholders”, just another group to be consulted.

Indigenous communities have both Constitutional rights and a very deep traditional knowledge base to bring to every conversation. They are not mere actors who happen to be geographically close to the caribou herds. They are unique citizens and governments who have both a historical and relational experience to bring to the conversation. Land management approaches, governance approaches and innovations centred on partnerships need to be a hallmark of any reconciliation of the Government of Alberta’s interests with Indigenous interests.

Indigenous peoples also value resource jobs. Their community members need to work, earn income and support families.

Their perspectives are very much lost in the current construct. My recommendation is to create a new land management partnership to govern F23 and adjacent areas, either through an FMA or another constructive co-operative land management arrangement. This is an important pilot project in this area, to be put in place before the end of 2016, coincidental with the completion of a range plan for this area.

This can and should be done by the end of 2016. The area described as forestry area F23 provides a unique opportunity for collaboration in protecting caribou habitat.

As noted above, I recommend an immediate commitment by the Alberta government to a new co-operative range management process with the Little Red River Cree Nation, forest companies, ENGOs and others to establish a range plan for the area around forest area F23 and Red Earth in northern Alberta.

Whichever of the above approaches takes place, the ability to protect 65% of the caribou range for the herds involved in the areas around F23 and into the Wood Buffalo National Park and provincial Caribou Mountains Park should be readily achievable given the amount of land already protected, willingness of Indigenous peoples in the area to contribute to further protection strategies, and the significant element of habitat that is wetland and, therefore, not particularly under development pressure.

**Recommendations:**

Government should proceed to set a terms of reference for caribou range planning in northwestern caribou ranges, defining an approach that recognizes the unique status of the Little Red River Cree Nation and other Treaty First Nations, and leverages existing relationships with stakeholders.

Government should enable and support discussions to see Little Red River Cree Nation, and potentially other Indigenous communities, established as holders of a forest management agreement in this area.

# The role of Government

The provincial government has a strong, over-arching responsibility to protect caribou and their habitat, even if federal SARA legislation did not exist.

Normal land use planning values require provincial governments, as stewards of the land for future generations, to plan not only for economic values for land use, but also for conservation, recreation and, importantly, for Indigenous peoples' ability to exercise their rights.

It is evident that economic interests tend to aggressively pursue government's attention, towards ensuring that the generation of wealth - a legitimate enterprise which creates jobs and tax revenue - are met.

Caribou, of course, have a less well-funded, less resourced and less obvious lobby for their interests.

While environmental and other NGOs are active in promoting caribou habitat protection, there is no doubt that the resources available to industry to lobby for their case vastly outweigh the resources available to those ENGOs representing and actively arguing for the public's interest in caribou recovery.

Government has a strong role in ensuring that industry is accountable in both the planning and execution of their resource extraction. More importantly, government is itself accountable and responsible for ensuring that sufficient caribou habitat is protected.

Failing to protect enough habitat would ultimately result in dramatic federal intervention through SARA. It is in the province's economic interest to ensure it exercises its responsibility to protect habitat, despite intensive lobbying by industry.

To date, it is clear government has not always done this. Undertaking a Task Force report with a group made up solely of a couple of industry representatives and couple of government representatives does not provide comfort that the broad public interest is being taken into account.

Going forward, government has an opportunity to redress the past by providing greater balance, greater transparency to its efforts, and greater inclusion.

In addition, there are significant opportunities for better and more innovative regulatory approaches in the regulatory arena, dealing with everything from seismic reclamation requirements for industry to ILM and other approaches, as I have noted.

## Predator control

Wolf control will need to continue in the LS/ALP area for the foreseeable future, and will also be needed in some limited circumstances elsewhere where caribou are particularly at short term risk.

Most authorities believe the wolf population in the LS/ALP area is significantly higher than natural levels, possibly by as much as 50%.

In addition to caribou, wolves are taking an extraordinary number of elk (one First Nation representative reported an incident of 13 elk being killed by a small wolf pack, for example), moose and other game. Of course, they are the primary cause of caribou mortality thanks to caribou habitat destruction.

Currently, wolves are killed in the LS/ALP by government-delivered aerial shooting, poison and private trapping. There is opposition to the wolf cull by animal rights activists, and concern about the methods even from those who approve wolf control as a short-term or transitional method while caribou habitat recovers sufficiently to limit wolf access.

For example, the province kills an average of approximately 20 moose and elk per year to use as strychnine bait stations set to kill wolves. In addition, the strychnine-laced traps used to kill the wolves have unintended consequences, since other animals—from cougars to bears and birds—unwittingly eat the same bait.

In conducting wolf control, society has embarked upon species valuation trade-offs that not everyone is comfortable with.

Ideally, the restoration of habitat in the LS/ALP areas over time will reduce the need for the wolf cull. Other efforts, such as the caribou rearing penning project, may also reduce the need for a cull.

However, even if the entire LS/ALP area was protected today from all industrial activity, it would likely be decades before habitat was sufficiently restored to reduce wolf predation on caribou sufficiently, such that the province could eliminate the wolf cull.

Indigenous representatives argued that they would prefer to replace poisoning of wolves with approaches that avoid killing unintended species, and for direct Indigenous participation in wolf control efforts. Given their traditional knowledge and the direct impact to their rights and traditional use, this is well-advised and should be given consideration. At the same time, discussion needs to continue to reflect the reality that wolf control using trapping alone has not previously been successful.

In addition, the Alberta Trappers Association has raised concerns regarding the use of poison, and will be submitting a proposal to government aimed at decreasing its use.

It would be worthwhile for government to engage Indigenous communities and trappers to assess the best methods for wolf control going forward.

#### Recommendations:

The wolf cull should continue in the Little Smoky and A La Pêche caribou range, and will need to be used on a limited basis elsewhere potentially, until such time as caribou populations remain stable without this intervention.

Government should proceed immediately to work with Indigenous peoples to identify opportunities for them to provide leadership and participation in control of wolves, starting in 2016.

## Provincial-Federal Cooperation

I initiated contact with the Canadian Wildlife Service early in my work, and provided them with information prepared to date, including the Task Force report and other information. As my work progressed, I shared with them the general direction of my recommendations to government.

It would be extremely beneficial if there were greater co-operation between the government of Alberta and federal government on the whole range planning exercise. Ottawa should be fully informed of the significant progress being made by Alberta, so no misunderstandings emerge.

Ottawa has its own caribou protection issues, as neither caribou herd inside Banff or Jasper National parks have fared well. The Banff herd is now extirpated, the Jasper population is on the edge of extirpation, and the A La Pêche herd, which migrates in and out of Jasper National Park, has all but ceased that migration.

Alberta's concrete efforts can assist Ottawa both in relation to herds moving in and out of national parks like Jasper and Wood Buffalo, as well as in general terms by providing evidence that Canada and provinces working together can achieve positive outcomes for caribou.

It is worth considering further jointly-funded caribou research projects, and federal funding for these projects to assist Alberta.

Alberta has long been a net contributor to Canada's revenues, and even more particularly when it comes to caribou, has spent considerably more than most other jurisdictions in funding innovative and ground-breaking research into caribou.

Alberta has spent millions, and industry has contributed further millions, to working on research and new operational approaches linked to caribou protection, often with little or no funding from Ottawa.

Now that Alberta faces tougher fiscal challenges, it is incumbent on the federal government to provide substantive, significant and ongoing support for research and protection activities to Alberta. These activities can be funded from new federal stimulus and green infrastructure spending.

With more than a dozen new range plans to complete within two years, Alberta faces a major planning challenge that it is left to resource from declining revenues in a rapidly deteriorating fiscal environment. This is an opportunity for Canada to show its commitment, care and compassion, both for caribou and Albertans, in a time of true need.

I recommend Alberta seek:

- One third of the costs of the Caribou Rearing Project funding from Canada, as this is clearly a major research project with implications for all of Canada if successful.
- 100% of funds for an additional \$10 million of research over the next ten years, into various projects identified by fRI Research and other Alberta research agencies, and critical to caribou protection, caribou habitat restoration, and the concept of a working landscape in caribou ranges.
- \$2 million in capital and \$2.5 million in operating funds for the next five years towards a Caribou Interpretive and Education Centre, to be operated by Indigenous partners in a caribou range community such as Grande Cache, to provide greater education to the public regarding the caribou's value to society, their current predicament, and the approaches being taken to protect them.
- \$5 million in funds from Canada to Alberta to support the new collaborative range planning exercises recommended in this report, which are much more expensive than traditional range planning exercises and are required by federal legislation, and therefore should be strongly supported, as partners in caribou recovery, by Canada.
- \$5 million to support Indigenous participation in caribou protection consultations and range planning activities across Alberta. Indigenous populations in Canada,

whose funding and responsibility is primarily a federal one, are completely bereft of federal funds to participate in range planning activities. Many of these range plans involve consideration of federal interests, such as the overlap of range plans with national parks like Wood Buffalo and Jasper, and Indigenous groups have no funds to actively participate in these complex, time consuming and critical discussions.

- \$100 million over ten years towards a Caribou Offset Habitat Fund, to enable purchases by government, ENGOs such as the Nature Conservancy, or others of key forestry or mineral tenure areas which are valuable to protect over the long term as caribou habitat, and for which no other funds currently exist. In many situations, habitat recovery could be accelerated if funds were available to remove existing tenures. While the 65% recovery goal can be achieved, often this will be over many, many decades, in some cases taking nearly a century. The availability of funds to acquire and retire certain tenures could accelerate this recovery dramatically.

#### Recommendations:

Government should formally establish a clear and specific channel of communication on caribou range planning with Environment Canada. Alberta's range planning team should meet regularly with the federal government, in a complete and transparent exchange of information and developments.

Alberta should request Canada provide representatives to Alberta's caribou range planning multi-stakeholder advisory groups.

Alberta should immediately request support funding from Canada, as detailed above in this section.

## Transparency and Oversight

To assist in the transparency and oversight of range planning and implementation efforts, I recommend the establishment of a Range Management and Monitoring Board or Committee to include representatives from the Indigenous community, ENGOs, the research community, the forest products and energy sectors and the Province.

Ultimate decision-making regarding land use in the ranges belongs to the Province.

However, there are a number of activities which the Board can undertake to improve transparency, collaboration and an independent look at progress in the ranges, such as:



- Monitoring the establishment and implementation of the Seismic Recovery Program to ensure it starts immediately, proceeds rapidly and is successful. The Board can assess the annual rate of recovery work, the success of the previous year's work and the extent to which the work is contributing, over time, to habitat restoration in the ranges.
- Monitoring the establishment of and implementation of the Caribou Rearing Facility and similar projects to ensure it is begun in a timely manner and informed by Indigenous communities and caribou science, and to monitor the success of the project on an annual basis with particular attention to protection of maternal caribou and their offspring, calf re-integration into the main herd and survival rates.
- Oversee the direction of research projects in the ranges to assess the continuing potential for working landscape concepts, research regarding herd improvement, wolf control, habitat improvement and restoration and other such research as the board deems appropriate in consultation with the government, funding agencies, and stakeholders.
- For LS/ALP, make recommendations to government after five years as to whether the Board is of the view that the 65% habitat recovery target remains achievable with current plans, or whether additional measures, ranging from additional protection to different operating approaches, are required to achieve 65% habitat recovery.
- Assess the implementation of Integrated Land Management, and make any additional recommendations necessary to ensure its success.
- Undertake research and analysis with government and industry to determine the efficacy of implementation of play-based approaches and other tools to limit the impact of development in the ranges.

#### Recommendations:

Government should form a Range Management and Monitoring Board or Committee for the caribou ranges, with broad representation, to provide oversight for range plan implementation, monitoring and assessment, and to provide annual reports and make recommendations to government on adaptive management.

My recommendation is that the first Chairperson for the board be eminent caribou expert, Dr. Stan Boutin of the University of Alberta, who will bring tremendous knowledge and experience to the task, as well as unparalleled independence and integrity.

## Interpretive Centre

As outlined above, I think it's important that communities adjacent to the ranges, citizens of Alberta and all Canadians understand the importance of caribou to the landscape, and the importance of caribou protection as a core value of society.

Currently, little is done by way of public education to inform the public on the history of the caribou, their importance as indicators of overall landscape health and their tremendous historical and ongoing importance to Indigenous communities.

In our zeal to focus on the minutiae of various options for preserving habitat, what is lost in the discussion is the reality that for tens of thousands of years, caribou survived throughout Alberta in harmony with Indigenous communities. In other words, one human society figured out how to live with caribou in a way that wasn't detrimental to their survival.

Our society hasn't done well in this regard, perhaps in part due to our focus on industrial development, job creation, and wealth creation. Ultimately, these are not ends in themselves, but they create real value for our great society through world class health services, highways, universities and schools and a host of other life-enriching benefits. This includes the opportunity to enjoy, and the fundamental responsibility to conserve, one of the greatest, most diverse natural landscapes in the world. Society needs to work diligently to protect those very natural resources from which we extract our wealth. This is not easy. Energy companies and forestry companies alike have, over the past decade particularly, made enormous efforts to analyze their work in relation to caribou protection and to develop new ways of doing their work to try and protect the caribou and their habitat.

We just don't know if it's enough. We need to make sure that there is continued public support for the inevitable trade-offs necessary to protect caribou. Educating the public about caribou is a necessary and excellent way to ensure their survival.

Indigenous communities in the area of LS and ALP are best suited to undertake this work, and should be provided the opportunity to plan, develop and implement a modest Caribou Interpretive and Education Centre in the area, funded by Canada primarily, but with contributions from time to time from industry as the economy recovers. In my experience, industry generously funds such activities, nowhere more so than Alberta.

### Recommendations:

Within the next year, prepare a plan to build a Caribou Interpretive and Education Centre in the region of LS/ALP.

## Completing range plans

The Province will be extremely challenged to implement the recommendations of this report, and conclude all remaining range plans by 2017, as required by federal law, unless a dedicated team is put in place to further develop, coordinate and ensure implementation of these plans.

Caribou protection work is cross-government by its nature, involving elements of various ministries and central agencies.

The work required is contentious, typically requires new approaches and may require regulatory or legislative shifts. The work also involves federal-provincial relations and inter-provincial relations. It is almost impossible for existing staff from one line ministry to achieve.

The analysis, consultation, policy development, technical work and negotiation involved in establishing these range plans and associated implementation measures creates an extremely challenging task for line ministry staff in moving these range plans forward. More resources are needed.

I recommend government commit sufficient resources towards ensuring that it is able to develop and implement all remaining range plans by 2017. At the end of the day, the Minister of Environment and Parks is the responsible and accountable provincial Minister in this area. Departments must ensure the Minister is regularly briefed on progress on these recommendations and the development of range plans.

### Recommendations:

In the next 90 days, government should identify key staff resources and its approach to implement these recommendations, with Environment and Parks leading.

The Government should renew its commitment and redouble its efforts towards completing range plans for all of Alberta's caribou herds by the end of 2017. The establishing of priorities for range planning, following these initial plans outlined here, should be undertaken by Environment and Parks.

Progress on these recommendations and the completion of range plans should be reported quarterly to the Minister of Environment and Parks.

# Appendix I - Stakeholders I Spoke With

## *Indigenous Peoples*

Aseniwuche Winewak Nation  
Horse Lake First Nation  
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation  
Grande Cache Métis Local #1994  
Little Red River Cree Nation

## *Municipalities*

Mayor Chichak, Whitecourt  
Mayor Rennie, Woodlands County  
Mayor Curtis and Council, Grande Cache  
Dale Gervais, Reeve, M.D. of Greenview  
Mayor Mackin, Hinton

## *Forestry*

Alberta Newsprint Company  
Alberta Forest Products Association  
Tolko  
Foothills Forest Products  
Millar Western  
West Fraser  
Canadian Forest Products

## *Academia*

Dr. Stan Boutin, University of Alberta

## *Government*

Federal Government - Environment  
Canada

## *Non-Governmental Organizations*

### *Environmental*

Alberta Wilderness Association  
Nature Conservancy  
CPAWS  
Environmental Law Centre  
Pembina Institute  
Alberta Association for Conservation Offsets

### *Other*

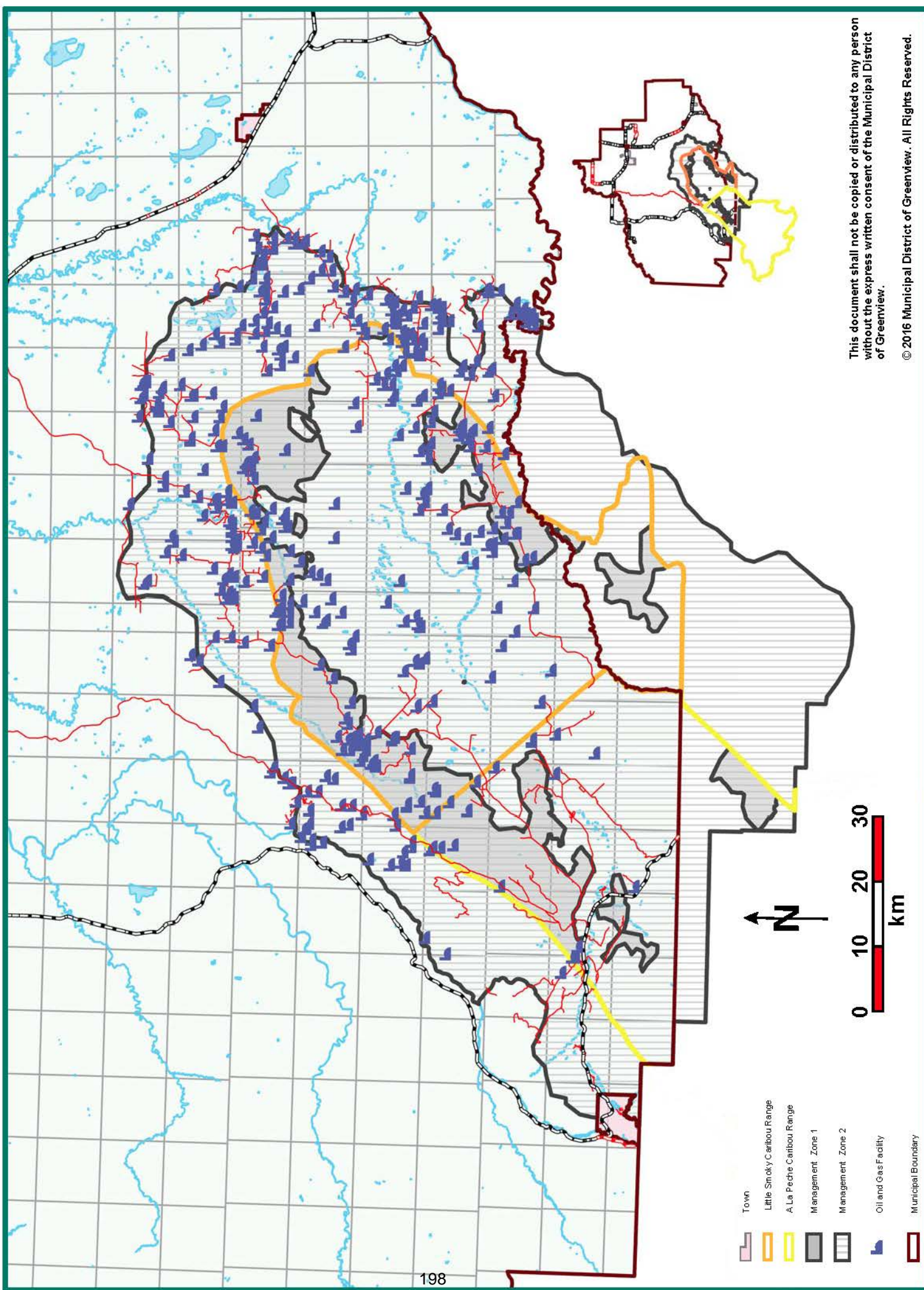
Alberta Trappers Association  
fRI Research  
Foothills Landscape Management Forum

## *Energy*

Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers  
CAPP Caribou Working Group  
Jupiter  
XTO  
EnCana  
Explorers and Producers Association of  
Canada  
Cequence  
Paramount  
Tourmaline  
Canadian Natural Resources Limited  
ConocoPhillips  
Ikkuma Resources

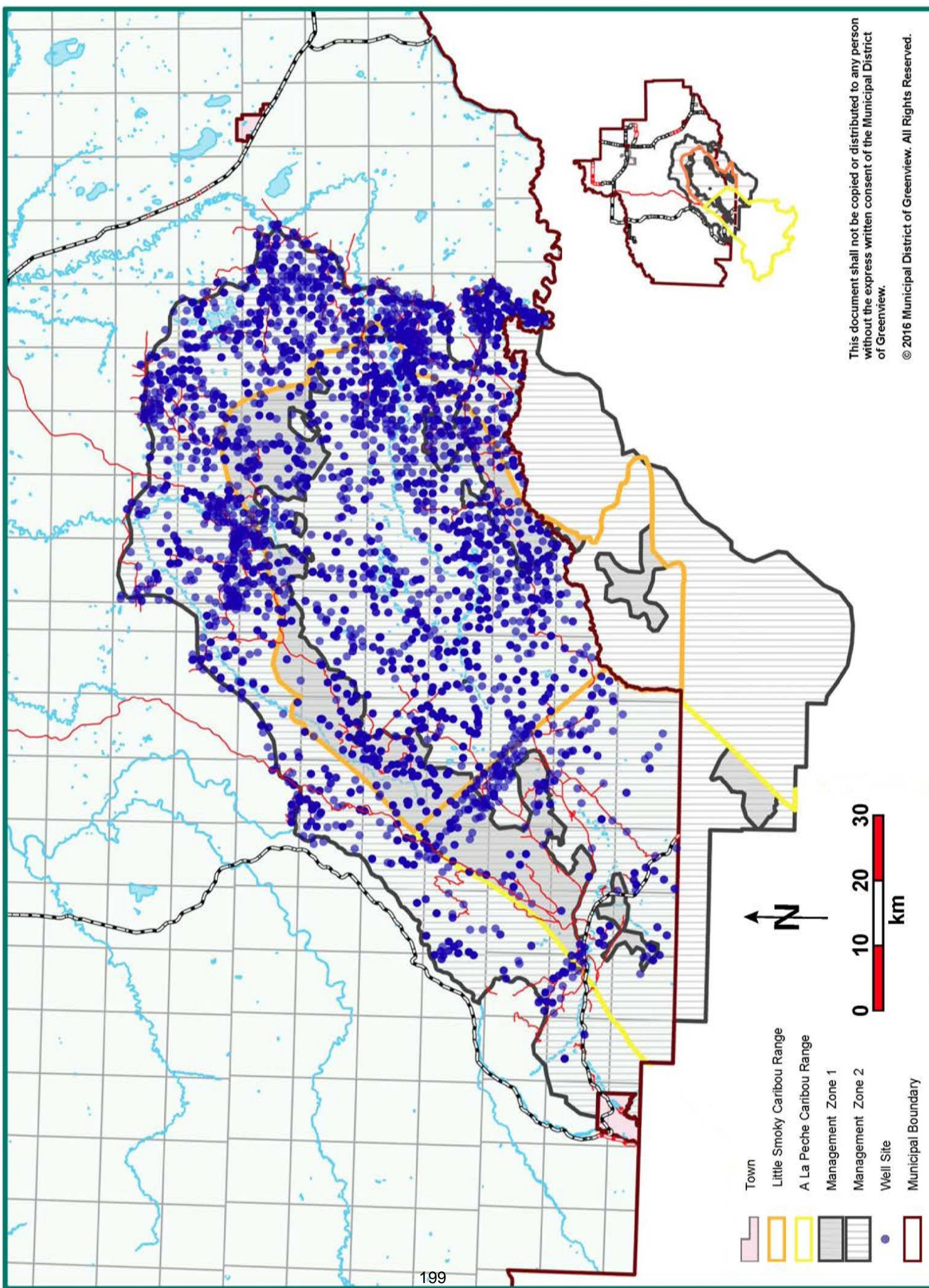
**SCANNED**

# Oil and Gas Facilities in the Little Smoky and A La Pêche Caribou Ranges

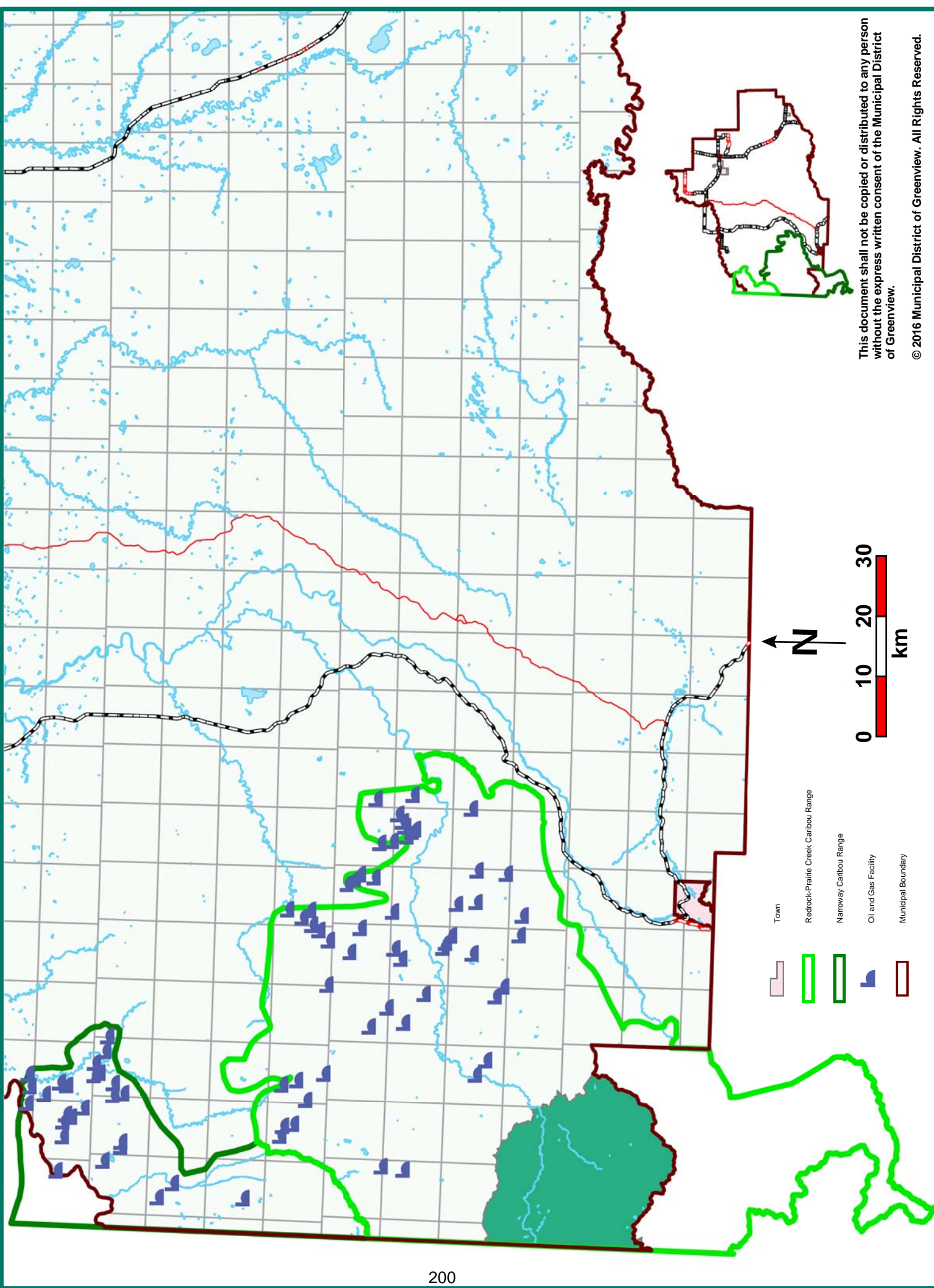


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# Well Sites in the Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Ranges



# Oil and Gas Facilities in the Narraway and Redrock-Prairie Creek Caribou Ranges

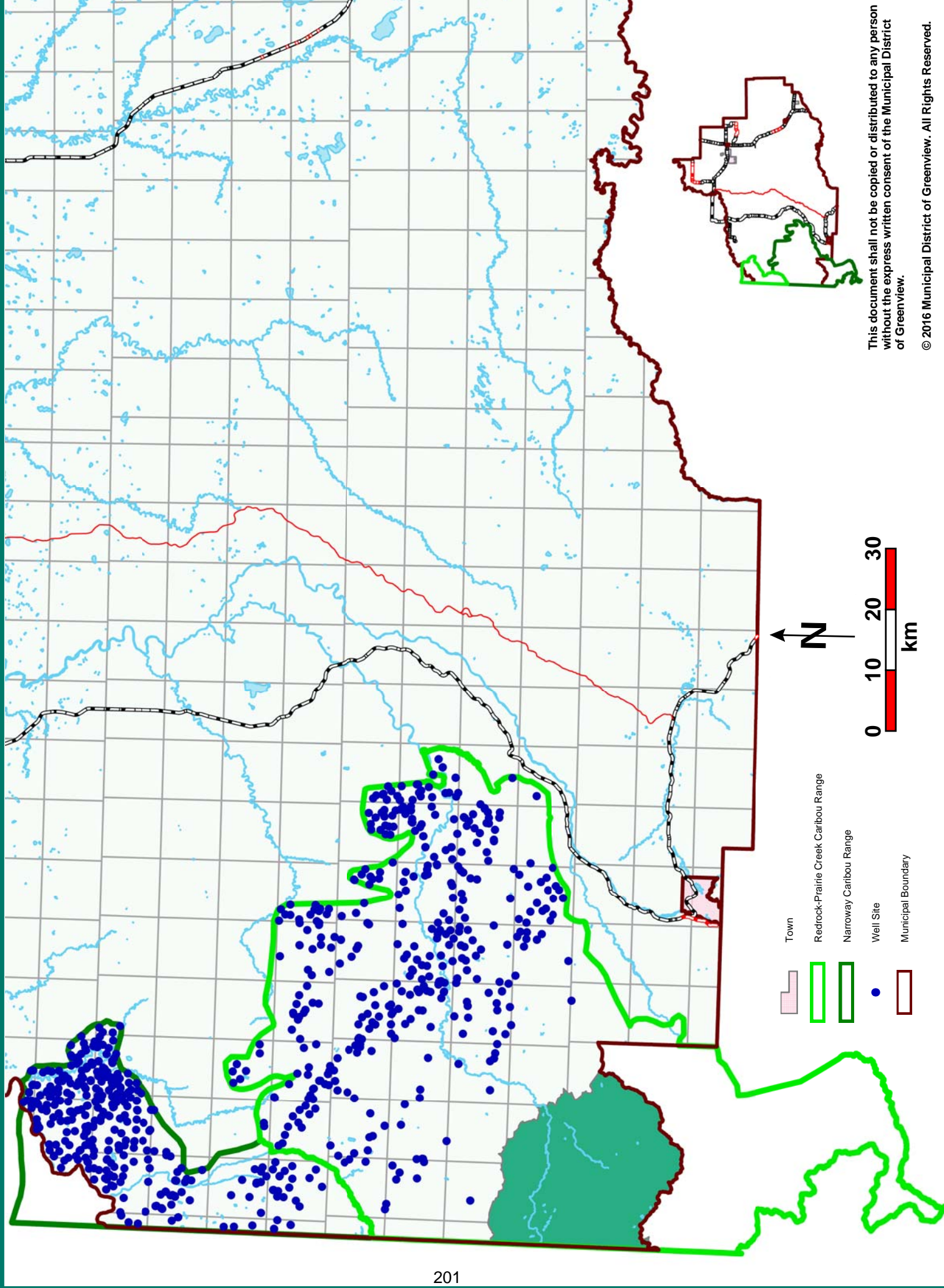


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# Well Sites in the Narraway and Redrock-Prairie Creek Caribou Ranges



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# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |   |                                      |                       |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Species at Risk and the Need for an Overall Socio-Economic Impact Assessment</b> |                                      |                       |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING   | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |                       |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016   | CAO: MH                              | MANAGER:              |
| DEPARTMENT:     | CAO SERVICES  | GM:                                  | PRESENTER: MH         |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: |   |                                      | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW: |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |   |                                      | FINANCIAL REVIEW:     |

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** – *Alberta’s commitment to the Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk and to the National Framework for the Conservation of Species at Risk, combined with requirements established under Alberta’s Wildlife Act and the federal Species at Risk Act, has resulted in the development of a provincial recovery program. An overall goal of the recovery program is to restore species identified as Threatened or Endangered to viable, naturally self-sustaining populations within Alberta.*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – n/a

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council submit that attached resolution to AAMDC Zone 4 for their support, requesting that the Province complete an overall socio-economic impact assessment based on all the species at risk recovery plans and retention plans currently affecting the reduction of the forestry industry’s allocable annual cut.

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

Earlier in July, Northern Lights County contacted Greenview in regards to the recent Caribou Recovery Plan and draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan. Concerns were discussed not only with the Caribou Recovery Plan, but the fact that the forestry industry has had several such plans put upon them in recent months.

Currently the forestry industry is dealing with the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan, the Caribou Recovery Plan, Wood Bison Recovery Strategy, Structure Retention Plan, and others. The concern is the cumulative effects of all these plans and restrictions on the industry. In discussions with a number of regional mills and other municipalities, it has been concluded that a complete socio economic impact assessment must be done to ascertain the cumulative effects of these plans, not only on forestry, but on recreation, trapping, secondary industries, etc.

The loss of wood fibre in these recovery ranges could be substantial and this impact assessment must be done prior to any further species at risk recovery plans being developed and/or approved. The Little Smoky and A La Peche area is the most disturbed caribou range in Canada, and the plan has a direct impact on Greenview.

It is general practise for Council to take the resolution to Zone 4 for their support prior to taking the resolution to the AAMD&C Convention.

OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Options** – Council has three options:

1. Take the attached resolution to the AAMD&C Zone 4 requesting that the province complete an overall socio-economic impact assessment based on all the species at risk recovery plans and retention plans currently affecting the reduction of the forestry industry’s allocable annual cut.
2. Amend the attached resolution prior to submission to Zone 4; or,
3. Opt not to take a resolution forward.

**Benefits** – The forest industry continues to provide important jobs and wealth creation in this region. The communities of Fox Creek and Grande Cache are especially affected by range planning in the Little Smoky and A La Peche regions given, in turn, the relative reliance of Alberta Newsprint Company and Foothills Forest Products on fibre from the ranges. The economic contributions of the forest industry would be negatively impacted by a reduction in the annual allowable cut and a subsequent decrease in wood fibre supply as a result of all the Species at Risk recovery plans. The forest industry is significant within the MD of Greenview and must be supported.

**Disadvantages** – There are no perceived disadvantages.

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COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

There are no perceived costs to the recommended action.

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ATTACHMENT(S):

- Draft Resolution

**TITLE: SPECIES AT RISK AND THE NEED FOR AN OVERALL SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**PREAMBLE:** WHEREAS the forest industry is key to economic success for families and communities throughout Alberta - It employs 15,000 Albertans directly, creates 30,000 additional jobs through economic activity, and contributes over \$4 billion to the economy; and

WHEREAS forestry is Alberta’s third largest resource industry and the lifeblood of 50 communities throughout the province, providing important jobs and wealth creation; and

WHEREAS having a strong forest industry helps the province’s economy to continue employing Albertans when prices for other commodities drop; and

WHEREAS the Provincial government has released several recovery plans for species at risk, as well as a structure retention plan which all have the potential to decrease wood supply, increase costs, and create job losses or mill closures; and

WHEREAS each of these recovery plans and policies are completed in isolation and independent of directly affected operators, communities, and municipal governments; and

WHEREAS the provincial government has not undertaken a complete due diligence Socio-Economic Impact Assessment prior to putting these various recovery plans into action; and

WHEREAS every part of wood fibre loss affects the entire industry and subsequently the spin off economy; and

WHEREAS the economic contributions of the forest industry in Alberta would be negatively impacted by a reduction in the AAC and a subsequent decrease in wood fibre supply.

**OPERATIVE CLAUSE: THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS & COUNTIES REQUESTS the Government of Alberta to complete an overall Socio-Economic Impact Assessment based on all the species at risk recovery plans and retention plans currently affecting the reduction of the forestry industry’s Allowable Annual Cut (AAC).**

**BACKGROUND:** Alberta is recognized as a world leader in forest stewardship and management. Over 60% of Alberta is forested, providing many values including economic, social, and environmental.

The forest industry is a key contributor to the economy and standard of living for many Albertans, particularly families living in rural Alberta in and near forested

regions. In addition to providing timber resources that support the forest products industry, the province's forests provide a range of other resources and benefits that are important to Albertans, including wildlife, biodiversity, water and recreation.

Recently, the government of Alberta has been working to identify areas in Alberta where caribou habitat protection is a priority and to develop strategies that protect caribou populations. As various species at risk management strategies are contemplated, it becomes clear that there is potential for sustainable timber supply in the region to be impacted. Various alternative strategies reflect scenarios where reductions in annual allowable cuts (AAC) for Forest Management Units (FMUs) and Forest Management Areas (FMAs) are possible.

Wildlife habitat is a key component in the development of 200 year management plans for the forest. In the case of species at risk, such as caribou and grizzly bear, forest companies must ensure that habitat increases over the life of the plan. Range plans support a working landscape where species at risk and industrial activity co-exists, with strict regulation investment in aggressive and innovative approaches, and careful monitoring of outcomes.

Alberta has prepared a draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan, the first to directly address federal recovery requirements in Canada which requires each province and territory develop range plans that protect, over time, at least 65% of that habitat. These ranges include important forest and energy resources that continue to support local Alberta communities and the provincial economy.

Twenty-three percent of the overall provincial's allowable annual cut are within caribou ranges alone, in which numerous forestry operations rely on to fulfill their quotas. Although the actual percentage of wood sourced from caribou ranges may seem low, these numbers become cumulative when you consider all the other Species at Risk Recovery Plans as a whole. On top of that, forestry's work supply and landbase is also affected by the new Draft Structure Retention Directive, Mountain Pine Beetle, Land Use Framework and Protected Area recommendations, the energy sector, fire, and insect and disease agents. The extent of forest resources and the challenges forest managers have in balancing these inter-related uses is evident all across Alberta.

The Alberta Newsprint Company conducted an *Alberta Forest Sector Economic Impact Study* in January 2016 which provides some astounding stats based on wood supply reduction scenarios. In developing these scenarios, they identified the average lumber production in Alberta and extrapolated this to the province as a whole. Using that base data, they modeled a series of reduction scenarios including Allowable Annual Cut reductions between 10% and 100%. This represented reductions in the total annual harvest volume ranging from approximately 419,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr to 4,200,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr.

Forest products made in Alberta are some of the highest quality in the world and are shipped globally every day. The companies operating are highly inter-dependent, exchanging wood fibre in various forms to enable efficient operation of

sawmills and pulp mills, and other facilities including biomass power generation and composite wood products.

A sustainable flow of wood supply is the basis for a healthy forest products industry. Creating an overall socio-economic impact assessment along with long-term forest management planning as a whole, including the development and ongoing review of the annual allowable cut, is necessary to ensure sustainable forest management and a reliable flow of wood fibre to processing facilities.

## REFERENCES

*Alberta's Caribou Action Plan*, Government of Alberta

Alberta Forest Products Association

*Alberta Forest Sector Economic Impact Study*, Prepared by MNP LLP, January 2016  
Alberta Newsprint Company

*Draft Little Smoky and A La Peche Caribou Range Plan*, Government of Alberta

*Setting Alberta on the Path to Caribou Recovery*, Eric Denhoff, May 2016

Weyerhaeuser Grande Prairie



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Resolution for the Shutdown of Coal Fired Power Generation Stations</b> | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION        |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  | CAO: MH    MANAGER:                         |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016  | GM:        PRESENTER:                    MH |
| DEPARTMENT:     | CAO SERVICES   | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:                       |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: |  | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                           |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |   |

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** – *In November 2015, the Government of Alberta announced the Climate Leadership Plan and the goal for zero emissions from coal-fired electricity generation by 2030. In achieving this, coal-fired generators will have to comply with both federal and provincial regulations.*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – n/a

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council table a resolution to AAMDC Zone 4 for their support, requesting that the Province allow industry to continue utilizing coal fired power generation stations while encouraging that industries undertake research and development to explore alternate methods of utilizing coal and also alternate markets for that product.

---

## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

At the Regular Council Meeting July 12, 2016 Council directed Administration to draft a resolution to take to the next AAMDC Zone 4 meeting in support of allowing coal-fired power generating stations to continue to operate while exploring alternative cleaner options. This was a result of a request from the Village of Forestburg to help support the industry.

In 2014, 55% of Alberta’s electricity was produced from 18 coal-fired generators. HR Milner, Maxim Power in Grande Cache is one of these 18 coal-fired units.

Under existing federal regulations, coal-fired power plants are required to meet performance standards to lower greenhouse gas emissions or retire when they reach 50 years of operations. Strict standards are set for facilities to become as efficient as natural gas generation. HR Milner, Maxim Power’s coal fired unit is expected to retire in 2019.

Milner Power’s coal fired unit is set to stop production in 2019 and they are researching alternate clean opportunities to move forward. When contacted regarding Greenview proposing this resolution, Rob Watson, VP Canadian Facilities with HR Milner, Maxim Power stated that their company’s views on the project are aligned with Greenview’s proposed resolution.

Although Alberta's focus on zero emissions by 2030 does not affect metallurgical mines, Grande Cache Coal was also informed of this project and their CAO Max Wang has provided his verbal support for Greenview to present a resolution, and is willing to support the MD in any further endeavours.

It is general practise for Council to take the resolution to Zone 4 for their support prior to taking the resolution to the AAMD&C Convention.

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**OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:**

**Options** – Council has three options:

1. Take the attached resolution to the AAMD&C Zone 4 requesting that the province allow industry to continue utilizing coal fired power generation stations while encouraging that industry to undertake research and development to explore alternate methods of utilizing coal and also alternate markets for that product;
2. Amend the attached resolution prior to submission to Zone 4; or,
3. Opt not to take a resolution forward.

**Benefits** – The Town of Grande Cache was created as a service community for the coal industry nearly 50 years ago. The coal industry has been a strong economic contributor to the area, and it is imperative for the Municipal District of Greenview to support the continuation of this industry, in turn supporting the communities within the region. Milner Power has been in continuous operation in Grande Cache since 1972, and is important to the local economy of the region providing employment up to ~60 full time employees.

**Disadvantages** – There are no perceived disadvantages.

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**COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

There are no perceived costs to the recommended action.

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**ATTACHMENT(S):**

- Draft Resolution



**TITLE: ALLOW COAL-FIRED POWER GENERATION STATIONS TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS WHILE THEY RESEARCH ALTERNATE CLEANER METHODS**

**PREAMBLE:** WHEREAS in November 2015, the Government of Alberta announced the Climate Leadership Plan and the goal for zero emissions from coal-fired electricity generation by 2030; and

WHEREAS Alberta’s climate change strategy will cost the province 10,000 jobs, hurt communities where the plants are located, and boost electricity prices; and

WHEREAS the provincial Government has not offered the option to the coal and power generation industries to research methods for reducing the emissions caused by these coal fired plants, and

WHEREAS coal has traditionally been Alberta’s low-cost source of electricity; and

WHEREAS over the next 20 years, global demand for thermal coal is expected to double; and

WHEREAS alternate methods of utilizing coal to produce electricity with reduced emissions are being used in other provinces and countries at this time; and

WHEREAS coal is a valuable natural resource available in abundance in Alberta and the Provincial Government should be supportive of exploring alternate uses or methods of refining this resource.

**OPERATIVE CLAUSE: THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS & COUNTIES REQUESTS the Provincial Government to allow the continued operation of coal fired power generation plants while encouraging the coal industry and the electricity producers to explore alternate methods of utilizing coal for power generation and alternate uses for coal.**

**BACKGROUND:** Under existing federal regulations, coal fired power plants are required to meet performance standards to lower greenhouse gas emissions or retire when they reach 50 years of operations. Thermal coal is predominantly used for electricity generation, and Alberta produced 23.3 million tonnes of coal for coal-fired electricity power plants in 2014. Currently, coal fired power plants supply up to 55% of Alberta’s power needs. In Alberta, 12 coal fired generating units are expected to retire before 2030.

Coal is the world’s most plentiful fossil fuel. In Alberta, coal is generally low in Sulphur and therefore burns relatively clean compared to many coals mined around the world. Alberta’s coal contains more than twice the energy of all of the province’s other non-renewable energy resources, including conventional oil and pentanes, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and bitumen and synthetic crude. There is an abundant supply of coal in Alberta and the technology exists to burn it with fewer emissions. Even with wind and solar developments, there must be an “on demand” supply that will replace it when those renewable sources of electricity do

not produce. Wind only produces 30% of the time while solar is limited to 15% of the time. While natural gas is promoted as a replacement, it is subject to wild price fluctuations. This would tie us to one source for both our heating and electrical needs, which during a price spike would severely impact everyone.

Coal has proven to be the most economical method of producing electricity in areas that do not have access to hydro power. Strict standards are set for facilities to become as efficient as natural gas generation. By 2030, two-thirds of Alberta's coal generating capacity will be replaced by renewable energy, with one-third replaced by natural gas. The loss of this commodity and the introduction of a carbon levy on natural gas will cause a significant spike in the cost of electricity to the end user. Countries which had previously decided to phase out coal fired power generation are now opening up new sites as the cost of utilizing renewable energy is too expensive and the reliability of it does not meet with standards set by coal.

Starting in 2018, coal-fired generators will pay \$30 per tonne of CO2 on emissions based on an industry-wide performance standard. These new climate change rules will make companies unwilling to invest in Alberta power generation. Both TransCanada and AltaGas cited the change in Alberta's laws – such as the new policy that all carbon emissions be taxed at \$30 per tonne – as the reason for the cancellation of their power purchasing agreements from coal-fired power generating stations earlier this year.

Between 2010 and 2015, the Alberta Government received over \$91 million in royalties from coal companies to financially support government programs and services which enrich the lives of all Albertans. Rural municipalities struggle to survive and the decision to shut down all coal fired plants without attempting to look at ways to ensure that these plants are viable, both economically and environmentally, is very short sighted. The ultimate cost may be more than our province and citizens can afford.

There is an opportunity for Alberta to become a leader in the development of the clean burning of coal, which would allow us to meet the province's emissions goals while not negatively impacting the ability of small rural communities to remain sustainable. New coal mining projects can further diversify the economy, pay billions of dollars in taxes and royalties to government and create thousands of high paying, long term jobs.

## REFERENCES

Alberta Energy

Coal Association of Canada

*Coal Industry fighting Alberta Plans to phase out power plants*, Edmonton Journal online, March 31, 2016

HR Milner – Maxim Power Corporation

*Phase-out of coal fired emissions in Alberta*, Alberta Government, March 2016

*TransCanada becomes latest to terminate Alberta coal-power deals, citing higher costs*, CBC online , March 7, 2016



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

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|                 |  |                                      |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| SUBJECT:        | <b>Letter of Support for Foothills Forest Products</b> | REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION |
| SUBMISSION TO:  | REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING                                | CAO: MH    MANAGER:    KK            |
| MEETING DATE:   | July 26, 2016  | GM: INT    PRESENTER:    INT         |
| DEPARTMENT:     | COMMUNITY SERVICES/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT                | LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW: INT            |
| FILE NO./LEGAL: | File Number, Legal or N/A.                             | FINANCIAL REVIEW:                    |
| STRATEGIC PLAN: |  |                                      |

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – N/A.

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – N/A.

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION: That Council direct Administration to provide a Letter of Support to the Foothills Forest Products Inc. stating Greenview’s support to continue operation of its beehive burner for an additional 24 months.**

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

As per recent Council direction, Economic Development was instructed to assess the request for Council to provide a letter of support on behalf of Foothills Forest Products Inc. to Alberta Environment and Parks to extend the operation of your burner for an additional 24 months. Due to the facility’s isolated location from residents, Greenview is not aware of any negative environmental effects. Additionally, Council recognizes that as a valued employer in the region a letter of support for this initiative should be considered.

Based on the assessment, Administration suggests Council instruct administration to create and provide a letter of support for this request.

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## OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Options** – N/A

**Benefits** – N/A.

**Disadvantages** – N/A.

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## COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

N/A/

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ATTACHMENT(S):



## REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: **Grovedale Fair Fireworks Sponsorship**  
SUBMISSION TO: REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  
MEETING DATE: July 26, 2016  
DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES  
FILE NO./LEGAL:  
STRATEGIC PLAN:

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION  
CAO: MH    MANAGER:  
GM: DM    PRESENTER:DM  
LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:  
FINANCIAL REVIEW:

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### RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial (cite) – NA**

**Council Bylaw / Policy (cite) – NA**

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### RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Greenview provide sponsorship in the amount of \$1,000.00 to the Grovedale Ag Society for fireworks at the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Grovedale Fair with funds to come from the 2016 Community Services miscellaneous grant fund.

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### BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

Grovedale is celebrating their 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Grovedale Fair on July 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>. The event is one of the largest and most popular events of the year in Grovedale. The fair is a very well organized and fun event that is attended by not only Grovedale area residents but by visitors throughout the Peace Country. The fair concludes with a large fireworks performance that is thoroughly enjoyed by the community. The Grovedale Ag Society is requesting sponsorship from Greenview in the amount of \$1,000.00 to assist in hosting the fireworks program.

Greenview has previously sponsored fireworks in the Town of Valleyview on Canada Day in the amount of \$1,000.00.

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### OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Options** – Council has the option to accept, alter or deny the Grovedale Ag Society request for \$1,000.00.

**Benefits** – The benefit of sponsoring the Grovedale Ag Society’s request is that Greenview would be contributing to a very beneficial community event. In that sponsorship has previously been awarded to the Town of Valleyview for their fireworks program. Greenview may be perceived in treating all communities equally.

**Disadvantages** – N/A

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COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

2016 Community Services Miscellaneous Grant Budget for the amount of \$1,000.00.

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ATTACHMENT(S):

N/A

## Lianne Kruger

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**From:** Dennis Mueller  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 20, 2016 1:16 PM  
**To:** Leah Thompson  
**Subject:** FW: 35 fifth Grovedale fair

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Bill Smith  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 20, 2016 11:32 AM  
**To:** Dennis Mueller  
**Subject:** 35 fifth Grovedale fair

This is our largest and most popular event in Grovedale and this year is looking to be one of the largest events yet Starting Friday night will be the chili cook off along side of the team penning and the horseshoe marathon running into the Saturday morning breakfast followed by the parade and the finals for the team penning and the horseshoe tournament There will also be the standard exhibits and the ball diamond area is filled with bouncy castles and events targeting fun for the kids Rounding out the Saturday performance after the supper is the evening lawn mower races which has become a great way to fill some time and provide some entertainment before the live country band night riders This is a well organized and fun event held in the MD of Greenview and attended by visitors from around the peace country and we would like to invite the MD to show support for the event in some form or another a suggestion would even be a sponsorship of funds for fireworks Thankyou for your consideration Bill Smith Grovedale Ag Society Outdoor director

Sent from my iPhone



# REQUEST FOR DECISION

SUBJECT: **East Smoky Recreation Board Funding Request**  
SUBMISSION TO: REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  
MEETING DATE: July 26, 2016  
DEPARTMENT: CAO SERVICES  
FILE NO./LEGAL:  
STRATEGIC PLAN:

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION  
CAO: MH      MANAGER:  
GM:            PRESENTER:  
LEGAL/ POLICY REVIEW:  
FINANCIAL REVIEW:

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## RELEVANT LEGISLATION:

**Provincial** (cite) – *N/A*

**Council Bylaw / Policy** (cite) – *N/A*

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## RECOMMENDED ACTION:

**MOTION:** That Council approve the grant funding in the amount of \$3000.00 to the East Smoky Recreation Board to help cover the cost of the Heritage Day Festival, with funds to come from the 2016 Community Services Miscellaneous Grant.

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## BACKGROUND / PROPOSAL:

The East Smoky Recreation Board will be holding their annual Heritage Day Festival on August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and are asking Council to contribute \$3000.00 to help cover major expenses such as tents, insurance, portable washrooms, bouncer rental and face painter.

In the past the board has received donations from various businesses and individuals, this year contributions have considerably declined.

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## OPTIONS – BENEFITS / DISADVANTAGES:

**Options** – Council has the option to approve, deny or alter the grant funding amount requested.

**Benefits** – The benefit of approving the funding request to the East Smoky Recreation Board is that they will have operational funds to support the Heritage Day Festival.

**Disadvantages** – There are no perceived disadvantages to providing funding to the East Smoky Recreation Board.

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## COSTS / SOURCE OF FUNDING:

Funds to come from the Community Services Miscellaneous Grant.



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ATTACHMENT(S):

- Request Letter from the East Smoky Recreation Board.

## EAST SMOKY RECREATION BOARD

Box 382  
DeBolt, Alberta T0H 1B0  
Phone: 780.957.2835

M.D. of Greenview #16  
Box 1079  
Valleyview, Alberta  
T0H 3N0

July 21, 2016

Re: DeBolt Heritage Day Festival

Dear M.D. Representatives,

On August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the East Smoky Recreation Board will be holding their annual Heritage Day Festival. This is an event that is enjoyed by the residents of DeBolt and surrounding areas. It's a great time for friends, family and neighbours to come out to enjoy a day with each other!

To hold this great event, the East Smoky Recreation Board has received donations from businesses and individuals in the past. This year the sponsorship has declined quite drastically. Last year at this time, we received just over \$3000.00. Currently, we have received \$100.00.

We are confident that more sponsorship will come, it is just not going to be enough to cover all of the expenses. Some major expenses include tents, insurance, bouncer rentals, portable washrooms and a face painter.

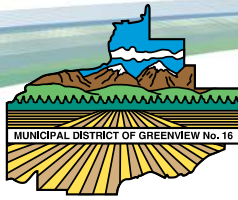
Last year the total cost of the Heritage Day Festival was \$10,780.00. Sponsorship helped cover \$6,425.00 of the expenses.

The East Smoky Recreation Board Members would like to request the assistance of the M.D. of Greenview to help fund this event.

Your contribution of \$3000.00 would be greatly appreciated, however any assistance you could lend in the success of this event we would graciously accept.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
Michelle Davis  
President, East Smoky Recreation Board



*A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY*

# CAO's Report

**Function:** CAO

**Date:** July 26, 2016

**Submitted by:** Mike Haugen

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## **Town of Grande Cache Boundaries**

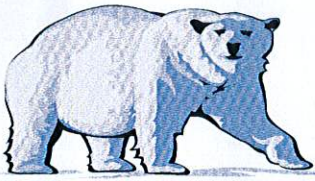
Administration has recently met with the Town of Grande Cache and confirmed the location of municipal boundaries. It was confirmed that the Victor Lake Settlement is within Greenview and that the remaining area of Victor Lake is within the Town of Grande Cache. Given this, the Town would have bylaw jurisdiction in the around Victor Lake excepting the Co-op. Any bylaw passed by Greenview would only have effect within the Co-op.

## **Valleyview Fall Festival**

Please see the attached letter from the Valleyview Recreation Department. As a fundraiser for the Enhancement Society, Council is being invited to take part in a "Pie in the Face" event. A slingshot has been constructed that will launch whip cream covered sponges at a target. Administration would note that this invitation asking for MD representation was sent specifically to Reeve Gervais and Council.

## **Upcoming Dates:**

July 26<sup>nd</sup> DeBolt Community BBQ



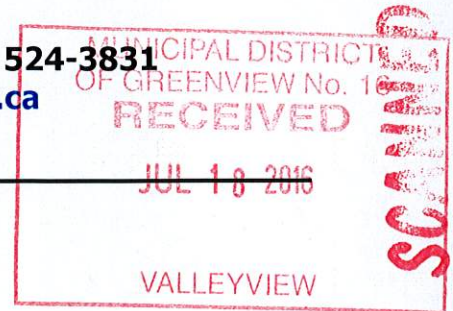
**VALLEYVIEW AND DISTRICT RECREATION DEPARTMENT**

**Box 270  
Valleyview, Alberta  
T0H 3N0**

**Phone: 524-5158**

**Fax: 524-3831**

**E-mail: [mrichardson@valleyview.ca](mailto:mrichardson@valleyview.ca)**



July 15, 2016

Mr. Dale Gervais  
Reeve  
M.D. of Greenview  
Box 1079  
Valleyview, Alberta  
T0H 3N0

Dear Dale:

On behalf of the Town of Valleyview I would like to invite you and your council members to our annual Fall Festival happening on September 9, 2016. This is a great community event that consists of a corn boil, games, wagon rides, an outdoor movie, and this year ending with fireworks.

This year we are introducing a game called "pie in the face" it will be a fundraiser for the Enhancement Society. The Enhancement Society raises money for different projects in our community they are currently raising money to build a playground and enhance our trout pond area. The "pie in the face" game is exactly what it sounds; we have built a sling shot for sponges with whip cream on them, which would then be shot trying to aim at the person who would be standing with their head in a target board. Being a leader in our MD and community, I would like to extend an invitation to you and your council members to take part in this game for our community. The game will start at 7:00pm and your time frame in the target board would be ten minutes. This would be the same for any members willing to participate. Please if you or your council is interested in participating in this game please contact me at your earliest convenience.

This is a family event so please feel free to invite your family to take part in the festivities. We would love to see you and your family there.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please feel free to call me at 524-5158 or e-mail me at the address above. Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Michelle Richardson  
Program Coordinator  
Valleyview Recreation Department

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SERVING THE COMMUNITIES OF  
Hamlet of Little Smoky – Town of Valleyview  
Communities of Sunset House, Sweathouse & New Fish Creek