

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY

A G E N D A: County Council: Committee of the Whole Meeting

for the purpose of **Planning** to be held on
Friday, **April 23, 2021** at 11:00 A.M.,
following Municipal Planning Commission

Virtually, Online through Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87315078721?pwd=L1ZUVEhVaXRGTWxuZTNlQTNjeUw1Zz09> Or, by phone: 1-877-853-5257, Meeting ID 873 1507 8721
Password: 953025.

1. Meeting:

Call to Order

2. Agenda:

Acceptance of Agenda:
as presented or
subject to additions or deletions

3. Minutes:

No Minutes.

4. Request for Decision:

Nil.

5. Issues for Information:

1. North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) – *(relating to item 7.1)*

Recommendation: Accept for Information.

2. Alberta Coal Policy
3. Public Participation Plan: Hamlet Chickens, Dark Skies, Temporary RVs
4. Update: Lake Subdivision Signage Project
5. Verbal Update: North Saskatchewan Heritage River Project

Recommendation: Accept for Information.

6. Correspondence:

Nil.

7. Delegation:

1. Leah Kongsrude, Executive Director, North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) – @ **1:00 p.m.** – *(relating to item 5.1)*

8. Executive Session:

Nil.

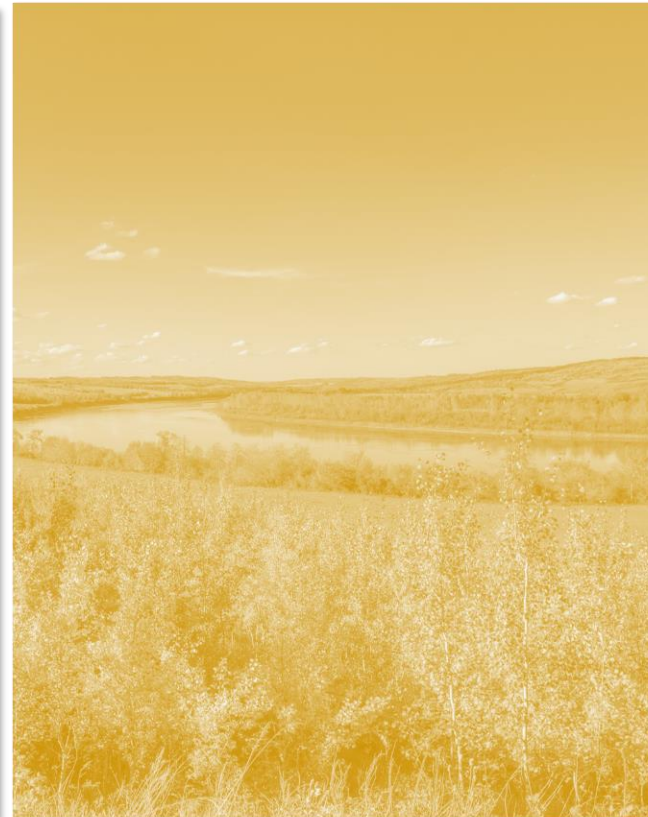
Adjournment

North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance



Smoky Lake County

April 23, 2021



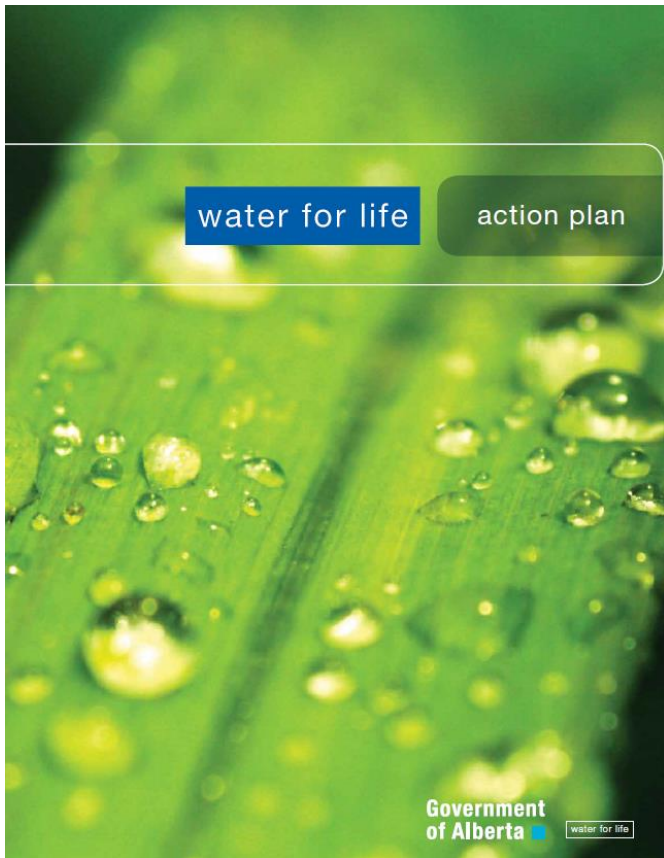
North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance



- What is the NSWA?
- Where does the NSWA do its work?
- When was NSWA established?
- Who is part of the NSWA?
- How does NSWA do its work?



NSWA – Key Partner in Water for Life

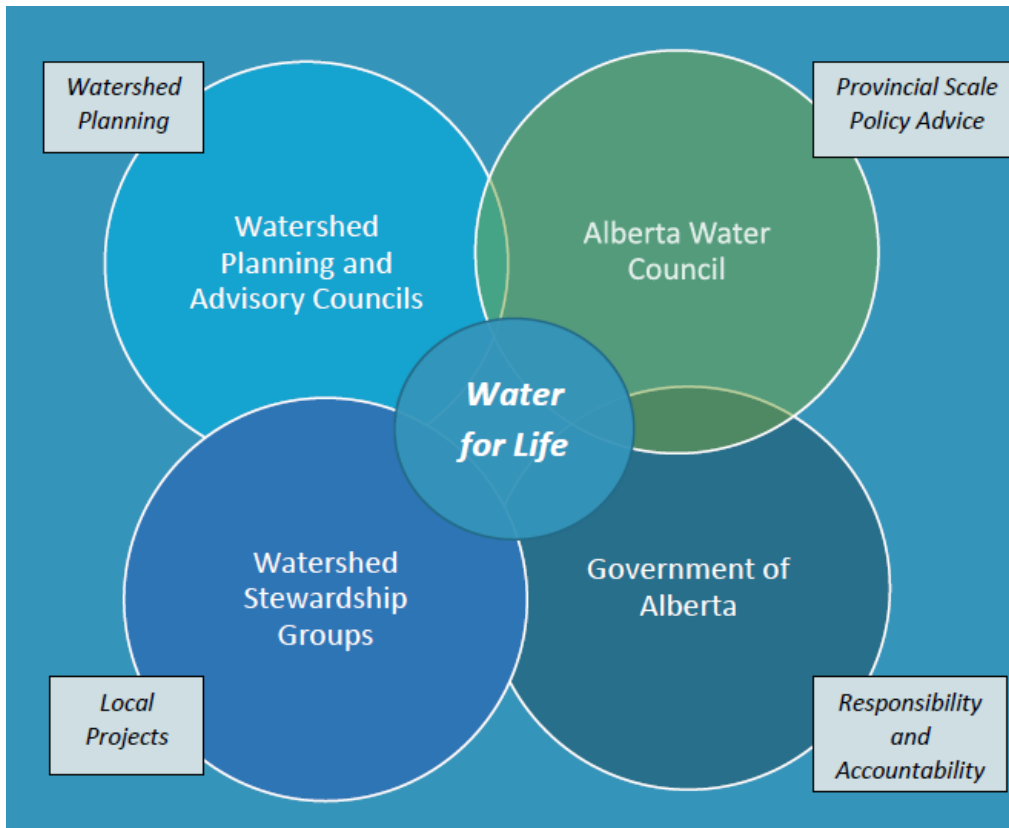


Water for Life Strategy

- *Safe, secure drinking water*
- *Healthy aquatic ecosystems*
- *Reliable water supplies for a sustainable economy*



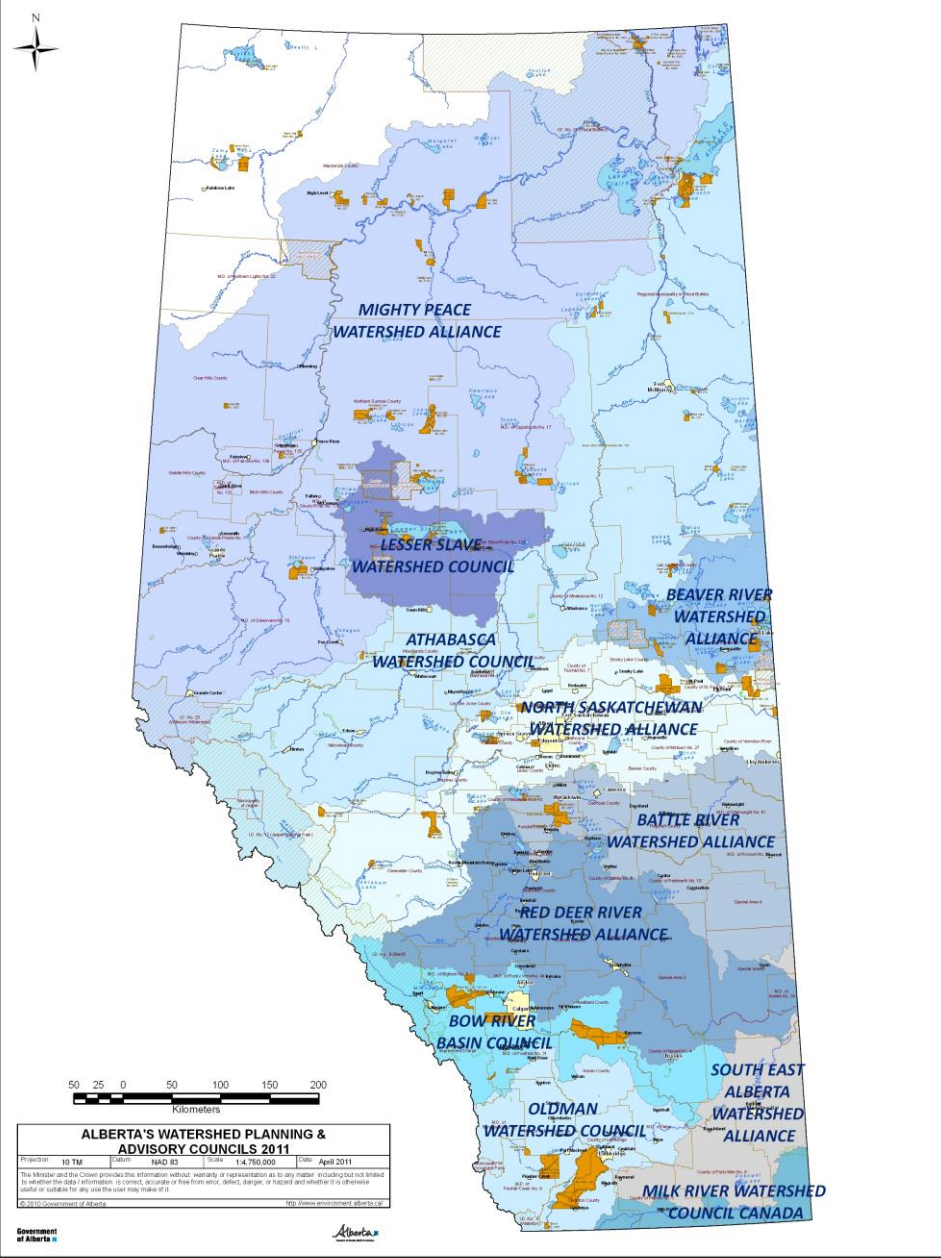
NSWA – Key Partner in Water for Life



Key Partnerships

- *Government of Alberta*
- *Alberta Water Council*
- *Water Planning and Advisory Councils*
- *Watershed Stewardship Groups*



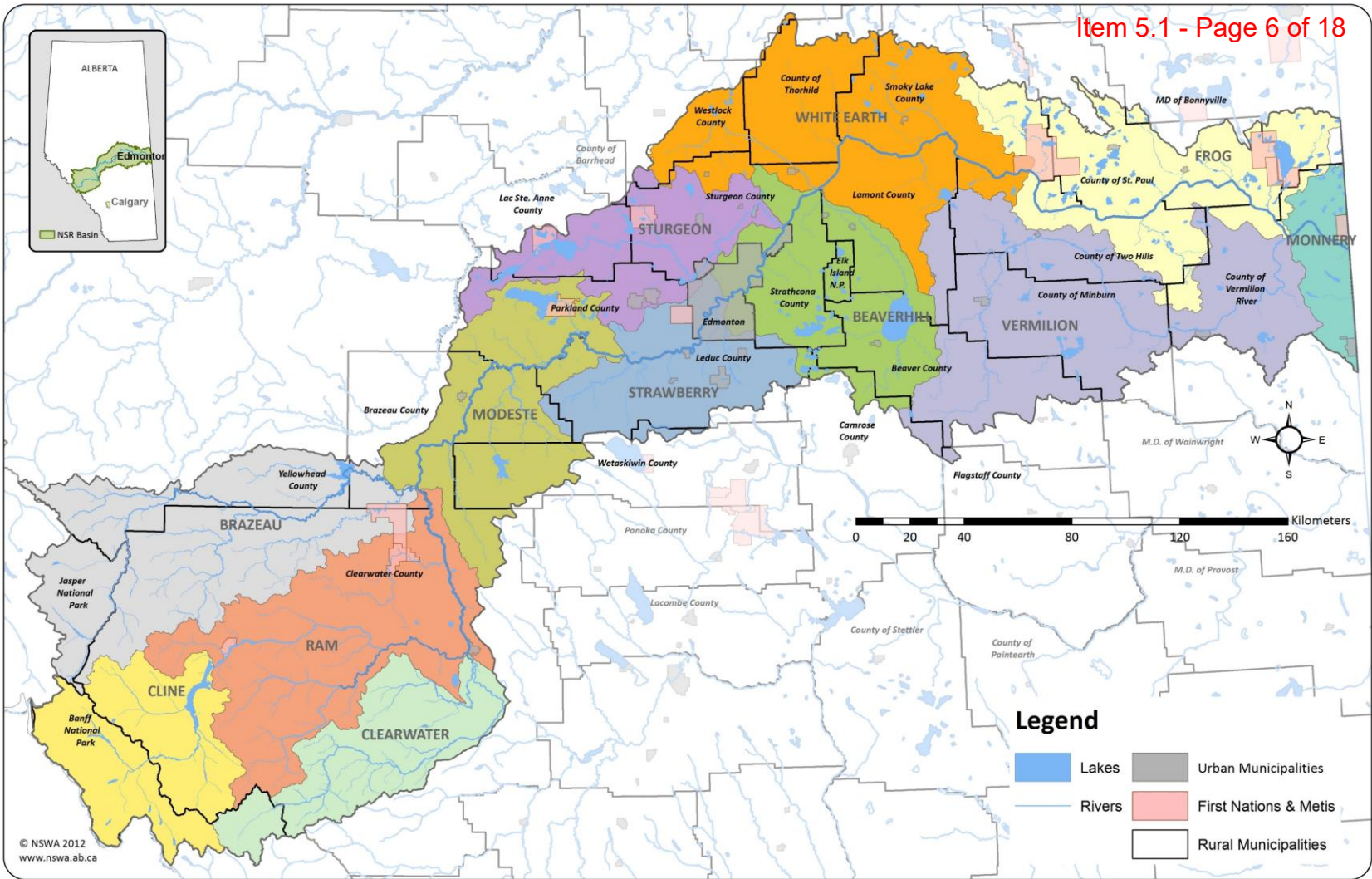


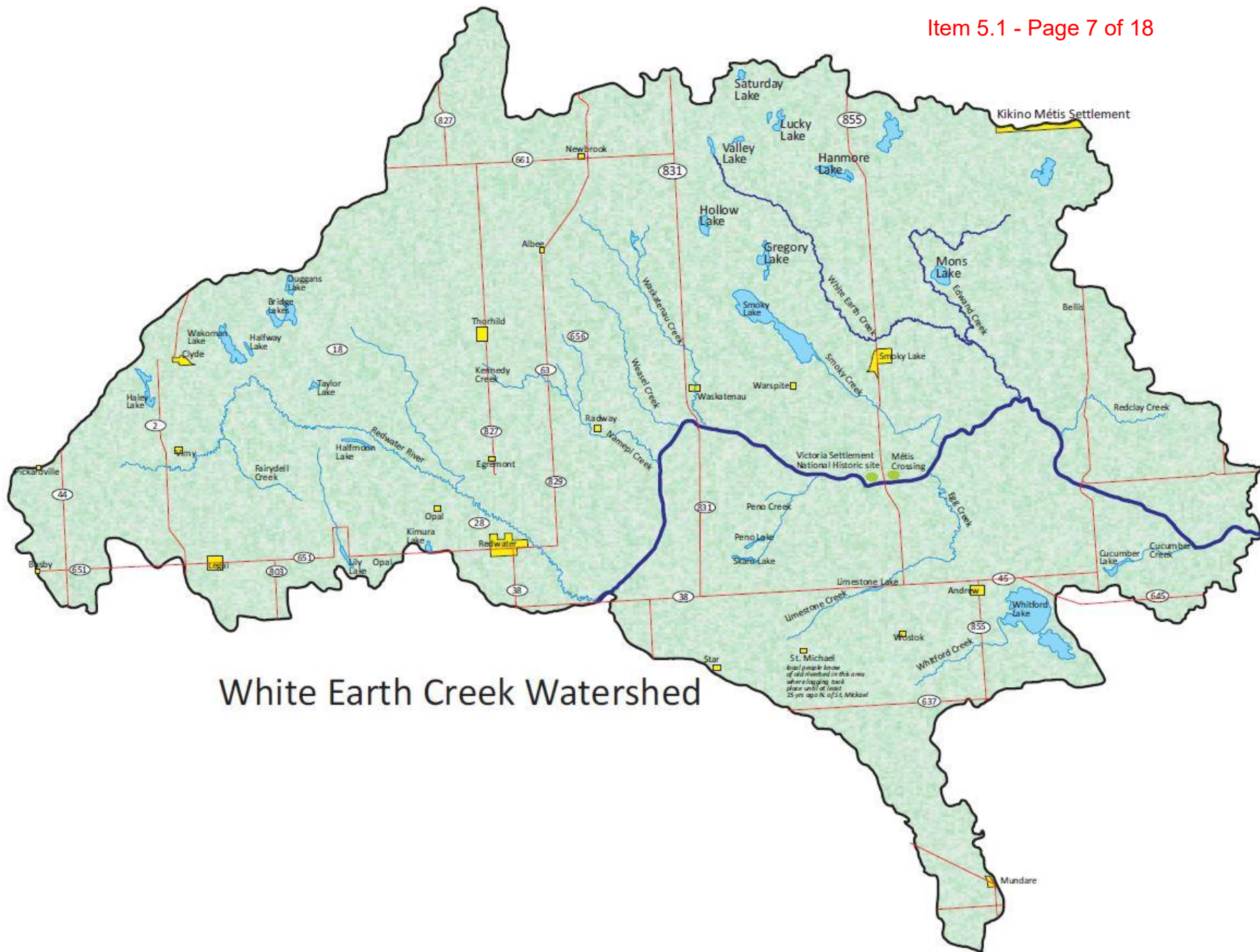
“Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils (WPACs) are important stewards of Alberta's major watersheds.

They are independent, non-profit organizations that are designated by Alberta Environment and Parks to report on the health of our watersheds, lead collaborative planning, and facilitate education and stewardship activities.”

Alberta Environment and Parks







White Earth Creek Watershed

White Earth Subwatershed

- 6495 km² /10 % of NSRW
 - 75% agriculture
 - 20% boreal forest
 - 3% linear disturbance
 - 3% water bodies/wetlands



NSWA – Organization

- Established in 2000 as non-profit society
- Designated Watershed Planning and Advisory Council in 2005
- 18 member Board of Directors
- 3 full time staff; 4 part time staff/advisors

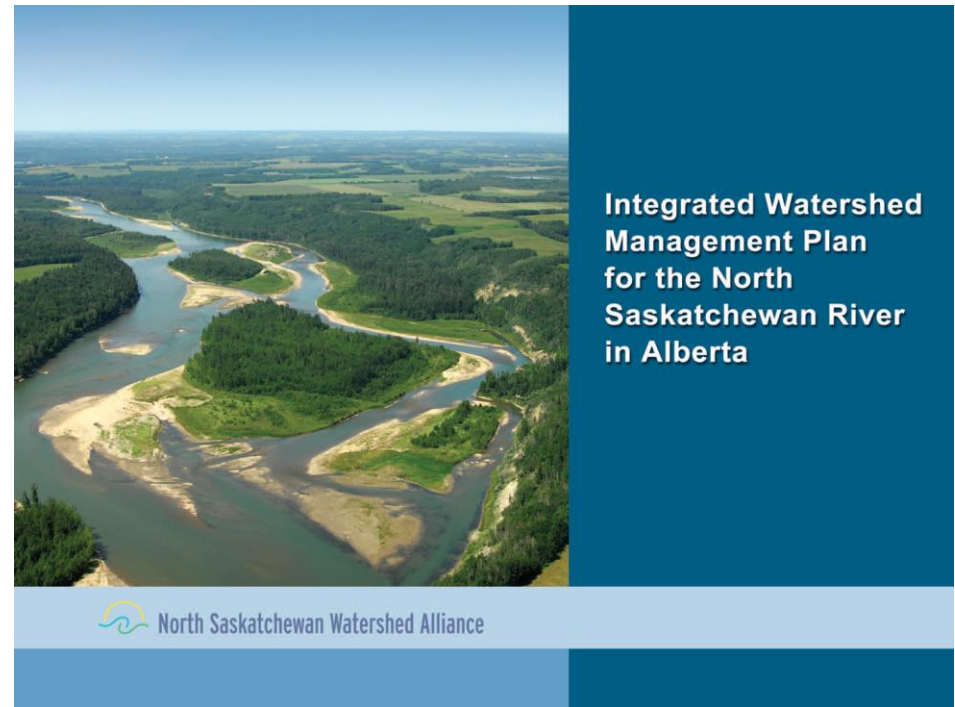
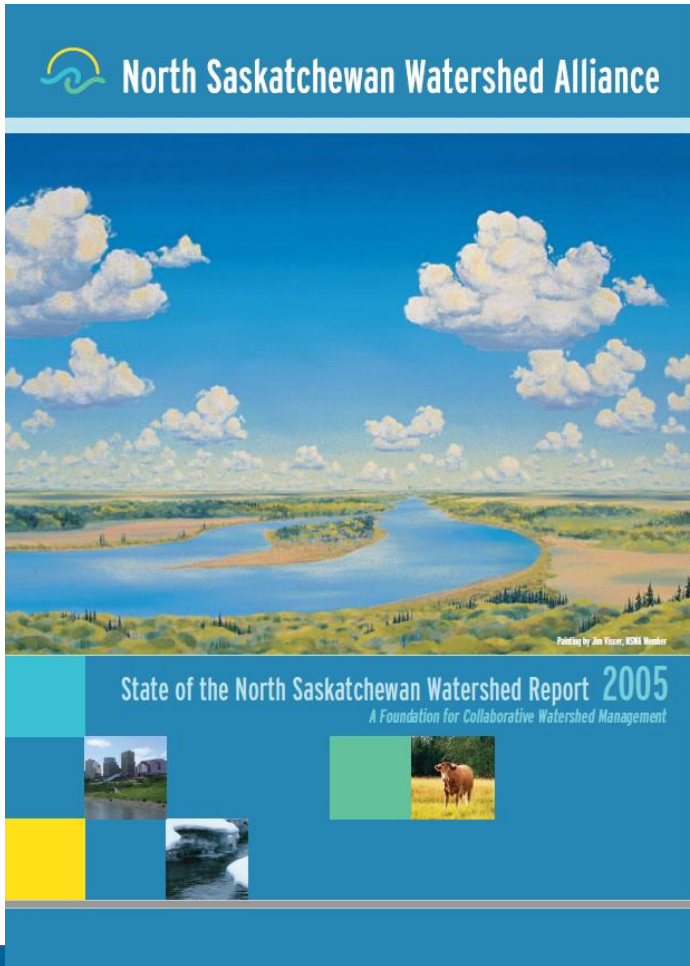


NSWA – Key Responsibilities

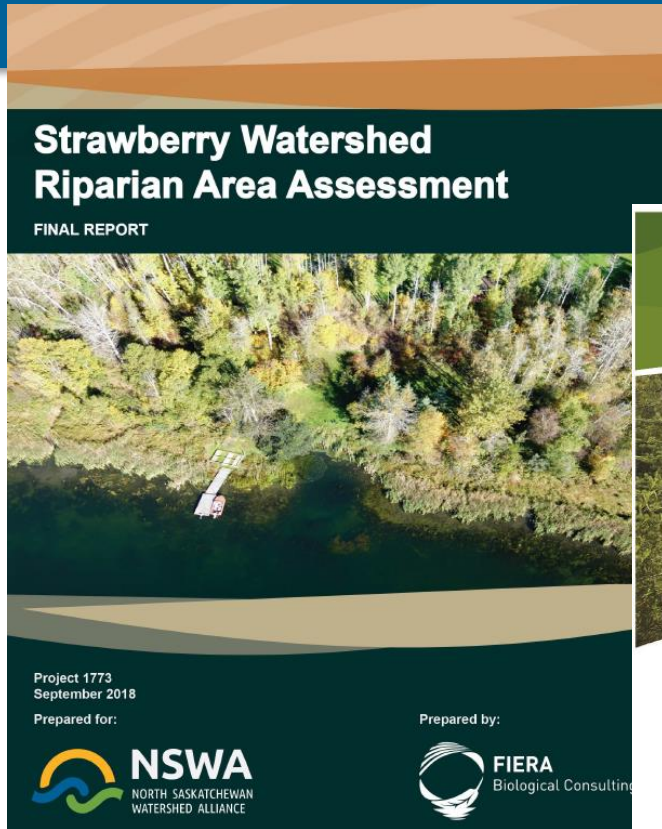
- ✓ *Report on the health of watersheds*
- ✓ *Lead collaborative planning*
- ✓ *Facilitate education and stewardship activities*



NSWA - Watershed Planning




NSWA - Watershed Planning



**Strawberry Watershed
Riparian Area Assessment**
FINAL REPORT


Project 1773
September 2018

Prepared for:



NSWA
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN
WATERSHED ALLIANCE

Prepared by:



FIERA
Biological Consulting



STURGEON RIVER

2017 Aquatic Ecosystem Assessment

Prepared for: North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance

Date: January 24, 2019



Hubbles Lake State of the Watershed Report



December 2018



Charette
Pell
Poscente



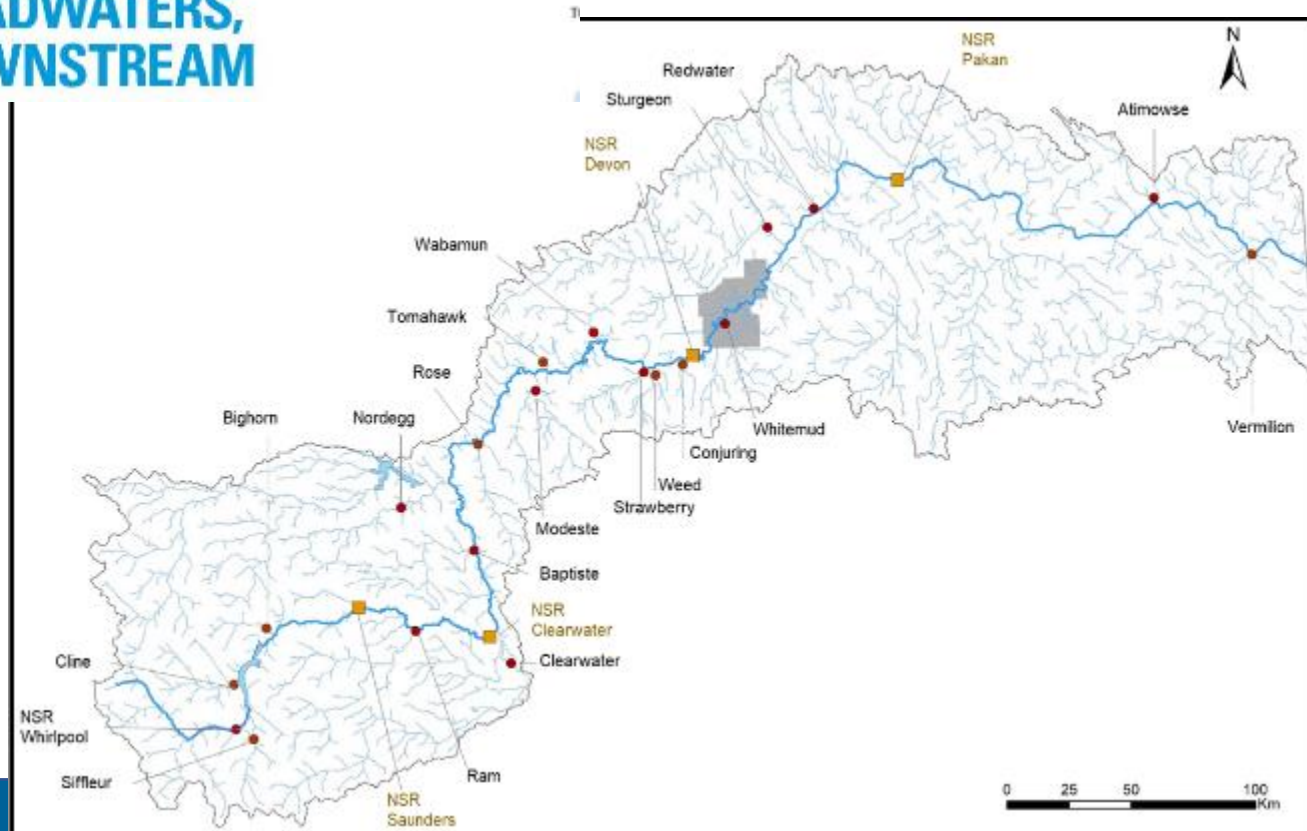
NSWA – Stormwater Related Projects

WATERSHED MONITORING PROGRAM SASKATCHEWAN HEADWATERS, EDMONTON AND DOWNSTREAM

Alberta



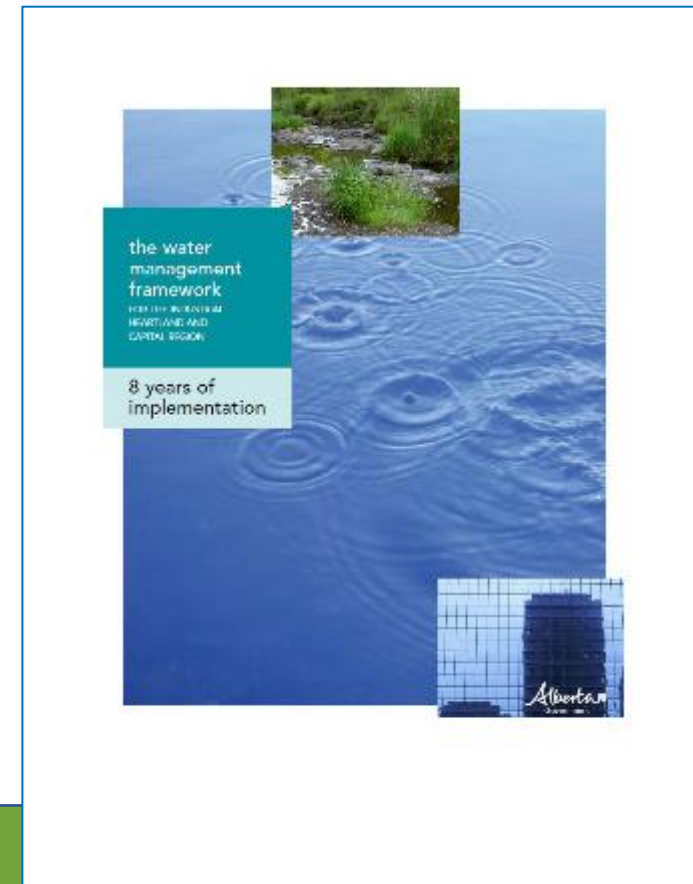
- 5 existing LTRN
- 19 new monitoring stations
- First time monitoring tributaries such as Modeste, Strawberry, Sturgeon
- Real time data on select parameters



NSWA – Stormwater Related Projects

Industrial Heartland/Capital Region Water Quality Framework

- North Saskatchewan River from Devon to Pakan
- AEP Water Quality Framework
- Industrial Heartland, EPCOR, ACRWWC, NSWA and others
- Impacts of point sources of parameters of concern from wastewater
- Phosphorus, nitrogen, bacteria, metals and others
- Maximum Allowable Loadings (MALs)
- Expanding to include stormwater sources in 2021



NSWA - Watershed Partnerships

Headwaters Alliance

- Clearwater County
- Brazeau County
- Wetaskiwin County
- Leduc County
- Parkland County
- Town of Drayton Valley
- Town of Rocky Mountain House
- Town of Devon
- Town of Thorsby
- O'Chiese First Nation
- Alberta Environment and Parks

Sturgeon River Watershed Alliance

- Parkland County
- Sturgeon County
- Lac Ste. Anne County
- City of Edmonton
- City of St. Albert
- City of Spruce Grove
- Town of Gibbons
- Town of Morinville
- Town of Onoway
- Summer Villages of Lac Ste Anne County East
- Big Lake Environmental Support Society
- Alberta Conservation Association
- Alberta Environment and Parks

Vermilion River Watershed Alliance

- County of Vermilion River
- County of Minburn
- Beaver County
- County of Two Hills
- County of St. Paul
- Holden Drainage District
- Alberta Drainage Council
- Vermilion River Operations Advisory Committee
- Town of Vermilion
- Town of Vegreville
- Town of Two Hills
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- North American Waterfowl Management Plan
- Alternative Land Use Services Canada
- Alberta Environment and Parks

Lakes

- Parkland County
- Mayatan Lake Management Association
- Lake Isle Lac Ste. Anne Stewardship Association
- Jackfish Lake Management Association
- Wabamun Watershed Management Council
- Antler Lake Stewardship Committee
- Hubbles Lake Stewardship Society
- Baptiste and Island Lakes Stewardship Society
- Blackmud -Whitemud Project - County of Strathcona, Leduc County, Cities of Edmonton and Leduc, and the Town of Beaumont
- Alberta Environment and Parks



NSWA – Education and Awareness

Educational Forums



NSWA
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN
WATERSHED ALLIANCE

Riparian Health - From Policy to Planting

Date: October 25, 2018
Time: 8:30 am–3:30 pm

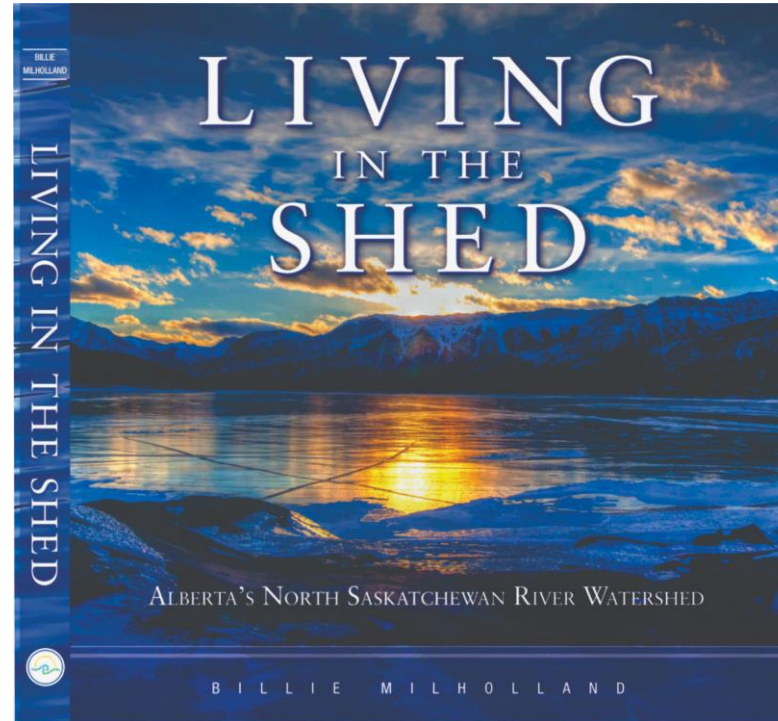
Where:
Clymont Hall
Parkland County
#1-51423 Highway 60
Spruce Grove, AB
T7Y 1C3





AGENDA

8:30-9:00	Coffee and Display Set-up
9:00-9:15	Welcoming Remarks - Ken Crutchfield, President, NSWA Greetings— Mayor Shaigee, Parkland County
9:15-10:00	Riparian Awareness—Working with Communities and Producers Norine Ambrose—Cows and Fish
10:00-10:30	Riparian Assessment using GIS for Modeste, Strawberry and Sturgeon Watersheds Mary Ellen Shain—NSWA
10:30-10:45	Networking Break
10:45-11:15	Land Stewardship Tools for Watershed Projects Alexandra Frederickson—Land Stewardship Centre
11:15-11:45	Water Quality Improvements due to Agriculture BMPs Howie Bjorge—ALUS Canada
11:45-12:00	New NSWA Website Launch
12:00-12:45	Lunch
12:45-1:15	Ruminating about Restoration Mara Erickson and Grace Turner—NSWA
1:15-1:45	Restoring a Damaged Lakeshore using Natural Materials Don Meredith—Wabamun Watershed Management Council
1:45-2:15	Long term Riparian Replanting Project along the Sturgeon River Melissa Logan—City of St. Albert
2:15-2:30	Networking Break
2:30-3:00	Stepping Back from the Water –Riparian Setback Calculator Mac Hickley—Alberta Environment and Parks
3:00-3:30	Municipal Management of Waterbodies Jason Unger—Alberta Environmental Law Center
3:30	Closing Remarks



NSWA Book



NSWA – Education and Awareness

Newsletters

NSWA
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN
WATERSHED ALLIANCE

IN STREAM NEWSLETTER
MARCH 2021

What does water mean to you?

Did you know that Canada has 20 percent of the world's water? World Water Day on March 22 reminds us that all of us are important stewards of global water resources. How does water impact your household, your work, your family, your cultural practices? What are some ways you can conserve and protect our water resources? You can join the conversation with the World Water Day global community on the [UN](#) website. The [YES WORLD WATER DAY](#) website has links for you to join in on a few virtual events, and to participate in a fun Walk or Run for Water. We all live in a watershed - to find out more about the North Saskatchewan River watershed check out the NSWA website.

North Saskatchewan River watershed

REGISTER FOR WATERSHED WEDNESDAYS

Join NSWA for our **Speaker Series** to be held on the fourth Wednesday of these months:

March 24	April 28
September 22	October 27
November 24	

Each luncheon workshop (12-1pm) will showcase speakers working on projects in the watershed. Everyone attending the webinar will be entered to win a watershed gift box! The March 24 webinar will feature lake projects in the watershed, including:

- Plans, People and Possibilities at Wabamun Lake - the Wabamun Lake Watershed Management Plan
- A Tale of Two Lakes - A Comparison of Antler and Hubbles Lakes State of the Watershed Reports

The Watershed Wednesday on April 28 will highlight NSWA's Riparian Health Action Plan and the new innovative Riparian WebPortal.

Watch our social media and website for more information. Please register for upcoming webinars on Eventbrite.

REGISTER NOW

NSWA
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN
WATERSHED ALLIANCE

Our Watershed | About Us | Get Involved | Resources | Events | Shop | Contact | **DONATE**

**Your Watershed
Your Voice**

LEARN MORE

Mountain Lakes, Crows Subwatershed photo: Bill Frost

Working together for a healthy and resilient watershed

The North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) is a not-for-profit organization that collaborates with a diverse range of stakeholders to find practical solutions to watershed issues. Working together takes commitment and patience. It means finding new ways to live on the land. With your help we can get this done.

NSWA Website
www.nswa.ab.ca



North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance

Thank You!



Leah Kongsrude, Executive Director
North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance
leah.kongsrude@nswa.ab.ca



ISSUE FOR INFORMATION		DATE	5.2
TOPIC	Alberta Coal & the Eastern Slopes		
PROPOSAL	<p><i>That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole <u>recommend</u>:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>direct the Reeve, on behalf of Council, to submit a letter to the Province of Alberta to request a moratorium on the four currently approved coal mining projects, pending public consultation;</i> b) <i>direct Administration to provide input into the ‘1976 Coal Policy’ consultation process, when available; and</i> c) <i>direct Administration to collaborate with other municipalities, if and when applicable, in the creation of a Regional Headwater Protection Plan.</i> 		
BACKGROUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2020, Government of Alberta rescinded the 1976 Coal Policy which had set out what lands could have coal mining activity and the types of coal mines on those lands. • In March 2021, Energy Minister Sonja Savage reinstated the Coal Policy pending public consultations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two applications were approved after the 1976 coal policy was rescinded and remain in effect. • Mining operations occurring in the headwater region of watersheds have potential to affect downstream. • Smoky Lake County chairs the Highway 28/63 Water Commission, which sources its water via EPCOR and the North Saskatchewan River. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Like many other municipalities and water-users, Smoky Lake County is potentially affected by mining in the Eastern Slopes. • Smoky Lake County is establishing itself as a leader in watershed stewardship, such as leading the Heritage River initiative, which has seen substantial support across Alberta. <p>ATTACHMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Alberta Coal Fact Sheet © ATTACHMENT 1 • Clearwater County Administration Briefing - March 9, 2021 © ATTACHMENT 2 • Clearwater County Motion (<i>Carried</i>) - March 9, 2021 © ATTACHMENT 2.1 • City of Fort Saskatchewan Notice of Motion – April 13, 2021 (<i>Carried</i>) © ATTACHMENT 3 • City of Edmonton Notice of Motion – February 22, 2021 (<i>Carried</i>) © ATTACHMENT 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Report due back June 25, 2021</i> 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD of Ranchland & MD of Pincher Creek Letter dated March 25, 2021 © ATTACHMENT 5 • Rural Municipalities Association (RMA) of Alberta Email © ATTACHMENT 6
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CORRELATION TO BUSINESS (STRATEGIC) PLAN

Values: Integrity, Sustainability/Stability, Pride, Fairness, Freedom

Vision: Leading the way in positive growth with healthy, sustainable, rural living.

Mission: Smoky Lake County strives for collaboration and excellence in the provision of transparent and fiscally responsible governance and services.

LEGISLATIVE, BYLAW and/or POLICY IMPLICATIONS	<p><u>Alberta <i>Municipal Government Act</i> R.S.A. 2000 Ch. M-26</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Part 1 Purposes, Powers and Capacity of Municipalities</p> <p>Municipal purposes 3 The purposes of a municipality are</p> <p>(a) to provide good government,</p> <p>(a.1) to foster the well-being of the environment,</p> <p>(b) to provide services, facilities or other things that, in the opinion of council, are necessary or desirable for all or a part of the municipality,</p> <p>(c) to develop and maintain safe and viable communities, and</p> <p>(d) to work collaboratively with neighboring municipalities to plan, deliver and fund intermunicipal services</p>
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BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input on water-security, environmental integrity, and industrial development
DISADVANTAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time
ALTERNATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take no action or defer.

FINANCE/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Operating Costs: _____ <u>Nil.</u> _____	Capital Costs: _____
Budget Available: _____	Source of Funds: _____
Budgeted Costs: _____	Unbudgeted Costs: _____

INTERGOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT/IMPLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation, Input, and Collaboration among Smoky Lake County, other Municipalities, and Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP)
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COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Release/News Article
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RECOMMENDATION

That That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole recommend:

- a) direct the Reeve, on behalf of Council, to submit a letter to the Province of Alberta to request a moratorium on the four currently approved coal mining projects, pending public consultation;
- b) direct Administration to provide input into the '1976 Coal Policy' consultation process, when available; and
- c) direct Administration to collaborate with other municipalities, if and when applicable, in the creation of a Regional Headwater Protection Plan.

Coal in Alberta

Coal mining has existed in Alberta since the late 1800s as a result of the expansion of railroads to Western Canada. Later, coal would become the primary source of electricity in Alberta. Today, the main interest in Alberta's coal is for export markets, including metallurgical coal.

Coal formations can be found underneath almost half of Alberta. Alberta averages 25 to 30 million tonnes of coal production each year.

Coal types

Three types of coal are mined in Alberta.

Subbituminous coal

This type is found across the plains region of Alberta. Subbituminous coal is mainly used to generate electricity in Alberta and demand is expected to decrease as the province completes its transition away from coal-fired electricity. Alberta is on track to be fully transitioned from coal-powered electricity by the end of 2023, six years ahead of the federal target of 2030.

Thermal bituminous coal

Thermal bituminous coal, from the Foothills region, is primarily exported after processing and is used to fuel electricity generators in distant markets, such as Asia. The higher energy content and corresponding monetary value of Alberta's thermal bituminous coal make it possible to economically transport the coal over long distances.

Metallurgical bituminous coal

Metallurgical bituminous coal, from the Mountain region, is exported after processing and is used for steel production.

COAL PRODUCTION

Coal type	2016-17	Market
Metallurgical bituminous coal	2.8 million tonnes	Export
Thermal bituminous coal	6.1 million tonnes	Export
Subbituminous coal	18.9 million tonnes	Domestic
Total production	27.8 million tonnes	

A Coal Development Policy for Alberta

[A Coal Development Policy for Alberta](#) came into effect in 1976. Alberta implemented the Coal Policy to manage the development of coal resources in a way that maximized the benefit to the resource owner – Albertans – while maintaining strict environmental protections.

The policy was rescinded, effective June 1, 2020, in an attempt to align coal management, including tenure, with other commodities. In response to concerns raised by Albertans, government reinstated the policy in full on February 8, 2021.

As part of the reinstatement, direction was provided to the Alberta Energy Regulator to ensure that:

- No mountain-top removal will be permitted and all of the restrictions under the 1976 coal categories are to apply, including all restrictions on surface mining in Category 2 lands.
- All future coal exploration approvals on Category 2 lands will be prohibited pending widespread consultations on a new coal policy.

Coal categories

The scope of the Coal Policy is wide-ranging and includes, among other items, a land classification system. The policy divides the province into four categories that outline where and how coal leasing, exploration and development could take place.

- Category 1: National Parks, present or proposed Provincial Parks, Wilderness Areas, Designated Recreation Areas, Wildlife Sanctuaries, etc.
- Category 2: Parts of the Rocky Mountains and Foothills
- Category 3: Northern Forested Region and eastern portions of the Eastern Slopes
- Category 4: Areas of the province not covered in other 3 categories

A map of the coal categories, as well as exploration projects, advanced projects, and active mines is available on page 3.

Coal development process

The development of coal resources in Alberta follows a regulatory process that begins before a mine is built and continues after mining is complete. Leases are obtained through Alberta Energy and coal exploration, mining, and reclamation activities are regulated by the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER).

All projects must comply with the following rules, regulations, and requirements:

- [Coal Conservation Act](#)
- [Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act](#)
- [Public Lands Act](#)
- [Water Act](#)
- [Mines and Minerals Act](#)

Stage 1: Obtaining a lease

A company or individual – the proponent – must obtain a lease to a parcel of land, which grants exclusive right to Crown mineral resources. Obtaining a coal lease does not permit exploration or development activities without additional regulatory approval.

Coal leases paused

As of February 8, 2021, all new coal leases have been paused in Category 2 lands. In addition, coal leases sold through the December 2020 auction are in the process of being cancelled.

All active coal leases are posted on Alberta Energy's [online interactive map](#).

Stage 2: Exploration approval

Coal exploration, which is regulated by the AER, refers to the assessment of the location, distribution, and/or quality of coal deposits through activities such as prospecting, surface mapping, or drilling. Later stage exploration includes engineering, as well as project economics to determine if an area is mineable and if a mine is feasible.

Exploration cannot occur until authorized by the AER. Approval is required for coal exploration on both public and private land.

There are currently six projects in the exploration stage. Most coal exploration projects are within Category 2. A complete list of exploration projects is available on page 4.

Stage 3: Development permits

Coal development refers to the work that supports a formal mine application. This includes environmental studies in support of an environmental impact assessment and detailed mapping, drilling and engineering. If the mine application is

approved, development work transitions to mine construction and then commercial mining operations.

Coal development is authorized and regulated by the AER. If, after exploration, a proponent wishes to move a project forward towards mine development, a number of different approvals are required. Proposed coal mines may also need to meet federal environmental assessment requirements.

There are currently three projects that are advancing through the approval process. These projects are in Category 4. A complete list of these advanced projects is available on page 4.

Stage 4: Development and operations

If a mine is approved, an *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (EPEA) authorization is issued. The authorization sets out requirements for operation, including conditions for environmental monitoring, air and wastewater quality, and notifications and reporting to the regulator.

These requirements cover the entire lifespan of the project, including decommissioning. The operator's EPEA application must also include a reclamation plan that details how lands will be remediated and reclaimed when mining is complete and the project concludes.

Once operational, the AER provides ongoing regulatory oversight of a mine and conducts regular inspections to ensure the operator is following all requirements of its EPEA approval. If an operator fails to meet AER requirements, the AER has a number of [compliance and enforcement tools](#) to bring the mine operator back into compliance.

There are currently eight active coal mines in Alberta, including four subbituminous coal mines that are likely to close in the coming years due to the phase out of coal-fired electricity.

All active coal mines are in Category 4. A complete list of these active projects is available on page 4.

Quick facts

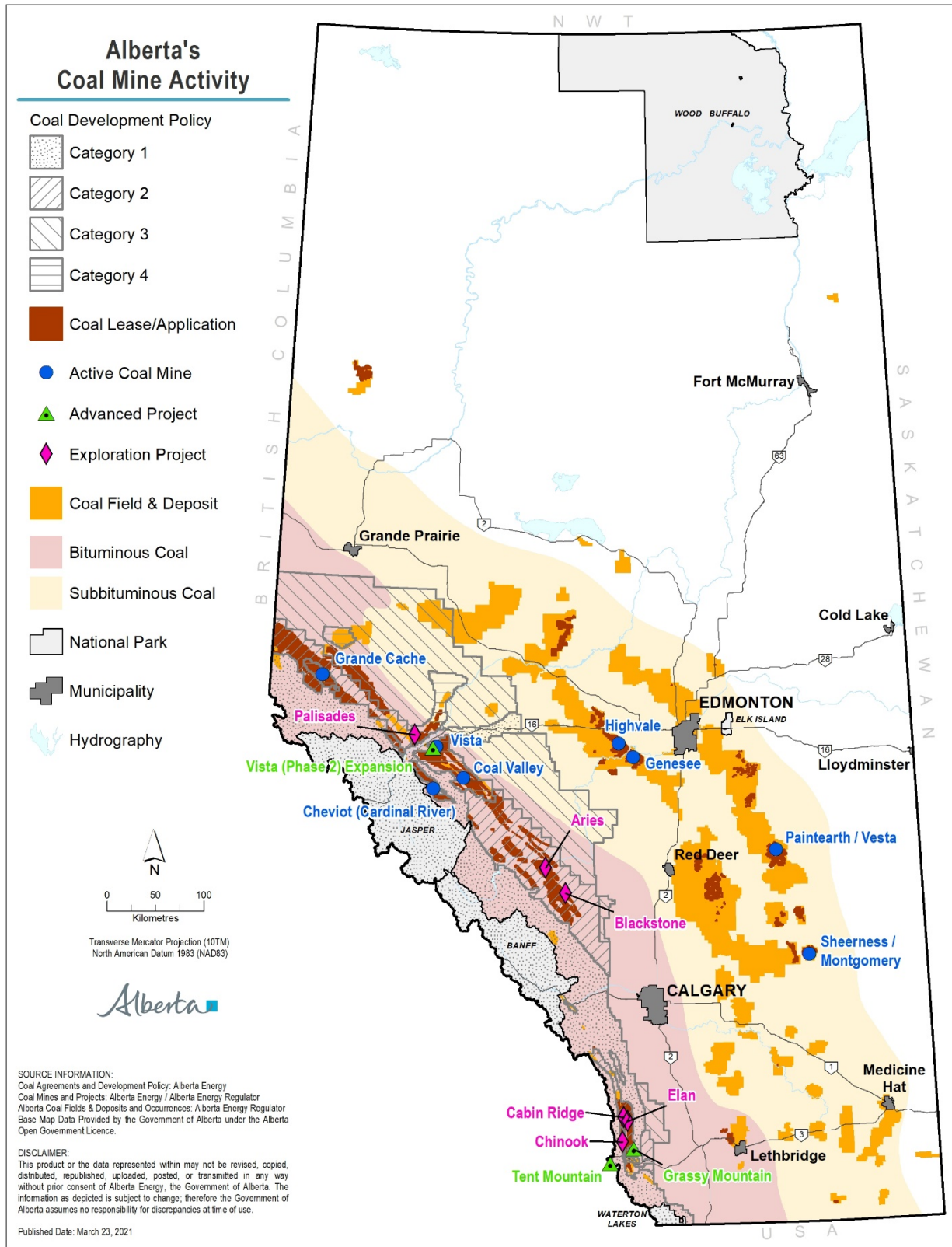
Jobs

In 2019, there were approximately 1,520 people employed in coal mining in Alberta. This number does not reflect the indirect jobs that result from the industry.

Royalties

Royalties vary annually depending on the coal price. In the last five years, royalties have ranged between \$8 million and \$23 million per year.

Map of coal categories



Exploration projects

Project	Location	Information
Aries	Nordegg (Category 2)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project No current exploration activities
Blackstone	Nordegg (Category 2)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project Approved January 2020
Cabin Ridge	50 km north of Coleman (Category 2)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project Approved October 2020
Chinook	Coleman (Category 4)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project Approved June 2020
Elan South	North of Blairemore (Category 2)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project Approved May 2019
Isolation South	North of Blairemore (Category 2)	Bituminous metallurgical coal exploration project Approved July 2019

Advanced projects

Project	Location	Information
Grassy Mountain	Blairemore (Category 4)	Proposed bituminous metallurgical coal mine Under review by Joint Review Panel.
Tent Mountain	Crowsnest Pass (Category 4)	Proposed bituminous metallurgical coal mine Proponent preparing EIA
Vista (Phase 2) Expansion	Hinton (Category 4)	Proposed bituminous thermal coal mine expansion A joint review panel review will be required

Active mines

Mine	Location	Coal type/use/information
Cheviot (Cardinal River)	Hinton	Bituminous metallurgical coal Export Mining ceased in 2020 Began operations in 1968
Coal Valley	Hinton	Bituminous thermal coal Export Began operations in 1973
Grande Cache	Grande Cache	Bituminous metallurgical coal Export Began operations in 1970s
Genesee	Warburg	Subbituminous thermal coal Domestic electricity Began operations in 1980
Highvale	Wabamun	Subbituminous thermal coal Domestic electricity Began operations in 1969
Paintearth/Vesta	Forestburg	Subbituminous thermal coal Domestic electricity Began operations in 1978/1922
Sheerness/ Montgomery	Hanna	Subbituminous thermal coal Domestic electricity Began operations in 1979/1914
Vista	Hinton	Bituminous thermal coal Export Began operations in 2019

Coal Mining in Clearwater County

Prepared For
Clearwater County Council
March 9, 2021

Prepared by
Jerry Pratt
Economic Development Officer

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Preface

The majority of this report has been created using multiple sources. Where material has been quoted directly the text is indented on the page. Sources are cited throughout the report.

This report tries to focus specifically on activity within Clearwater County.

Brief History of Coal Mining in Clearwater County Before 1976

Brazeau Collieries Coal Mine at Nordegg, mined for thermal coal, 1912 – 1955

Bighorn and Saunders Creek Collieries at Saunders Creek, mined thermal coal, 1913 – 1954

Alexo Coal Company at Alexo, mined thermal coal, 1920 - 1955

Many other sites were claimed, and some even had work, but I did not find company listings for other old mine sites.

Martin Nordegg was originally looking in the Bighorn Falls (now Crescent Falls) area to mine thermal coal but opted for the Nordegg site because of easier access to Rocky Mountain House.

The 1976 Coal Policy

In 1976 the Government of Alberta adopted policy named *A Coal Development Policy for Alberta* which has become more commonly known as the Coal Policy. The following are excerpts from the Coal Policy.

General Statement or Summary

The Government's overall policy for the development of Alberta's coal resources is designed to bring and maintain the maximum benefits, now and in the future, to the people of Alberta who own this resource. Exploration and development will be encouraged in a manner that is compatible with the environment and at times which will best suit Alberta's economy and labour force.

No development will be permitted unless the Government is satisfied that it may proceed without irreparable harm to the environment and with satisfactory reclamation of any disturbed land. Neither exploration nor development will be permitted in certain designated areas. Limited exploration and development will be permitted in other areas while some areas will be broadly open for both exploration and development under controlled conditions.

On private lands right of entry to the surface will continue to be based on negotiation between the surface owner and the developer. If agreement is not reached, application may be made to the Surface Rights Board which may grant the right of entry setting the appropriate compensation.

Development will be first for the purpose of meeting Alberta's own growing demands for electric energy and serving its other industrial requirements. Constant surveillance will be maintained to ensure a long-term adequacy of supply for all Alberta uses.

The Government will ensure that a fair price is received for this depleting non-renewable resource and that the people of Alberta, by way of a royalty on Crown-owned coal and a tax on freehold coal, obtain a proper share of this revenue while leaving attractive returns to the industry as an incentive to explore for and develop the resource.

All future developments will be required to make the maximum practical use of Alberta's skilled and professional manpower, Alberta services and Alberta materials and equipment.

All operations will be under strict inspection and regulation to ensure full compliance with standards and requirements relating to safety and industrial health, environmental protection and resource conservation.

Wherever appropriate opportunities will be made available for Albertans to participate in the equity ownership of future projects.

The Government's policy will continue to be administered by the Department of Energy and Natural Resources, the Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Department of the Environment, with other Government departments participating as appropriate. Modifications to the procedure of considering applications for new developments will result in a four-step screening and evaluation process:

1. Preliminary disclosure of a development proposal to the Government, and the Government's initial response.
2. Disclosure and detailed descriptions of the proposal by the applicant to the public.
3. Consideration of formal applications including the basic Technical Application, a Cost-Benefit and Social Impact Analysis, an Environmental Impact Assessment and a Land Surface Reclamation Plan through a public hearing.
4. Final decision by the Government in the light of the findings of the Energy Resources Conservation Board, the Department of the Environment and the other concerned departments.

General Statement or Summary, pages 3 -4, A Coal Development Policy for Alberta, June 15, 1976

Classification of Lands for Coal Exploration and Development

Having regard to the questions of environmental sensitivity, alternate land uses, potential coal resources and the extent of existing development of townsites and transportation facilities, the Government has classified Provincial lands into four categories with respect to coal exploration and development:

Category 1 in which no exploration or commercial development will be permitted. This category includes National Parks , present or proposed Provincial Parks, Wilderness Areas, Natural Areas , Restricted Development Study Areas, Watershed Research Study Basins , Designated Recreation Areas, Designated Heritage Sites , Wildlife Sanctuaries , settled urban areas and major lakes and rivers. These are areas for which it has been determined that alternate land uses have a higher priority than coal activity. Category 1 also includes most areas associated with high environmental sensitivity; these are areas for which reclamation of disturbed lands cannot be assured with existing technology and in which the watershed must be protected.

Category 2 in which limited exploration is desirable and may be permitted under strict control but in which commercial development by surface mining will not normally be considered at the present time. This category contains lands in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills for which the preferred land or resource use remains to be determined, or areas where infrastructure facilities are generally absent or considered inadequate to support major

mining operations. In addition, this category contains local areas of high environmental sensitivity in which neither exploration or development activities will be permitted. Underground mining or in-situ operations may be permitted in areas within this category where the surface effects of the operation are deemed to be environmentally acceptable.

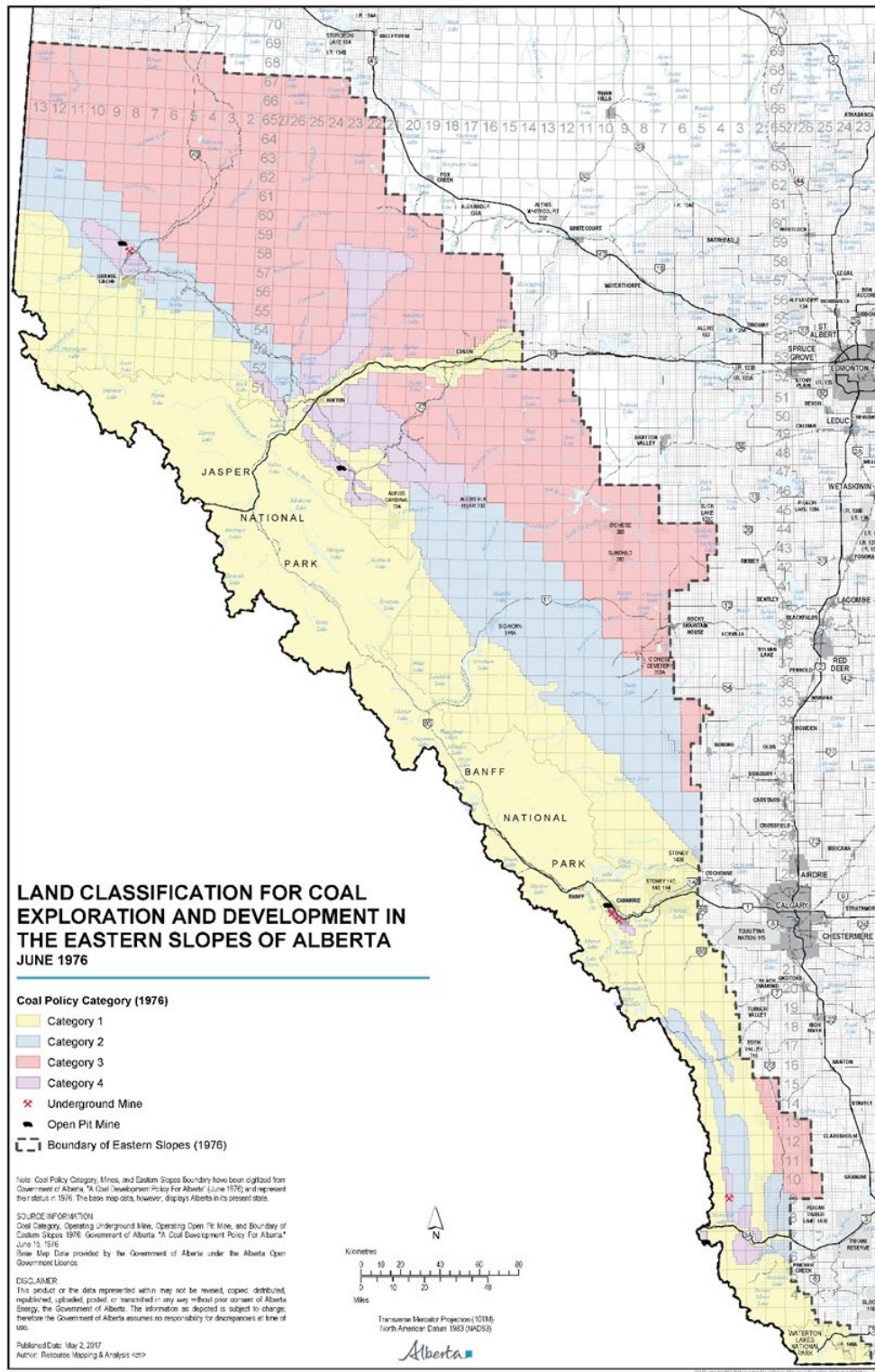
Category 3 in which exploration is desirable and may be permitted under appropriate control but in which development by surface or underground mining or in-situ operations will be approved subject to proper assurances respecting protection of the environment and reclamation of disturbed lands and as the provision of needed infrastructure is determined to be in the public interest. This category covers the Northern Forested Region and eastern portions of the Eastern Slopes Region shown in Map 1 of Appendix 2. It also includes Class 1 and Class 2 agricultural lands in the settled regions of the Province. Although lands in this category are generally less sensitive from an environmental standpoint than the lands in Category 2, the Government will require appropriate assurances, with respect to surface mining operations on agricultural lands, that such lands will be reclaimed to a level of productivity equal to or greater than that which existed prior to mining.

Category 4 in which exploration may be permitted under appropriate control and in which surface or underground mining or in-situ operations may be considered subject to proper assurances respecting protection of the environment and reclamation of disturbed lands. This category covers the parts of the Province not included in the other three categories.

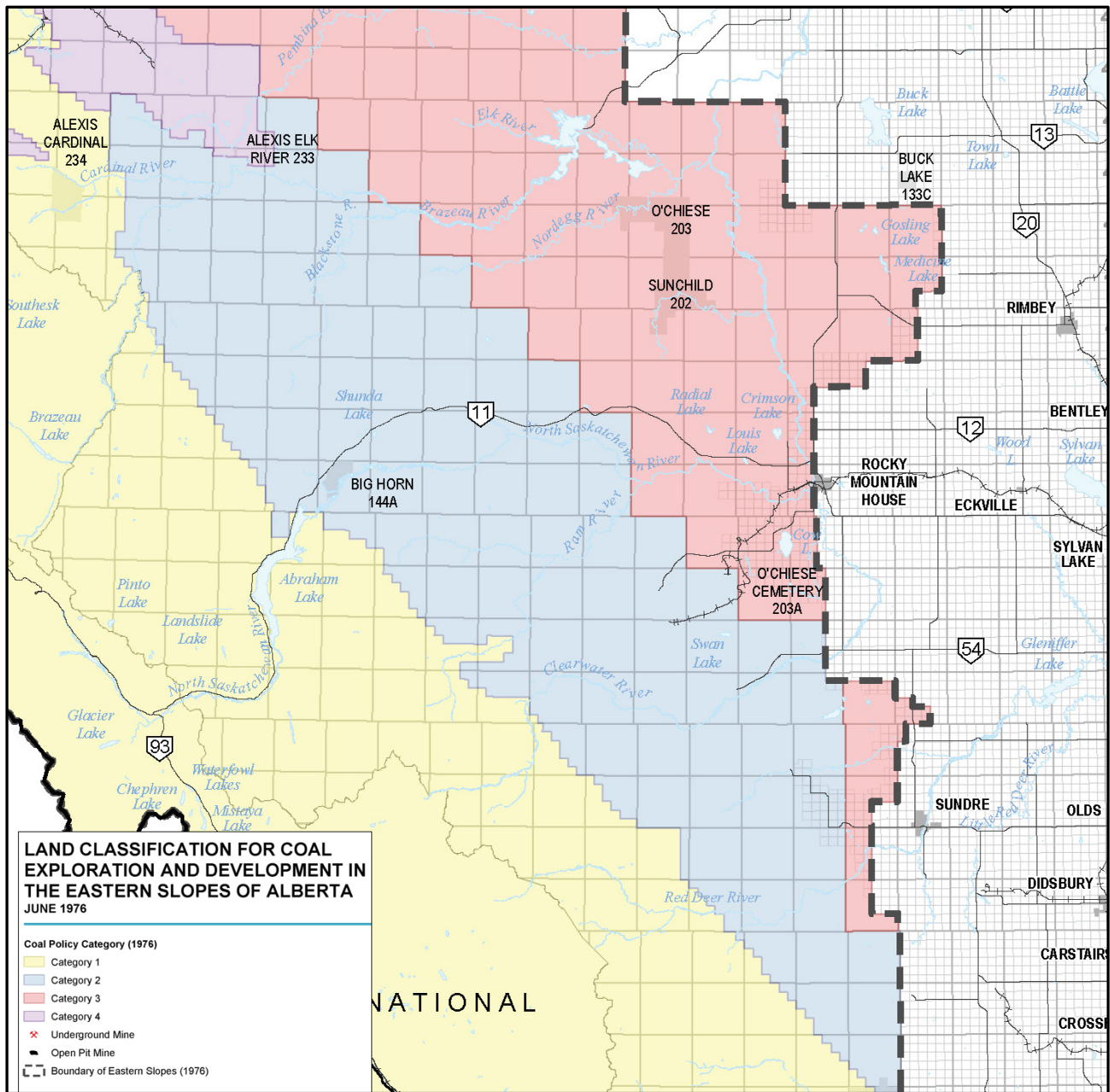
pages 14 - 16, *A Coal Development Policy for Alberta*, June 15, 1976

Land Classifications as Set Out in the 1976 Coal Policy

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/cc40f8f5-a3f7-42ce-ad53-7521ef360b99>



Close up of Land Categories



Types of Coal

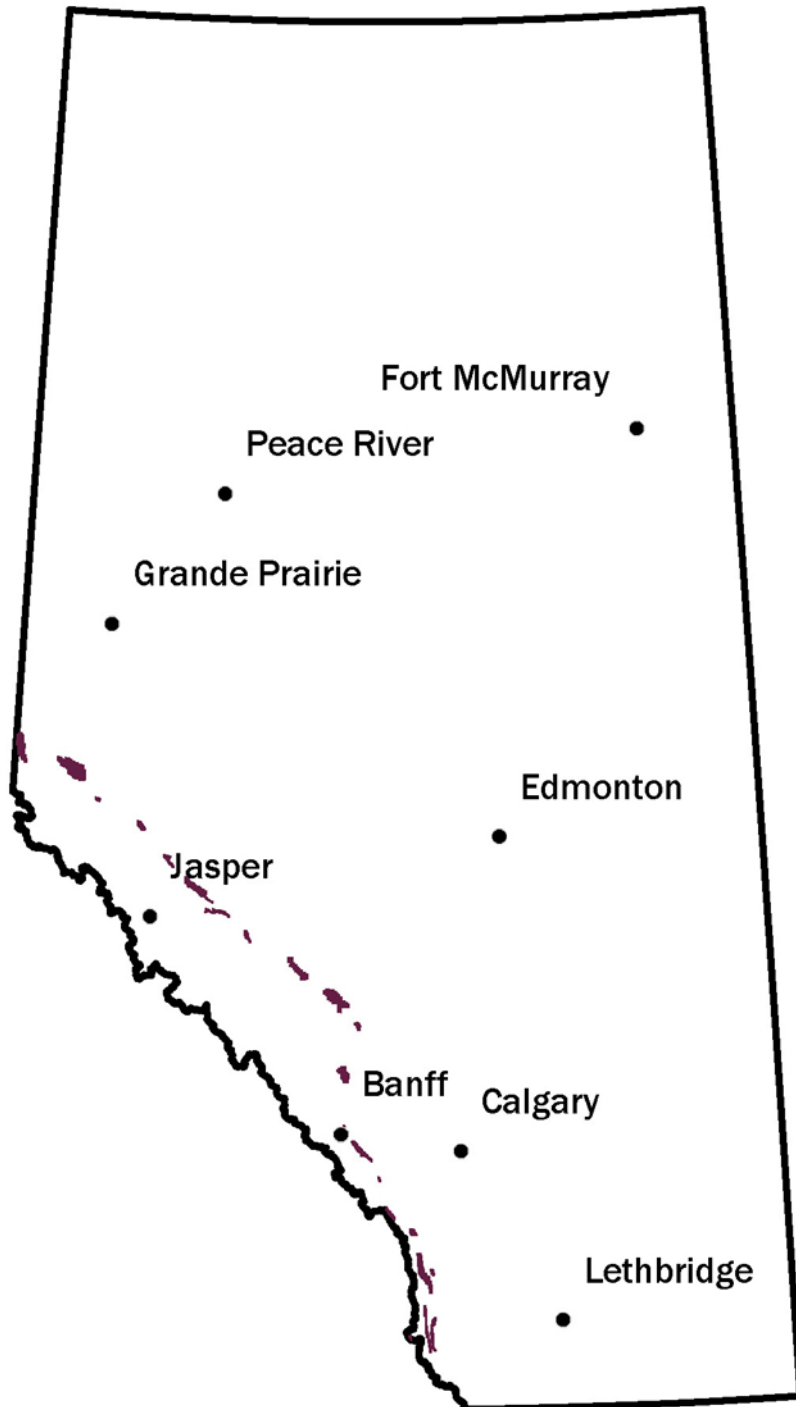
Two types of coal are mined in Alberta: thermal coal and metallurgical coal.

- Thermal coal is burned to run steam turbines for generating electricity. It is also used to heat homes.
- Metallurgical coal, which is harder than thermal coal, burns at higher temperatures and is used for smelting iron and making steel.

Where is Metallurgical Coal In Alberta

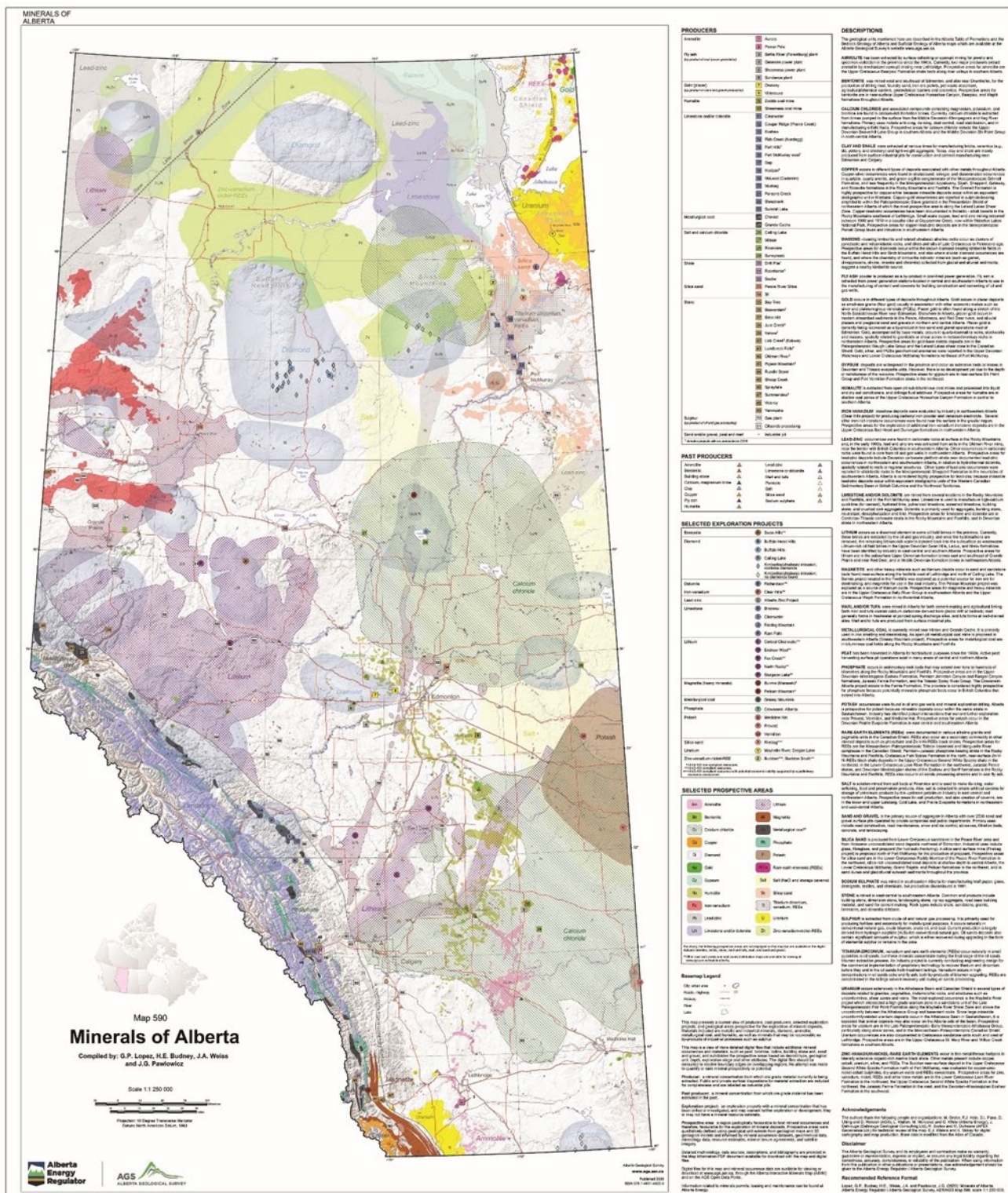
Map from University of Alberta, Faculty of Science, Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences

<https://www.ualberta.ca/earth-sciences/facilities/collections-and-museums/minerals-of-alberta/metallurgical-coal.html>



Minerals of Alberta – Map from Alberta Energy Regulator and Alberta Geological Survey, 1983 data

https://ags.aer.ca/publication/map-590



Legend for Mineral Map – Top

PRODUCERS

Ammolite	1	Aurora	
	2	Power Pole	
	Fly ash <i>(by-product of coal power generation)</i>	3	Battle River (Forestburg) plant
		4	Genesee power plant
		5	Sheerness power plant
		6	Sundance plant
Gold (placer) <i>(by-product of sand and gravel production)</i>	7	Onoway	
	8	Villeneuve	
Humalite	9	Dodds coal mine	
	10	Sheerness coal mine	
Limestone and/or dolomite	11	Clearwater	
	12	Cougar Ridge (Prairie Creek)	
	13	Exshaw	
	14	Fish Creek (Nordegg)	
	15	Fort Hills†	
	16	Fort McMurray west†	
	17	Gap	
	18	Horizon†	
	19	McLeod (Cadomin)	
	20	Muskeg	
	21	Parsons Creek	
	22	Steepbank	
	23	Summit Lake	
Metallurgical coal	24	Cheviot	
	25	Grande Cache	
Salt and calcium chloride	26	Calling Lake	
	27	Mitsue	
	28	Riverview	
	29	Sunnynook	
Shale	30	Drift Pile†	
	31	Racehorse†	
	32	Seebe	
Silica sand	33	Peace River Silica	
	34	Sil	
Stone	35	Bay Tree	
	36	Beaverdam†	
	37	Eddo Hill	
	38	Jura Creek†	
	39	Kakwa†	
	40	Lick Creek† (Kakwa)	
	41	Lundbreck Falls†	
	42	Oldman River†	
	43	Pigeon Mountain†	
	44	Rundlet Stone	
	45	Sheep Creek	
	46	Sprayfalls	
	47	Summerview†	
	48	Viceroy	
	49	Yamnuska	
	Sulphur <i>(by-product of oil and gas processing)</i>	50	Gas plant
51		Oil sands processing	
Sand and/or gravel, peat and marl	×	Industrial pit	

† denotes projects with no production in 2018

PAST PRODUCERS

Ammolite	▲	Lead-zinc	▲
Bentonite	▲	Limestone or dolomite	▲
Building stone	▲	Marl and tufa	▲
Calcium, magnesium brine	▲	Pumicite	▲
Clay	▲	Salt	▲
Copper	▲	Silica sand	▲
Fly ash	▲	Sodium sulphate	▲
Humalite	▲		

SELECTED EXPLORATION PROJECTS

DESCRIPTIONS

The geological units mentioned here are described in the Alberta Table of Formations and the Bedrock Geology of Alberta and Surficial Geology of Alberta maps which are available at the Alberta Geological Survey's website www.ags.aer.ca.

AMMOLITE has been extracted by surface collecting or open-pit mining for jewelry and specimen-collection in the province since the 1960s. Currently, two major producers extract ammolite by mechanized open-pit mining near Lethbridge. Prospective areas for ammolite are the Upper Cretaceous Bearpaw Formation shale beds along river valleys in southern Alberta.

BENTONITE was mined west and southeast of Edmonton, and also near Drumheller, for the production of drilling mud, foundry sand, iron ore pellets, pet waste absorbent, agricultural/chemical carriers, geotechnical barriers and cosmetics. Prospective areas for bentonite are in near-surface Upper Cretaceous Horseshoe Canyon, Bearpaw, and Wapiti formations throughout Alberta.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE and associated compounds containing magnesium, potassium, and bromine are found in calcium-rich formation brines. Currently, calcium chloride is extracted from brines pumped to the surface from the Middle Devonian Winnipegosis and Keg River formations. Primary uses include anti-icing, de-icing, dust control, road stabilization, and in manufacturing oilfield fluids. Prospective areas for calcium chloride include the Upper Devonian Beaverhill Lake Group in southern Alberta and the Middle Devonian Elk Point Group in north-central Alberta.

CLAY AND SHALE were extracted at various times for manufacturing bricks, ceramics (e.g., tile, pottery, and crockery) and light-weight aggregate. Today, clay and shale are mainly produced from surface industrial pits for construction and cement manufacturing near Edmonton and Calgary.

COPPER occurs in different types of deposits associated with other metals throughout Alberta. Copper-silver occurrences were found in stratobound, stringer, and disseminated occurrences in quartzite, quartz arenite, and green argillite conglomerate of the Mesoproterozoic Grinnell Formation, and less frequently in the Mesoproterozoic Appekunny, Siyeh, Sheppard, Gateway, and Roosville formations in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills. The Grinnell Formation is highly prospective for copper-silver because mineable deposits occur within an equivalent stratigraphic unit in Montana. Copper-gold occurrences are reported in sulphide-bearing amphibolite within the Paleoproterozoic Slave granitoid in the Precambrian Shield of northeastern Alberta of which the most prospective area is along the Leland Lakes Shear Zone. Copper-lead-zinc occurrences have been documented in tholeiitic - alkali basalts in the Rocky Mountains southwest of Lethbridge. Small-scale copper, lead and zinc mining occurred between 1900 and 1910 in a basaltic dike at Coppermine Creek, now within Waterton Lakes National Park. Prospective areas for copper-lead-zinc deposits are in the Mesoproterozoic Purcell Group lavas and intrusions in southwestern Alberta.

DIAMOND-bearing kimberlite and related ultrabasic alkaline rocks occur as clusters of pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rocks, and dikes and sills of Late Cretaceous to Paleocene age. Prospective areas for diamonds occur within the known diamond-bearing kimberlite fields in the Buffalo Head Hills and Birch Mountains, and also where alluvial diamond occurrences are found, and where the chemistry of kimberlite indicator minerals (such as garnet, clinopyroxene, olivine, ilmenite and chromite) collected from glacial and alluvial sediments, suggest a nearby kimberlite source.

FLY ASH powder is produced as a by-product in coal-fired power generation. Fly ash is collected from power generation stations located in central and southeastern Alberta to use in the manufacturing of cement and concrete for building construction and cementing of oil and gas wells.

GOLD occurs in different types of deposits throughout Alberta. Gold occurs in placer deposits as small-size grains (flour gold) usually in association with other economic metals such as silver and platinum-group minerals (PGEs). Placer gold is often found along a stretch of the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton. Elsewhere in Alberta, placer gold occurs in modern streambed sediments in the Peace, Athabasca, and Red Deer rivers, and alluvial placers and preglacial sand and gravels in northern and central Alberta. Placer gold is currently being recovered as a by-product in two sand and gravel operations west of Edmonton. Gold, accompanied by base metals, occurs in quartz-tourmaline veins, stockworks and masses, spatially related to granitoids or shear zones in metasedimentary rocks in northeastern Alberta. Prospective areas for gold-base metals deposits are in the Paleoproterozoic Waugh Lake Group and the Leland Lakes shear zone in the Canadian Shield. Gold, silver, and PGEs geochemical anomalies were reported in the Upper Devonian Waterways and Lower Cretaceous McMurray formations northeast of Fort McMurray.

GYPSUM deposits are widespread in the province and occur as extensive beds or lenses in Devonian and Triassic evaporite units. However, there is no development yet due to the depth or remoteness of the resource. Prospective areas for gypsum are in near-surface Elk Point Group and Fort Vermilion Formation strata in the northeast.

HUMALITE is extracted from open-pit sub-bituminous coal mines and processed into liquid and dry soil conditioners, and drillings fluid additives. Prospective areas for humalite are in shallow coal zones of the Upper Cretaceous Horseshoe Canyon Formation in central to southern Alberta.

IRON-VANADIUM ironstone deposits were evaluated by industry in northwestern Alberta (Clear Hills project) for producing carbonyl iron powder and vanadium electrolyte. Several other iron-rich ironstone occurrences were found near the surface in the greater region. Prospective areas for the exploration of additional iron-vanadium ironstone deposits are in the Upper Cretaceous Bad Heart and Dunvegan formations in northwestern Alberta.

LEAD-ZINC occurrences were found in carbonate rocks at surface in the Rocky Mountains, and, in the early 1900s, lead and zinc ore was extracted from adits in the Oldman River mine, near the border with British Columbia in southwestern Alberta. Other occurrences in carbonate rocks were found in core from oil and gas wells in northwestern Alberta. Prospective areas for lead-zinc deposits include Devonian carbonate platform strata near documented lead-zinc occurrences in northwestern and southwestern Alberta, in relation to hydrothermal dolomite, spatially related to reefs or regional structures. Other types of lead-zinc occurrences were reported in siliciclastic rocks in the Mesoproterozoic Sheppard Formation in the mountains of southwestern Alberta. Alberta is considered highly prospective for lead-zinc because mineable lead-zinc deposits occur within equivalent stratigraphic units of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

LIMESTONE AND/OR DOLOMITE are mined from several locations in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills, and in the Fort McMurray area. Limestone is used to manufacture high-calcium quicklime (for cement), hydrated lime, pulverized limestone, screened limestone, building stone, and crushed rock aggregate. Dolomite is primarily used for aggregate, building stone, neutralizer, desulfurization and filler. Prospective areas for limestone and dolomite are in Cambrian-Triassic carbonate strata in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills, and in Devonian strata in northeastern Alberta.

SELECTED EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Bentonite	A Swan Hills**
Diamond	B Buffalo Head Hills
	C Buffalo Hills
	D Calling Lake
	◇ Kimberlite/ultrabasic intrusion; contains diamonds ◇ Kimberlite/ultrabasic intrusion; no diamonds found
Dolomite	E Richardson**
Iron-vanadium	F Clear Hills**
Lead-zinc	G Alberta Zinc Project
Limestone	H Brazeau
	I Clearwater
	J Folding Mountain
	K Ram Falls
Lithium	L Central Clearwater**
	M Exshaw West**
	N Fox Creek**
	O North Rocky**
	P Sturgeon Lake**
Magnetite (heavy minerals)	Q Burmis (Marasek)* R Pelican Mountain*
Metallurgical coal	S Grassy Mountain
Phosphate	T Crownsest-Alberta
Potash	U Medicine Hat V Provost W Vermilion
	X Firebag***
Silica sand	Y Maybelle River, Dragon Lake
Uranium	Z Buckton***, Buckton South**
Zinc-vanadium-nickel-REE	

**N1 43-101 non-compliant resources.
***N1 43-101 compliant resources.
****N1 43-101 compliant resources with potential economic viability supported by a preliminary economic assessment.

SELECTED PROSPECTIVE AREAS

Am Ammolite	Lithium
Bn Bentonite	Mt Magnetite
Cc Calcium chloride	Mc Metallurgical coal††
Cu Copper	Ph Phosphate
Di Diamond	P Potash
Au Gold	REEs Rare earth elements (REEs)
Gy Gypsum	Salt Salt (NaCl and storage caverns)
Hu Humalite	Ss Silica sand
Fe Iron-vanadium	Titanium-zirconium, vanadium, REEs
Pb Lead-zinc	U Uranium
Lm Limestone and/or dolomite	Zn Zinc-vanadium-nickel-REEs

For clarity, the following prospective areas are not displayed on the map but are available in the digital dataset: bromine, iodine, stone, marl and tufa, peat, and sand and gravel.
††Other coal rank areas and coal zones distribution maps are available for viewing at www.sgs.aec.ca/coal-in-alberta.

Basemap Legend

- City, urban area
- Roads - highway
- Railway
- River
- Lake

This map presents a current view of producers, past producers, selected exploration projects, and geological areas prospective for the exploration of mineral deposits. Materials included are metallic and industrial minerals, diamonds, ammolite, metallurgical coal, and humalite, as well as minerals that may be recoverable as by-products of industrial processes such as sulphur.

This map is a view of more detailed digital files that include additional mineral occurrences and materials, such as peat, bromine, iodine, building stone and, sand and gravel, and subdivides the prospective areas based on deposit type, geological unit, depth, exploration stage and other attributes. The digital files should be consulted to resolve boundary edges on overlapping regions. No attempt was made to quantify or rank mineral prospectivity or potential.

Producer: a mineral concentration from which ore grade material currently is being extracted. Public and private surficial dispositions for material extraction are included for completeness and are labelled as industrial pits.

Past producer: a mineral concentration from which ore grade material has been extracted in the past.

Exploration project: an exploration property with a mineral concentration that has been drilled or investigated, and may warrant further exploration or development. May or may not have a mineral resource estimate.

Prospective area: a region geologically favourable to host mineral occurrences and therefore, favourable for the exploration of mineral deposits. Prospective areas were qualitatively defined using geological unit extents from geological maps and 3D geological models and informed by mineral occurrence datasets, geochemical data, mineralogy data, resource estimates, mineral tenure agreements, and satellite imagery.

strata in northeastern Alberta.

LITHIUM occurs as a dissolved element in some oil field brines in the province. Currently, these brines are extracted by the oil and gas industry, and once the hydrocarbons are removed, the remaining lithium-rich water is injected back into the subsurface as wastewater. Lithium-rich oil field brines in the Upper Devonian Swan Hills, Leduc, and Nisku formations have been identified by industry in west-central and southern Alberta. Prospective areas for lithium are in the subsurface Upper Devonian formation brines east and southeast of Grande Prairie and near Red Deer, and in Middle Devonian formation brines in northeastern Alberta.

MAGNETITE and other heavy minerals such as titanium dioxide occur in sand and sandstone beds found near-surface along the foothills west of Lethbridge and north of Calling Lake. The Burmis project located in the Foothills was explored as a potential source for iron ore for steelmaking, and magnetite for use in the coal industry. The Pelican Mountain project was explored as a source of titanium oxide. Prospective areas for magnetite and heavy minerals are in the Upper Cretaceous Belly River Group in southwestern Alberta and the Upper Cretaceous Wapiti Formation in north-central Alberta.

MARL AND/OR TUFA were mined in Alberta for both cement making and agricultural liming. Both marl and tufa contain calcium carbonate derived from glacial drift or bedrock; marl generally forms in freshwater at ponded spring discharge sites, and tufa forms at well-drained sites. Marl and/or tufa are produced from surface industrial pits.

METALLURGICAL COAL is currently mined near Hinton and Grande Cache. It is primarily used in iron smelting and steelmaking. An open-pit metallurgical coal mine is proposed in southwestern Alberta (Grassy Mountain project). Prospective areas for metallurgical coal are in bituminous coal fields along the Rocky Mountains and Foothills.

PEAT has been harvested in Alberta for horticultural purposes since the 1960s. Active peat harvesting surface pit operations exist in many areas of central and northern Alberta.

PHOSPHATE occurs in sedimentary rock beds that may extend over tens to hundreds of kilometres along the Rocky Mountains and Foothills. Prospective areas are in the Upper Devonian-Mississippian Exshaw Formation, Permian Johnston Canyon and Ranger Canyon formations, Jurassic Fernie Formation, and the Triassic Spray River Group. The Crownsest-Alberta project occurs in the Fernie Formation. The province is considered highly prospective for phosphate because potentially mineable phosphate beds occur in British Columbia that extend into Alberta.

POTASH occurrences were found in oil and gas wells and mineral exploration drilling. Alberta is prospective for potash because mineable deposits occur within the same strata in Saskatchewan. Industry has identified potash intersections that warrant further exploration near Provost, Vermilion, and Medicine Hat. Prospective areas for potash occur in the Devonian Prairie Evaporite Formation in east-central and southeastern Alberta.

RARE-EARTH ELEMENTS (REEs) were documented in various alkaline granite and pegmatite units in the Canadian Shield. REEs also occur as a secondary commodity in other mineral deposits such as phosphate and Zn-V-Ni-REEs black shales. Prospective areas for REEs are the Mesoproterozoic-Paleoproterozoic Taltson basement and Marguerite River complexes in the Canadian Shield, Permian-Jurassic phosphate-bearing strata in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills, Cretaceous Fish Scales Formation in the north, near-surface Zn-V-Ni-REEs black shale deposits in the Upper Cretaceous Second White Specks shale in the northeast, in the Lower Cretaceous Loon River Formation in the northwest, Jurassic Fernie shales, and Devonian-Mississippian shales of the Exshaw and Banff formations in the Rocky Mountains and Foothills. REEs also occur in oil sands processing streams and in coal fly ash.

SALT is solution-mined from salt beds at Riverview and is used to make de-icing, water softening, food and preservation products. Also, salt is extracted to create artificial caverns for storage of petroleum products by the upstream petroleum industry in east-central and northeastern Alberta. Prospective areas for salt production, and also creation of caverns, are in the lower and upper Lottsberg, Cold Lake, and Prairie Evaporite formations in northeastern and east-central Alberta.

SAND AND GRAVEL is the primary source of aggregate in Alberta with over 2500 sand and gravel surface pits operated by private companies and public departments. Primary uses include road construction, road maintenance, snow and ice control, abrasives, filtration beds, concrete, and landscaping.

SILICA SAND is produced from Lower Cretaceous sandstone in the Peace River area and from Holocene unconsolidated sand deposits northeast of Edmonton. Industrial uses include glass, fiberglass, and proppant (for hydraulic fracturing). A silica sand surface mine (Firebag project) is proposed north of Fort McMurray for the production of proppant. Prospective areas for silica sand are in the Lower Cretaceous Paddy Member of the Peace River Formation in the northwest, silica-rich unconsolidated sand deposits at shallow depth in central Alberta, the Lower Cretaceous McMurray, Grand Rapids, and Pelican formations in the northeast, and in sand dunes and glacioluvial outwash sediments throughout the province.

SODIUM SULPHATE was mined in southeastern Alberta for manufacturing kraft paper, glass, detergents, textiles, and chemicals, but production discontinued in 1991.

STONE is mined in west-central to southwestern Alberta. Common end products include building stone, dimension stone, landscaping stone, rip rap aggregate, road base building material, and sand for cement making. Rock types include shale, sandstone, granite, limestone, and dolomitic siltstone.

SULPHUR is extracted from crude oil and natural gas processing. It is primarily used for producing fertilizer and secondary for metallurgical purposes. It occurs naturally in conventional natural gas, crude bitumen, crude oil, and coal. Current production is largely derived from hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)-rich conventional natural gas. Oil sands deposits also contain significant amounts of sulphur, which is either recovered during upgrading in the form of elemental sulphur or remains in the coke.

TITANIUM-ZIRCONIUM, vanadium and rare earth elements (REEs) occur naturally in small quantities in oil sands, but these minerals concentrate during the final stage of the oil sands bitumen extraction process. An industry project is currently conducting engineering design for the commercial implementation of proprietary technology to recover titanium and zirconium before they and in the oil sands froth treatment tailings. Vanadium occurs in high concentrations in oil sands coke and fly ash, both by-products of bitumen upgrading. REEs are concentrated in the tailings solvent recovery unit during oil sands processing.

URANIUM occurs extensively in the Athabasca Basin and Canadian Shield in several types of deposits related to granites, pegmatites, metamorphic rocks, and structures such as unconformities, shear zones and veins. The most explored occurrence is the Maybelle River project which intersected a high-grade uranium zone in a sandstone unit of the Late Paleoproterozoic Fair Point Formation along the Maybelle River Shear Zone and above the unconformity between the Athabasca Group and basement rocks. Since large mineable unconformity-related uranium deposits occur in the Athabasca Basin in Saskatchewan, it is expected that similar deposits may also occur on the Alberta side of the basin. Prospective areas for uranium are in the Late Paleoproterozoic-Early Mesoproterozoic Athabasca Group, particularly along shear zones, and in the Mesoproterozoic-Paleoproterozoic Canadian Shield. Uranium occurrences are also documented in Cretaceous sandstone units south and west of Lethbridge. Prospective areas are in the Upper Cretaceous St. Mary River and Willow Creek formations in southern Alberta.

ZINC-VANADIUM-NICKEL-RARE EARTH ELEMENTS occur in thin metalliferous horizons in laterally extensive organic-rich marine black shale. Other metals present include copper, cobalt, uranium, silver, and REEs. The Buckton near-surface deposit in the Upper Cretaceous Second White Specks Formation north of Fort McMurray, was evaluated for copper-zinc-nickel-cobalt sulphides, dry uranium oxide and REEs concentrate. Prospective areas for zinc, vanadium, nickel, REEs and other base metals are in the Lower Cretaceous Loon River Formation in the northwest, the Upper Cretaceous Second White Specks Formation in the northeast, the Jurassic Fernie Formation in the west, and the Devonian-Mississippian Exshaw Formation in the southwest.

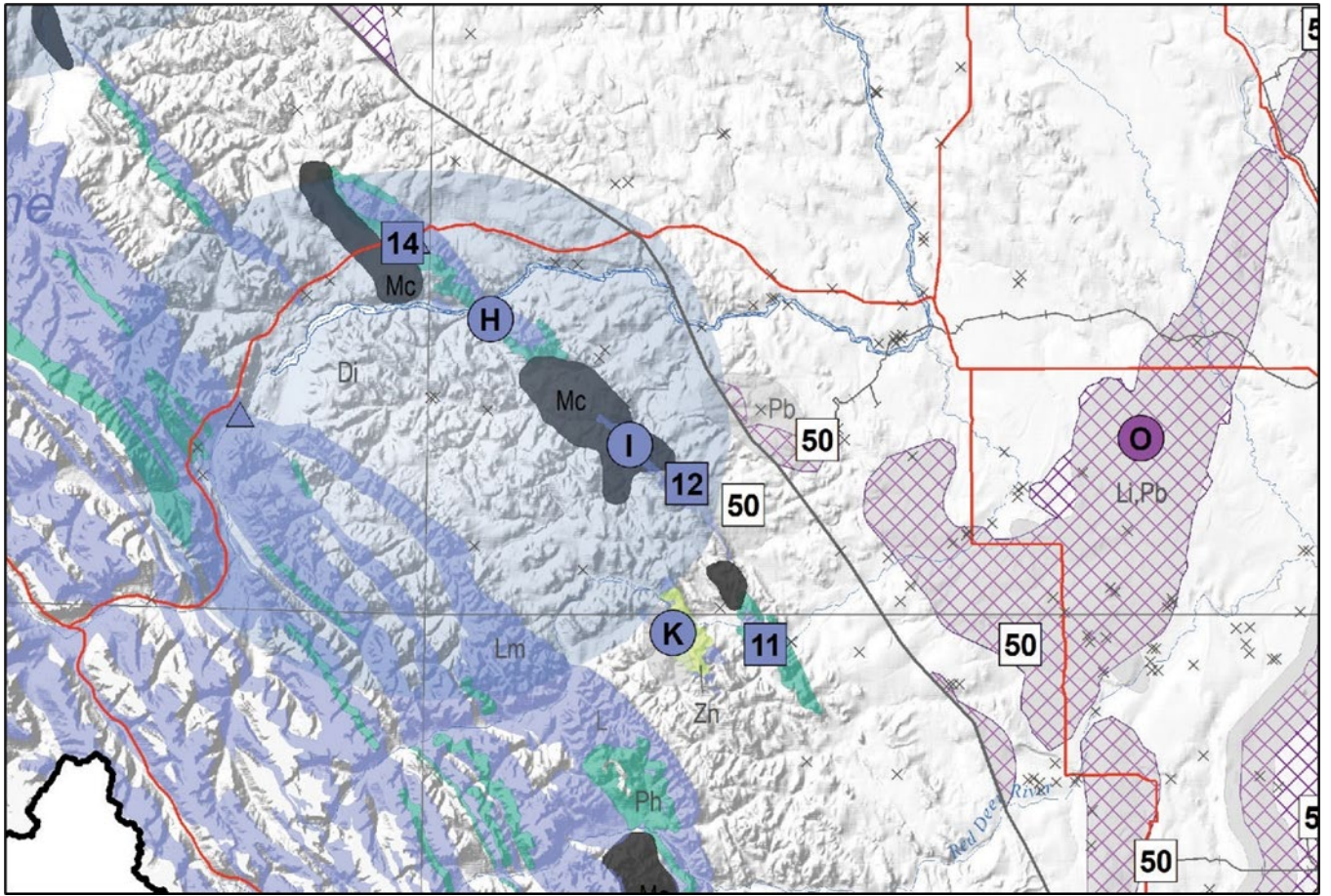
Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer

Legend for Mineral Map – Bottom

Close up of Minerals of Alberta map



Types of Coal Mining

Underground Mines

Room and Pillar The room-and-pillar method involves cutting rooms into the coal seam and leaving a series of large pillars at regular intervals to support the mine roof. At each level where coal is present, the shafts connect to a grid of huge galleries (10- to 20-square-meter sections) that can extend over dozens of kilometers.

Longwall The longwall method involves using a machine called a shearer that looks like a huge plow. The shearer slowly pushes and cuts through the coalface. It recovers the loosened ore as it advances and lets the roof collapse behind it. This is called caving. Sometimes buildings or roads located above the mine can be damaged as a result. This problem can be solved by backfilling, which consists of using mine waste to support the roof after the coal has been removed. However, this is very expensive.

Conveyors or cars (railway wagons) transport the coal to vertical shafts for removal from the mine. After the coal is brought up to the surface by conveyors, it undergoes a process that removes sand and mud by immersing the coal in a solution of water and tiny magnetite particles. The different elements separate naturally. The coal floats while the other ores, called tails, sink to the bottom.

In mountainous regions, galleries can be drilled horizontally into the side of the slope, eliminating the need to build special infrastructure to bring the coal back up to the surface.

Surface

Open - Pit Mining An open-pit coal mine is a huge hole in the ground with terraces along which earth-moving vehicles excavate seams. It looks a bit like a sports stadium. The largest open-pit mines are several kilometers long and hundreds of meters deep.

First of all, the layer of earth – overburden – above the first coal seam has to be removed. (The seam can be up to 200 meters below the surface.) All the earth around the base of the seam is removed before extraction begins. When the hole is large enough, the miners dig down to the next layer of coal. Each layer is called a bench.

Huge excavators extract the coal. The biggest of these machines is 240 meters long (longer than two soccer stadiums) and 96 meters high (equivalent to a 38-story building). The buckets on the excavators can hold up to 300 metric tons of rock.

<https://www.planete-energies.com/en/medias/close/underground-and-surface-mines?#>

Strip Mining Strip mining gets its name from the fact that the process involves stripping the surface away from the mineral that's being excavated (usually coal). Soil, rock, and vegetation over the mineral seam is removed with huge machines, including bucket-wheel excavators.

This type of mining makes sense when the mineral is near the surface. If the ore is too far under the surface, the process of strip mining becomes impractical and needlessly damaging to the terrain.

Two types of strip mining exist, depending on the amount of ore under the surface, and the surrounding terrain. They are:

Area Stripping extracts ore over a large, flat terrain in long trips. The overburden of rocks and soil is dropped in the previous strip so that long gaps aren't left in the earth after mining is complete.

Contour mining is a version of strip mining that follows the contours of outcrops and hilly terrains. Usually, the mineral seam follows the contour of the outcrop, and the overburden is removed carefully along the seam in much smaller and custom shaped excavations rather than long strips.

Mountaintop Removal Mountaintop Removal Mining is highly controversial, and best suited for retrieving mass amounts of minerals, usually coal, from mountain peaks. The process involves blasting the overburden with explosives above the mineral seam to be mined. The broken mountaintop is then shifted into valleys and fills below.

This type of mining is used when the ore to be retrieved is 400 feet or deeper. Controversy surrounds the permanent alteration of ecosystems and entire landscapes by removing mountaintops, however, advocates point out that after completion the mining process leaves a flat terrain where there wasn't one when reclamation is complete.

<https://americanmineservices.com/types-of-surface-mining/>

Since the 1976 Coal Policy

Exploration continued in Clearwater County in Category 2 areas as the Coal Policy did not prevent this activity. Multiple leases and/or applications for a lease have existed for decades on land around Nordegg, Crescent Falls, Wapiabi, Saunders, Alexo, Baseline Mountain and the Tay River. Some leases and applications were dropped as companies changed priorities, and others' rights were purchased.

From correspondence with Micheal Moroskat, Director, Coal and Mineral Development, Alberta Energy, dated February 25, 2021:

Please find the following information in regards to your request about coal leasing and exploration in Clearwater County, most of which is designated as coal category 2.

As explained further below, the impacts of the rescission of the 1976 Coal Policy (effective June 1, 2020) and the reinstatement of the Coal Policy (February 8, 2021) have had minimal impact on coal activities in Clearwater County.

The most significant difference is that a number of coal lease applications – which were received when the Coal Policy was in effect – were converted to leases in 2020. Other leases in the area, as outlined below, pre-date the 1976 Coal Policy. But, to be clear, leases do not give companies a right to develop. A lease only gives a proponent coal rights in that parcel of land, which they can only produce after and if they get all the requisite regulatory approvals. These approvals are issued by the Alberta Energy Regulator.

In terms of exploration, approvals for any recent or ongoing exploration within Clearwater County were also issued while the Coal Policy was in effect.

As you are likely aware, on February 8, the Minister of Energy announced that no new coal leases would be issued and no new coal exploration activity would be approved in coal category 2, pending widespread public consultations with Albertans on a modern coal policy. The Minister announced that public consultations will begin on March 29.

There are three main coal leaseholders in Clearwater County: Ram Coal, Valory Resources/Black Eagle Mining, and Oros Coal Canada.

- Ram Coal holds leases that have been in existence since the 1970s that make up its Aries property. These leases pre-date the 1976 Coal Policy. The latest exploration work was conducted around 2017.
- Black Eagle Mining/Valory Resources holds coal leases that were issued in 2020 after the coal policy was rescinded—these leases were previously coal lease applications that were submitted in 2012. The leases make up the Blackstone property. The AER issued a coal exploration program to Valory in February 2020, prior to the coal policy being rescinded, while the coal leases were still applications.
- Oros Coal Canada also had its leases issued in 2020 from applications that were submitted in 2012.

The Coal Policy was Rescinded in May, 2020

The following information letter announced the rescission of the Coal Policy.

May 15, 2020

INFORMATION LETTER 2020-23

Subject: Rescission of A Coal Development Policy for Alberta and new leasing rules for Crown coal leases

A Coal Development Policy for Alberta, more commonly known as the 1976 Coal Policy (Coal Policy), has been rescinded effective June 1, 2020.

The only mechanism left in effect from the Coal Policy before rescission was the land use classification system comprising four coal categories. Other mechanisms, such as provisions pertaining to royalties, labor requirements, environmental protection, and Crown equity participation, were superseded or not enforced.

The coal categories are no longer required for Alberta to effectively manage Crown coal leases, or the location of exploration and development activities, because of decades of improved policy, planning, and regulatory processes.

Those interested in acquiring Crown coal leases and pursuing exploration and development opportunities will now face the same restrictions as other industrial users. These restrictions include but are not limited to: the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, including the subregional Livingstone-Porcupine Hills Land Footprint Management Plan; the Integrated Resource Plan zoning that remains in effect throughout much of Alberta's Eastern Slopes; and regulatory instruments (e.g., reservations and notations) applied under the Public Lands Act. Regulatory approval requirements to conduct coal exploration and development activities remain in effect.

Coal leases

With the rescission of the Coal Policy, all restrictions on issuing coal leases within the former coal categories 2 and 3 have been removed. Alberta will continue to restrict coal leasing, exploration and development within public lands formerly designated as coal category 1. This prohibition on coal activities is being continued to maintain watershed, biodiversity, recreation and tourism values along the Eastern Slopes of Alberta's Rocky Mountains.

Alberta Energy will be offering the right of first refusal to the holders of active coal lease applications. While Alberta Energy works through the coal lease applications, no new coal lease applications will be accepted for a 120-day period beginning May 15, 2020. Coal Information Bulletin 2020-02 provides details on this process.

Alberta Energy website, Information Letters, <https://inform.energy.gov.ab.ca/Documents/Published/IL-2020-23.pdf>

Associated with the announcement was an Information Letter explaining new leasing rules.

May 15, 2020

COAL INFORMATION BULLETIN 2020-02

Subject: New leasing rules for Crown coal rights

This Information Bulletin describes how Alberta Energy will manage Crown coal rights, including existing coal lease applications, after rescission of A Coal Development Policy for Alberta (Coal Policy). The rescission is described in Alberta Energy Information Letter 2020-23.

Coal lease applications

Alberta Energy is holding coal lease applications in the application stage because the Coal Policy restricted the issuance of coal leases in coal categories 2 and 3.

With the removal of the coal categories, all current coal lease applicants will be given the right of first refusal for the coal lease applications they hold. Alberta Energy will be sending a notification—with a list of their eligible coal lease application(s) and their options to proceed to lease or cancel the application(s)—to each applicant.

If an applicant chooses to proceed to a coal lease, they will be required to fulfill the annual rental obligation on the date that the lease is issued and each anniversary date thereafter.

If an applicant chooses to cancel their application, Alberta Energy will refund any first-year rental that is being held by the department.

Each applicant will have 60 days from the date of their notice to respond. If no response is received, the coal lease application(s) listed in the notice will be cancelled and any first-year rental held by the department will be refunded.

Moratorium on new coal lease applications

Effective May 15, 2020 Alberta Energy is placing a 120-day moratorium on all new applications for coal rights while the department resolves all existing coal lease applications.

New coal lease applications

Once the above noted moratorium is lifted, new coal leases will be accepted and will be considered requests for public sale. New rights will be issued through public offering and will be granted to the highest bidder as has been the process for coal rights in coal category 4.

Alberta Energy website, Information Letters, <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/fcd6d925-6f08-490c-a55d-335542a81df7/resource/4356687b-4281-49a4-9c00-8bdda69353a1/download/energy-coal-information-bulletin-2020-02-coal-policy-rescission.pdf>

- **Legislation and Regulations that Govern Coal Mine Applications**

- Responsible Energy Development Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=r17p3.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779784073
- the Coal Conservation Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=c17.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779772544
- the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=E12.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779801657
- the Public Lands Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=P40.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779786367
- the Water Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=W03.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779805570
- Mines and Minerals Act
https://www.qp.alberta.ca/1266.cfm?page=m17.cfm&leg_type=Acts&isbncln=9780779796021
- Mine Reclamation Requirements <https://www.aer.ca/regulating-development/project-closure/reclamation/mine-reclamation-requirements>

What Happened After the Recission of the Coal Policy

Multiple lease applications that had been in place for years became leases in 2020.

This change in policy resulted in public discussion and attention on potential mining impacts to land, water and local economies. Of particular concern is that the recission of the policy could allow for open pit mining in former Category 2 lands. Underground mining or in-situ operations had been permitted where the surface effects of the operation were deemed to be environmentally acceptable.

Clearwater County Council and Administration received a variety of correspondence from both residents and non-residents about:

- any type of mining at Nordegg,
- open pit mines in the Ram and Tay Rivers area,
- watersheds and water sources for people and livestock,
- changes or restrictions to recreation and tourism activities,
- and impacts on the local economy.

Many municipalities announced that they were desiring consultation on the change and a discussion of potential impacts could have on water, agriculture, tourism, and the local economy.

The O'chiese First Nation has written a letter asking for consultation on the 1976 Coal Development Policy as a whole. The Town of Edson is requesting that the province allow old mines to be reopened instead of opening new ones. Brazeau County is requesting public consultations regarding current relevant legislation and the Coal Policy.

The Coal Policy Was Reinstated February 8, 2021

February 8, 2021

INFORMATION LETTER 2021-07

Subject: Reinstatement of the 1976 Coal Policy

Alberta Energy has reinstated the 1976 A Coal Development Policy for Alberta as it was on May 31, 2020. In accordance with this reinstatement, the Alberta Energy Regulator will:

- consider the coal categories and associated requirements in its decision-making processes related to the exploration for and development of coal;
- enhance engagement with the public in connection with coal exploration applications on Category 2 lands;
- ensure that all coal approvals consider all restrictions on surface mining in Category 2 lands and do not involve mountain top removal; and
- cease issuance of any new coal exploration approvals on Category 2 lands pending widespread consultations on a new coal policy.

A copy of the direction to the AER is attached. A map of the coal categories in the Eastern Slopes area is attached.

Alberta Energy will be implementing a plan to engage with Albertans in the first half of 2021 about the long-term approach to coal development in Alberta.

Alberta Energy, Information Letters, <https://inform.energy.gov.ab.ca/Documents/Published/IL-2021-07.pdf>

Energy Minister Sonya Savage stated:

“What we’re doing today, keeping the 1976 coal policy in place and committing to consult on a modernized policy, is what we should have done in the beginning. We didn’t do it then but we’re going to do it now,” Savage said.

“We intended to manage coal on an equal footing with other mineral resources, like oil and gas. We felt that this would streamline regulatory matters, and provide more certainty for governments and stakeholders,” Savage said Monday.

“However, Albertans’ views are clear. They expect us to manage coal differently.”

“That means that the 1976 coal policy did not preclude coal lease exploration. And it also means that putting it back won’t necessarily end exploration. Further, reinstating this policy does not affect current coal exploration and mining on any other categories of land,” Savage said.

A temporary halt on coal lease sales on Category 2 lands, announced in January, remains in place.

Alberta government reinstating 1976 coal mining policy, Ashley Joannou, Feb 09, 2021

<https://edmontonjournal.com/news/politics/update-on-coal-policy>

Alberta says public consultations on coal mining will begin March 29 but there's no decision yet on how they will go ahead.

"I have directed my department officials to bring forward a comprehensive consultation plan that is by Albertans and for Albertans," Energy Minister Sonya Savage said Tuesday in a release.

"The details of the process will be announced before consultations begin."

"With the input of Albertans, a modern coal policy will protect the areas Albertans cherish while allowing responsible resource development in the appropriate places," Savage said Tuesday.

Alberta energy minister announces date for start of coal consultations, no other details, Bob Weber, The Canadian Press, February 23, 2021, <https://globalnews.ca/news/7658369/coal-consultations-alberta-march-2021/>

Where do Coal Leases Stand Today

The Ram Coal leases have been in place for many years.

Valory Resources has purchased Black Eagle Mining which held leases for many years for the Blackstone Mining Project.

While there are many other leases, these are the only two projects that have provided information on plans for their projects

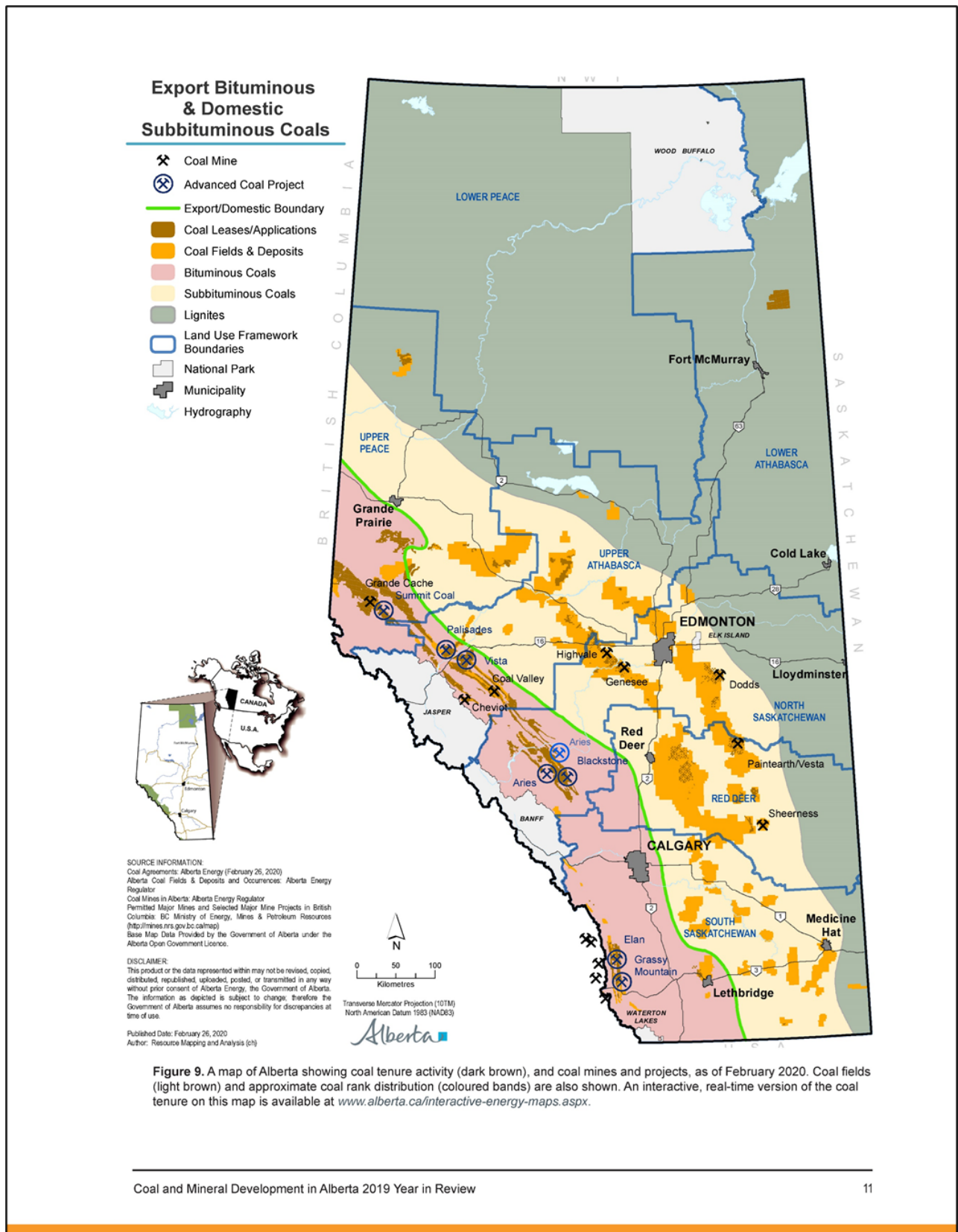
The following comes from "*Coal and Mineral Development in Alberta, 2019 Year in Review*" produced by Alberta Energy. <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2291-1553>

Ram River Coal Corp. did not report any new work on its Aries metallurgical coal project in 2019. The company previously completed a NI 43-101 technical report and prefeasibility study on the property. Over the past several years, Ram has conducted baseline environmental monitoring work.

Black Eagle Mining was acquired by Valory Resources in 2019 with the intent of restarting work on the Blackstone metallurgical coal property south of Rocky Mountain House. The last major drilling on this property was completed in 2012. In 2018, the NI 43-101 compliant resource was converted to a Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) compliant resource. Valory has raised funds and it has planned new exploration work and will recommence baseline environmental monitoring. Planned work includes 20,000 metres of drilling and 100 kilometres of 2D seismic surveys over the property in order to expand the Indicated and Inferred Resources for a future pre-feasibility study.

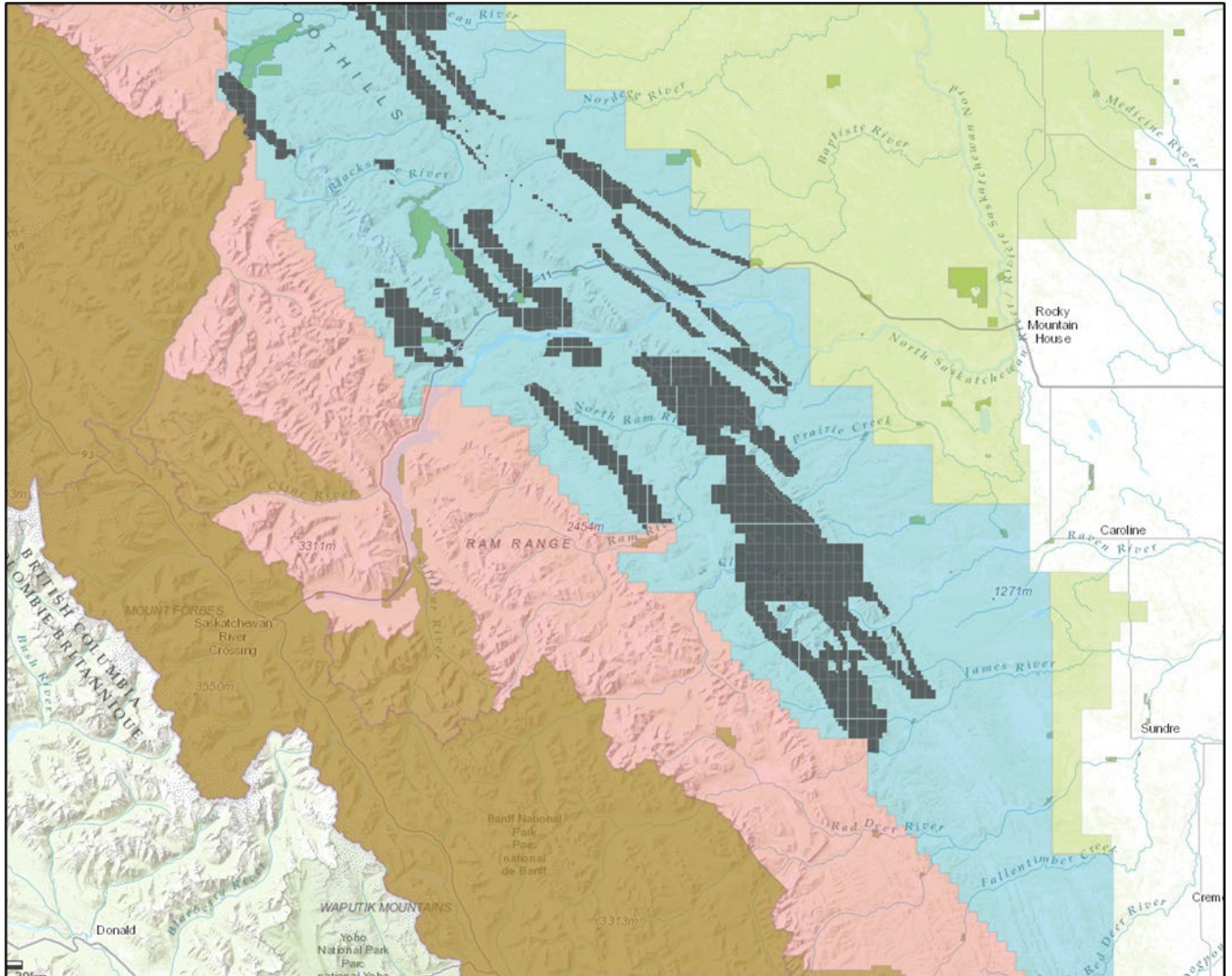
The primary target of the Blackstone project are two of four coal seams within the Gates formation of the Luscar group.

Map of Coal Mining Activity from "Coal and Mineral Development in Alberta, 2019 Year in Review"



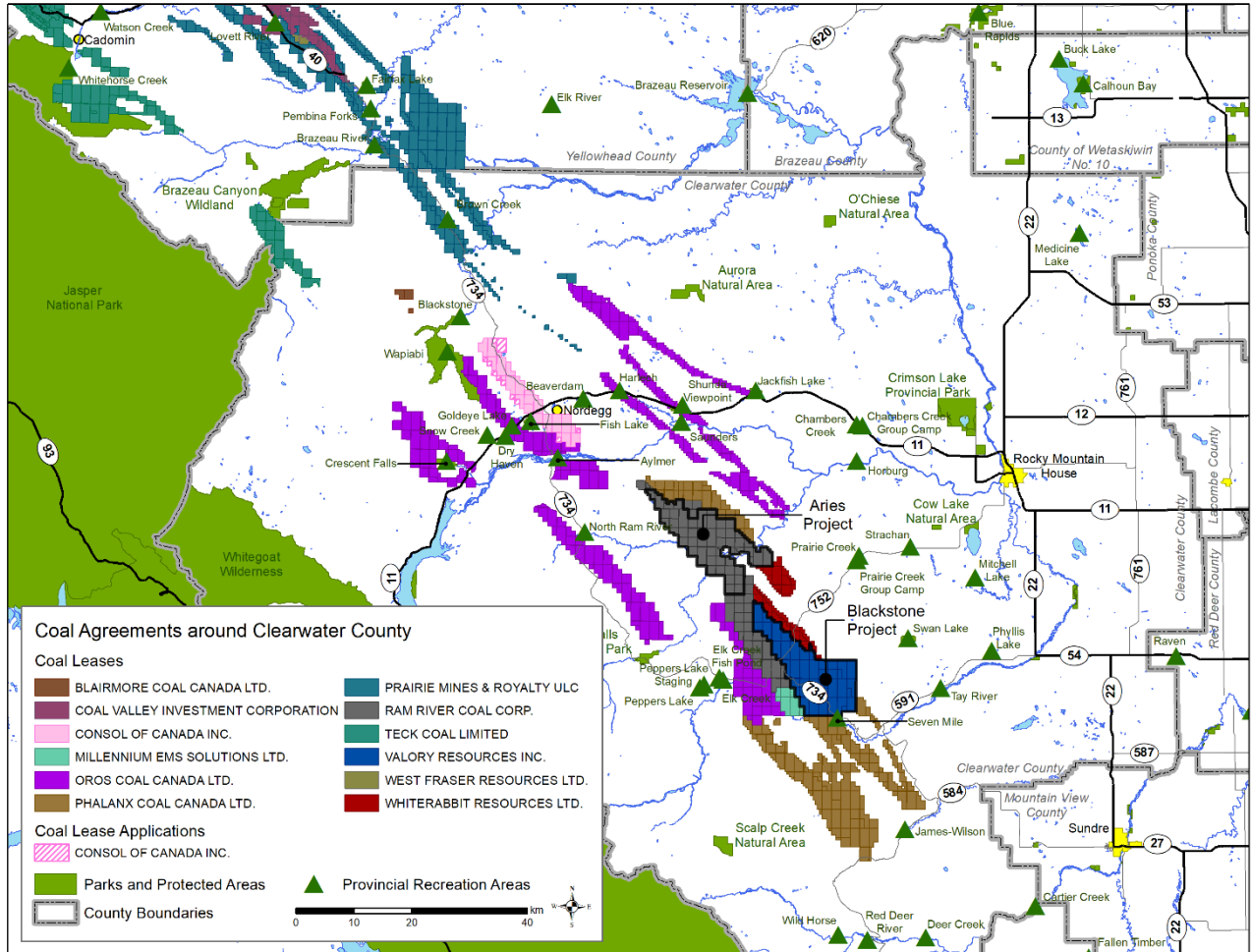
Coal Leases in Clearwater County

The following map shows coal leases in Clearwater County with information sourced from <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?extent=-122.7476%2C48.6463%2C-106.5208%2C55.0585&webmap=a717811c073b42af99e9727e6b10cc8c>



Grey shows coal leases in January, 2021

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society for Northern Alberta has listed the leaseholders or applicants on the following map. The Black Eagle area is now Valory Resources.



<https://cpawsnab.org/coal-in-clearwater-county/>

Considerations

Ongoing Coal Projects

Ram River Coal Corp. and the Airies Project

The Ram Coal 2 main projects (North and South Blocks of the Aries Project) estimate having over 400,000 KTonnes of in-place coal. The surface mine proposed for the North Block has a potential for over 215,000 Ktonnes and about a 30 year lifespan. There is underground mine potential for the South Block of 105,000 KTonnes. The lease area is over 20,000 hectares.

The report estimates the mine will employ about 600 people, with a peak workforce up to 800 during the construction of the site.

Technical Report Aries Coal Project, By Norwest Corporation, 2017

Estimated property taxes the County could be \$1 million to \$1.5 million per year, based on comparisons to the Benga Mine proposal in the MD of Ranchland.

Valory Resources and the Blackstone Mine Project

The Black Stone project has an estimated 170,000 KTonnes of in-place coal with an estimated 20 year lifespan. The lease is approximately 14,500 hectares. Mining methods include underground longwall and/or bord and pillar with potential for open cut and highwall mining.

Valory Resources Inc., Investor Presentation, October 2019

The estimated number of employees would be about 350 to 400 people and property taxes could be \$750,000 to \$1 million per year based on comparisons to other projects.

The following information comes from articles on the Oldman Watershed Council website.

Water Quality

One of the main concerns regarding coal mines is the potential for contamination of our water sources. Mining companies intend to impound all waste water on-site and treat it so that it does not harm the environment. However, because the mountains are steep and can receive heavy precipitation and snowmelt runoff, these impoundment structures can fail. If they fail or are not operating as expected, contaminated water and sediment is released into nearby creeks and rivers. Of the known issues, selenium, nitrate and sediment contamination are the most concerning in regard to water health.

The issues of water contamination are being experienced just across the provincial border on the western slopes in British Columbia by Teck. Teck currently operates a complex of five mines near Elkford, Sparwood and Fernie, and have an active application to open a sixth. The severity of water contamination is perhaps best represented in the hundreds of millions of dollars Teck is spending on water treatment processes.

While Teck has made progress and their latest treatment process is showing promise, finding a reliable and effective solution has been a challenge. Currently, a scientifically proven solution to deal with water contamination of this type and at this scale does not exist. Teck is in the process of building a new water treatment facility in eastern British Columbia, which is scheduled for completion in late 2020. The new facility should help reduce selenium and nitrate contamination of nearby rivers. The American Environmental Protection Agency is also watching and demanding Canada act more responsibly. The contaminated water from Canada flows into the cross-border Koochanusa Reservoir and eventually into other US rivers. A Selenium Modelling Framework has been established to model the long term effects as selenium builds up over time in water.

One of the key questions is whether selenium and nitrates produced as a result of having a mine in the eastern slopes of Alberta would be diluted enough by the Oldman Reservoir to buffer the negative impacts to all those who live downstream. While we currently do not know the answer, we can look at the Koochanusa Reservoir downstream of the Teck mining complex for an indication of what we would expect if the aforementioned mining projects are approved. A recent study by the US Geological Survey found elevated levels of selenium and nitrates in the Kootenai River, downstream of the Koochanusa Reservoir. However, further downstream from the mine it was found that levels were much lower—sometimes even below scientific guidelines for flowing water—than they were immediately downstream of the mining complex, thanks to dilution. When considering and extrapolating this example to our situation in Alberta, it must be considered that the Koochanusa Reservoir is substantially larger than the Oldman Reservoir. Our water system also has different dynamics than that of our neighbours, so we do not know exactly how water quality downstream on the Oldman River would be affected, along with the those who rely on the water for daily use, agriculture, industry, and habitat.

The University of Lethbridge is also planning a study which will look at how to reduce selenium and extreme water hardness in our region. They are in the process of hiring several graduate students to complete this work.

Fish

Too much selenium in a river is known to cause deformities and reproductive failure in fish. In March of 2020, Teck completed a study of fish health near their work sites and found major declines in fish populations living immediately downstream of their mining operation. Some fish species, like westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout, are already at risk of extinction from Alberta so this added challenge could be a serious problem for their survival.

Selenium is also known to cause health problems for humans, however, fish act like the “canary in the mine” as their tolerance to selenium is much lower than that of a human. Much like invertebrates in the headwaters, fish are an indicator species for water health.

Habitat Loss and Linear Footprint Density

Open-pit coal mines require complete de-forestation and removal of all vegetation, small creeks, and intermittent streams on-site. This means that all of that habitat for aquatic species and terrestrial wildlife must be removed until the mining company closes the operation— and hopefully—reclaims and restores the land.

Linear footprint density (a standard measure of all the roads, trails, pipelines, etc.) is a concern in the mountains because fish and wildlife populations, as well as water quality, tend to decline as the linear footprint density increases. Many kilometres of new roads are already being built for coal exploration and more would likely be needed if mines become operational. New rail lines would also be required to load and transport the coal, in a region that is already above the density thresholds for healthy fish and wildlife populations.

The Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) is required to abide by the Livingstone and Porcupine Hills Land Footprint Management Plan. This plan sets limits on linear features density and is legally binding within the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP) regulations. Alberta Environment and Parks and the AER are working to finalize a “cumulative effects management decision-making tool” that will identify the current linear features density (in relation to the regulatory limits) and how newly proposed projects would impact the density.

Water Quantity

The Oldman watershed has been closed to new water licenses for years because the available water has already been allocated. Thus, any new coal mine will likely need to purchase an existing water license from an existing license holder in order to access the amount of water required to mine and process coal. Another option is an existing industrial allocation held by Alberta Environment and Parks from the Oldman Reservoir but it is unclear how much water is available versus how much is required for these proposed mines throughout their life cycle. While it is impossible to predict potential impacts on water quantity without more data, the fact that the Oldman watershed is semi-arid and prone to extreme weather events, indicates that drought and flood should be a concern for mine sustainability.

Impacts on Key Sectors

Municipalities

Well over 111,000 people live directly downstream from the proposed coal mines. The risk to their drinking water supply caused by a new coal mine is difficult to predict without more research and detailed computer modelling. Looking again to our neighbours in BC, it is concerning that Sparwood had to close down one of its water wells because of selenium contamination from nearby coal mines. Water treatment plants along the Oldman River are not currently equipped to easily remove selenium, although they do have the capability to remove nitrates. Unlike British Columbia, Southern Alberta does not have other rivers or lakes nearby to draw water from in the event that an alternative source is needed. The Oldman River is the only option for several municipalities, and as

such, any who rely on it as a water source are particularly vulnerable to potential upstream contamination.

Agriculture

Downstream of these proposed mines is one of Canada's most valuable agricultural regions. Throughout the Oldman watershed, we use water for primary industries including the irrigation of specialty crops, food processing, and livestock production. Contamination of the water supply—or even a perception of dangerous or unhealthy water—would create a new and significant challenge for the agricultural industry, which is the foundation of our current economy. Farmers, irrigation districts, and taxpayers have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in agricultural infrastructure, research, and technology. If water contamination led to the loss of some agricultural production in Southern Alberta, this would have a negative impact on the livelihood of local residents, as well as the economy of Alberta.

<https://oldmanwatershed.ca/blog-posts/2020/7/30/coal-mining-in-the-oldman-watershed>

Investment in Clearwater County

Tourism is an important part of Clearwater County's economy, especially along the David Thompson Highway running from Rocky Mountain House past Nordegg and Abraham Lake to the Banff National Park Boundary. The Government of Alberta completed David Thompson Corridor Integrated Resource Plan in 1992 that identified five Development Nodes along the corridor, each with a potential for a range of tourism / recreational pursuits, along with associated services and activities. These Nodes are Saunders/Alexo, Shunda/Goldeye, Bighorn Canyon, Whitegoat Lakes, and the historic town site of Nordegg.

Clearwater County has invested in Nordegg by building a new water supply system, a wastewater system, roads, a new municipal services building, upgrading the Nordegg Discovery Centre and the Brazeau Collieries Mine Site, developing cottage and residential lots, an industrial park, and improving the historic Main Street. Growth in visitors to the area has resulted in investment by individuals in the construction of many cottages, and investment by businesses in new services and amenities, growing from 218 taxable properties in 2010 to 274 in 2020.

Nordegg and Abraham Lake are known for their beautiful surroundings and wildlife, and people from all over the world travel here to enjoy hiking, camping, horseback trailrides, canoeing, and OHV trails. The most common concern raised by Clearwater County residents and non-residents over any changes to the Coal Policy have been regarding potential impacts to nature and recreation in the Nordegg and Abraham Lake area.

A mine of any type would alter the economy in the County, but especially around Nordegg. With an influx of over 400 jobs to the region there would like be a need for multi-family housing developments and additional services like a grocery store, auto mechanic, and a school, even if only a fraction of workers

chose Nordegg as their home. Many would choose to live in Rocky Mountain House, Caroline, or the County closer to the urban centres, increasing the need for housing and services there.

Typically, from an economic point of view, industry jobs pay more in wages and property taxes than tourism sector jobs and businesses. However, mine activity follows the ups and downs of global markets, and may be open for 5 years, and then shut down for a few years, and then open again, which can create a volatile real estate market, job market, and uneven economy for other amenities, investors or developers in the County. We have seen an example of this with the metallurgical coal mine in Grand Cache.

Industrial sectors are important for taxes and jobs in Clearwater County. Oil and gas, forestry, strong reserves of gravel, limestone, and the potential for diamond and lithium exploration means that natural resource extraction or processing will continue to play a large role in the local economy.

Tourism has the advantage of not being tied directly to the ups and downs of natural resource industries. It attracts international visitors even when forestry or energy markets are low, which helps soften the bumps in other sectors. However, mines, in particular surface mines, would not be compatible with our nature focused tourism industry. A surface mine located along Highway 11 would likely have a negative impact on current and potential tourism investment in and around Nordegg beyond the life of the mine.

Other Resource Extraction Industries in Clearwater County

While the 1976 Coal Policy refers to a specific mining activity, any potential changes to mining regulations, land categories, or land use legislation may also impact other activities, such as potential diamond exploration, lithium exploration, oil and gas exploration, forestry, limestone quarries and gravel quarries.

5. PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5.2. 'Coal Mining in Clearwater County' Report

RES-98-2021 Motion by Councillor Theresa Laing that Council sends a letter to Premier Kenny, Minister of Alberta Environment and Parks, Honourable Jason Nixon, Minister of Energy, Honourable Sonya Savage, and appropriate provincial ministries thanking them for reinstating the 1976 coal policy and committing to further consultations with Albertans and, also advising them of Clearwater County residents' concerns with any proposed mining resource extraction within the Eastern Slopes.

CARRIED

RES-99-2021 Motion by Councillor Michelle Swanson that Council receives the 'Coal Mining in Clearwater County' report for information as presented.

CARRIED

6. DELEGATION/PRESENTATION

6.1. 10:30 am Marla Zapach, Vance Buchwald and Dr. Brian Foster, Nordegg Sustainability Coalition - 'Provincial Coal Policy/Regulation: Risks to Clearwater County'

RES-100-2021 Motion by Councillor John Vandermeer that Council authorizes Nordegg Sustainability Coalition Delegates, Marla Zapach, Vance Buchwald and Dr. Brian Foster, participation in Council's March 9, 2021, Regular Meeting via electronic communications.

CARRIED

RES-101-2021 Motion by Councillor Theresa Laing that Council receives the 'Provincial Coal Policy/Regulation: Risks to Clearwater County' report from the Nordegg Sustainability Coalition delegation for information as presented.

CARRIED

6.2. 10:50 am Colton Vessey, Geoscientist-in-Training, Department of Earth and Atmospheric Science, University of Alberta - Environmental Impacts of Coal Mining

RES-102-2021 Motion by Councillor Daryl Lougheed that Council authorizes University of Alberta's delegate, Colton Vessey, participation in Council's March 9, 2021, Regular Meeting via electronic communications.

CARRIED

RES-103-2021 Motion by Councillor John Vandermeer that Council receives the 'Environmental Impacts of Coal Mining' report from Colton Vessey for information as presented.

CARRIED

6.3. 11:10 am Jim Stelfox, Senior Fisheries Biologist, Government of Alberta (Retired) - 'Open-Pit Coal Mines in the Eastern Slopes: Siltation, Selenium and Salmonids'

RES-104-2021 Motion by Councillor Theresa Laing that Council authorizes Jim Stelfox's participation in Council's March 9, 2021, Regular Meeting via electronic communications.

CARRIED

RES-105-2021 Motion by Councillor John Vandermeer that Council receives the 'Open-Pit Coal Mines in the Eastern Slopes: Siltation, Selenium and Salmonids' report from Jim Stelfox for information as presented.

CARRIED

6.4. 11:20 am Lars Sander-Green, Mining Lead & Communications Analyst, Wildsight

RES-106-2021 Motion by Councillor Jim Duncan that Council authorizes Wildsight's delegate, Lars Sander-Green, participation in Council's March 9, 2021, Regular Meeting via electronic communications.

CARRIED

RES-107-2021 Motion by Councillor Daryl Lougheed that Council receives the 'Mining Lead Wildsight' report from Wildsight's delegate for information as presented.

CARRIED

6.5. 11:40 am Brenda McKenzie, Clearwater County Resident - Mining Underground and Surface Coal in Clearwater County

RES-108-2021 Motion by Councillor John Vandermeer that Council receives 'Mining Underground and Surface Coal in Clearwater County' presentation from delegate Brenda McKenzie for information.

CARRIED

[REDACTED]



CITY OF
FORT SASKATCHEWAN

**Request for Decision
Regular Council Meeting_Apr13_2021**

Notice of Motion – Coal Policy

Motion:

That Council:

- a) direct the Mayor, on behalf of Council, to submit a letter to the Province of Alberta to request a moratorium on the four currently approved coal mining projects, pending public consultation;
- b) direct Administration to provide input into the '1976 Coal Policy' consultation process, when available; and
- c) direct Administration to collaborate with other municipalities, if and when applicable, in the creation of a Regional Headwater Protection Plan.

Background:

Councillor Kelly gave notice at the March 23, 2021 regular Council meeting that he will introduce the above motion at the April 13, 2021 regular Council meeting.

Prepared by:	Sheryl Exley Legislative Officer - Governance, Legislative Services	Date: March 25, 2021
Approved by:	Brenda Molter Director, Legislative Services	Date: April 6, 2021
Approved by:	Janel Smith-Duguid General Manager, Infrastructure & Planning Services	Date: April 6, 2021
Approved by:	Troy Fleming City Manager	Date: April 6, 2021



MOTIONS PENDING REPORT

8.1 Developer Installed Neighbourhood Entrance Signs - Installation and Maintenance (J. Dziadyk)

Councillor J. Dziadyk stated that at the next regular meeting of City Council, he would move the following:

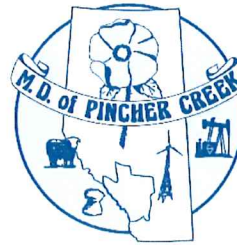
That Administration prepare a report addressing the installation and maintenance of developer installed neighbourhood entrance feature signs addressing:

1. Design regulations during initial construction
2. Options to restore or remove signs in disrepair
 - Notice of Motion Given: February 8, 2021 City Council

8.2 Potential Impacts to City of Edmonton Headwaters (A. Paquette)

Councillor A. Paquette stated that at the next regular meeting of City Council, he would move the following:

1. That Administration, in consultation with EPCOR, return to Utility Committee with a report on the following:
 - a. the potential impacts to City of Edmonton headwaters that may result from the four currently approved coal mining projects, and for future mining projects should the Government of Alberta choose to rescind the 1976 coal mining policy
 - b. an outline of tools the municipality has to protect these headwaters, including but not limited to mitigation for potential impacts of high rates of selenium in our water supply and the possibility of the municipality working in regional partnership to seek intervener status with the provincial government.
 - c. recommendations on the feasibility of developing a headwater protection strategy for the City of Edmonton
2. That the Mayor, on behalf of City Council, write a letter to the provincial government to request municipalities be consulted as major stakeholders on future coal policy change.
 - Notice of Motion Given: February 9, 2021 City Council Public Hearing



March 25, 2021

Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
Environment and Climate Change Canada
By Email: Jonathan.Wilkinson@canada.ca

Dear Minister Wilkinson,

Re: Protection for The Rocky Mountains-Eastern Slopes and Watersheds from Water Contamination and Excessive Use.

On behalf of the Municipal District of Ranchland No.66 and the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 we are writing to you today in light of recent decisions made by the Alberta Government about changes to our Water Allocation Regulations in light of their initiative to allow for expanded Industrial and Commercial development on the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

We have expressed our concerns to our Provincial Leaders by way of Letters to the Premier Mr. J. Kenny as well as the Minister of Energy and our local MLA, however, we are of the opinion that the challenges facing the demand these Industries will bring, will severely compromise the delicate balance of water quality and quantity in our region.

We are of the opinion, that recent decisions by the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) to allow for Coal Exploration has already had a significant effect on the headwaters of the Oldman River Basin. The recent development of exploration roads to mobilize drilling equipment by these companies has the potential to compromise this water resource. Coupled with further demands due to a realignment of the allocation of water licensing for the use of this proposed industry, will further degrade the supply of water in this watershed.

Over recent months, we have seen a very rapid increase of activity by three new industrial interests doing exploration work in the headwaters of the Oldman River Basin. The water from this Basin transcends the Provincial Boundary to the East.

We are aware of the mandate of the Transboundary Water Secretariat established to work cooperatively with neighbouring jurisdictions to ensure Alberta receives its Water Entitlements and meets its obligations under existing Interjurisdictional Water Management agreements.

The Master Agreement on Apportionment of Water is an Interprovincial Agreement on water flowing east from Alberta to Saskatchewan and Manitoba and is managed and implemented through the Prairie Provinces Water Board.

MD of Ranchland

MD of Pincher Creek

With recent decisions to grant Exploration permits by the AER, we are concerned that these decisions will further compromise the Province's obligations under the terms and conditions of the Master Agreement on Apportionment.

The issue of selenium levels in the Elk Rivers System in the Province of British Columbia, that crosses the International Boundary with the United States of America is receiving much public attention in recent years.

As Municipalities we are extremely concerned about the selenium levels and the future of the water in the Basin and many of our Urban neighbours have filed letters of concern with the current Provincial Minister of Environment as well.

Attached, you'll find a copy of the Transboundary or Water Secretariat public document for your reference and we emphasize that decisions made about the quantity and quality of water use at the headwaters, effects not only our residents in our municipalities, but also has implications for our indigenous counterparts in this part of the Province and ultimately the residents of two or more Provinces downstream.

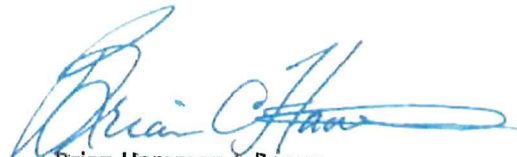
In conclusion, the Federal/Provincial appointed Joint Review Panel has recently concluded the public hearings in to one Mining Company's application for an Environmental Permit to proceed to the next step of developing a mine in the Headwater of the Oldman River Basin.

It is our request that you and your department become very active in an oversight capacity to the recent decisions by the Government of Alberta. We ask you to protect this pristine and delicate area of the Oldman River Basin from future industrial development and its demands for the water that has been so rightly protected in the past. High quality, sustainable and protected water resources has to remain our shared vision and goal, whether it is in Alberta or elsewhere in our Country.

Sincerely,



Ron Davis, Reeve
Municipal District of Ranchland No. 66



Brian Hammond, Reeve
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No.9

Cc:

John Barlow, MP Foothills

Hon. Jason Nixon, Minister of Environment and Parks

Hon. Sonya Savage, Minister of Energy

Roger Reid, MLA Livingstone-MacLeod

Paul McLaughlin, President RMA

RMA Member Municipalities

Attachments and Links:

a. Master Water Agreement:

- i. <https://www.alberta.ca/master-agreement-on-apportionment.aspx>,
- ii. <https://www.ppwb.ca/>

b. MD of Ranchland and Pincher Creek Joint Letter to the Government of Alberta

c. MD of Ranchland resolution, seconded by MD of Pincher Creek recently passed at Spring Convention of RMA.

<https://rmalberta.com/resolutions/5-21s-preservation-of-water-quality-and-access-to-water-by-albertans/>

Kyle Schole

From: Tasha Blumenthal <tasha@RMAAlberta.com>
Sent: April 16, 2021 8:25 AM
To: Kyle Schole
Subject: RE: Eastern Slopes Coal

Hi Kyle,

Further to my email from earlier this week, we did discuss the coal engagement with the board yesterday. The current survey that is open for input is quite specific, but we will be reviewing all of the questions and determining if developing broad provincial statements on coal specifically will be beneficial as this issue continues to evolve.

So no additional information, but I wanted to touch base.

Please don't hesitate to reach out with any questions.

Thanks!

Tasha Blumenthal, MBA

Director of External Relations & Advocacy

From: Tasha Blumenthal
Sent: April 13, 2021 3:05 PM
To: Kyle Schole <kschole@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Subject: RE: Eastern Slopes Coal

Hi Kyle,

We are actually talking about the coal engagement underway with our board on Thursday.

We have not submitted any letters or formal submissions regarding the eastern slopes to the GOA as our members in the impacted area have taken different positions on the issue. For example, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass has strongly supported increased coal development, as it could lead to a return of coal mining to the municipality (along with the local economic benefits). Crowsnest Pass was once booming due to the coal industry but has not had an active coal mine in 37 years. Other RMA members that have taken a position against the government's early actions on the Coal policies passing resolutions to that end. This includes the MD of Pincher Creek, MD of Ranchlands, Foothills County, and Clearwater County. See [Who opposes the Kenney government's decision to remove the 1976 Coal Policy](#) for more. Also, though the endorsed resolution doesn't blatantly state it, [5-21S: Preservation of Water Quality and Access to Water by Albertans](#) was brought forward by Ranchlands, and came up in response to the coal issue. This resolution has been submitted to the GOA for response.

We were engaged when the ministry was planning their engagement strategy and were hoping that there would be a municipal representative on the committee, but do understand their decision to proceed with a cross section of appointees while trying to keep it at a manageable size.

We don't have any positions statements specific to the development of coal, but have the following general statements on resource extraction and municipal land-use planning.

Item 5.2 - Attachment 6 - Page 2 of 2

- In many cases, resource development requires the use of large tracts of land. As a result, rural Alberta is home to the majority of the province's resource projects (ex. oil and gas, aggregate extraction, forestry, agriculture). In order for municipalities and the resource sector to co-exist, policy and regulations relating to approvals, compensation, rights-of-way, safety, and pipeline alignment negotiations must be fair and consider the municipal perspective regardless of the regulating authority (provincial or federal).
- Municipalities are responsible for land-use planning decisions which take into consideration the environmental impacts of growth, industry activities, development or land-use changes, as well as land-use decisions where water bodies and wetlands are factors.
- Industrial development that provides economic benefits to rural municipalities may also have significant environmental impacts. Municipalities must be engaged in industrial development and planning processes to weigh short-term benefits against possible long-term concerns.
- Environmental stewardship requires effective communication between municipalities, Indigenous communities, the provincial and federal governments, industry, citizens and other stakeholders.

I don't know if this is at all helpful for you but can touch base again after the board discussion on Thursday with any new direction.

Tasha Blumenthal, MBA

Director of External Relations & Advocacy



ISSUE FOR INFORMATION		DATE	5.3
TOPIC	Public Participation Plan: Hamlet Chickens, Dark Skies, Temporary RVs		
PROPOSAL	<p><i>That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole recommend: implementing a Public Participation Plan pertaining to Hamlet Chickens, Dark Skies, Temporary RVs. in order to allow opportunity for direct public input into each of these initiatives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration is proposing to conduct an online & mail-in survey, and a tele-Townhall during the month of June, to invite feedback from residents for input on options pertaining to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>How should the county handle temporary visiting RVs at lake-lots?</i> 2) <i>Should the Hamlet General areas be permitted to keep a limited number of chickens?</i> 3) <i>If Smoky Lake County pursues designated Dark Sky status, what considerations should be kept in mind? Should the entire county be nominated, or just a portion?</i> • Administration would then provide a 'What We Heard' Report back encompassing these issues for consideration at a subsequent Planning Committee of the Whole meeting. 		
BACKGROUND	<p>October 29, 2020 Committee of the Whole Meeting:</p> <p>112-20: Halisky <i>That Smoky Lake County Council recommend pursuing a Nomination for an International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) Designation which recognizes exceptional dedication towards the preservation of the night sky through the implementation and enforcement of quality outdoor lighting ordinance, dark sky education and citizen support of dark skies, for the purpose of promoting responsible lighting and dark sky stewardship, and to set good examples for surrounding communities. Carried.</i></p> <p>120-20: Lukinuk <i>That Smoky Lake County Council recommend the draft amendment to the Land Use Bylaw No. 1272-14 for the purpose of providing provisions relating to the licensing for, and keeping of, small livestock animal units in hamlet and residential districts; and bring the said draft bylaw forward to the next Committee of the Whole for the Purposes of Planning Meeting. Carried.</i></p> <p>December 10, 2020 County Council Meeting:</p> <p>213-20: Lukinuk <i>That Smoky Lake County proceed with investigating the feasibility and next steps of pursuing a Nomination of, and Designation as, a Dark Sky Community under the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA), for the purpose of providing leadership in reducing light pollution and promote responsible outdoor lighting that is beautiful, healthy, and functional. Carried.</i></p> <p>March 8, 2020 Committee of the Whole Meeting:</p> <p>483-21: Orichowski <i>That Smoky Lake County Council recommend the additional material provided by the Planning and Development Department in response to Council's December 10, 2020, Motion #213-20, which gave direction to investigate the feasibility and next steps of pursuing an International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) Designation, be accepted for information. Carried.</i></p>		

484-21: *Lukinuk* That Smoky Lake County Council recommend a Public Participation Plan and amendment to the Land Use Bylaw No. 1272-14, for the purpose of providing provisions relating to the licensing for, and keeping of, small livestock animal units in hamlet and residential districts; and bring the said plan and amendment forward to a future meeting of Council. **Carried.**

ATTACHMENTS:

- Smoky Lake County Policy Statement 01-51-01: Public Participation © **ATTACHMENT 1**

CORRELATION TO BUSINESS (STRATEGIC) PLAN

Values: Integrity, Sustainability/Stability, Pride, Fairness, Freedom

Vision: Leading the way in positive growth with healthy, sustainable, rural living.

Mission: Smoky Lake County strives for collaboration and excellence in the provision of transparent and fiscally responsible governance and services.

LEGISLATIVE, BYLAW and/or POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Alberta Municipal Government Act R.S.A. 2000 Ch. M-26

**Part 1
Purposes, Powers and Capacity of Municipalities**

Municipal purposes

3 The purposes of a municipality are

- (a) to provide good government,
- (a.1) to foster the well-being of the environment,
- (b) to provide services, facilities or other things that, in the opinion of council, are necessary or desirable for all or a part of the municipality,
- (c) to develop and maintain safe and viable communities, and
- (d) to work collaboratively with neighboring municipalities to plan, deliver and fund intermunicipal services

BENEFITS

- Public Input to design effective land use solutions

DISADVANTAGES

- Staff time

ALTERNATIVES

- Take no action or defer.

FINANCE/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Operating Costs: _____ **Nil.** _____

Capital Costs: _____

Budget Available: _____

Source of Funds: _____

Budgeted Costs: _____

Unbudgeted Costs: _____

INTERGOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT/IMPLICATIONS

- Nil.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

- Per the plan.

RECOMMENDATION

That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole recommend: implementing a Public Participation Plan pertaining to Hamlet Chickens, Dark Skies, Temporary RVs.

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY

Title: Public Participation		Policy No.: 51-01
Section: 01	Code: P-I	Page No.: 1 of 17 E

Legislation Reference:	Alberta Provincial Statutes
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Purpose:	To establish a framework within which public participation can be enhanced in the decision-making process fulfills the duties and obligations set out in legislation with regard to public participation.
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
1. STATEMENT:	
1.1	Smoky Lake County acknowledges the fundamental right of all citizens to participate in the governance system and that the responsibility to be involved in decisions starts at the grassroots level where the public is directly involved with municipal functions.
1.2	This policy is a commitment from Smoky Lake County to ensure appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures enable the public and its community to participate in the affairs of the Council through effective and meaningful public engagement processes.
1.3	This Public Participation Policy is in addition to and does not modify or replace the statutory public hearing requirements in the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> .
2. OBJECTIVES:	
2.1	Smoky Lake County's Vision is " <i>Leading the Way in positive growth with healthy, safe, and sustainable rural living</i> " and the proactive approach is to provide practical and appropriate opportunities for participation by citizens and the public regarding proposed developments, services, programs or other municipal decisions that may impact quality of life in the County.
2.2	To provide sufficient access to information to allow the public to become informed and have the opportunity to participate to be involved in municipal issues and provide input to the decision-making process.
2.3	Demonstrate consistent application of the process to the public and Council.
2.4	To provide effective input into Council's decision-making process deepening participatory democracy, accountability, responsiveness and a social contract with communities and citizens.
2.5	Establish a method to effectively report back to the community on their input and on Council's decisions and outcomes to help the community and/or citizens to understand; and encourage them to continue to contribute to the democratic participation, exchange information and participate in decision-making processes.

Title: Public Participation		Policy No.: 51-01
Section: 01	Code: P-I	Page No.: 2 of 17

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

3. DEFINITIONS:

- 3.1 **Chief Administrative Officer:** means the person, also known as the “CAO”, appointed by Council to the position of Chief Administrative Officer under the *Municipal Government Act* for Smoky Lake County.
- 3.2 **Community:** refers to the County, residents, businesses, schools, religious institutions and all other institutions and agencies that make up Smoky Lake County.
- 3.3 **Council:** means the Reeve and Councillors duly elected in the Smoky Lake County.
- 3.4 **Councillor:** is a Member duly elected as a Councillor and is a member of Council.
- 3.5 **County:** means the geographic area contained within the boundaries of the municipality of Smoky Lake County.
- 3.6 **Municipality:** means the Municipal Corporation of Smoky Lake County.
- 3.7 **Public/Citizens:** means an individual, resident, sometimes represented in an organization/group that takes an interest in an issue, will be or is likely to be affected by an issue, or has the ability to affect a decision or outcome.
- 3.8 **Public Participation:** means processes through which the County provides non-statutory opportunities for the community to have input into decision-making through public meetings, surveys, open houses, workshops, polling, resident advisory committees and other forms of engagement.
- 3.9 **Public Participation Plan:** means a plan as a course of action outline which identifies which opportunities, level of Participation and Public Participation Tools to be used to obtain public input in a particular circumstance.
- 3.10 **Public Participation Tools:** means the tools that may be used, alone or in combination, to create Public Participation opportunities.

4. GUIDELINES:

- 4.1 **Conduct of Engagement:** Core principles will guide decisions about how and when to involve the public toward cooperative relationships and assist in governing a “Conduct of Engagement” by working together to build and maintain Public Participation. The following principles form the acronym “**TRUST**”:
 - 4.1.1 **Transparency:** demonstrate accountability that the decision-making process is open, clear and accessible to all role players in the participation process where the public becomes familiar with the appropriate information and tools to engage in meaningful participation.

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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 4.1.2 **Respect:** consideration of timing and style of approach strengthens legitimacy where the public is more likely to accept the decision made when they have taken part in creating the solution. Respect that is built into the participatory processes upfront benefits adequate public involvement allows for realistic management of costs and creates a better ability to manage the quality of the output.
- 4.1.3 **Unity:** embracing all views and opinions in the process of public participation strengthens participatory democracy with the community by promoting a spirit of democracy and participants become aware of other views by enabling their voice to be heard and taken into account of. Dialogue with others where views are exchanged assists in reaching solutions upon which consensus can be built.
- 4.1.4 **Social:** collectively bond to collaborate a balanced approach of engagement by listening to understand and be informed, learning to gather information to refine perspectives on issues or initiatives, and voicing points of view ensures a free flow of valuable information to all participants to be actively involved.
- 4.1.5 **Transform:** be the lead model responsible to empower participation and communicate results to the public to directly share in the decision-making process. Open public participation process can therefore result in better citizen "buy-in" as the community changes and evolves.

4.2 **Proactive Public involvement:** Public involvement is happening all the time and it is about dialogue with the appropriate people in the appropriate way at the appropriate time. The following elements can be perceived as factors that can reflect potential negative drawbacks when engaging in the public participation process:

- Time Consuming: Consultation can be time consuming, slowing down decision-making processes.
- Costs: Consultation can be resource intensive (financially and staff wise).
- Unrealistic Expectations: Can lead to citizens expecting shared decision-making power with the Council. If their solution is not adopted, these individuals may criticize the process rather than the decision.
- Fair Representation: Public who participate may not represent all relevant views to issues being discussed. The interests of a few active people can be seen as overruling the silent majority.
- Inaccurate information: Public may have strong opinions that are based on inaccurate information. All information provided by participants will be carefully assessed.

Benefits: It is imperative that the public understands that there not be, nor appear to be any conflict between the interests of Council and their duties of municipal functions to the Community. Effective public participation, however, considers opportunities to go beyond simply providing information; the end result is decisions reflective of the public interests and looks at how and when to best connect with the community.

Title: Public Participation		Policy No.: 51-01
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

4.3 **Public Participation Plan:**

4.3.1 **Public Participation Opportunities:** Council and Administration recognize that quality public participation is a critical component of good governance. Councillors and staff of the Municipality will ensure that the **Public Participation Plan** involves the public in the following functions:

4.3.1: **Bylaws and Regulations:** New programs and Services being established and/or reviewed, upon direction to engage Public Participation through a motion of Council.

4.3.2: **Policy** formulation and review: Policies of Intent (Policy Code P-I).

4.3.3: **Budget:** Preparation for gathering input.

4.3.4: **Planning:** Strategic Plan and Business Plan and any implementation of projects and initiatives.

4.3.2 **Levels of Participation:** The effort to build the capacity to enable effective participation from the community and its citizens can be achieved through five (5) goals and levels of engagement for dissemination of information, mechanisms and platforms for dialogue.

	1	2	3	4	5
	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
GOAL	When the County want to provide information on municipal functions.	When feedback/ input is required from public in a specific program area, analysis or initiative.	When the public's comments can have an impact on the design and development of a facility, structure, program or project.	When it's important to build partnerships and strengthen relationships between the community and County.	When public buy-in is of primary importance for an initiative to be successful.
LEVEL	Provide the public with the information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solution.	To keep the public informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations. Consult simply means to ask for the public's opinions and consider any input received.	To work directly with the public by providing opportunity for dialogue and interaction throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and interests are understood and considered.	Public is directly engaged in decision -making. Possible actions or solutions are typically generated by the public and there is an explicit attempt to find consensus.	Authority is delegated to the public to varying degrees where appropriate to improve community capacity - normally through committees created by Council that have members-at-large.

Title: Public Participation

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Section: 01

Code: P-I

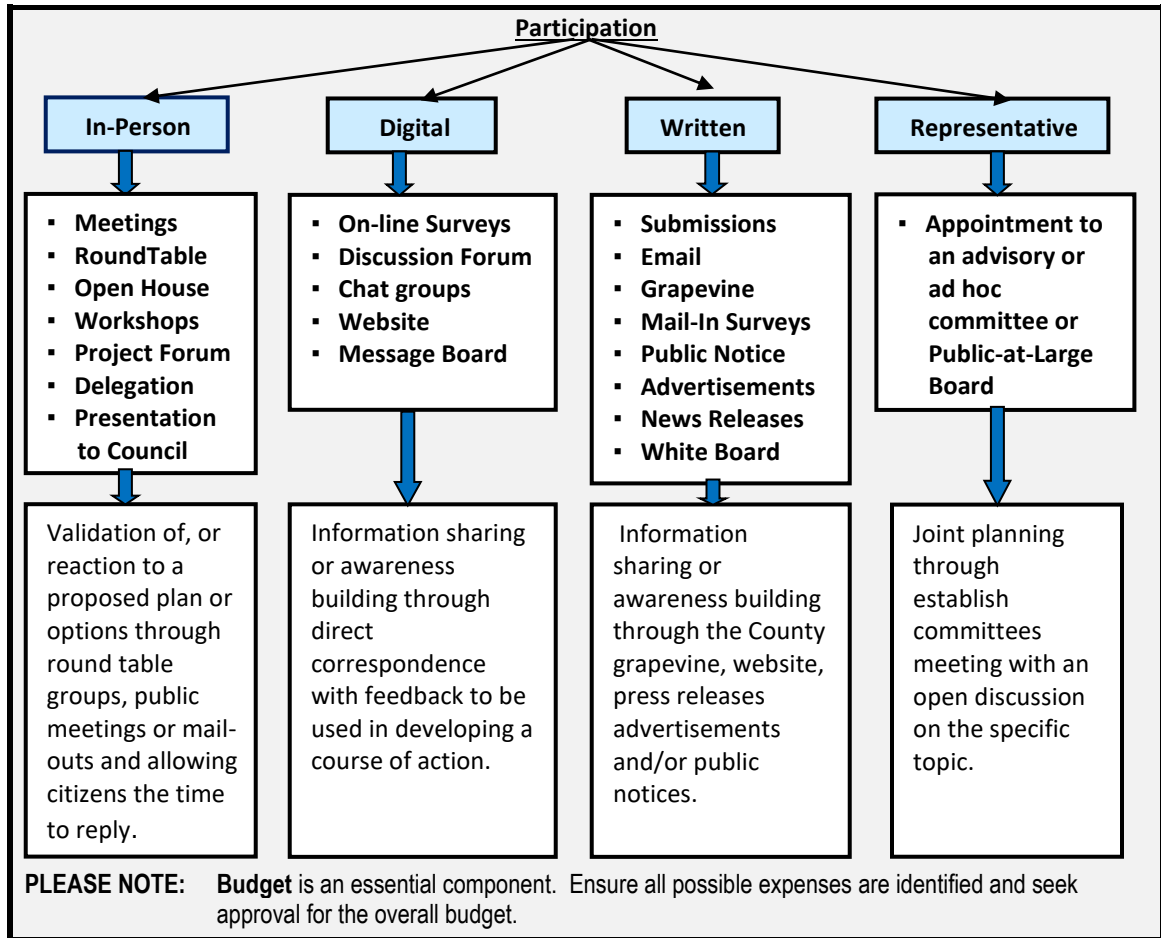
Page No.: 5 of 17

E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

4.3.3 **Public Participation Tools:** To ensure timely and continuous involvement of the public, community and others in the public participation process, a variety

of public notification and participation procedures can be used and may use any combination of the following making it easier to pick tools and activities that match public expectations to the desired level of participation.



4.4 Encourage Public Participation:

The municipality's meetings are all open to the public when and as required under the *Municipal Government Act*, and the public will have an opportunity to provide feedback or comments in writing or in persons at these meetings.

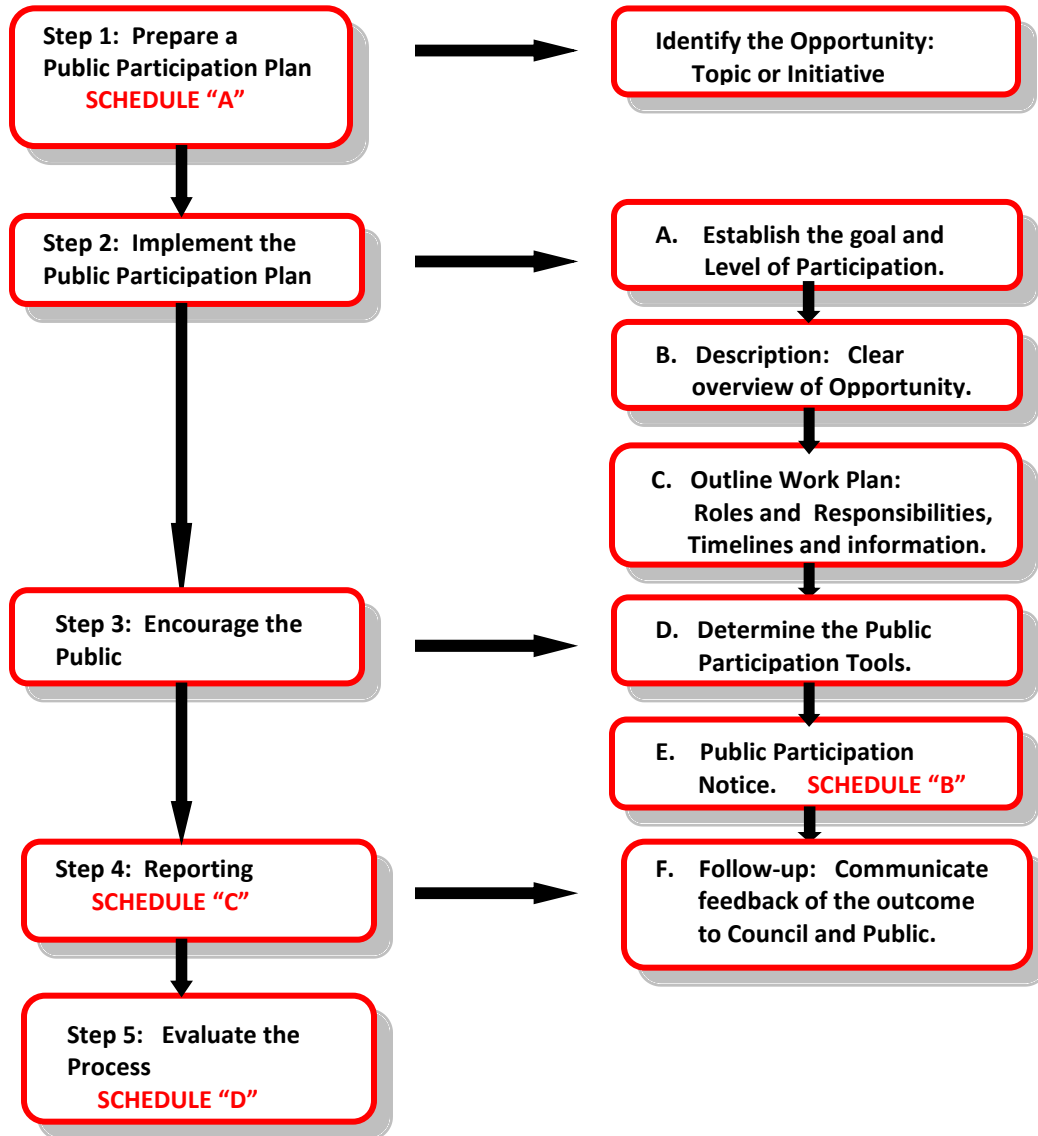
- The Public Participation Plan will outline the communication to ensure that participation by the public is meaningful and effective, through timely disclosure of information, in the best way by various means in accordance with this Policy to inform citizens to remain educated and connected about opportunities to provide formal public comments.
- Council meetings will address all Public Participation elements during Agenda – Section 4: Request For Decision. Sign in sheet, as per **Schedule “E”**: **Public Participation Attendees** will indicate the public participation attendance for the record and assist the Reeve to acknowledge persons who wish to speak.

Title: Public Participation	Policy No.: 51-01
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

4.5 Implementing a Public Participation Process:

The next step in public participation is to implement a **Public Participation Process**. This process is designed to address the specific issue or project. The diagram presents the tasks in a series of linear steps and activities in the process:



The intensity of the public participation process varies depending on the nature of the project, characteristics of the neighborhoods, community issues and the perceived impact to the public involved. A Public Participation Plan sets a roadmap of what will be done, when, with whom, by whom and where will be outlined in accordance with **Schedule "A": Public Participation Plan**.

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Policy Statement and Guidelines:
4.6 Public Notification and comment Process:

<p>4.6.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Name of topic/issue /activity/type of participation event. ■ Municipalities’ name. ■ Action to be taken and by whom. ■ Day, date, time and location of meeting. ■ Brief summary of the proposed action or plan and geographic scope. ■ Start and end dates for public comments. ■ Where to obtain copies of the materials, and how to provide formal comments. ■ A designated contact for more information (name, telephone, email). <p>4.6.2</p>	<p>The public notification process is a notice advertised in order to notify the public of an issue and a time frame of a 14-day public comment period will be provided prior to a decision being made. Each notice will include, as outlines in Schedule “B”: Public Participation Notice, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <p>County Council must give the public a reasonable opportunity to present their views and the requirements for advertising are stipulated in accordance with Bylaw No. 1316-18: Public Notification. Notice must be advertised for all citizens/public.</p>
<p>4.7</p> <p>4.7.1</p> <p>4.7.2</p> <p>4.7.3</p>	<p>Reporting: Reporting and giving feedback to the public is a critical phase in the process – it ensures those involved see their input was received, understood and valued.</p> <p>The County will provide a response report that demonstrates the County has received and considered input from the public about project.</p> <p>Public Participation Report will help understand the level of achievement and demonstrate the results of the outcome by indicating satisfaction with the process, success with the conclusion of the work, approval of the recommendations and resolution of the issue.</p> <p>Response and meeting summaries prepared will highlight key points in the public participation process that note feedback/questions received and the County’s response, in accordance with Schedule “C”: Public Participation – Report.</p>

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Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
<p>4.7.4</p>	<p>Communicating the results of the public engagement effort back to those who have participated is a fundamental principle of engaging the public and Council.</p>

- **The designated department manager** will prepare and present the summary report following each major initiative or project participation process, and provide copies:

Report - What it means:	
COUNCIL	PUBLIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide complete and unbiased results of the involvement. ▪ Provide report for review – supplying background information of the involvement, and the inputs received. ▪ Providing an outline of next steps as recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council values the efforts citizens/public make to participate in its municipal decisions. ▪ Make report available to the public.
<p>The Communication Department will publish the REPORT on the Council’s website and distribution through the Central Office.</p>	

4.8 **Evaluation:** Evaluation measures the effectiveness of the public participation process.

4.8.1 The final stage of this process is evaluating the effectiveness of the public involvement process. Evaluation is a critical part of every engagement effort to help understand if the guiding principles have been met, and if not, why not. It also supports continuous improvement and learning. To ensure effective and meaningful public participation, an internal evaluation shall be completed after every process, in accordance with Schedule **“D”**: **Internal Evaluation**.

5. PROCEDURES:

5.1 **Roles and Responsibilities:**

There are four (4) primary groups who have a stake in decisions made by Council:

5.1.1 **County Council:**

- Acknowledges the public’s involvement and Council members actively engage in public participation.
- Will consider input through Public Participation.
- Review this policy every election term to ensure the Policy complies with all relevant legislation, municipal policies and the purpose of Public Participation.
- Ensure appropriate resources are available to solicit Public Participation.

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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

5.1.2 **Administration Staff:** Administration carries out the steps of the process to ensure the proper process is established and used properly and that the guiding values are consistent.

- Chief Administrative Officer/Assistant Chief Administrative Officer:
 - Ensure that a Public Participation Plan is developed in accordance to this Policy for proper engagement.
 - Be a resource to lead the departmental team for public participation: framework, vision, guiding values, benefits and continuum of engagement for every issue in which public involvement is expected/warranted.
 - Report findings of the Public Participation to Council.
 - Ensure that policy is adhered to by all personnel, consultants and contractors hired to do public engagement on behalf of the County.

 - Department Managers:
 - Coordinate the implementation of the Public Participation Plan.
 - Implement the format to facilitate public participation appropriate to the issue at hand.
 - Ensure adequate time and resources are dedicated to planning, coordinating and conducting engagement processes, whether internal or external.
 - Assign staff, as needed to implement Public Participation, ensuring adequate time and resources is available.
 - Ensure the staff understands the importance of Public Participation and this policy.
 - Report findings of the Public Participation to Chief Administrative Officer/Assistant Chief Administrative Officer.

 - Communication Department:
 - Support public engagement processes with communication planning and build awareness of the opportunity to participate.
 - Assist the Departments with the Public Participation.
- 5.1.3 **Community associations and special interest groups:** As an important connection to communities throughout the Smoky Lake County, community associations and special interest groups play an integral role in having unique knowledge of a topic or issue, or will be impacted in a unique and specific way.
- 5.1.4 **General Public:** Anyone who is affected by a decision should be involved in some way in that decision. The public’s main role is to actively participate in the process, keeping in mind the “greater good” while considering the current and future needs of the community.

Title: Public Participation		Policy No.: 51-01
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
5.2	<p>SUPPORTING LEGISLATION:</p> <p>All Public Participation will be undertaken in accordance with the following Legislative framework:</p> <p>5.2.1 The <i>Municipal Government Act:</i></p>

Section 216.1: Outlines the Public Participation requirements for all Alberta municipalities.

Sections 227: The general guidelines and requirements to hold a public meeting are outlined. For any public meetings called by County Council, notice must be advertised and all citizens can attend.

5.2.2 Smoky Lake County **Bylaw No. 1316-18: Public Notification** outlines the advertising methods used to provide Notice for all citizens/public who can attend. This Bylaw stipulated the requirements to allow the public a reasonable opportunity to present their views to make suggestions and representations.

5.2.3 This policy will adhere to the principles in accordance to the “**Public Question and Answer Period**” Sections: 5.34 to 5.37 of the Smoky Lake County **Procedural Bylaw No. 1303-17**. This applies to the process on how the Public Participation shall be conducted at County Council Meetings for public’s understanding.

5.2.4 Smoky Lake County information and disclosure of municipal records in accordance with the **Municipal Government Act** and under the **Freedom of Information and Protection Privacy (FOIP)**, and any other applicable legislation.

5.2.5 Smoky Lake County **Bylaw No. 1134-05: The Records Retention and Disposition** outlines when correspondence submitted to Smoky Lake County will form part of the public record and will be retained in accordance with this Bylaw.

5.3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.3.1 Smoky Lake County **Policy Statement No. 01-51: Public Participation** will be reviewed by County Council every four years or as required.

5.3.2 Smoky Lake County will post this policy on the website for Public Inspection.

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	June 28, 2018	# 701-18 - Page # 13169
Amended		
Amended		
Amended		

Section 01

Policy 51-01



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

SCHEDULE “A”

Project Title: _____

STEP ONE

Prepare a Public Participation Plan:

Public Participation Opportunity Number: _____

Policy Section: 4.3.1


STEP TWO	IMPLEMENT THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN		
A Establish the Goal and Level of Public Participation	<p>Identify Public Participation Goal and determine level of public participation for the project: To determine the appropriate level of public participation, it is important to assess the degree to which the public considers the issue significant. Policy Section: 4.3.2</p>		
	<p>LEVEL:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Inform <input type="checkbox"/> Consult <input type="checkbox"/> Involve <input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate <input type="checkbox"/> Empower </p> <p>What is to be achieved: _____</p>		
B Description: Clear overview of Opportunity	<p>Describe the Project: Provide a clear description to lay the foundation for a successful and achievable public participation process within the timeline, geographic area, staff and budget limitations of the overall project. This information will be used to explain the project and communicate the boundaries of public participation in planning, program development or decision processes.</p>		
	<p>Describe the Project: (Key Issue)</p> 		
Costs of Public Participation:			
C Outline Work Plan	<p>Create a Work Plan Schedule: Any public participation plan should include a detailed timeline of the planning, program development or decision-making processes as well as the public participation activities within that process. Public information and input need to be timed early enough to provide the public adequate opportunity to influence the decision.</p>		
	Roles and Responsibilities	Timeline	Information
	Designated Department Manager Team Members	Include stages of Public Engagement (if more than one)	Include Background, history and previous engagements

Schedule "A": Public Participation PLAN: Page 1 of 2.

Page 11 of 17.

Section 01

Policy 51-01

	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN	PAGE TWO
STEP THREE	ENCOURAGE THE PUBLIC	
D Determine the of Public Participation Tools	<p>Select Tools: Different public participation goals typically require different tools and approaches. Policy Section: 4.3.3</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> In-Person <input type="checkbox"/> Digital <input type="checkbox"/> Written <input type="checkbox"/> Representation </p>	
	<p>Tool Activities: _____</p>	

	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>E</p> <p>Public Participation Notice</p>	<p>Public Notification Process: advertised in order to notify the public of an issue and with a time frame of a 30-day public comment period will be provided prior to a decision being made. Policy Section: 4.6.1</p>
	<p>Advertise: Complete <i>Schedule "B": Public Participation Notice.</i></p>
	<p>Gather Inputs and Disseminate Results for Reporting: (Concerns and Impact)</p>
<p>STEP FOUR</p>	<p>REPORTING</p>
<p>F</p> <p>Follow-up</p>	<p>Communicate feedback of the outcome to Council and Public. Policy Section: 4.7</p> <p>Complete <i>Schedule "C": Public Participation Report.</i></p>
	<p>Council Meeting Date: _____ Request For Decision - Agenda Item: _____</p>
<p>STEP FIVE</p>	<p>EVALUATE THE PROCESS</p>
	<p>Evaluation measures the effectiveness of your public involvement process - Public Feedback and Public Participation Outcomes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Evaluate and report to Council. Policy Section: 4.8</p> <p>Complete <i>Schedule "D": Internal Evaluation</i></p>
	<p>Evaluation summary will be provided through the Department Manager Report <u>after</u> the Public Participation Engagement Meeting with Council has been completed. To the following Council Meeting for Review.</p> <p>Council Meeting Date: _____</p>
<p>SMOKY LAKE COUNTY: Engagement Coordinator</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Title: _____</p>	
<p>DEPARTMENT: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p>	

SCHEDULE "B"

<p>Invitation for Public Participation NOTICE</p>	
--	---

Your relationship with your Municipal Government "It's Your County – Engage"

Pursuant to Policy Statement No. 01-51: **Public Participation**, therefore promote and encourage public participation as is stipulated and governed by legislation to obtain public input on proposed **Opportunity:** _____

Name: Topic/issue /activity/type of participation event:

Brief summary description and details: _____

Informed the Public: List all tools used to inform the public

The Public Participation Reporting will be held as follows:

Date: Month, Day, Year
Time: 9:00 a.m. - **Agenda Item: Request For Decision Number 4.**_____.
Location: Smoky Lake County Council Chambers
Address: 4612 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake, Alberta
P.O. Box 310, Smoky Lake, Alberta T0A 3C0

Anyone who is interested to provide formal **comments or feedback** on the proposed opportunity is encouraged to attend the Council Meeting, or alternatively present a written submission at the Smoky Lake County Office prior to **12:00 p.m. (noon) on Month, Day, Year.**

A copy of the information can be obtained at the Smoky Lake County Office during normal business hours: Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. or on the County's website. For further information please contact Name, Department at 780-656-3730.

Advertised: Week of Month Day and Year in Paper(s): _____.

Posted: Month Day and Year on Website: _____.

Name: _____

Title: _____

Smoky Lake County

SCHEDULE "C"




Public Participation

REPORT

<p>The objective of this report is to provide all proceedings, findings and recommendations pertaining to the Public Participation undertaken for the following: <i>Public Participation Opportunity</i></p> <p>NAME: _____</p> <p>DATE OF ACTIVITY/TIME PERIOD: _____</p>	<p>Contact Person:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Department:</p> <p>_____</p>																												
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY																													
# of Participants: _____	Other: _____																												
PURPOSE OF PARTICIPATON	TOOLS																												
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Level of Participation</u></th> <th style="width: 55%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Goals #</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Level of Participation</u>	<u>Goals #</u>	1.	_____	_____	2.	_____	_____	3.	_____	_____	4.	_____	_____	<p>Participation Tools used:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>													
	<u>Level of Participation</u>	<u>Goals #</u>																											
1.	_____	_____																											
2.	_____	_____																											
3.	_____	_____																											
4.	_____	_____																											
BACKGROUND: Record of the Participation PROCESS																													
<p>Public Notice: <u>Timeline</u> Date for Public Feedback & Comment</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Advertised:</p>	<p>Background Information Provided:</p>																											
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED:		Written, Verbal or No comments																											
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Commenter Name</u></th> <th style="width: 55%; text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><u>Title</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Commenter Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	1.	_____	_____	2.	_____	_____	3.	_____	_____	4.	_____	_____	5.	_____	_____	6.	_____	_____	7.	_____	_____	8.	_____	_____	<p>Date and Format of Feedback received</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>	
	<u>Commenter Name</u>	<u>Title</u>																											
1.	_____	_____																											
2.	_____	_____																											
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4.	_____	_____																											
5.	_____	_____																											
6.	_____	_____																											
7.	_____	_____																											
8.	_____	_____																											

Public Participation Opportunity		PAGE TWO
NAME: _____		
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS:		
FINDING: Result of Involvement	RECOMMENDATION: Analysis of results	
COMPLETE AFTER COUNCIL DECISION		
COUNCIL MEETING: DECISION:		
Provide an outline of decisions made		Provide a record of how the final decision was reached
Council Meeting Date: _____ Request For Decision: 4. _____	Approval: Motion Number: _____	
WHAT WORKED WELL AND WHY? Satisfaction with the process, success with the conclusion of the work		
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE DIFFERENTLY NEXT TIME?		
HOW WAS SUCCESS MEASURED? How do we know that the engagement as successful?		
Evaluation Completed: _____		
Comments:		
COMMUNICATE DECISION:		
Advise Public of the final outcome		
Report Release Date:	How was the Public advised of Decision:	
RETENTION OF RECORD: All correspondence submitted to Smoky Lake County will form part of the public record and will be retained in accordance with Bylaw No. 1134-05: Records Retention and Disposition. File No.: _____		
SIGN-OFF:		
DEPARTMENT MANAGER NAME:	SIGNATURE	DATE
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER NAME:	SIGNATURE	DATE

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION Internal Evaluation				
Follow-Up Worksheet				
OPPORTUNITY: _____				
1 = No 2= Partially 3=Yes				
T	Transparency			
1	The Public Participation Policy was followed.	1	2	3
2	Benefits of involving public were considered.	1	2	3
3	Engagement tools and approach were effective.	1	2	3
4	Information provided in timely, accurate, accessible and easily understood.	1	2	3
5	An evaluation process was developed and administered.	1	2	3
R	Respect			
6	An involvement strategy was identified – key issues addressed.	1	2	3
7	A variety of techniques was considered to reach and involve.	1	2	3
8	Support was evident throughout.	1	2	3
9	Time spent by staff in preparation, delivery and follow-up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of hours? _____ ■ Were resources budgeted? _____ ■ Costs of Participation Process? _____ 			
10	Staff was capable of supporting effective involvement.	1	2	3
U	Unity			
11	The issue/question was clearly defined before starting.	1	2	3
12	The levels of participation were applied effectively.	1	2	3
13	Publics' time and resources were recognized and used effectively.	1	2	3
14	The expected outcome of the process was achieved.	1	2	3
15	Was the public satisfied with the Public Participation process.	1	2	3
S	Social			
16	Appropriate citizens were identified.	1	2	3
17	Attempts were made to reach and involve those directly affected.	1	2	3
18	The participation was appropriate and added value.	1	2	3
19	Public adhered to the process.	1	2	3
20	Feedback was provided on how public participation input influenced decision.	1	2	3
T	Transform			
21	Council adhered to the process.	1	2	3
22	Results were communicated to all public.	1	2	3
23	The outcomes were achieved satisfactorily.	1	2	3
24	What can be improved for next time?			
25	What went well?			
Department: _____		Completed by: _____		
Date: _____		Council Meeting Date: _____		

ISSUE FOR INFORMATION		DATE	March 8, 2021	5.4
TOPIC	Lake Subdivision Signage Update			
PROPOSAL	That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole recommend acknowledging the 2021 Lake Subdivision Signage Update.			
BACKGROUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions often arise regarding issues such as directional way-finding, ownership, and municipal reserve, requirement of development permits, etc., particularly at lakes. • Many other rural municipalities (such as Lacombe County, Sturgeon County, Wetaskiwin County) have taken to installing signage which seeks to address these matters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is proposed to install nine such signs at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hanmore Lake, ○ Mons Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandy Lane, ▪ Mons View Resort, ▪ Mons Lake Estates, ○ Bonnie Lake, ○ Garner Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birchland, ▪ Sunrise, and ○ Whitefish Lake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hillside Acres • The 2021 Smoky Lake County Budget already contemplates this project to install lake subdivision directional signage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If not all nine signs can fit into the 2021 budget, the remainder will be carried forward into 2022. • Planning & Development Services has been working in cooperation with the GIS Dept. in terms of developing quality maps, addresses etc. It is anticipated this will be finalized in the next few months. • Timing of installation of said signage will be at the discretion of the Public Works Manager. • Lacombe County and Wetaskiwin County Example & Smoky Lake County 2nd Draft of Signage © ATTACHMENT 1 • Supplier quote. © ATTACHMENT 2 			

Values: Integrity, Sustainability/Stability, Pride, Fairness, Freedom



Vision: Leading the way in positive growth with healthy, sustainable, rural living.

Mission: Smoky Lake County strives for collaboration and excellence in the provision of transparent and fiscally responsible governance and services.

LEGISLATIVE, BYLAW and/or POLICY IMPLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil
BENEFITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Services & General Wayfinding • Welcoming, pleasant communities • Increased clarity for public on ownership, property lines, municipal reserve, etc.
DISADVANTAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil.
ALTERNATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take no action.
FINANCE/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS	
Operating Costs: _____ Budget Available: <u>yes</u> _____ Budgeted Costs: _____	Capital Costs: _____ Source of Funds: <u>Parks & Rec Dept.</u> Unbudgeted Costs: _____
INTERGOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT/IMPLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil.
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil.
RECOMMENDATION	
<p style="text-align: center;">That Smoky Lake County Committee of the Whole recommend acknowledging the 2021 Lake Subdivision Signage Update.</p>	



MONS LAKE ESTATES
at
Mons Lake

Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

2

Sandy Lane
at
Mons Lake




Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

5

MONS VIEW RESORT
at
Mons Lake




Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

3

HANMORE LAKE




Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

6

Sandy Lane
at
Mons Lake




Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

4

BONNIE LAKE RESORT
at
Bonnie Lake




Please Note: All development requires an approved Development Permit. Please call or the County offering and Development Services for more information at 760-656-0730.

7

**BIRCHLAND
RESORT
at
Garner Lake**



Please Note: All development is subject to approval by the Development Board. Please contact the Board's Planning and Development Department for more information at 708-656-0700.

8

**SUNRISE
BEACH
at
Garner Lake**



Please Note: All development is subject to approval by the Board. Please contact the County's Planning and Development Department for more information at 708-656-0700.

9

**HILLSIDE
ACRES
at
Whitefish Lake**



Please Note: All development is subject to approval by the Board. Please contact the Board's Planning and Development Department for more information at 708-656-0700.

10



Item 5.5 - Attachment 1 - Page 1 of 1
Heritage River Verbal Update

MOTIONS PENDING REPORT

8.1 Bus Network Redesign Implementation Review (A. Paquette)

Councillor A. Paquette stated that at the next regular meeting of City Council, he would move the following:

1. That Administration provide a report to Committee following a review of the implementation of the Bus Network Redesign, including:
 - a. an accelerated interim review of successes and shortfalls with routes, timing, and frequency
 - b. high level strategy for more routes during the rollout where need and demand are indicated
 2. That Administration provide a report to Committee with recommendations outlining a predictable, sustainable funding formula that sees incremental but impactful increases to the transit system going forward and an outline of current capacity for service growth.
- Notice of Motion Given: April 6/9/13, 2021, City Council

8.2 Initiative to Designate the North Saskatchewan River a Heritage River (M. Walters)

Councillor M. Walters stated that at the next regular meeting of City Council, he would move the following:

That the Mayor, on behalf of City Council, write a letter to the Alberta Minister of Environment and Parks supporting the initiative being led by Smoky Lake County in collaboration with other river municipalities and Indigenous groups to nominate 818km of the North Saskatchewan River across Alberta as a Heritage River under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS).

- Notice of Motion Given: April 6/9/13, 2021, City Council

8.3 Traffic Control Device at 188 Street and 69 Avenue (S. Hamilton)

Councillor S. Hamilton stated that at the next regular meeting of City Council, she would move the following:

That City Council remove the traffic control device at 188 St and 69 Ave, as approved by City Council at the March 23, 2016, Transportation Committee meeting.

- Notice of Motion Given: April 6/9/13, 2021, City Council