



SMOKY LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, April 11, 2024, at 9:00 a.m. held

Virtually <https://video.businessconnect.telus.com/join/371870075> (Meeting ID # 371870075) and
Physically in Smoky Lake County Council Chambers, 4612 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake

- 1. Call to Order
 - 1.1. Moment of Silence, Remembering Terry Cardinal "Papa Chief" of Saddle Lake
- 2. Adoption of Agenda
- 3. Adoption of Minutes
 - Nil
- 4. Delegation(s)
 - 4.1. Rhonda Lafrance, Chief Marketing Officer, MCSNet, to provide an update on where Smoky Lake County fits into MCSNet's future grant applications @ 9:15 a.m.
 - 4.2. Anita Doktor (Sgt), Detachment Commander, Smoky Lake RCMP Detachment, to speak about the RCMP Performance Plan and introduce the Detachment's new Corporal. @ 9:30 a.m.
- 5. Public Hearing (*Council Meeting is Recessed and Public Hearing is undertaken on a Separate Agenda*)
 - Nil

PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD - announced between 11:30 a.m. & 12:00 p.m.

- 6. Municipal Planning Commission (*Council Meeting Recessed and undertaken on a Separate Agenda*)
 - Nil
- 7. Business – Requests for Decisions
 - 7.1. White Earth Creek Flood Mitigation
 - 7.2. Riverland Recreational Trail Society Annual Maintenance Fee
 - 7.3. Truckfill Water Storage Tanks for Extra Capacity
 - 7.4. Lemonade Day: Teaching Kids the Power of Entrepreneurship
 - 7.5. 2023-24 ACP Grant Application – Municipal Land Use Suitability Tool (MLUST) RFP
 - 7.6. 2023 Safety Code Annual Review – Joint Accreditation No. J000148
 - 7.7. Policy Statement No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit
 - 7.8. Policy Statement No. 61-02: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application
 - 7.9. Policy Statement No. 03-18: Five-Year Road Plan
 - 7.10. Backsloping Application
 - 7.11. Highway 28 Speed Reduction Along Town of Smoky Lake
 - 7.12. Bylaw No.1460-24: Annual Borrowing Bylaw
 - 7.13. Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol's Request for Donation
- 8. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) Report (*provided at the second Council meeting of the month*)
 - Nil
- 9. Council Committee Reports (*provided at the second Council meeting of the month*)
 - Nil

10. Correspondence

- 10.1. Letter from Minister of Environment & Climate Change, dated February 2, 2024, approving the designation of Alberta section of the North Saskatchewan River as a Canadian Heritage River
- 10.2. News Release from Government of Canada, dated March 22, 2024: "Governments of Canada and Alberta officially designate Alberta section of the North Saskatchewan River as a Canadian Heritage River"
- 10.3. Email from Chris Hardwicke, Principal, Urban Design, O2 Planning + Design Inc. dated March 13, 2024, as notice of their submission to the Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) 2024 Planning Awards, for the 'North Saskatchewan River (kisiskâciwani-sîpiy) in Alberta Heritage River Designation Document: a 'living strategy' Concept Plan' under the 'Special Study' Category Three
- 10.4. Event Poster from Métis Nation of Alberta: "Notice of Engagement - Healing Waters Tea and Talk" Scheduled for Thursday, April 18, 2024, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Hall, Smoky Lake
- 10.5. Letter from Minister of Municipal Affairs, received March 22, 2024, announcing a two-year extension to the Provincial Education Requisition Credit (PERC) Program
- 10.6. Email from Kimberly Zagar, Agricultural Specialist, Community Initiatives and Agriculture, Explore Edmonton, dated March 15, 2024, announcing their decision to forgo the Farm Family Awards program in Year-2024
- 10.7. Email New Release from Alberta Government, dated April 3, 2024, announcing a \$224.8 million investment through Budget 2024 to help train more physicians in rural areas
- 10.8. New Release from Smoky Lake Public Library, received April 4, 2024, announcing Employment and Citizenship Support
- 10.9. Email from Town of Smoky Lake, dated March 29, 2024, request to acknowledge submission to the Minister's Award for Municipal Excellence for the joint Métis Solar Project
- 10.10. Email from Deputy Reeve Fenerty, dated April 3, 2024, Bridge BF08200 "Contingency plan / grant"

11. Information Release

Nil

12. Financial Reports

- 12.1. Bills and Accounts

13. Next Meetings

- 13.1. Reconfirm Smoky Lake County Council's scheduled upcoming Meetings are as follows:
 - Wednesday, April 24, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., (Budget)
 - Thursday, April 25, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., (Regular)
 - Wednesday, April 24, 9:00 a.m. (Budget)
 - Thursday, April 25, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., (Regular)
 - Thursday, May 9, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., (Regular)
 - Thursday, May 23, 2024, at 9:00 a.m. (Regular)

14. In Camera (Executive Session)

15. Adjournment.



REMEMBERING
Terry CARDINAL

July 11, 1955 - March 29, 2024



On March 29, 2024, Okimaw Terry Cardinal "Papa Chief" of Saddle Lake, Alberta, passed away at the age of 68 years. He is survived by his children, Tim (Shanelle), Taylor Buffalo, Lanna, Kayla, Terry Jr. (Coral), Talyse (Barry) & Kaylee; son-in-law, Patrick Gladue; grand-children, Tia, Logan, Aceya, Emma (Jayden), Tiace (Ally), Tahara, Kyren, Nyah, Asher, Emsley, Deron, Keaton, Amara, Sharlize (Charchar), Remi, Valeighya, Nakoa, Kaylor, Trinay, Taisley, Barry Jr., Ezra & Elias; chapans, Ava, Nova, Logan Jr. & Tiace has one on the way; siblings, Jenny McGilvery, Bernice Cardinal, Judy Cryer, Lucia (Dennis) Moosewah ; numerous nieces, nephews & grandchildren. Terry was predeceased by his loving wife of 45 years, Sandra F.; son, Lance; daughter, Trina; grandsons, Baby boy Tayden Kaylor, Tezrik, Tayson & Nikosis; parents, Moses & Celestine; siblings, Clara (Alphonse) Delver, Leonard, Melvin & Sharon. A Wake will be held on Monday (leaving Grace Gardens at 2:00 p.m.) & Tuesday, April 1 & 2 at Ayiwakes Cultural Centre, Saddle Lake. A Funeral Service will be held on Wednesday, April 3 at 11:00 a.m. at Ayiwakes Cultural Centre, Saddle Lake. Reverend Father Michael Ngo will be officiating with interment in Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cemetery, Saddle Lake. To send condolences online, please visit <https://www.gracegardensfuneralchapel.com>.

GRACE GARDENS FUNERAL CHAPEL, 5626 - 51 Street, St. Paul, AB T0A 3A1
780-645-2677





Collator Code : K1652

Fiscal Year: 2024 - 2025

Smoky Lake Det

District / Detachment Information - Renseignements sur le district ou le détachement

Fiscal Year - Année financière: 2024 - 2025

RCMP COST CENTRE STANDARD HIERARCHY

C

EAST AB DISTRICT

SMOKY LAKE

SMOKY LAKE PROVINCIAL

Smoky Lake Det

Community Name(s) - Nom(s) de la(des) collectivité(s)

1. County of Smoky Lake

This letter acknowledges that the stakeholders of the above-noted detachment / district / unit area or community(ies) and the RCMP have consulted and discussed our progress against last year's priority issues. Further it has been agreed that over the coming year we will collectively focus on the following priority issues.

La présente lettre atteste que les responsables de la région du détachement/district/service ou de la ou des collectivités susmentionnées et de la GRC se sont consultés et ont discuté des progrès accomplis par rapport aux enjeux prioritaires de l'année dernière. Il a aussi été convenu que les enjeux suivants constituent les enjeux prioritaires sur lesquels nous concentrerons conjointement nos efforts au cours de l'année à venir.

Community Priority Issue(s) - Enjeu(x) prioritaire(s) pour la collectivité

1. Police / Community Relations - Police Visibility & Youth Eng
2. Crime Reduction - Property Crime

District / Detachment Commander - Chef de district / détachement

Anita Doktor

District / Detachment Commander

Signature - Signature

Date

Community Representative - Représentant(e) de la collectivité

Jered Serben

Name - Nom

Signature - Signature

Date



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024
Topic: White Earth Creek Flood Mitigation
Presented By: Agriculture Department

Agenda Item: # 7.1

Recommendation:

That Smoky Lake County Council acknowledge:

1. receipt of the research conducted by the Agricultural Department in respect to White Earth Creek flood mitigation; and acknowledge
 2. there is no single government responsible for the removal of debris in streams and the decision to remove debris from streams rests with the landowner, where they feel the debris is cause for concern; and if the landowner believes it is necessary to remove debris from streams, it is the landowners' responsibility to ensure they obtain any necessary authorization from Environment and Parks, in accordance with the correspondence received from the Assistant Deputy Minister of Alberta Environment and Parks, dated September 14, 2022; and acknowledge
 3. landowners can submit a request for services in accordance with Policy Statement No. 62-21-06: Beaver Control – Fee for Removal with Explosives, for the County to undertake beaver control services for a fee, which can mitigate flooding; and acknowledge
 4. the flooding from White Earth Creek onto the lands legally described as SE-32-59-16-W4 is currently not directly related to beavers; and acknowledge
 5. dredging and lowering the creek bed of White Earth Creek for flood mitigation on the lands legally described as SE-32-59-16-W4 is unreasonable as doing so would have significant negative environmental and wildlife impacts as well as significant financial burden onto the County;
- and therefore, Smoky Lake County will not conduct any action to dredge and lower White Earth Creek's bed, and will continue regular trapping of beavers and removal of dams where it is deemed to be necessary for flood mitigation.

Background: White Earth Creek Timeline attached.

Benefits: By not pursuing a Water Act Approval for White Earth Creek flood mitigation Smoky Lake County will not spend money unnecessarily, and there will be no financial implications to our ratepayers.

Disadvantages: None

Alternatives: None

Financial Implications: If the Water Act Approval is pursued the estimated cost is \$19,500.00/ha for wetland replacement cost.

Legislation:

Water Act, Federal and Provincial Fisheries Act, Environmental Protections and Enhancement Act, Wildlife Act, Public Lands Act

Intergovernmental: Federal and Provincial

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s): White Earth Creek Timeline.

Signature of the CAO:  _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.2**

Topic: Riverland Recreational Trail Society Annual Maintenance Fee

Presented By: Environment and Parks Manager

Recommendation:

Smoky Lake County Council review invoices and email chain provided by Riverland Recreational Society and invite the members for a delegation for the next available Council meeting for clarification.

Background:

Provided is an email chain of requests for clarification on funds expected by the Riverland Recreational Trail Society. The most recent is a request to the Smoky Lake County's Environment and Parks Manager; therefore, I feel that a request for the Riverland Recreational Society to become a delegation for the next possible Council meeting would be advantageous for all involved.

Benefits:

Resolve and clarify The Smoky Lake County Councils intentions.

Disadvantages:

N/A

Alternatives:

Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications:

Legislation:

Intergovernmental:

N/A

Strategic Alignment:

N/A

Enclosure(s):

Email chain from Riverland Recreational Trail Society and invoice #'s 2022-24 and 2023-14

Signature of the CAO:  _____

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>

#7.2a

Sent: Monday, February 26, 2024 3:57 PM

To: Dave Franchuk <dfranchuk@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: FW: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Dave,

Below is the long chain of emails regarding Riverland Recreational Trail Society's request for annual trail operations funding. It appears Smoky Lake County council was led to believe they were financially supporting the Smoky Lake Snowmobile Club and Riverland for maintenance and operations for the same section of trail. I had provided clarification in one of my emails below but did not get a response.

Just to further clarify, the funding to RRTS is for year round operations while the snowmobile club funding is for their winter grooming, partially on the Iron Horse Trail and then on their other trails. As I mentioned below, we leave it to the Groomer Foundation and the Snowmobile club to figure out the grooming schedule.

Right now, I have two years of funding backed up because we've not been able to resolve this and we are due for the 2024 invoicing. Riverland has asked repeatedly to present as a delegation to council and the Snowmobile Club has said they would attend with us to help straighten this all out . . . but no invitation from council.

The whole purpose of the funding is to support the year round activities and expenses of RRTS as they have no means of raising dollars. Each year they have to pay phone, website, insurance, etc. Then any extra funds, they set aside and use it for matching grant dollars. They try to work on projects that benefit the whole trail or spread it around the region on specific projects. Below I had provided some of the projects that benefited Smoky Lake County.

I have attached the three invoices here and am more than happy to provide whatever information you or council need in order to reinstate the funding.

Thanks,

Marianne

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, September 12, 2023 5:06 PM

To: Lydia Cielin <lcielin@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: FW: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Lydia,

Attached is another long standing item which was never cleared up. Lots of back and forth in the emails below.

This is concerning the annual maintenance/operating funding for Riverland Recreational Trail Society which all ten of the municipalities in N.E. Muni-Corr Ltd. participate in. As you read below, I believe council had some questions and there was confusion as the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters also receive funding. In my last email to Gene Sobolewski, I tried to provide some clarification and history but never did hear back from him.

We are now in the second year of with no financial support for Riverland Recreational Trail Society from Smoky Lake County. I have talked with Vern Billey from the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters and we are prepared to jointly present so council can ask questions and get clarification from both organizations. It looks like what happened through a previous council is the \$5,320.00 annual payment was split with \$2,500.00 going to the snowmobile club and \$2,500.00 going to RRTS. In 2022, it seems questions arose and despite our best efforts to resolve the issue, we couldn't seem to gain any traction.

Please let me know if there is a council meeting in September, October or the first part of November that we would be able to attend.

And, if you have any questions or need clarification from me on any of this, just give me a call or email. I am happy to provide whatever information you need.

Thanks,

Marianne Janke
Alberta's Iron Horse Trail / Travel Lakeland
Email: info@ironhorsetrail.ca
Phone: (780) 645-2913
Cell: (780) 645-8090

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>

Sent: Thursday, November 3, 2022 2:09 PM

To: 'Gene Sobolewski' <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Cc: 'Lorne Halisky' <lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; 'Linda Fenerty' <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; 'Jered Serben' <jserben@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; 'Jenna Preston' <jenna.preston@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; 'Patti Priest' <patti.priest@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; 'Marvin Bjornstad' <marvinbjo@gmail.com>

Subject: RE: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Gene,

None of this other than the copy of the motion sent to me by Brenda was communicated to Riverland Recreation Trail Society. You did not reach out to RRTS for clarification, however I am happy to provide some context which hopefully clears up the confusion.

Riverland Recreational Trail Society and the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation look after the Iron Horse Trail. The Smoky Lake Trail Twisters look after their trail system that connects to the AIHT but is off of it and on local lands. Two different organizations and two different sets of trail.

In the region, there were five snowmobile clubs when the Iron Horse Trail was first formed. Those clubs got together and formed the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation, did some fundraising and applied for grants to purchase a groomer to be used for grooming the Iron Horse Trail. They also agreed, if one of the snowmobile clubs wanted to use the groomer for their own separate trail system, they would work out some kind of agreement. Fast forward a few years and the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters purchased their own groomer to do their trails with. Over the years, between the Groomer Foundation and the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters all trails have been groomed. The Iron Horse Trail in Smoky Lake County is approximately 70-80km. in length. Some years, the Groomer Foundation will do most of the Iron Horse Trail and some years they will do sections; from the County of St. Paul border up to Bellis or some other configuration. It all depends on the year, the snowfall, what volunteers are available to run the groomers and which trails are getting done first. The bottom line is, the clubs and the Groomer Foundation work together to get all the trails done. They don't quibble over 20 or 30 km. one way or the other. In the overall picture, there may be some bits of Iron Horse Trail that are done by one organization or the other but it is inconsequential. To sit down and keep an annual record of what is groomed by who and all this back and forth just to say that the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters and the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation owes one or the other for a few hundred dollars doesn't make sense. Overall, the majority of the funding for the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters is used on their own trails and the majority of the funding for the Groomer Foundation is used on the Iron Horse Trail. Overall the purpose of the support from the Municipality is to assist the clubs with grooming trails for residents and visitors which is exactly what is being done and there is no duplication. It is also worth pointing out that none of the funding provided goes to pay operators. The Groomer Foundation operates 100% on volunteer hours.

I don't know what the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters request for funding assistance from the municipality is, but can assure you the majority of that funding goes directly to their trail system off the Iron Horse Trail. The funding going to support Riverland Recreational Trail Society (\$2,500.00) annually is split 47% \$1,175.00 to Riverland Recreational Trail Society and 53% \$1,325.00 to the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation. So to break that down even further, the funds going to Riverland help them with their operational costs each year; telephone, website, insurance, replacement items for trail steward kits, signs, book keeping and so on. These expenses are outlined in the three year financial report provided. The funds that go to the Groomer Foundation cover maintenance and fuel. The cost per km. to operate the groomer is \$14.26 and it has to go up one side of the trail and back down the other side. So for every 50km. the groomer grooms, it is actually travelling 100km. The \$1,325.00 (divided by 14.26) the County funds annually pays for 92km. which actually equates to 46 kilometres of groomed trail in total.

In 2012 when Riverland Recreational Trail Society approached the ten municipalities about funding assistance on an annual basis, they presented the budget for both organizations. Each year, the RRTS budget will vary depending on the needs for that year :

Riverland Recreational Trail Society		
Insurance	2,000.00	
Voluntary Trail Pass Program	1,200.00	
Memberships	250.00	
Meeting & Office	1,150.00	
Bookkeeping	600.00	
Giveaway Promotional Items	500.00	
Signs, sign posts, magnetic vehicle signs & rotating lights	3,000.00	
Replace vandalized outhouses, picnic tables and other trail amenities	1,000.00	
Paint, locks, chains, reflective tape, surveyors tape	600.00	
Stakeholder & Gov't Tours	1,200.00	
Trail Camera	500.00	
Sub Total	12,000.00	12,000.00
Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation		
Insurance	3,000.00	
Fuel	3,000.00	
Repairs & Maintenance	10,000.00	
Sub Total	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total Budget		\$28,000.00

Riverland Recreational Trail Society asked the municipalities for funding to cover the annual operating costs based on the N.E. Muni-Corr Ltd. proportionate share formula so contributions would be as follows:

Municipality	Proportionate Share	Amount
County of St. Paul	24.0 %	6,720.00
Town of Elk Point	1.8 %	504.00
Town of Bonnyville	6.9 %	1,932.00
Town of Smoky Lake	1.6 %	448.00
M.D. of Bonnyville	24.0 %	6,720.00
Village of Vilna	0.2 %	56.00
Smoky Lake County	19.0 %	5,320.00
Town of St. Paul	6.6 %	1,848.00
City of Cold Lake	15.2 %	4,256.00
Village of Glendon	0.7 %	196.00
Total		28,000.00

Since 2012, the municipalities have been supporting this funding request as per their proportionate share in the above chart with the exception of Smoky Lake County. A previous council approved \$2,500.00 annually and that is what they've been paying ever since and, Riverland Recreational Trail Society does thank you for your support.

Riverland Recreational Trail Society tries to leverage funds whenever they can and has a great relationship with the Alberta Snowmobile Association, Trans Canada Trail, Alberta TrailNet and the Provincial Gov't which has resulted in some substantial grants over the year. Here is a brief overview of some that has been given back to the Smoky Lake Region:

In 2007, RRTS contributed \$12,000.00 grant dollars towards the TCT anniversary celebrations held in Smoky Lake, St. Paul & Ashmont.

In 2009, RRTS contributed \$28,350.00 grant dollars towards building the BelVil campground along the Iron Horse Trail.

In 2009, RRTS contributed \$35,767.20 grant dollars towards levelling and gravelling the Smoky Lake staging area.

In 2015, RRTS contributed \$19,900.00 grant dollars for 20 new Texas gates for Smoky Lake County.

In 2015, RRTS contributed to the installation of those gates. The County charged \$19,250.00 of which they donated half and RRTS applied for a CFEP grant for the other half. Smoky Lake County was the only municipality to receive funds for the gate installation.

In 2020, RRTS contributed approximately \$65,000.00 grant dollars towards an Iron Horse Trail 10 Year Strategic Development Plan with input from all ten municipalities.

In 2021, RRTS contributed \$2,100.00 grant dollars towards ten new picnic tables for the trail in Smoky Lake County.

In 2022, RRTS contributed \$10,000.00 grant dollars to repair/replace over 500 signs on the entire Iron Horse Trail of which included Smoky Lake County. I don't have the exact breakdown on this yet but we have a CFEP grant pending of \$11,000.00 and, if approved, will cover the cost of signs the municipalities are responsible for.

These are just some of the projects Riverland Recreational Trail Society has worked on over the years. When the trail first started RRTS received grant dollars that went to each community to help establish a staging area. The larger centres received \$12,000.00 and smaller centres received \$6,000.00. As you can see, over the years it has been a great relationship between RRTS and the municipalities and one we hope to continue.

I am happy to answer any additional questions or provide further clarification at your request.

Thanks,
Marianne

From: Gene Sobolewski <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Sent: November 3, 2022 12:31 PM

To: info@ironhorsetrail.ca

Cc: Lorne Halisky <lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Linda Fenerty <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jered Serben <jserben@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jenna Preston <jenna.preston@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Patti Priest <patti.priest@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: RE: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Marianne,

Perhaps that is where some of the confusion lies. The Council deliberated the agreement after the delegation presentation as an addition to the agenda.

The Council passed the following motion:

Addition to the Agenda:

Riverland Recreational Society – Iron Horse Trail Winter Maintenance Agreement

426-22: Cere

That Smoky Lake County **defer** discussion of the renewal of the funding agreement for the Winter Maintenance Program of the Iron Horse Trail for a three-year term from 2022 to 2024, at a contribution in the amount of \$2,500.00 per year of which 57% is to be contributed to the Riverland Recreational Trail Society and 43% is to be contributed to the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation (Smoky Lake Trail Twister Snowmobile Club); in response to the letter received from Marvin Bjornstad, President, Riverland Recreational Society, dated January 3, 2022, requesting same.

Carried.

The above motion was made **after** the appearance as the delegation.

All of my subsequent inquires (you can see the email stream below) to you asking if further information was required and if council wanted any additional meeting went unanswered.

We were never notified of a subsequent meeting request. Lane Ikert is a member of the Smoky Lake Trail Twisters Snowmobile Club, not a Board member of Riverland Recreational Trail Society and doesn't represent the organization. All communication from Riverland Recreational Trail Society has come from myself and the organization's President, Marvin Bjornstad. I am not sure how you even involved Lane at the Snowmobile Club, who has not been in touch with Riverland Recreational Trail Society about any of this and, judging from your comments, hasn't responded to you either. Riverland Recreational Trail Society is more than willing and happy to provide whatever additional information is required or to attend another presentation to council.

Sincerely,
Marianne Janke

From: Gene Sobolewski <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Sent: November 3, 2022 11:33 AM

To: info@ironhorsetrail.ca

Cc: Lorne Halisky <lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Linda Fenerty <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jered Serben <jserben@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jenna Preston <jenna.preston@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Patti Priest <patti.priest@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: RE: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Marianne,

As far as I know, we are still waiting for Riverland to attend a Council meeting as a delegation to discuss this issue. We reached out to them in the spring. Lane (Ikert?) was the individual whom our office was speaking with on the matter and at the time, we were told that Riverland wanted to have an internal meeting first before scheduling with the County. We have not heard anything since.

Gene



Gene Sobolewski, C.E.T.,

Chief Administrative Officer

p:780-656-3730 or toll free 1-888-656-3730

c: 780-207-1884

4612 - McDougall Drive, PO Box 310

Smoky Lake, Alberta, T0A 3C0

ᑲᑎᑲ<Cu ᑲᑲ"Δg<ᑭ (kaskapatau sakahigan) / Димних Озеро (Дымных Озеро) / Lac qui Fume / Smoky

Lake

Located on Treaty 6 Territory and Homeland of the Métis Nation

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Studies show that trees live longer when they are not cut down. Please do not print this email unless you really need to.

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>

Sent: October 31, 2022 1:02 PM

To: Gene Sobolewski <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Cc: Lorne Halisky <lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Linda Fenerty <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jered Serben <jserben@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: FW: Riverland Recreational Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Gene,

I still haven't heard from you on this matter which has been pending since early spring. I have sent several emails inquiring about next steps; does council need additional information, do you need additional information, what is required from RRTS to bring this forward to council again? Can you please let me know what is required.
Thanks,

Marianne Janke
Travel Lakeland / Alberta's Iron Horse Trail
Email: info@ironhorsetrail.ca
Phone: (780) 645-2913
Cell: (780) 645-8090

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>
Sent: August 9, 2022 4:51 PM
To: Gene Sobolewski <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Cc: Linda Fenerty <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Jered Serben <jserben@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Lorne Halisky <lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Subject: FW: Riverland Recreational Trail Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Gene,
I am following up on the chain of emails below.
Is there more information that council was seeking in order to make a decision on the request from Riverland Recreational Trail Society? Does council require Riverland to attend another council meeting with additional data? Please advise.
Thanks,

Marianne Janke
Travel Lakeland / Alberta's Iron Horse Trail
Email: info@ironhorsetrail.ca
Phone: (780) 645-2913
Cell: (780) 645-8090

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>
Sent: June 15, 2022 10:42 AM
To: Linda Fenerty <lfenerty@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Subject: FW: Riverland Recreational Trail Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Linda,
I am following up on the request from Riverland Recreational Trail Society for the annual maintenance funding and it appears to have been indefinitely deferred. I wonder if you can tell me if council is looking for more information, has staff been asked to investigate further? What action can RRTS take to bring this before council again?
Thanks for your help!
Marianne

From: Brenda Adamson <badamson@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Sent: May 30, 2022 8:54 AM
To: info@ironhorsetrail.ca
Cc: Lydia Cielin <lcielin@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Patti Priest <patti.priest@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>; Gene Sobolewski <cao@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Subject: RE: Riverland Recreational Trail Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Marianne

As far as I can tell, we have not received approval from council to proceed with payment.

The last motion that I can find regarding your request is 426-22 *That Smoky Lake County defer discussion of the renewal of the funding agreement for the Winter Maintenance Program of the Iron Horse Trail for a three-year term from 2022 to 2024, at a contribution in the amount of \$2,500.00 per year of which 57% is to be contributed to the Riverland Recreational Trail Society and 43% is to be contributed to the Iron Horse Trail Groomer Foundation (Smoky Lake Trail Twister Snowmobile Club); in response to the letter received from Marvin Bjornstad, President, Riverland Recreational Society, dated January 3, 2022, requesting same.*



Brenda Adamson, CLGM, CAMP

Finance Manager

p:780-656-3730 or toll free 1-888-656-3730

c:780-650-5883

4612 - McDougall Drive, PO Box 310

Smoky Lake, Alberta, T0A 3C0

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ (kaskapatau sakahigan) / Димних Озеро (Дымных Озеро) / Lac qui Fume / Smoky Lake

Located on Treaty 6 Territory and Homeland of the Métis Nation

This communication is for use by the intended recipient and contains information that may be privileged, confidential or copyrighted under applicable law. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby formally notified that any use, copying or distribution of this e-mail, in whole or in part, is strictly prohibited. Please notify the sender by return e-mail and delete this e-mail from your system.

Studies show that trees live longer when they are not cut down. Please do not print this email unless you really need to.

From: info@ironhorsetrail.ca <info@ironhorsetrail.ca>

Sent: May 24, 2022 8:20 AM

To: Brenda Adamson <badamson@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Cc: Lydia Cielin <lcielin@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>

Subject: Riverland Recreational Trail Society Maintenance/Operating Support

Hi Brenda,

I wanted to check in and inquire about the attached invoice from Riverland Recreational Trail Society for the annual support. Council had requested RRTS present to them on February 24th which we did. But, we've not heard anything since then. Do you know if council approved the payment or do they need additional information??

Thanks.

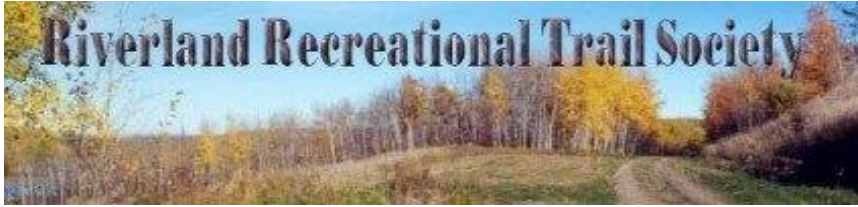
Marianne Janke

Travel Lakeland / Alberta's Iron Horse Trail

Email: info@ironhorsetrail.ca

Phone: (780) 645-2913

Cell: (780) 645-8090



P.O. Box 874
 St. Paul, AB T0A 3A0
 780-645-2913
 Toll Free: 1-888-645-4155

INVOICE # 2022-24

03-Jan-22

Smoky Lake County
 Box 310
 Smoky Lake, Alberta
 T0A 3C0

Project Details	PRICE		TOTAL
Project: 2022 Iron Horse Trail Maintenance			
Riverland Recreational Trail Society			
Annual Maintenance for 2022	2,500.00		2,500.00
Sub-Total			2,500.00
GST	N/A		2,500.00
Total Payable			\$2,500.00

Please make cheque payable to Riverland Recreational Trail Society
 Thank You



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.3**

Topic: Truckfill Water Storage Tanks for Extra Capacity

Presented By: Environment and Parks Manager

Recommendation:

That Smoky Lake County Council approve to add the cost in the amount of \$_____.00 into the final Year-2024 budget for the purpose of funding the purchase of two 63 cubic meter stand up tanks including mobilization, demobilization and required adaptive fittings and hoses, to be utilized for extra water storage capacity at the Smoky Lake County truck fill, as a proactive measure to assist the farming community during the predicted Year-2024 drought.

Background:

On March 28 meeting Council had a request for more information regarding Extra storage for the Smoky Lake truck fill provided are rental cost as well as purchasing used tanks.

The County currently has 2 raw water truckfills Smoky Lake and Waskatenau in the past 10 years it has always been a struggle to keep the Smoky Lake truckfill from operating without running out of water as the water provided is preferred for crop spraying. And the current storage capacity is 56 cubic meters (15,000 US gallons) The Province is predicting drought conditions for 2024. The extra storage capacity may assist the farmers with less chance of running out of water during the very busy crop spraying season as well as providing livestock watering.

Benefits:

A proactive approach for the County to assist the farming community during a predicted drought. And it may encourage farmers to use raw water instead of potable water

Disadvantages: Unknown

Alternatives: Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications:

The Smoky Lake County does have an option to apply for the Alberta Municipal Water/Wastewater Partnership grant. Eligible projects include up to 60.87% for raw water storage facilities.

Legislation: N/A

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s):

Currently waiting on Quotes and will be provided prior to the meeting

Signature of the CAO:  _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.4**

Topic: Lemonade Day: Teaching Kids the Power of Entrepreneurship

Presented By: Planning & Development Services

Recommendation(s):

#1 - That Smoky Lake County support the Community Futures: St. Paul – Smoky Lake Region’s project “Lemonade Day” on June 15, 2024, by promoting the event on social media; and participate in the Lemonade Day 2024 by: Issuing Lemonade Stand Business Licenses at a cost of \$1.00, and Entering into a simple lease – should the youth want to locate their stand on municipal land, in response to the correspondence from Penny Fox, General Manager, Community Futures, dated March 20, 2024.

#2 - That Smoky Lake County Proclaim June 15, 2024 is LEMONADE DAY in Smoky Lake County.

Background:

Lemonade Day is a free, fun, experiential learning program that teaches youth how to start, own and operate their own business.

Benefits: Fosters youth entrepreneurship.

Disadvantages: None.

Alternatives: Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications: N/A - The staff will issue the business licenses as part of regular duties.

Legislation: N/A

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s):

- 1. Letter from Community Futures St. Paul-Smoky Lake, dated March 20, 2024 – Re: Lemonade Day – June 15th, 2024.**

Signature of the CAO: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Lynne ...", written over a horizontal line.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Enclosure #1



Box 1484
4602 - 50 Avenue
St Paul, AB
T0A 3A0

T: admin@cispsl.ca
W: www.cispsl.ca

TRD-645-5787

March 20, 2024

Lydia Cielini, Acting CAO
Smoky Lake County
4612 - McDougall Drive
PO Box 310
Smoky Lake, AB
T0A 3C0

Dear Lydia:

Re; Lemonade Day – June 15, 2024

It is that time of the year, when we start planning for another Lemonade Day. Yeah, that means that spring must be just around the corner and summer coming shortly behind that!

This year Lemonade Day will be Saturday, June 15th, 2024.

As in past years we are asking for municipal support of this youth entrepreneurship training program and of course the running of Lemonade Day.

As a municipality, we are asking for your involvement in the project to:

- **Issue a business license to the youth** – you can use your own or we have attached a sample.
- **Enter into a simple lease with any of our young entrepreneurs that want to locate on municipal land.**
Sample attached
- **Provide someone who can help us judge – Lemonade Tasting June 5th (4:30 – 5:30) and then Lemonade Day June 15th (from 9:30 to noon).** Does not have to be the same person.
- **Consider a sponsorship for \$100.00 to help us with the learning materials/prizes.** It costs us about \$20.00 per child to provide the resources they need for the program.
- **Declare June 15th as Lemonade Day!** (see reverse)
- **Share our poster in your newsletters or on your social media.**

We look forward to your involvement again this year as we cheer on our youth to become our newest entrepreneurs.

If you have any other questions, you can contact me at 780-645-5782 (work) or 780-645-8723 (cell)

Sincerely,

Mrs. Penny Fox
General Manager





Request for Decision (RFD)

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Lemonade Day is a free, community-wide educational event providing children with the opportunity to learn and apply entrepreneurial thinking and create a foundation for success in the global economy; and

WHEREAS, Lemonade Day has a core philosophy of SPEND, SAVE, and SHARE that is implemented by teaching children how to start, own, and operate a business, learn goal setting, develop a business plan, establish a budget, seek investors, provide customer service and give back to the community; and

WHEREAS, Lemonade Day offers opportunities for families, businesses, and government agencies to unite for a common purpose - to train the next generation of entrepreneurs; and

WHEREAS: Lemonade Day is a day of learning and celebrating northern Alberta's future. On June 15th every citizen can support our young entrepreneurs.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that _____ Mayor/Reeve of the Town/Village/ M.D/ County of _____, hereby proclaim **June 15, 2024** to be **LEMONADE DAY** within our **municipality** and encourage every citizen to purchase a cup of lemonade from one of the youths participating in the program.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.5**

Topic: 2023-24 Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) Grant Application – Municipal Land Use Suitability Tool (MLUST) Request for Proposals

Presented By: Planning & Development Services

Recommendation(s):

That Smoky Lake County, as the Managing Partner, in partnership with the Town of Smoky Lake, the Village of Waskatenau and the Village of Vilna, for the Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) 2023-24 Grant, execute the Conditional Grant Agreement for Project No. 2324-IC-11, in the amount of \$99,900.00, and prepare a Request for Proposals for the preparation of a Regional Municipal Land Use Suitability Tool, as per the conditions contained within the Conditional Grant Agreement.

Background:

The municipalities comprising the Smoky Lake Region typically leverage the ACP Grant to partner with each other under the Intermunicipal Collaboration (IC) Stream, to undertake projects of shared value and priority.

Examples of ACP Grant-funded projects undertaken in the past/currently ongoing:

- Regional Engineering Design Standards;
- Waskatenau Creek and Region Trails Connectivity Study;
- Heritage River Study.

September 28, 2023 Smoky Lake County Council Meeting

Motion 902-23:

“That Smoky Lake County, as the Managing Partner, in partnership with the Town of Smoky Lake, the Village of Waskatenau and the Village of Vilna, apply to the Alberta Community Partnership (ACP) 2023-24 Grant Intake, under the Intermunicipal Collaboration Stream, in the amount of \$100,000.00, for the purposes of obtaining grant funding to conduct an Environmental Sensitivity Assessment Study for the purposes of developing a Regional Municipal Land Use Suitability Tool; and further agree to abide by the terms of the Conditional Grant Agreement governing the purpose and use of the grant funds.”

Benefits: Conduct a study that will develop a municipal land suitability tool that will help the County determine which areas are suitable/unsuitable for certain types of largescale developments, such as major alternative energy projects, etc.

Disadvantages: Staff time required to manage the project



Request for Decision (RFD)

Alternatives: Do not sign the Conditional Grant Agreement and therefore do not proceed with the project.

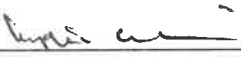
Financial Implications: Administration expects the \$99,900.00 grant funding to cover the total cost of the project

Legislation: N/A

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: Proactivity in Development

Enclosure(s): **Enclosure #1: Conditional Grant Agreement – Project No. 2324-IC-11**

Reviewed by the Interim CAO:  on Date: March 22, 2024



Request for Decision (RFD)

Enclosure #1: Conditional Grant Agreement – Project No. 2324-IC-11

ALBERTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

2023/24 ALBERTA COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP INTERMUNICIPAL COLLABORATION COMPONENT

CONDITIONAL GRANT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN:

HIS MAJESTY IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA
as represented by the Minister of Municipal Affairs
(hereinafter called "the Province")

AND

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY in the Province of Alberta
(hereinafter called "the Grant Recipient")

(collectively, the "Parties", and each a "Party")

WHEREAS the Province has agreed to provide a Grant to the Grant Recipient pursuant to the *Ministerial Grants Regulation*, Alta Reg 215/2022 and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement;

AND WHEREAS the purpose of the Grant is to support the partnership of the Grant Recipient, the Town of Smoky Lake, and the Villages of Vilna and Waskatenau to develop a municipal land use suitability tool;

AND WHEREAS the Grant Recipient has agreed to accept the Grant from the Province subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE the Parties agree as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Agreement,
 - (a) "Agreement" means this grant agreement between the Parties, including the recitals and Schedule "A", and any amendments thereto.
 - (b) "Grant" means grant funds, not to exceed the maximum amount stated under clause 3 of this Agreement, paid by the Province to the Grant Recipient under this Agreement, solely to carry out the Project, and includes any income earned on the said grant funds that may be realized by the Grant Recipient as a result of holding or investing any or all of the grant funds in an interest-bearing account or security.
 - (c) "Grants Regulation" means the *Ministerial Grants Regulation*, AR 215/2022, as amended from time to time.
 - (d) "Ineligible Project Costs" has the meaning ascribed to such term in Schedule "A".



Request for Decision (RFD)

- (e) "Program Guidelines" means the 2023-24 Alberta Community Partnership Program Guidelines published by the Province, as amended from time to time.
- (f) "Project" means Smoky Lake Region Municipal Land Use Suitability Tool (MLUST) as further detailed in Schedule "A".
- (g) "Project Completion Date" means May 31, 2026.
- (h) "Term" means the period of time referred to in clause 2 of this Agreement.
- (i) "Statement of Funding and Expenditures" means a report that includes information on the Grant amount received, income earned and financial information, including expenditures.

Term of Agreement

2. This Agreement shall commence on the date of execution by the last Party to execute this Agreement and, subject to earlier termination in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, shall conclude three (3) months from the Project Completion Date.

Payment of Grant

3. Subject to the Grant Recipient complying with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and subject to the appropriation of monies for the purposes of this Agreement by the Legislature of Alberta, the Province will provide the Grant Recipient **NINETY-NINE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$99,900)** to carry out the Project. The Province agrees to provide funds to the Grant Recipient as follows:
 - (a) seventy-five per cent (75%) of the Grant will be provided within one month of the commencement of this Agreement; and
 - (b) twenty-five per cent (25%) of the Grant will be provided upon submission and certification of the Statement of Funding and Expenditures following completion of the Project.

Grant Recipient Project Responsibilities

4. The Grant Recipient shall:
 - (a) carry out the Project in compliance with the Program Guidelines;
 - (b) carry out the Project as set out in Schedule "A", without material alteration;
 - (c) use the entire amount of the Grant only for the Project. The Grant Recipient acknowledges that the determination of whether an expense is in accordance with this Agreement is in the sole discretion of the Province;
 - (d) report the "income earned" on the Grant in accordance with the Program Guidelines;
 - (e) not use any part of the Grant to pay for Project expenditures incurred before April 1, 2023;



Request for Decision (RFD)

- (f) complete the Project and use the Grant by the Project Completion Date;
- (g) notify the Province in writing of any significant changes in circumstances that may affect the implementation of the Project by the Project Completion Date as soon as practicable after they become known;
- (h) be responsible for any cost overruns incurred in carrying out the Project. The Grant recipient acknowledges that there will be no additional funding from the Province for the Project;
- (i) obtain motions or council resolutions from the Project participants; and
- (j) ensure that all resource personnel involved in the Project are suitably qualified and comply with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Grant Recipient Reporting and Financial Responsibilities

5. The Grant Recipient shall:

- (a) provide reports and other such information as required by the Province, in a form as may be determined by the Province, including, without limitation, a Statement of Funding and Expenditures to the Province's satisfaction within sixty (60) days after the earlier of:
 - (i) the Project Completion Date;
 - (ii) completion of the Project;
- (b) refund to the Government of Alberta any unexpended portion of the Grant and any amounts expended for purposes other than those specified in this Agreement, as determined by the Province, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the Province's refund notice following the Province's review of the Statement of Funding and Expenditures;
- (c) maintain adequate financial records relating to the Grant, keep proper books, accounts and records of the cost of the materials, services or resources funded under this Agreement and have them available at all times during the term of this Agreement and for a period of three (3) years after the termination or expiry of this Agreement; and
- (d) during the Term and for three (3) years after the termination or expiry of this Agreement, produce on demand to any representative of the Province or the Auditor General of Alberta any of the accounts referred to clause 5(c) and, upon reasonable notice, permit such representatives or the Auditor General to examine and audit these books, accounts and records and take copies and extracts of them to determine whether the Grant or any portion thereof was or is being used properly in accordance with this Agreement. The cost of any audit, examination or report shall be payable by the Province, unless the audit, examination or report reveals material breaches of this Agreement or indicates that the records and books of account were inadequate to permit a determination of how the Grant was used by the Grant Recipient or what results were achieved through the conduct of the Project, in which case the cost shall be borne by the Grant Recipient.

Grant Recipient Project Recognition Requirements

- ### 6. The Grant Recipient shall comply with the Communications and Project Recognition Requirements in the Program Guidelines.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Termination of Agreement and Repayment

7. Without limiting the application of the Grants Regulation, the Province may terminate this Agreement by notifying the Grant Recipient in writing upon sixty (60) days' notice. Upon receipt of the notice of termination, the Grant Recipient shall only use the Grant to pay reasonable wind-down costs and committed Project expenditures. Immediately upon termination of the Agreement, the Grant Recipient shall refund to the Government of Alberta any unexpended portion of the Grant and any amounts expended for purposes other than those specified in this Agreement.
8. If the Grant Recipient does not meet all its obligations under this Agreement, or uses the Grant for any unauthorized purpose, the Province may notify the Grant Recipient of such breach in writing and the Grant Recipient must remedy such breach within a reasonable time in the Province's sole discretion, as so stated in the notice. If, in the opinion of the Province, the Grant Recipient does not remedy the breach, the Province may terminate the Agreement without further notice to the Grant Recipient and demand the immediate refund of the Grant, or such lesser amount as the Province may determine, to the Government of Alberta.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

9. The Grant Recipient acknowledges that this Agreement, including the name of the Grant Recipient, and the terms and conditions of the Grant under this Agreement, may be subject to disclosure pursuant to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Alberta) (FOIP). The Recipient further acknowledges that FOIP applies to information obtained, related, generated, collected or provided to the Province under this Agreement and that any information in the custody or under the control of the Province may be disclosed.

Independent Status

10. The Grant Recipient is an independent legal entity and nothing in this Agreement is to be construed as creating a relationship of employment, agency or partnership between the Province and the Grant Recipient. Neither Party shall allege or assert for any purpose that this Agreement constitutes or creates a relationship of employment, partnership, agency or joint venture.
11. Any persons engaged by the Grant Recipient to provide goods and services in carrying out this Agreement are employees, agents or contractors of the Grant Recipient and not of the Province.

Conflicts

12. The Grant Recipient shall not enter into any other agreement, the requirements of which will conflict with the requirements of this Agreement, or that will or may result in its interest in any other agreement and this Agreement being in conflict.
13. The Grant Recipient shall ensure that the Grant Recipient and its officers, employees and agents:
 - (a) conduct their duties related to this Agreement with impartiality and shall, if they exercise inspection or other discretionary authority over others in the course of those duties, disqualify themselves from dealing with anyone with whom a relationship between them could bring their impartiality to question;

Page 4 of 8

File No: 04111-S136
Project No: 2324-IC-11

Classification: Protected A



Request for Decision (RFD)

- (b) not influence, seek to influence, or otherwise take part in a decision of the Province, or any one or any combination of them, knowing that the decision might further their private interests;
- (c) not accept any commission, discount, allowance, payment, gift, or other benefit that is connected, directly or indirectly, with the performance of their duties related to this Agreement, that causes, or would appear to cause, a conflict of interest; and
- (d) have no financial interest in the business of a third party that causes, or would appear to cause, a conflict of interest in connection with the performance of their duties related to this Agreement;

and the Grant Recipient shall promptly disclose to the Province any such conflict of interest or apparent conflict of interest arising under this clause.

Communications

- 14. Any notice, approval, consent or other communication under this Agreement shall be deemed to be given to the other Party if in writing and personally delivered, sent by prepaid registered mail, couriered or emailed to the addresses as follows:
 - i. The Province
c/o Director, Grant Program Delivery
Municipal Affairs
15th Floor Commerce Place
10155 - 102 Street
Edmonton AB T5J 4L4
Email: acp.grants@gov.ab.ca
 - ii. The Grant Recipient
c/o Interim Chief Administrative Officer
Smoky Lake County
PO Box 310
Smoky Lake, AB T0A 3C0
Email: icielln@smokylakecounty.ab.ca

Either Party may change its contact information by giving written notice to the other in the above manner.

General Provisions

- 15. This Agreement may be amended only if the amendment is made in writing and signed by a duly authorized representative of the Province and the Grant Recipient.
- 16. Notwithstanding clause 15, the Minister may, in the sole discretion of the Minister, approve a time extension to the Project Completion Date, if requested by the Grant Recipient or if the Minister considers it necessary or advisable to do so. If the Minister approves a time extension to the Project Completion Date, the Minister shall provide written notice to the Grant Recipient of that extension and such notice is deemed to be a formal amendment to this Agreement.



Request for Decision (RFD)

17. This Agreement is the entire agreement between the Province and the Grant Recipient with respect to the Grant from the Province for the Project. There are no other agreements, representations, warranties, terms, conditions, or commitments except as expressed in this Agreement.
18. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, those clauses of this Agreement, including the Schedule, which by their nature continue after the conclusion or termination of this Agreement shall continue after such conclusion or termination, including without limitation clauses 5(c) and (d), 7, 8, 9, and 17.
19. The rights, remedies, and privileges of the Province under this Agreement are cumulative and any one or more may be exercised.
20. If any portion of this Agreement is deemed to be illegal or invalid, then that portion of the Agreement shall be deemed to have been severed from the remainder of the Agreement and the remainder of the Agreement shall be enforceable.
21. This Agreement is binding upon the Parties and their successors.
22. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Alberta and each Party submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of Alberta for the interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement.
23. The Grant Recipient shall comply with all statutes, regulations, orders, licenses and permits applicable to the Grant Recipient in carrying out the Project.
24. Nothing in this Agreement in any way relieves the Grant Recipient from strict compliance with the Grants Regulation or otherwise impacts the interpretation or application of the Grants Regulation.
25. The Grant Recipient represents and warrants to the Province that the execution of the Agreement has been duly and validly authorized by the Grant Recipient in accordance with all applicable laws.
26. The Grant Recipient shall not, without the prior written consent of the Province, assign, either directly or indirectly, this Agreement or any right of the Grant Recipient under this Agreement.
27. A waiver of any breach of a term or condition of this Agreement will not bind the Party giving it unless it is in writing. A waiver which is binding will not affect the rights of the Party giving it with respect to any other or any future breach.
28. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.
29. This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, in which case (i) the counterparts together shall constitute one document, and (ii) communication of execution e-mailed in PDF format shall constitute good delivery.



Request for Decision (RFD)

The Parties have therefore executed this Agreement, each by its duly authorized representative, on the respective dates shown below.

DATED at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this ___ day of _____, 2024.

HIS MAJESTY IN RIGHT OF ALBERTA,
as represented by
the Minister of Municipal Affairs

Signed by the
Minister of Municipal Affairs
of the Province of Alberta,
or the duly authorized representative.

Per: _____
Name: Susan McFarlane
Title: Director, Grant Program Delivery

DATED at Smoky Lake County, in the Province of Alberta, this ___ day of _____ 2024.

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY

Signed by the Chief Administrative
Officer of Smoky Lake County,
or the duly authorized representative.

Per: _____
Print Name:
Print Title:



Request for Decision (RFD)

2023/24 ALBERTA COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP Intermunicipal Collaboration Component

SCHEDULE "A"

Project Description and Costs

1. Project Description

The Project is to partner with the Town of Smoky Lake, and the Villages of Vilna and Waskatenau to develop a municipal land use suitability tool.

2. Grant Recipient Activities

The Grant Recipient:

- (a) will hire a consultant to develop a municipal land use suitability tool, which may include:
- data collection and analysis of agricultural lands and environmentally significant areas;
 - landowner consultation and engagement; and
 - tool design and recommendations.
- (b) may hire a consultant to undertake any related activities, which may include:
- stakeholder consultations;
 - supporting plans and studies;
 - development of agreements;
 - development or amendment of bylaws; or
 - project specific research and administration.

3. Ineligible Project Costs

The Grant Recipient shall not use the Grant for any of the following expenses:

- Costs incurred before April 1, 2023.
- Financing charges and loan interest payments.
- Any goods and services costs which are received through donations or in kind.
- Floodway mapping.
- Costs already funded under other grant programs.
- Goods and services tax (GST).
- Capital expenditures, such as project expenditures associated with the construction, purchase, or betterment of capital assets or equipment.
- Costs associated with the direct implementation or existing and ongoing operational costs related to the delivery of regional or municipal services, including costs associated with:
 - hardware or software purchases, installation, or upgrades;
 - hosting;
 - municipal reimbursements (e.g. travel, meals, per diem);
 - office set-up;
 - ongoing or regular salary expenses;
 - operational service pilots;
 - overhead expenses;
 - routine or regularly occurring data gathering;
 - system updates or maintenance; and
 - training.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # 7.6

Topic: 2023 Safety Codes Annual Internal Review – Joint Accreditation No. J000148

Presented By: Planning and Development Services

Recommendations: To approve action taken by administration to complete and submit the 2023 Safety Codes Annual Internal Review, for Joint Accreditation No. J000148, covering the period beginning January 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.

Background:

As an Accredited Agency under the *Safety Codes Act*, Smoky Lake County is required to submit an Annual Internal Review (AIR) of its Safety Codes inspections processes, as outlined in the Joint Quality Management Plan (JQMP), to the Safety Codes Council, by March 31st of each year.

As the Managing Partner for the JQMP, Smoky Lake County is responsible for conducting the AIR on behalf of the Town of Smoky Lake, the Village of Vilna and the Village of Waskatenau, in addition to the County’s review.

The AIR ensures that the Safety Codes Officers operating within the municipalities are trained and certified, that all inspections procedures are being followed, that outstanding deficiencies and Orders are followed-up on, and that the requirements of the *Safety Codes Act* as they pertain to Accredited Agencies are being adhered to.

The Planning and Development Manager has completed and submitted the AIR to the Safety Codes Council on March 27, 2024. A copy of the AIR and the comments received from the Safety Codes Council is attached for reference.

Benefits: Ensure compliance with the Safety Codes Act. Maintain status as an Accredited Agency. Ensure timely, thorough and compliant inspections are conducted by the County’s contracted Safety Codes Officers.

Disadvantages: Nil.

Alternatives: Nil.

Financial Implications: Nil.

Legislation: Safety Codes Act

Intergovernmental: Nil.

Strategic Alignment: Proactivity in Development.

Enclosure(s):

- **Attachment #1 – 2023 Annual Internal Review**

Reviewed by the Interim CAO: _____ **Date Reviewed:** _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Attachment #1 – 2023 Annual Internal Review



Tuesday, April 2, 2024

Jordan Ruegg
QMP Manager
Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake / Waskatenau / Vilna
BOX 310
Smoky Lake AB T0A 3C0

Dear Jordan Ruegg:

**RE: 2023 Annual Internal Review
Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake / Waskatenau / Vilna - Accreditation No:
J000148**

The Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake / Waskatenau / Vilna 2023 Annual Internal Review (AIR) for the building, electrical, gas and plumbing disciplines has been approved. You can view the signed AIR document on your organization dashboard on Council Connect.

I would like to thank you for the thorough and comprehensive review and the effort put into completing the review. Please ensure, when completing next year's review, to not review permits with a closed date outside the year of the review (building, electrical, gas, and plumbing permits).

One item that was flagged during our review is regarding your Quality Management Plan (QMP). It is important to keep the QMP as up to date as possible as this describes the terms and conditions of accreditation. The Aged QMP Program was introduced in 2022, requires organizations to update their QMPs every five years in accordance with Accreditation Policy. Organizations with a QMP date of 2019 will receive a formal notification letter in August of 2024, informing them of a mandatory update.

We currently show three outstanding orders for Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake / Waskatenau / Vilna in our registry; I have included them with our response for your review. We would greatly appreciate you confirming the status with the Council of the attached orders.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call the Accreditation Business Unit. We can be reached toll-free at 1-888-413-0099 or by email at accreditation@safetycodes.ab.ca.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "PJBurrows".

Peter Burrows
Administrator of Accreditation
LM

CC: **Dawn Phillips**, QMP Manager, Town of Smoky Lake
Earla Wagar, QMP Manager, Village of Vilna
Bernice Macyk, QMP Manager, Village of Waskatenau



Request for Decision (RFD)



2023

Annual Internal Review

Joint Municipal Accreditation

Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake /
Waskatenau / Vilna





Request for Decision (RFD)



2023- Joint Municipal Accreditation

Accreditation Information

Accreditation ID: J000148
 QMP Date: 2019-11-28
 Joint Municipality Accreditation Name: Smoky Lake County / Smoky Lake / Waskatenau / Vilna

AIR Year: 2023
 Accredited Disciplines: Building, Electrical, Gas, Plumbing
 Application Disciplines: Building, Electrical, Gas, Plumbing

Name of Lead Municipality: Smoky Lake County
 Lead Municipality Population Size: 2461 Lead Municipal Type: Municipality

Lead QMP Manager Name: Jordan Ruegg Job Title: Planning and Development Manager

Member Municipality Information

Member Municipality	Join Date	Municipal Contact	Job Title	Population Size	Municipal Type	Relationship
Smoky Lake County	2000-09-20	Jordan Ruegg	Planning and Development Manager	2461	Municipal District	Lead
Town of Smoky Lake	2000-09-20	Dawn Phillips	CAO	964	Town	Member
Village of Vilna	2000-09-16	Earla Wagar	CAO	290	Village	Member
Village of Waskatenau	2000-09-20	Bernice Macyk	CAO	227	Village	Member

Operational Activity

Activity	Building	Electrical	Gas	Plumbing	PSDS	Total
Permits Issued	37	72	45	15	16	185
Permits Closed	48	94	42	10	18	212
Permits Open	28	21	17	18	1	85
Orders Issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orders Closed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orders Outstanding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Variances Issued	0	0	0	0	1	1

QMP Administration

a.	Are the contacts listed on Council Connect for your organization current?	No
b.	Is an accredited agency under contract to provide safety codes services?	Yes
c.	Please provide the following verifications:	
i.	The list of active Designation of Powers in Council Connect is up-to-date.	Yes
ii.	SCO certifications are current and have not expired.	Yes
iii.	SCO training is current.	Yes
iv.	A registry of SCO training is maintained.	Yes
v.	Municipal staff and contractors have access to the approved QMP	Yes
vi.	Municipal staff and contractors have received training on the approved QMP.	Yes
vii.	All and any changes to the QMP have been approved by the Administrator prior to implementation.	Yes
viii.	All safety codes services files are managed under a formal records management program.	Yes
ix.	All safety codes services files closed by a contracted accredited agency are returned to the municipality	Yes



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Accredited Agency Contract Information

Agency Name	B	EL	G	P	PS	Mun. %	Ag. %	Other	Services Type	Contract Start Date
A000202-The Inspections Group Inc.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	35	65		Both	2022-01-01

Agency Monitoring and Oversight

a.	Does the accredited agency submit the Council levy on behalf of the municipality?	Yes
i.	The municipality is not in arrears in its remittance of the Council Levy.	Yes
b.	Please provide the following verifications	
i.	An agency monitoring and oversight program is in place.	Yes
ii.	Agency inspections services are delivered in accordance to the municipality's QMP.	Yes
iii.	Signed formal agency contracts are in place.	Yes
iv.	Agency contracts are current and up-to-date.	Yes
v.	Agency contracts address the transition of safety codes services upon termination.	Yes
vi.	Closed agency safety codes services files are returned to the municipality.	Yes

Agency Satisfaction

Please rate the following statements in relation to the corporation's satisfaction with the safety codes services provided by their contracted agency or agencies.

	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
1. A000202-The Inspections Group Inc.				
a.	Overall satisfaction.	Yes		
b.	Delivery of permit services.	Yes		
c.	Delivery of inspection services.	Yes		
d.	Timeliness and responsiveness of service delivery.	Yes		
e.	Competency and knowledge of SCOs.	Yes		
f.	Actions taken to improve the delivery of safety codes services.	Yes		
g.	Actions taken to promote compliance to the Safety Codes Act, its regulations and the codes and standards in force in Alberta.	Yes		

Technical Service Delivery Standards File Review Instructions

- Complete a review of one (1) closed permit file in each of the disciplines covered by the accreditation (i.e. building, electrical, gas, and plumbing)
- Files closed in the fire discipline **do not have** to be reviewed.
- An organization accredited in all disciplines will complete a maximum of four (4) file reviews.
- If a permit file was not closed in a discipline in the year which the AIR applies, a file review is **not required**.

File Information

Discipline: Plumbing **Permit Issue Date:** 2023-07-06 **Permit Closure Date:** 2024-01-04

Issuing Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Permit Issuer: Monica Hill

DOP Number: P00010224

Inspecting Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Inspecting SCO: Joshua Solowan

DOP Number: D10176

Discipline: Electrical **Permit Issue Date:** 2023-08-01 **Permit Closure Date:** 2024-02-01

Issuing Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Permit Issuer: Lovely Madrideo

DOP Number: P00010674

Inspecting Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Inspecting SCO: Daniel Bridges

DOP Number: D9497





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Discipline: Private Sewage **Permit Issue Date:** 2023-05-09 **Permit Closure Date:** 2023-05-17

Issuing Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Permit Issuer: Monica Hill **DOP Number:** P00010224

Inspecting Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Inspecting SCO: Joshua Solowan **DOP Number:** D10176

Discipline: Building **Permit Issue Date:** 2023-10-25 **Permit Closure Date:** 2024-01-15

Issuing Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Permit Issuer: Khushboo Sharma **DOP Number:** P00007283

Inspecting Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Inspecting SCO: Mo Al Hattab **DOP Number:** 10783

Discipline: Gas **Permit Issue Date:** 2023-12-07 **Permit Closure Date:** 2024-01-04

Issuing Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Permit Issuer: Monica Hill **DOP Number:** P00010224

Inspecting Organization: The Inspections Group Inc.

Inspecting SCO: Joshua Solowan **DOP Number:** D10176

File Review

Building	a.	Construction Document Review	
		Was a construction document review required?	No
		If yes, Please verify the following	
	i.	Plans were reviewed as prescribed in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	ii.	Professional involvement occurred as required in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	iii.	Plans were reviewed and approved by an SCO with the proper certification.	
		Note: Seek the assistance of an SCO to answer questions i and ii if necessary.	
	b.	Permit Issuance	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	The permit is compliant with the section 21 and 22 of the Permit Regulation	Yes
	ii.	The permit was approved and signed by a Permit Issuer with the proper designation.	Yes
	iii.	The permit was issued in compliance with the Permit Regulation and the approved QMP.	Yes
	iv.	The permit was monitored in compliance with section 20 or 25 of the Permit Regulation, whichever is applicable.	Yes
		Orders	
	i.	Was an order issued?	No
	ii.	If yes, the order is registered with the Council.	
	d.	Variances	
	i.	Was a variance issued?	No
	ii.	If yes, the variance is registered with the Council.	
	e.	Inspections and File Closure	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	Inspections completed within the prescribed time frame.	Yes
	ii.	The mandatory minimum number of inspections required by the municipality's QMP were completed	Yes
iii.	The inspection reports describe the "work in place" at the time of inspection	Yes	
iv.	An SCO with the proper certification and designation completed the inspections.	Yes	
v.	Was the permit closed with an unsafe condition?	No	
vi.	Did the inspections identify deficiencies?	Yes	
1.	Were the deficiencies resolved prior to permit closure?	Yes	



Request for Decision (RFD)



Building	2.	Were the deficiencies an unsafe conditions?	No
	3.	Was a verification of compliance accepted?	Yes
Electrical	a.	Construction Document Review	
		Was a construction document review required?	
		If yes, Please verify the following	
	i.	Plans were reviewed as prescribed in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	ii.	Professional involvement occurred as required in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	iii.	Plans were reviewed and approved by an SCO with the proper certification.	
		Note: Seek the assistance of an SCO to answer questions i and ii if necessary.	
	b.	Permit Issuance	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	The permit is compliant with the section 21 and 22 of the Permit Regulation	
	ii.	The permit was approved and signed by a Permit Issuer with the proper designation.	
	iii.	The permit was issued in compliance with the Permit Regulation and the approved QMP.	
	iv.	The permit was monitored in compliance with section 20 or 25 of the Permit Regulation, whichever is applicable.	
		Orders	
	i.	Was an order issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the order is registered with the Council.	
	d.	Variances	
	i.	Was a variance issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the variance is registered with the Council.	
	e.	Inspections and File Closure	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	Inspections completed within the prescribed time frame.	
	ii.	The mandatory minimum number of inspections required by the municipality's QMP were completed	
	iii.	The inspection reports describe the "work in place" at the time of inspection	
	iv.	An SCO with the proper certification and designation completed the inspections.	
	v.	Was the permit closed with an unsafe condition?	
	vi.	Did the inspections identify deficiencies?	
	1. Were the deficiencies resolved prior to permit closure?		
	2. Were the deficiencies an unsafe conditions?		
	3. Was a verification of compliance accepted?		
Gas	a.	Construction Document Review	
		Was a construction document review required?	
		If yes, Please verify the following	
	i.	Plans were reviewed as prescribed in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	ii.	Professional involvement occurred as required in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	iii.	Plans were reviewed and approved by an SCO with the proper certification.	
		Note: Seek the assistance of an SCO to answer questions i and ii if necessary.	
	b.	Permit Issuance	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	The permit is compliant with the section 21 and 22 of the Permit Regulation	
	ii.	The permit was approved and signed by a Permit Issuer with the proper designation.	
	iii.	The permit was issued in compliance with the Permit Regulation and the approved QMP.	
	iv.	The permit was monitored in compliance with section 20 or 25 of the Permit Regulation, whichever is applicable.	
		Orders	
	i.	Was an order issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the order is registered with the Council.	



Request for Decision (RFD)



Gas	d.	Variances	
	i.	Was a variance issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the variance is registered with the Council.	
	e.	Inspections and File Closure	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	Inspections completed within the prescribed time frame.	
	ii.	The mandatory minimum number of inspections required by the municipality's QMP were completed	
	iii.	The inspection reports describe the "work in place" at the time of inspection	
	iv.	An SCO with the proper certification and designation completed the inspections.	
	v.	Was the permit closed with an unsafe condition?	
	vi.	Did the inspections identify deficiencies?	
	1.	Were the deficiencies resolved prior to permit closure?	
	2.	Were the deficiencies an unsafe conditions?	
	3.	Was a verification of compliance accepted?	
	Plumbing	a.	Construction Document Review
		Was a construction document review required?	
		If yes, Please verify the following	
i.		Plans were reviewed as prescribed in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
ii.		Professional involvement occurred as required in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
iii.		Plans were reviewed and approved by an SCO with the proper certification.	
		Note: Seek the assistance of an SCO to answer questions i and ii if necessary.	
b.		Permit Issuance	
		Please verify the following:	
i.		The permit is compliant with the section 21 and 22 of the Permit Regulation	
ii.		The permit was approved and signed by a Permit Issuer with the proper designation.	
iii.		The permit was issued in compliance with the Permit Regulation and the approved QMP.	
iv.		The permit was monitored in compliance with section 20 or 25 of the Permit Regulation, whichever is applicable.	
		Orders	
i.		Was an order issued?	
ii.		If yes, the order is registered with the Council.	
d.		Variances	
i.		Was a variance issued?	
ii.		If yes, the variance is registered with the Council.	
e.		Inspections and File Closure	
		Please verify the following:	
i.	Inspections completed within the prescribed time frame.		
ii.	The mandatory minimum number of inspections required by the municipality's QMP were completed		
iii.	The inspection reports describe the "work in place" at the time of inspection		
iv.	An SCO with the proper certification and designation completed the inspections.		
v.	Was the permit closed with an unsafe condition?		
vi.	Did the inspections identify deficiencies?		
1.	Were the deficiencies resolved prior to permit closure?		
2.	Were the deficiencies an unsafe conditions?		
3.	Was a verification of compliance accepted?		
Private Sewage	a.	Construction Document Review	
		Was a construction document review required?	
		If yes, Please verify the following	
	i.	Plans were reviewed as prescribed in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	



Request for Decision (RFD)



Private Sewage	ii.	Professional involvement occurred as required in the joint municipal accreditation's QMP.	
	iii.	Plans were reviewed and approved by an SCO with the proper certification.	
		Note: Seek the assistance of an SCO to answer questions i and ii if necessary.	
	b.	Permit Issuance	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	The permit is compliant with the section 21 and 22 of the Permit Regulation	
	ii.	The permit was approved and signed by a Permit Issuer with the proper designation.	
	iii.	The permit was issued in compliance with the Permit Regulation and the approved QMP.	
	iv.	The permit was monitored in compliance with section 20 or 25 of the Permit Regulation, whichever is applicable.	
		Orders	
	i.	Was an order issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the order is registered with the Council.	
	d.	Variances	
	i.	Was a variance issued?	
	ii.	If yes, the variance is registered with the Council.	
	e.	Inspections and File Closure	
		Please verify the following:	
	i.	Inspections completed within the prescribed time frame.	
	ii.	The mandatory minimum number of inspections required by the municipality's QMP were completed	
	iii.	The inspection reports describe the "work in place" at the time of inspection	
	iv.	An SCO with the proper certification and designation completed the inspections.	
	v.	Was the permit closed with an unsafe condition?	
	vi.	Did the inspections identify deficiencies?	
	1.	Were the deficiencies resolved prior to permit closure?	
	2.	Were the deficiencies an unsafe conditions?	
	3.	Was a verification of compliance accepted?	

Annual Internal Review Findings

Use the results of the File Review and any other information to answer the following questions

1. Are there any notable issues with respect to the accreditation that was discovered through the completion of the Annual Internal Review?

No there were no notable issues with the accreditation that were discovered through the completion of the AIR.

2. Any other general comments, concerns or issues the joint municipal accreditation would like to raise with the Administrator and council in regards to its accreditation or operation of the safety codes system.

No additional comments at this time.

Municipal Acknowledgement and Signature

The Lead Municipality acknowledges that it has consulted and coordinated the preparation of the AIR. If further acknowledges that it is submitting the AIR on behalf of the other member municipalities in the joint municipal accreditation.

Lead Municipality: Smoky Lake County

Signature: Jordan Ruegg

Date: 2024-03-27

Job Title: Planning and Development Manager, Smoky Lake County (Joint QMP Manager)

Note: This information is being collected for the purpose of administering and monitoring organizations accredited under the Safety Codes Act. The information collected will be managed in compliance with section 33,39 and 40 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, section 63 of the Safety Codes Act, and in accordance with the policies, practices and procedures of the Safety Codes Council. Questions about the collection and use of this information can be directed to the Safety Codes Council at 780-413-0099, or toll-free at 1-888-413-0099.





Request for Decision (RFD)



For Safety Council Use Only

Administrator of Accreditation Review and Approval

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Burrows".

Date: 2024-04-02





Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # 7.7

Topic: Policy No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit

Presented By: Planning & Development Services

Recommendation: That Smoky Lake County Council amend Policy No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit, to reflect the adoption of the Planning and Development Fees Bylaw and the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw.

Background:

Policy No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit was last amended on December 16, 2021, to reflect changes made to the *Municipal Government Act* regarding timelines for reviewing and processing applications for Development Permits.

Since the last review of said Policy, the County has adopted a Planning and Development Fees Bylaw (No. 1431-23) and has replaced its Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw with an Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw (No. 1447-23). Because the current version of Policy 61-03 references the rescinded Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, and the rescinded Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw, Policy no. 61-03 requires amendments.

Benefits: Alignment with other County Bylaws and Policies.

Disadvantages: Nil.

Alternatives: Council may choose to include additional changes to the Policy.

Financial Implications: Nil.

Legislation: Municipal Government Act, M-26 RSA 2000

Intergovernmental: Nil.

Strategic Alignment: Proactivity in Development.

Enclosure(s):

- **Attachment #1** -Revised Policy No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit

Signature of the CAO: _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Attachment #1 -Revised Policy No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY



Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 1 of 12 E
Legislative Reference:	Alberta Provincial Statutes Land Use Bylaw	
Purpose:	To outline the procedures and requirements for applying for a Development Permit in Smoky Lake County.	
Policy Statement and Guidelines:		
<p>1. STATEMENT</p> <p>1.1 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, pursuant to the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> and the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.</p> <p>1.2 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, and are required PRIOR to commencing any Development, including new construction, and alterations or additions to an existing structure.</p> <p>2. DEFINITIONS</p> <p>2.1 “Act” means the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.</p> <p>2.2 “Developer” means the owner of lands on which a Development is proposed, or any other person applying for a Development Permit.</p> <p>2.3 “Development” means development as defined in the <i>Act</i>, and includes the following:</p> <p>2.3.1 The carrying out of any construction or excavation, or other operations, in, on, over or under land;</p> <p>2.3.2 The making of a any change in the use or the intensity of use of any land, buildings or premises, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes the removal and/or placement of topsoil;</p> <p>2.3.3 In a building or on a parcel used for dwelling purposes, an increase in the number of families occupying and living in the building or on the parcel, and any alteration or additions which provide for an increase in the number of dwelling units within the building or on the parcel;</p> <p>2.3.4 The placing of refuse or waste material on any land;</p> <p>2.3.5 An excavation or stockpile and the creation of either of them;</p> <p>2.3.6 A building or an addition to or replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over or under land;</p> <p>2.3.7 The resumption of the use for which land or buildings had previously been utilized;</p> <p>2.3.8 The use of land for the storage or repair of motor vehicles or other machinery or equipment;</p> <p>2.3.9 The more frequent or intensive use of land for the parking of trailers, bunkhouses, portable dwellings, skid shacks or any other type of portable building whatsoever whether or not the same has been place or affixed to the land in any way;</p> <p>2.3.10 The placement of an already constructed or a partially constructed building on a parcel of land; and</p> <p>2.3.11 The erection of signs, unless otherwise exempted by the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>.</p>		



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 2 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
2.4	<p>“Development Authority” means the Development Authority established by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.5	<p>“Development Authority Officer” means that person or persons defined by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council to act as the Development Authority Officer, pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.6	<p>“Development Permit” means a permit issued by Smoky Lake County that authorizes a specified development and includes, where applicable, plans, drawings, specifications or other documents. This permit is separate and distinct from a building permit.</p>
2.7	<p>“Discretionary Use” means a use of land or buildings within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit <i>may</i> be issued.</p>
2.8	<p>“Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board” means the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board established by the municipality’s Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw</p>
2.9	<p>“Municipal Planning Commission” means the Municipal Planning Commission of Smoky Lake County, established in accordance with the County’s Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.10	<p>“Permitted Use” means the use of land or a building within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit <i>shall</i> be issued, with or without conditions, provided the Development conforms to the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>.</p>
3. PROCEDURES	
3.1	<p>Whenever a Development is proposed within the boundaries of Smoky Lake County, a Development Permit must be obtained by the Developer prior to commencement of the Development.</p>
3.2	<p>A Development Permit Application Form (Schedule “A”) must be completed and submitted to the Development Authority Officer, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended.</p>
3.3	<p>Development Permit Application forms are available at the County office and from the County’s website at www.smokylakecounty.ab.ca.</p>
3.4	<p>The Development Authority Officer must, within 20 days after the receipt of an application for a Development Permit, determine whether or not the application is complete.</p>
3.5	<p>An application for a Development Permit shall be deemed completed, if in the sole opinion of the Development Authority Officer, the application contains the documents and other information necessary to review the application.</p>
3.6	<p>The time period referred to in Subsection 3.4 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.</p>
3.7	<p>If the Development Authority Officer does not make a determination on an application referred to in Section 3.4 within the time required under Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the application is deemed to be complete.</p>
3.8	<p>If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is complete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.</p>



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 3 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
3.9	If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is incomplete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed incomplete.
3.10	A notice issued by the Development Authority Officer under Subsection 3.9 shall contain a reason(s) why the application has been deemed incomplete and shall indicate that any outstanding documents and information as deemed necessary by the Development Authority Officer shall be submitted by a date set out in said notice or a later date agreed on between the Development Authority Officer and the Developer in order for said application to be deemed complete.
3.11	If the Development Authority Officer determines the information and documents submitted pursuant to Subsection 3.10 are complete, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.
3.12	If the Developer fails to submit all the outstanding information and documents pursuant to Subsection 3.10 on or before the date referred to in the notice issued under Subsection 3.9, the application shall be deemed refused by the Development Authority Officer.
3.13	If an application is deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12, the Development Authority Officer must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that said application has been refused and the reason(s) for said refusal.
3.14	Despite that the Development Authority Officer has deemed an application complete pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11, in the course of reviewing the application, the Development Authority Officer may request additional information or documentation from the Developer that the Development Authority Officer considers necessary to review the application.
3.15	If the Development Authority refuses the application for a Development Permit, the Development Authority must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that the application has been deemed refused and the reason(s) for the refusal.
3.16	The Development Authority must make a decision on an application for a Development Permit within 40 days after the receipt by the Developer of a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11.
3.17	For the purposes of Subsection 3.16, the Developer shall be deemed to have received the notice issued under Subsection 3.8 or 3.11, 7 days from the date of the issuance of said notice.
3.18	The time period referred to in Subsection 3.16 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.
3.19	If the Development Authority fails to make a decision referred to in Subsection 3.16 within the time required under Subsection 3.16 or Subsection 3.18, the application is, at the option of the Developer, deemed refused.
3.20	When an application is refused under Subsection 3.12, and subject to the provisions contained in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Development Authority may refuse a subsequent application for a Development Permit for the same or a similar use, until the time stated in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> has expired.
3.21	In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Permitted Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Development Authority Officer shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.
3.22	In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Discretionary Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Municipal Planning Commission shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 4 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
5. APPEALS	
4.1	In the event that the Development Authority fails to issue a Development Permit to a Developer, issues a Development Permit to a Developer subject to conditions, or issues an order under Section 645 of the Act, the Developer applying for the Development Permit or the person affected by the order may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.2	In addition to a Developer or other person affected by an order under Subsection 4.1, any person affected by an order, decision or Development Permit made or issued by the Development Authority may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.3	Despite Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2, no appeal lies in respect of the issuance of a Development Permit for a Permitted Use unless the provisions of the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> were relaxed, varied or misinterpreted or if the application for the Development Permit was deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12.
4.4	Any party identified under Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2 who wishes to appeal a decision of the Development Authority must file a notice of appeal, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended, with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.5	A notice of appeal filed pursuant to Subsection 4.4 must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date on which the written decision is given by the Development Authority.
4.6	If the Development Authority has not made a decision on an application for a Development Permit within the 40-day period or within an extension of that period agreed upon pursuant to Subsection 3.18, and the Developer chooses to deem the application refused, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date that the period or extension expires.
4.7	With respect to an order issued by the Development Authority under Section 645 of the Act, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date on which the order is made.
4.8	Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must hold an appeal hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the notice of appeal.
4.9	The Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must give its decision in writing together with reasons for the decision within 15 days after concluding the hearing.
4.10	A decision made by the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board is final and binding on all parties and persons subject only to an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of jurisdiction of law, pursuant to the Act.
5. ENFORCEMENT	
5.1	Where the Development Authority finds that a Development or use of land or a building is not in accordance with a Development Permit or the provisions of the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , as amended, the Development Authority may exercise the right to order compliance as outlined in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , as amended, pursuant to the Act.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 5 of 12 E

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	September 20, 2007	# 618-07 - Page # 8484
Amended	January 31, 2013	# 302-13 - Page # 10434
Amended	October 24, 2013	# 1035-13 - Page # 10862
Amended	January 29, 2015	# 303-15 - Page # 11562
Amended	January 23, 2020	# 350-20 - Page # 13952
Amended	December 16, 2021	# 200-21 - Page # 14926
Amended	April 11, 2024	# - Page #



Request for Decision (RFD)

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SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT INSTRUCTIONS

It is important to read and understand the following instruction prior to completing this application form:

- 1) Every application for a Development Permit shall be submitted in complete form, accompanied by the applicable application fee set pursuant to Smoky Lake County [Policy No. 61-11: Planning and Development Fees](#). If site work or construction has commenced prior to obtaining a Development Permit, you are advised that **no further work on the Development is to occur until a Development Permit has been issued**. Any access to, site servicing of, or construction started on the property prior to the issuance of a Development Permit, and/or during the appeal period, is at the Developer's risk and may be subject to enforcement measures being taken pursuant to the *Land Use Bylaw* and/or the *Act*, where applicable.
- 2) An application for a Development Permit **shall** be accompanied by the following information:
 - a. a site plan, to scale, showing the legal description; north arrow; location and dimension of property lines; existing utility rights-of-way and easements; fences; driveways; paved areas; proposed front, rear and side yard setbacks, if any; any provisions for off-street loading and vehicle parking; access and egress points to the site; and any encumbrance such as rights-of-way;
 - b. existing and proposed building dimensions;
 - c. the location of abandoned wells (if applicable), location of water bodies (if applicable), and the location of developed and undeveloped roads (if applicable);
 - d. the type and location of water supply and sewage and waste water disposal facilities;
 - e. a statement of uses;
 - f. a statement of ownership of the land and the interest of the applicant therein;
 - g. the signatures of at least one of the registered landowners listed on the Certificate of Title;
 - h. the estimated commencement and completion dates;
 - i. the estimated cost of the project or contract price;
 - j. an application fee as established by Smoky Lake County Policy No. 61-11: *Planning and Development Fees*, as amended;
 - k. written authorization from the registered owner authorizing the right-of-entry by the Development Authority to such lands or buildings as may be required for investigation of the proposed development;
 - l. in the case of an application for a Development Permit on Crown Land, Provincial authorization for the Development; and
 - m. any other information as required by the Development Authority.
- 3) The Development Authority **may** also require additional information in order to assess the conformity of a proposed Development with the *Land Use Bylaw* before consideration of the Development Permit shall commence. Such information may include:
 - a. floor plans;
 - b. elevations and sections of any proposed buildings;

Schedule "A": Development Permit Application Form

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Request for Decision (RFD)

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- c. a Real Property Report, or other documentation indicating the exact location of all structures on the property (prepared within the last five (5) years, in a form that is acceptable to the Development Authority);
 - d. drainage, grading and landscaping plans which provide pre-and-post construction site elevations;
 - e. a storm water management plan approved by Alberta Environment and Parks (or other appropriate provincial authority);
 - f. a geotechnical report prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, in potentially hazardous or unstable areas;
 - g. a biophysical assessment prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, on the impacts of the proposed Development on wildlife habitats and environments;
 - h. a reclamation plan for aggregate extraction or site grading and excavation;
 - i. an environmental assessment to determine potential contamination and mitigation;
 - j. in the case of placement of an already constructed or partially constructed building on a parcel of land, information relating to the age and condition of the building and its compatibility with the District in which it is to be located;
 - k. a hydro-geological assessment, prepared, stamped and signed by a registered professional engineer or hydro-geologist, registered in the Province of Alberta, of any potential flooding or subsidence hazard that may, in the sole opinion of the Development Authority, affect the subject site;
 - l. a site plan detailing how vegetation, topography disturbance or erosion is to be minimized;
 - m. an environmental impact assessment describing a Development's potential environmental effects;
 - n. within the Garner Lake Area Structure Plan area, a landscaping plan;
 - o. a Cumulative Effects Assessment;
 - p. the identification of all rights-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property; and/or
 - q. any additional information the Development Authority deems necessary.
- 4) Developers are advised to accurately locate any and all oil, gas, power, telephone and other utility lines on the subject site prior to the commencement of a Development by contacting Alberta One-Call at 1-800-242-3447 or by visiting www.albertaonecall.com.
- 5) Please note, that a Development Permit **does not** constitute a Building Permit, or any other Permit issued pursuant to the *Safety Codes Act*. After obtaining a Development Permit from Smoky Lake County, a Developer is required to obtain the applicable *Safety Codes Act* Permits (Building, Plumbing, Gas, Electrical and Private Sewage Disposal) from the County's Safety Codes inspectors The Inspections Group Inc. Please contact The Inspections Group Inc. at 780-454-5048 or by email at questions@inspectionsgroup.com.
- 6) If you have any questions regarding this application package, please contact the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Department at 780-656-3730 or by email at pd@smokylakecounty.ab.ca. Alternatively, you may arrange a pre-application meeting with Planning and Development staff to discuss a proposed Development.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Internal Use Only	
Our File Number: _____ Your File Number: _____ Roll Number: _____	
Applicant Information	
Applicant/Agent: _____	Phone: _____
Address: _____	Cell Phone: _____
City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____	Fax: _____
Email address: _____	Signature: _____
Applicant/Agent Authorization: I am the applicant/agent authorized to act on behalf of the registered owner and that the information given on this form is full and complete and is, to the best of my knowledge, a true statement of the facts relating to this application.	
Registered Landowner Information <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Owner same as applicant</i>	
Registered Owner: _____	Phone: _____
Address: _____	Fax: _____
City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____	Signature: _____
Section A - Property Information	
Division _____	
Legal: Lot _____ Block _____ Plan _____ and Part of _____ ¼ Sec _____ Twp _____ Rge _____ W4M	
Subdivision Name (if applicable) or Area of Development _____	
Rural Address/Street Address _____ Parcel Size _____	
Number of existing dwellings on property (please describe) _____	
Has any previous application been filed in connection with this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe the details of the application and file number: _____	
Is the subject property near a steep slope (exceeding 15%)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property near or bounded by a body of water? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property within 800m of a provincial highway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property near a Confined Feeding Operation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sour gas facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sewage treatment plant/lagoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____	



Request for Decision (RFD)

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Natural Resources Conservation Board, Energy Resources Conservation Board, Alberta Energy Regulator, Alberta Energy and Utilities Board or Alberta Utilities Commission? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Minister of Environment or granted under any Act the Minister is responsible for under s.16 of the Government Organization Act*? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? Yes No

If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____

**The Minister is responsible for the following Acts: AB Land Stewardship Act, Environmental Protection Act, Public Lands Act, Surveys Act, Water Act. Please see attached list of resources for identifying this information.*

Section B – Proposed Development Information

Estimated Cost of Project \$ _____

Estimated Commencement Date _____ Estimated Completion Date _____

Dwelling: Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Dwelling _____ ft / m

Accessory Building Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Acc. Bldg _____ ft / m

Parking: No. of Off-Street Parking Stalls (if applicable) _____

Land Use District (Zoning) of Property: _____

Description of Work:

Section C – Preferred Method of Communication

When a decision has been made on your file, do you wish for us to:

call you for pick up mail the decision email the decision

Section 608(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, as amended states:

608(1) Where this Act or a regulation or bylaw made under this Section requires a document to be sent to a person, the document may be sent by electronic means if

- a) the recipient has consented to receive documents from the sender by those electronic means and has provided an e-mail address, website or other electronic address to the sender for that purpose.

I/we grant consent for the Development Authority to communicate information and/or the decision electronically regarding my/our application. YES NO



Request for Decision (RFD)

<p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>Type of Payment: <input type="checkbox"/> DEBIT <input type="checkbox"/> CASH <input type="checkbox"/> CHEQUE</p> <p>Fee \$ _____</p> <p>Receipt # _____</p> <p>Receipt Date _____</p> <p>Date Received _____</p> <p>*and deemed complete by Development Authority.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Entered into MuniSight PD # _____</p>	<p>Authorization: <input type="checkbox"/> Permitted Use <input type="checkbox"/> Discretionary Use</p> <p>Issuing Officer's Name _____</p> <p>Issuing Officer's Signature _____</p> <p>Date of Approval _____</p> <p>Date Issued _____</p> <p>Comments and/or Variances _____</p> <p>_____</p>
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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Our File Number: _____

Roll Number: _____

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT SITE PLAN



DATE:

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:

DATE:

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:



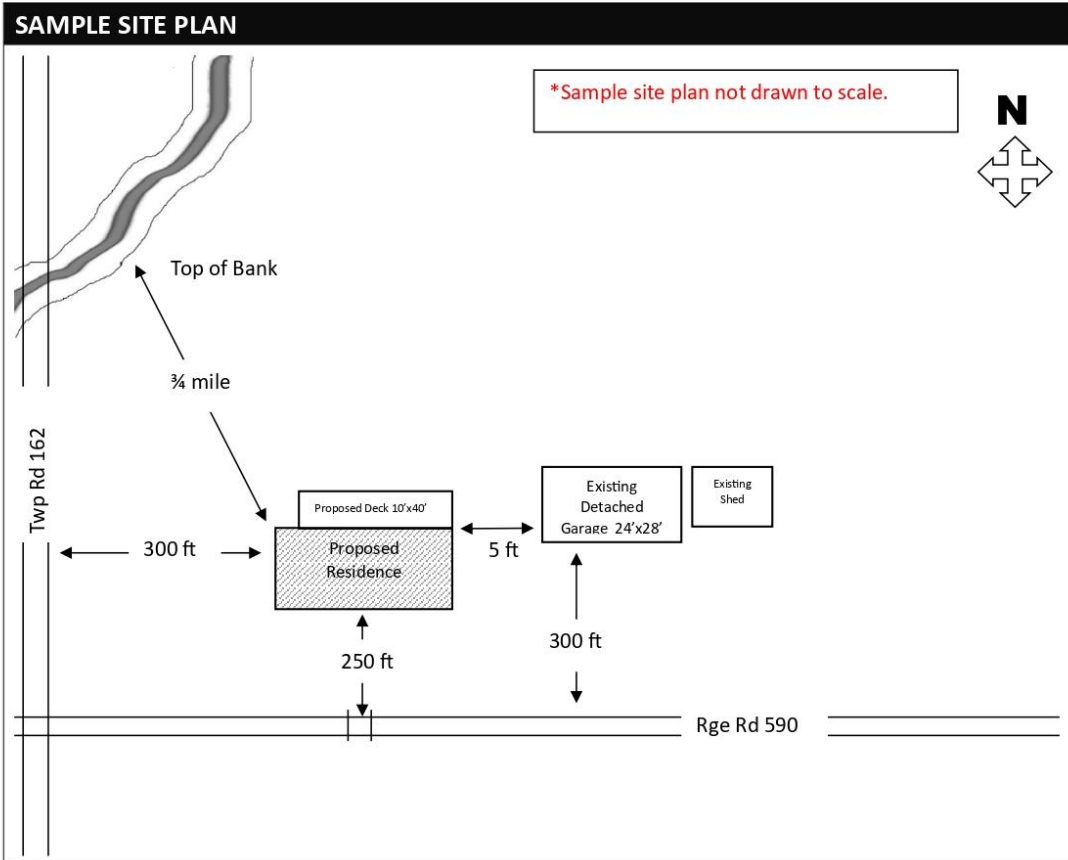
Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM



INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN YOUR SITE PLAN:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of existing buildings. ✓ Location of proposed buildings. ✓ Location of existing access (es). ✓ Location any proposed access (es). ✓ Location of any abandoned wells. ✓ Location of shelterbelts and dugouts ✓ Location of water well(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Front, Side and Rear Yard setbacks from <u>property lines</u> in meters/feet. ✓ Location of any water bodies on subject property. ✓ Location of driveway. ✓ All developed/undeveloped road allowances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of Private Sewage Disposal System (existing and/or proposed) ✓ Indicate the North direction. ✓ Location of all right-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property. ✓ Location of power generation facilities (if applicable).
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Request for Decision (RFD)

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY



Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 1 of 13 E

Legislative Reference:	Alberta Provincial Statutes Land Use Bylaw
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Purpose:	To outline the procedures and requirements for applying for a Development Permit in Smoky Lake County.
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

1. STATEMENT

- 1.1 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, pursuant to the *Land Use Bylaw* and the *Municipal Government Act* R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.
- 1.2 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, and are required **PRIOR** to commencing any Development, including new construction, and alterations or additions to an existing structure.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 **“Act”** means the *Municipal Government Act* R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.
- 2.2 **“Developer”** means the owner of lands on which a Development is proposed, or any other person applying for a Development Permit.
- 2.3 **“Development”** means development as defined in the *Act*, and includes the following:
 - 2.3.1 The carrying out of any construction or excavation, or other operations, in, on, over or under land;
 - 2.3.2 The making of a any change in the use or the intensity of use of any land, buildings or premises, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes the removal and/or placement of topsoil;
 - 2.3.3 In a building or on a parcel used for dwelling purposes, an increase in the number of families occupying and living in the building or on the parcel, and any alteration or additions which provide for an increase in the number of dwelling units within the building or on the parcel;
 - 2.3.4 The placing of refuse or waste material on any land;
 - 2.3.5 An excavation or stockpile and the creation of either of them;
 - 2.3.6 A building or an addition to or replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over or under land;
 - 2.3.7 The resumption of the use for which land or buildings had previously been utilized;
 - 2.3.8 The use of land for the storage or repair of motor vehicles or other machinery or equipment;
 - 2.3.9 The more frequent or intensive use of land for the parking of trailers, bunkhouses, portable dwellings, skid shacks or any other type of portable building whatsoever whether or not the same has been place or affixed to the land in any way;
 - 2.3.10 The placement of an already constructed or a partially constructed building on a parcel of land; and
 - 2.3.11 The erection of signs, unless otherwise exempted by the *Land Use Bylaw*.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 2 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
2.4	<p>“Development Authority” means the Development Authority established by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.5	<p>“Development Authority Officer” means that person or persons defined by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council to act as the Development Authority Officer, pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.6	<p>“Development Permit” means a permit issued by Smoky Lake County that authorizes a specified development and includes, where applicable, plans, drawings, specifications or other documents. This permit is separate and distinct from a building permit.</p>
2.7	<p>“Discretionary Use” means a use of land or buildings within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit <i>may</i> be issued.</p>
2.8	<p>“Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board” means the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board established by the municipality’s Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw</p>
2.9	<p>“Municipal Planning Commission” means the Municipal Planning Commission of Smoky Lake County, established in accordance with the County’s Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.</p>
2.10	<p>“Permitted Use” means the use of land or a building within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit <i>shall</i> be issued, with or without conditions, provided the Development conforms to the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>.</p>
3. PROCEDURES	
3.1	Whenever a Development is proposed within the boundaries of Smoky Lake County, a Development Permit must be obtained by the Developer prior to commencement of the Development.
3.2	A Development Permit Application Form (Schedule “A”) must be completed and submitted to the Development Authority Officer, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended.
3.3	Development Permit Application forms are available at the County office and from the County’s website at www.smokylakecounty.ab.ca .
3.4	The Development Authority Officer must, within 20 days after the receipt of an application for a Development Permit, determine whether or not the application is complete.
3.5	An application for a Development Permit shall be deemed completed, if in the sole opinion of the Development Authority Officer, the application contains the documents and other information necessary to review the application.
3.6	The time period referred to in Subsection 3.4 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.
3.7	If the Development Authority Officer does not make a determination on an application referred to in Section 3.4 within the time required under Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the application is deemed to be complete.
3.8	If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is complete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 3 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
3.9	If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is incomplete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed incomplete.
3.10	A notice issued by the Development Authority Officer under Subsection 3.9 shall contain a reason(s) why the application has been deemed incomplete and shall indicate that any outstanding documents and information as deemed necessary by the Development Authority Officer shall be submitted by a date set out in said notice or a later date agreed on between the Development Authority Officer and the Developer in order for said application to be deemed complete.
3.11	If the Development Authority Officer determines the information and documents submitted pursuant to Subsection 3.10 are complete, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.
3.12	If the Developer fails to submit all the outstanding information and documents pursuant to Subsection 3.10 on or before the date referred to in the notice issued under Subsection 3.9, the application shall be deemed refused by the Development Authority Officer.
3.13	If an application is deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12, the Development Authority Officer must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that said application has been refused and the reason(s) for said refusal.
3.14	Despite that the Development Authority Officer has deemed an application complete pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11, in the course of reviewing the application, the Development Authority Officer may request additional information or documentation from the Developer that the Development Authority Officer considers necessary to review the application.
3.15	If the Development Authority refuses the application for a Development Permit, the Development Authority must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that the application has been deemed refused and the reason(s) for the refusal.
3.16	The Development Authority must make a decision on an application for a Development Permit within 40 days after the receipt by the Developer of a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11.
3.17	For the purposes of Subsection 3.16, the Developer shall be deemed to have received the notice issued under Subsection 3.8 or 3.11, 7 days from the date of the issuance of said notice.
3.18	The time period referred to in Subsection 3.16 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.
3.19	If the Development Authority fails to make a decision referred to in Subsection 3.16 within the time required under Subsection 3.16 or Subsection 3.18, the application is, at the option of the Developer, deemed refused.
3.20	When an application is refused under Subsection 3.12, and subject to the provisions contained in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Development Authority may refuse a subsequent application for a Development Permit for the same or a similar use, until the time stated in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> has expired.
3.21	In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Permitted Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Development Authority Officer shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.
3.22	In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Discretionary Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , the Municipal Planning Commission shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 4 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
5. APPEALS	
4.1	In the event that the Development Authority fails to issue a Development Permit to a Developer, issues a Development Permit to a Developer subject to conditions, or issues an order under Section 645 of the Act, the Developer applying for the Development Permit or the person affected by the order may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.2	In addition to a Developer or other person affected by an order under Subsection 4.1, any person affected by an order, decision or Development Permit made or issued by the Development Authority may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.3	Despite Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2, no appeal lies in respect of the issuance of a Development Permit for a Permitted Use unless the provisions of the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> were relaxed, varied or misinterpreted or if the application for the Development Permit was deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12.
4.4	Any party identified under Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2 who wishes to appeal a decision of the Development Authority must file a notice of appeal, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended, with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
4.5	A notice of appeal filed pursuant to Subsection 4.4 must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date on which the written decision is given by the Development Authority.
4.6	If the Development Authority has not made a decision on an application for a Development Permit within the 40-day period or within an extension of that period agreed upon pursuant to Subsection 3.18, and the Developer chooses to deem the application refused, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date that the period or extension expires.
4.7	With respect to an order issued by the Development Authority under Section 645 of the Act, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within 21 days after the date on which the order is made.
4.8	Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must hold an appeal hearing within 30 days after the receipt of the notice of appeal.
4.9	The Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must give its decision in writing together with reasons for the decision within 15 days after concluding the hearing.
4.10	A decision made by the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board is final and binding on all parties and persons subject only to an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of jurisdiction of law, pursuant to the Act.
5. ENFORCEMENT	
5.1	Where the Development Authority finds that a Development or use of land or a building is not in accordance with a Development Permit or the provisions of the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , as amended, the Development Authority may exercise the right to order compliance as outlined in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> , as amended, pursuant to the Act.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 5 of 12 E

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	September 20, 2007	# 618-07 - Page # 8484
Amended	January 31, 2013	# 302-13 - Page # 10434
Amended	October 24, 2013	# 1035-13 - Page # 10862
Amended	January 29, 2015	# 303-15 - Page # 11562
Amended	January 23, 2020	# 350-20 - Page # 13952
Amended	December 16, 2021	# 200-21 - Page # 14926
Amended	April 11, 2024	# - Page #



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT INSTRUCTIONS

It is important to read and understand the following instruction prior to completing this application form:

- 1) Every application for a Development Permit shall be submitted in complete form, accompanied by the applicable application fee set pursuant to Smoky Lake County [Policy No. 61-11: Planning and Development Fees](#). If site work or construction has commenced prior to obtaining a Development Permit, you are advised that **no further work on the Development is to occur until a Development Permit has been issued**. Any access to, site servicing of, or construction started on the property prior to the issuance of a Development Permit, and/or during the appeal period, is at the Developer's risk and may be subject to enforcement measures being taken pursuant to the *Land Use Bylaw* and/or the *Act*, where applicable.
- 2) An application for a Development Permit **shall** be accompanied by the following information:
 - a. a site plan, to scale, showing the legal description; north arrow; location and dimension of property lines; existing utility rights-of-way and easements; fences; driveways; paved areas; proposed front, rear and side yard setbacks, if any; any provisions for off-street loading and vehicle parking; access and egress points to the site; and any encumbrance such as rights-of-way;
 - b. existing and proposed building dimensions;
 - c. the location of abandoned wells (if applicable), location of water bodies (if applicable), and the location of developed and undeveloped roads (if applicable);
 - d. the type and location of water supply and sewage and waste water disposal facilities;
 - e. a statement of uses;
 - f. a statement of ownership of the land and the interest of the applicant therein;
 - g. the signatures of at least one of the registered landowners listed on the Certificate of Title;
 - h. the estimated commencement and completion dates;
 - i. the estimated cost of the project or contract price;
 - j. an application fee as established by Smoky Lake County Policy No. 61-11: *Planning and Development Fees*, as amended;
 - k. written authorization from the registered owner authorizing the right-of-entry by the Development Authority to such lands or buildings as may be required for investigation of the proposed development;
 - l. in the case of an application for a Development Permit on Crown Land, Provincial authorization for the Development; and
 - m. any other information as required by the Development Authority.
- 3) The Development Authority **may** also require additional information in order to assess the conformity of a proposed Development with the *Land Use Bylaw* before consideration of the Development Permit shall commence. Such information may include:
 - a. floor plans;
 - b. elevations and sections of any proposed buildings;

Schedule "A": Development Permit Application Form

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

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- c. a Real Property Report, or other documentation indicating the exact location of all structures on the property (prepared within the last five (5) years, in a form that is acceptable to the Development Authority);
 - d. drainage, grading and landscaping plans which provide pre-and-post construction site elevations;
 - e. a storm water management plan approved by Alberta Environment and Parks (or other appropriate provincial authority);
 - f. a geotechnical report prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, in potentially hazardous or unstable areas;
 - g. a biophysical assessment prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, on the impacts of the proposed Development on wildlife habitats and environments;
 - h. a reclamation plan for aggregate extraction or site grading and excavation;
 - i. an environmental assessment to determine potential contamination and mitigation;
 - j. in the case of placement of an already constructed or partially constructed building on a parcel of land, information relating to the age and condition of the building and its compatibility with the District in which it is to be located;
 - k. a hydro-geological assessment, prepared, stamped and signed by a registered professional engineer or hydro-geologist, registered in the Province of Alberta, of any potential flooding or subsidence hazard that may, in the sole opinion of the Development Authority, affect the subject site;
 - l. a site plan detailing how vegetation, topography disturbance or erosion is to be minimized;
 - m. an environmental impact assessment describing a Development's potential environmental effects;
 - n. within the Garner Lake Area Structure Plan area, a landscaping plan;
 - o. a Cumulative Effects Assessment;
 - p. the identification of all rights-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property; and/or
 - q. any additional information the Development Authority deems necessary.
- 4) Developers are advised to accurately locate any and all oil, gas, power, telephone and other utility lines on the subject site prior to the commencement of a Development by contacting Alberta One-Call at 1-800-242-3447 or by visiting www.albertaonecall.com.
- 5) Please note, that a Development Permit **does not** constitute a Building Permit, or any other Permit issued pursuant to the *Safety Codes Act*. After obtaining a Development Permit from Smoky Lake County, a Developer is required to obtain the applicable *Safety Codes Act* Permits (Building, Plumbing, Gas, Electrical and Private Sewage Disposal) from the County's Safety Codes inspectors The Inspections Group Inc. Please contact The Inspections Group Inc. at 780-454-5048 or by email at questions@inspectionsgroup.com.
- 6) If you have any questions regarding this application package, please contact the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Department at 780-656-3730 or by email at pd@smokylakecounty.ab.ca. Alternatively, you may arrange a pre-application meeting with Planning and Development staff to discuss a proposed Development.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Internal Use Only	
Our File Number: _____ Your File Number: _____ Roll Number: _____	
Applicant Information	
Applicant/Agent: _____	Phone: _____
Address: _____	Cell Phone: _____
City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____	Fax: _____
Email address: _____	Signature: _____
Applicant/Agent Authorization: I am the applicant/agent authorized to act on behalf of the registered owner and that the information given on this form is full and complete and is, to the best of my knowledge, a true statement of the facts relating to this application.	
Registered Landowner Information <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Owner same as applicant</i>	
Registered Owner: _____	Phone: _____
Address: _____	Fax: _____
City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____	Signature: _____
Section A - Property Information	
Division _____	
Legal: Lot _____ Block _____ Plan _____ and Part of _____ ¼ Sec _____ Twp _____ Rge _____ W4M	
Subdivision Name (if applicable) or Area of Development _____	
Rural Address/Street Address _____ Parcel Size _____	
Number of existing dwellings on property (please describe) _____	
Has any previous application been filed in connection with this property? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe the details of the application and file number: _____	
Is the subject property near a steep slope (exceeding 15%)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property near or bounded by a body of water? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property within 800m of a provincial highway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is the subject property near a Confined Feeding Operation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sour gas facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sewage treatment plant/lagoon? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Distance: _____	
Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____	



Request for Decision (RFD)

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Natural Resources Conservation Board, Energy Resources Conservation Board, Alberta Energy Regulator, Alberta Energy and Utilities Board or Alberta Utilities Commission? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Minister of Environment or granted under any Act the Minister is responsible for under s.16 of the Government Organization Act*? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? Yes No

If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____

**The Minister is responsible for the following Acts: AB Land Stewardship Act, Environmental Protection Act, Public Lands Act, Surveys Act, Water Act. Please see attached list of resources for identifying this information.*

Section B – Proposed Development Information

Estimated Cost of Project \$ _____

Estimated Commencement Date _____ Estimated Completion Date _____

Dwelling: Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Dwelling _____ ft / m

Accessory Building Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Acc. Bldg _____ ft / m

Parking: No. of Off-Street Parking Stalls (if applicable) _____

Land Use District (Zoning) of Property: _____

Description of Work:

Section C – Preferred Method of Communication

When a decision has been made on your file, do you wish for us to:

call you for pick up mail the decision email the decision

Section 608(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, as amended states:

608(1) Where this Act or a regulation or bylaw made under this Section requires a document to be sent to a person, the document may be sent by electronic means if

- a) the recipient has consented to receive documents from the sender by those electronic means and has provided an e-mail address, website or other electronic address to the sender for that purpose.

I/we grant consent for the Development Authority to communicate information and/or the decision electronically regarding my/our application. YES NO



Request for Decision (RFD)

OFFICE USE ONLY	Authorization: <input type="checkbox"/> Permitted Use <input type="checkbox"/> Discretionary Use
Type of Payment: <input type="checkbox"/> DEBIT <input type="checkbox"/> CASH <input type="checkbox"/> CHEQUE	Issuing Officer's Name _____
Fee \$ _____	Issuing Officer's Signature _____
Receipt # _____	Date of Approval _____
Receipt Date _____	Date Issued _____
Date Received _____	Comments and/or Variances _____
*and deemed complete by Development Authority.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entered into MuniSight PD # _____	_____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Our File Number: _____	Roll Number: _____
DEVELOPMENT PERMIT SITE PLAN	
	
DATE:	SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:
DATE:	DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:



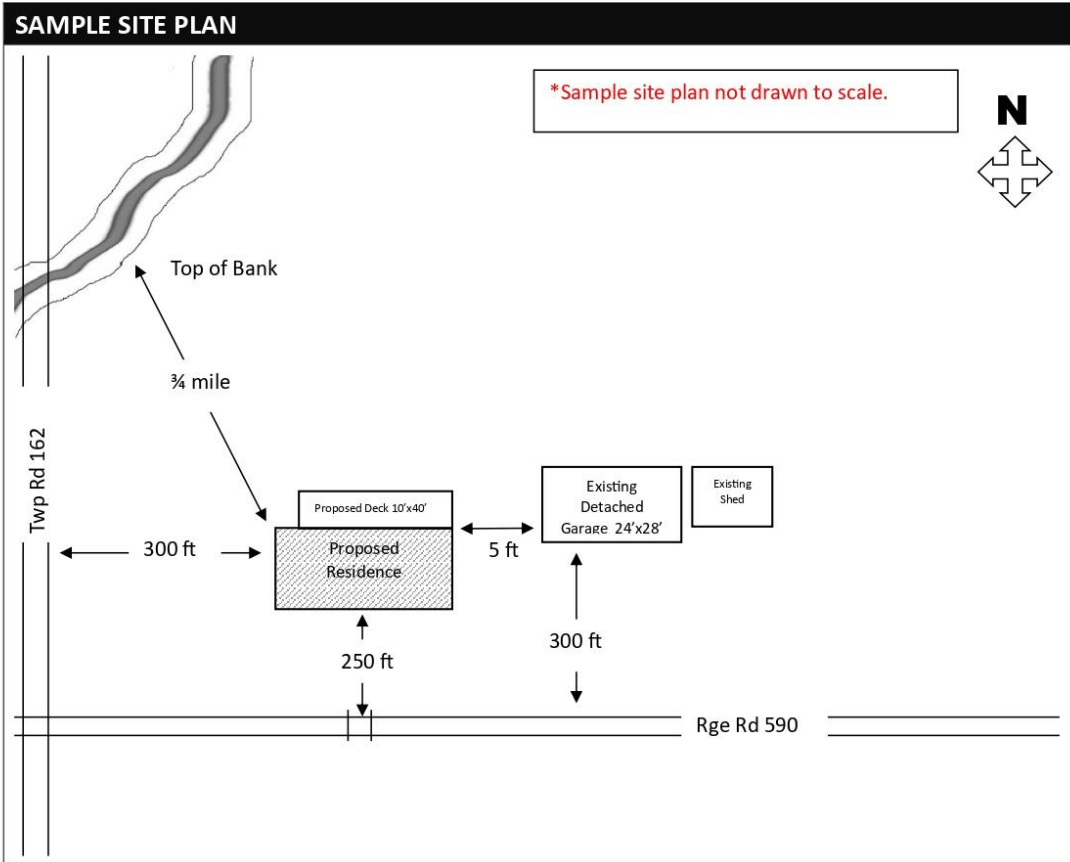
Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

SCHEDULE "A"

03-06

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM



INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN YOUR SITE PLAN:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of existing buildings. ✓ Location of proposed buildings. ✓ Location of existing access (es). ✓ Location any proposed access (es). ✓ Location of any abandoned wells. ✓ Location of shelterbelts and dugouts ✓ Location of water well(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Front, Side and Rear Yard setbacks from <u>property lines</u> in meters/feet. ✓ Location of any water bodies on subject property. ✓ Location of driveway. ✓ All developed/undeveloped road allowances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of Private Sewage Disposal System (existing and/or proposed) ✓ Indicate the North direction. ✓ Location of all right-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property. ✓ Location of power generation facilities (if applicable).
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Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-07
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 1 of 12 E

Legislative Reference:	Alberta Provincial Statutes Land Use Bylaw
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Purpose:	To outline the procedures and requirements for applying for a Development Permit in Smoky Lake County.
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 1. STATEMENT**
 - 1.1 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, pursuant to the *Land Use Bylaw* and the *Municipal Government Act* R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.
 - 1.2 Development Permits are issued by Smoky Lake County, and are required **PRIOR** to commencing any Development, including new construction, and alterations or additions to an existing structure.
- 2. DEFINITIONS**
 - 2.1 **“Act”** means the *Municipal Government Act* R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.
 - 2.2 **“Developer”** means the owner of lands on which a Development is proposed, or any other person applying for a Development Permit.
 - 2.3 **“Development”** means development as defined in the *Act*, and includes the following:
 - 2.3.1 The carrying out of any construction or excavation, or other operations, in, on, over or under land;
 - 2.3.2 The making of a any change in the use or the intensity of use of any land, buildings or premises, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes the removal and/or placement of topsoil;
 - 2.3.3 In a building or on a parcel used for dwelling purposes, an increase in the number of families occupying and living in the building or on the parcel, and any alteration or additions which provide for an increase in the number of dwelling units within the building or on the parcel;
 - 2.3.4 The placing of refuse or waste material on any land;
 - 2.3.5 An excavation or stockpile and the creation of either of them;
 - 2.3.6 A building or an addition to or replacement or repair of a building and the construction or placing of any of them in, on, over or under land;
 - 2.3.7 The resumption of the use for which land or buildings had previously been utilized;
 - 2.3.8 The use of land for the storage or repair of motor vehicles or other machinery or equipment;
 - 2.3.9 The more frequent or intensive use of land for the parking of trailers, bunkhouses, portable dwellings, skid shacks or any other type of portable building whatsoever whether or not the same has been place or affixed to the land in any way;
 - 2.3.10 The placement of an already constructed or a partially constructed building on a parcel of land; and
 - 2.3.11 The erection of signs, unless otherwise exempted by the *Land Use Bylaw*.

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-08
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 2 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 2.4 **“Development Authority”** means the Development Authority established by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.
- 2.5 **“Development Authority Officer”** means that person or persons defined by the municipality’s Development Authority Bylaw and appointed by Council to act as the Development Authority Officer, pursuant to that Bylaw.
- 2.6 **“Development Permit”** means a permit issued by Smoky Lake County that authorizes a specified development and includes, where applicable, plans, drawings, specifications or other documents. This permit is separate and distinct from a building permit.
- 2.7 **“Discretionary Use”** means a use of land or buildings within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit *may* be issued.
- 2.8 **“Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board”** means the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board established by the municipality’s Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw
- 2.9 **“Municipal Planning Commission”** means the Municipal Planning Commission of Smoky Lake County, established in accordance with the County’s Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw and appointed by Council pursuant to that Bylaw.
- 2.10 **“Permitted Use”** means the use of land or a building within a specific land use district, for which a Development Permit *shall* be issued, with or without conditions, provided the Development conforms to the *Land Use Bylaw*.

3. PROCEDURES

- 3.1 Whenever a Development is proposed within the boundaries of Smoky Lake County, a Development Permit must be obtained by the Developer prior to commencement of the Development.
- 3.2 A **Development Permit Application Form (Schedule “A”)** must be completed and submitted to the Development Authority Officer, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended.
- 3.3 **Development Permit Application forms are available at the County office and from the County’s website at www.smokylakecounty.ab.ca.**
- 3.4 The Development Authority Officer must, within 20 days after the receipt of an application for a Development Permit, determine whether or not the application is complete.
- 3.5 An application for a Development Permit shall be deemed completed, if in the sole opinion of the Development Authority Officer, the application contains the documents and other information necessary to review the application.
- 3.6 The time period referred to in Subsection 3.4 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.
- 3.7 If the Development Authority Officer does not make a determination on an application referred to in Section 3.4 within the time required under Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the application is deemed to be complete.
- 3.8 If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is complete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-07
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 3 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
<p>3.9 If the Development Authority Officer determines that an application is incomplete pursuant to Subsection 3.4 or Subsection 3.6, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed incomplete.</p> <p>3.10 A notice issued by the Development Authority Officer under Subsection 3.9 shall contain a reason(s) why the application has been deemed incomplete and shall indicate that any outstanding documents and information as deemed necessary by the Development Authority Officer shall be submitted by a date set out in said notice or a later date agreed on between the Development Authority Officer and the Developer in order for said application to be deemed complete.</p> <p>3.11 If the Development Authority Officer determines the information and documents submitted pursuant to Subsection 3.10 are complete, the Development Authority Officer shall issue to the Developer a notice, in writing, informing the Developer that said application has been deemed complete.</p> <p>3.12 If the Developer fails to submit all the outstanding information and documents pursuant to Subsection 3.10 on or before the date referred to in the notice issued under Subsection 3.9, the application shall be deemed refused by the Development Authority Officer.</p> <p>3.13 If an application is deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12, the Development Authority Officer must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that said application has been refused and the reason(s) for said refusal.</p> <p>3.14 Despite that the Development Authority Officer has deemed an application complete pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11, in the course of reviewing the application, the Development Authority Officer may request additional information or documentation from the Developer that the Development Authority Officer considers necessary to review the application.</p> <p>3.15 If the Development Authority refuses the application for a Development Permit, the Development Authority must issue to the Developer a notice informing the Developer that the application has been deemed refused and the reason(s) for the refusal.</p> <p>3.16 The Development Authority must make a decision on an application for a Development Permit within 40 days after the receipt by the Developer of a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 3.8 or Subsection 3.11.</p> <p>3.17 For the purposes of Subsection 3.16, the Developer shall be deemed to have received the notice issued under Subsection 3.8 or 3.11, 7 days from the date of the issuance of said notice.</p> <p>3.18 The time period referred to in Subsection 3.16 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the Developer and the Development Authority Officer.</p> <p>3.19 If the Development Authority fails to make a decision referred to in Subsection 3.16 within the time required under Subsection 3.16 or Subsection 3.18, the application is, at the option of the Developer, deemed refused.</p> <p>3.20 When an application is refused under Subsection 3.12. and subject to the provisions contained in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>, the Development Authority may refuse a subsequent application for a Development Permit for the same or a similar use, until the time stated in the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i> has expired.</p> <p>3.21 In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Permitted Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>, the Development Authority Officer shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.</p> <p>3.22 In cases where a Developer makes application for a Development Permit for a Discretionary Use under the <i>Land Use Bylaw</i>, the Municipal Planning Commission shall issue or refuse said Development Permit.</p>	

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-08
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 4 of 12 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

5. APPEALS

- 4.1 In the event that the Development Authority fails to issue a Development Permit to a Developer, issues a Development Permit to a Developer subject to conditions, or issues an order under Section 645 of the *Act*, the Developer applying for the Development Permit or the person affected by the order may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
- 4.2 In addition to a Developer or other person affected by an order under Subsection 4.1, any person affected by an order, decision or Development Permit made or issued by the Development Authority may appeal to the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
- 4.3 Despite Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2, no appeal lies in respect of the issuance of a Development Permit for a Permitted Use unless the provisions of the *Land Use Bylaw* were relaxed, varied or misinterpreted or if the application for the Development Permit was deemed to be refused under Subsection 3.12.
- 4.4 Any party identified under Subsection 4.1 and Subsection 4.2 who wishes to appeal a decision of the Development Authority must file a notice of appeal, accompanied by the application fee as set out in the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Fees Bylaw, as amended, with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
- 4.5 A notice of appeal filed pursuant to Subsection 4.4 must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within **21 days** after the date on which the written decision is given by the Development Authority.
- 4.6 If the Development Authority has not made a decision on an application for a Development Permit within the **40-day** period or within an extension of that period agreed upon pursuant to Subsection 3.18, and the Developer chooses to deem the application refused, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within **21 days** after the date that the period or extension expires.
- 4.7 With respect to an order issued by the Development Authority under Section 645 of the *Act*, a notice of appeal must be filed with the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board within **21 days** after the date on which the order is made.
- 4.8 Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must hold an appeal hearing within **30 days** after the receipt of the notice of appeal.
- 4.9 The Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board must give its decision in writing together with reasons for the decision within **15 days** after concluding the hearing.
- 4.10 A decision made by the Intermunicipal Subdivision and Development Appeal Board is final and binding on all parties and persons subject only to an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench on a question of jurisdiction of law, pursuant to the *Act*.

5. ENFORCEMENT

- 5.1 Where the Development Authority finds that a Development or use of land or a building is not in accordance with a Development Permit or the provisions of the *Land Use Bylaw*, as amended, the Development Authority may exercise the right to order compliance as outlined in the *Land Use Bylaw*, as amended, pursuant to the *Act*.

Title: Application for Development Permit		Policy No: 03-06
Section: 61	Section: P-A	Page No.: 5 of 12 E

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	September 20, 2007	# 618-07 - Page # 8484
Amended	January 31, 2013	# 302-13 - Page # 10434
Amended	October 24, 2013	# 1035-13 - Page # 10862
Amended	January 29, 2015	# 303-15 - Page # 11562
Amended	January 23, 2020	# 350-20 - Page # 13952
Amended	December 16, 2021	# 200-21 - Page # 14926
Amended	April 11, 2024	# - Page #

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM**DEVELOPMENT PERMIT INSTRUCTIONS**

It is important to read and understand the following instruction prior to completing this application form:

- 1) Every application for a Development Permit shall be submitted in complete form, accompanied by the applicable application fee set pursuant to Smoky Lake County **Policy No. 61-11: Planning and Development Fees**. If site work or construction has commenced prior to obtaining a Development Permit, you are advised that **no further work on the Development is to occur until a Development Permit has been issued**. Any access to, site servicing of, or construction started on the property prior to the issuance of a Development Permit, and/or during the appeal period, is at the Developer's risk and may be subject to enforcement measures being taken pursuant to the *Land Use Bylaw* and/or the *Act*, where applicable.
- 2) An application for a Development Permit **shall** be accompanied by the following information:
 - a. a site plan, to scale, showing the legal description; north arrow; location and dimension of property lines; existing utility rights-of-way and easements; fences; driveways; paved areas; proposed front, rear and side yard setbacks, if any; any provisions for off-street loading and vehicle parking; access and egress points to the site; and any encumbrance such as rights-of-way;
 - b. existing and proposed building dimensions;
 - c. the location of abandoned wells (if applicable), location of water bodies (if applicable), and the location of developed and undeveloped roads (if applicable);
 - d. the type and location of water supply and sewage and waste water disposal facilities;
 - e. a statement of uses;
 - f. a statement of ownership of the land and the interest of the applicant therein;
 - g. the signatures of at least one of the registered landowners listed on the Certificate of Title;
 - h. the estimated commencement and completion dates;
 - i. the estimated cost of the project or contract price;
 - j. an application fee as established by Smoky Lake County Policy No. 61-11: *Planning and Development Fees*, as amended;
 - k. written authorization from the registered owner authorizing the right-of-entry by the Development Authority to such lands or buildings as may be required for investigation of the proposed development;
 - l. in the case of an application for a Development Permit on Crown Land, Provincial authorization for the Development; and
 - m. any other information as required by the Development Authority.
- 3) The Development Authority **may** also require additional information in order to assess the conformity of a proposed Development with the *Land Use Bylaw* before consideration of the Development Permit shall commence. Such information may include:
 - a. floor plans;
 - b. elevations and sections of any proposed buildings;

- c. a Real Property Report, or other documentation indicating the exact location of all structures on the property (prepared within the last five (5) years, in a form that is acceptable to the Development Authority);
 - d. drainage, grading and landscaping plans which provide pre-and-post construction site elevations;
 - e. a storm water management plan approved by Alberta Environment and Parks (or other appropriate provincial authority);
 - f. a geotechnical report prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, in potentially hazardous or unstable areas;
 - g. a biophysical assessment prepared, stamped and signed by a qualified professional registered in the Province of Alberta, on the impacts of the proposed Development on wildlife habitats and environments;
 - h. a reclamation plan for aggregate extraction or site grading and excavation;
 - i. an environmental assessment to determine potential contamination and mitigation;
 - j. in the case of placement of an already constructed or partially constructed building on a parcel of land, information relating to the age and condition of the building and its compatibility with the District in which it is to be located;
 - k. a hydro-geological assessment, prepared, stamped and signed by a registered professional engineer or hydro-geologist, registered in the Province of Alberta, of any potential flooding or subsidence hazard that may, in the sole opinion of the Development Authority, affect the subject site;
 - l. a site plan detailing how vegetation, topography disturbance or erosion is to be minimized;
 - m. an environmental impact assessment describing a Development's potential environmental effects;
 - n. within the Garner Lake Area Structure Plan area, a landscaping plan;
 - o. a Cumulative Effects Assessment;
 - p. the identification of all rights-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property; and/or
 - q. any additional information the Development Authority deems necessary.
- 4) Developers are advised to accurately locate any and all oil, gas, power, telephone and other utility lines on the subject site prior to the commencement of a Development by contacting Alberta One-Call at 1-800-242-3447 or by visiting www.albertaonecall.com.
- 5) Please note, that a Development Permit **does not** constitute a Building Permit, or any other Permit issued pursuant to the *Safety Codes Act*. After obtaining a Development Permit from Smoky Lake County, a Developer is required to obtain the applicable *Safety Codes Act* Permits (Building, Plumbing, Gas, Electrical and Private Sewage Disposal) from the County's Safety Codes inspectors The Inspections Group Inc. Please contact The Inspections Group Inc. at 780-454-5048 or by email at questions@inspectionsgroup.com.
- 6) If you have any questions regarding this application package, please contact the Smoky Lake County Planning and Development Department at 780-656-3730 or by email at pd@smokylakecounty.ab.ca. Alternatively, you may arrange a pre-application meeting with Planning and Development staff to discuss a proposed Development.

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Internal Use Only

Our File Number: _____ Your File Number: _____ Roll Number: _____

Applicant Information

Applicant/Agent: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Cell Phone: _____

City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____ Fax: _____

Email address: _____ Signature: _____

Applicant/Agent Authorization: I am the applicant/agent authorized to act on behalf of the registered owner and that the information given on this form is full and complete and is, to the best of my knowledge, a true statement of the facts relating to this application.

Registered Landowner Information

Owner same as applicant

Registered Owner: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Fax: _____

City/Prov. _____ Postal Code: _____ Signature: _____

Section A - Property Information

Division _____

Legal: Lot _____ Block _____ Plan _____ and Part of _____ ¼ Sec _____ Twp _____ Rge _____ W4M

Subdivision Name (if applicable) or Area of Development _____

Rural Address/Street Address _____ Parcel Size _____

Number of existing dwellings on property (please describe)

Has any previous application been filed in connection with this property? Yes No

If yes, please describe the details of the application and file number:

Is the subject property near a steep slope (exceeding 15%)? Yes No

Is the subject property near or bounded by a body of water? Yes No

Is the subject property within 800m of a provincial highway? Yes No

Is the subject property near a Confined Feeding Operation? Yes No Distance: _____

Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sour gas facility? Yes No Distance: _____

Is the subject property within 1.5km of a sewage treatment plant/lagoon? Yes No Distance: _____

Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? Yes No

If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Natural Resources Conservation Board, Energy Resources Conservation Board, Alberta Energy Regulator, Alberta Energy and Utilities Board or Alberta Utilities Commission? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the property the subject of a licence, permit, approval, or other authorization granted by the Minister of Environment or granted under any Act the Minister is responsible for under s.16 of the Government Organization Act*? Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Is the subject property immediately adjacent to the County boundary? Yes No

If yes, the adjoining municipality is: _____

**The Minister is responsible for the following Acts: AB Land Stewardship Act, Environmental Protection Act, Public Lands Act, Surveys Act, Water Act. Please see attached list of resources for identifying this information.*

Section B – Proposed Development Information

Estimated Cost of Project \$ _____

Estimated Commencement Date _____ Estimated Completion Date _____

Dwelling: Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Dwelling _____ ft / m

Accessory Building Floor Area _____ sq. ft. % of Lot Occupied _____ Height of Acc. Bldg _____ ft / m

Parking: No. of Off-Street Parking Stalls (if applicable) _____

Land Use District (Zoning) of Property: _____

Description of Work:

Section C – Preferred Method of Communication

When a decision has been made on your file, do you wish for us to:

call you for pick up mail the decision email the decision

Section 608(1) of the *Municipal Government Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. M-26, as amended states:

608(1) Where this *Act* or a regulation or bylaw made under this Section requires a document to be sent to a person, the document may be sent by electronic means if

- a) the recipient has consented to receive documents from the sender by those electronic means and has provided an e-mail address, website or other electronic address to the sender for that purpose.

I/we grant consent for the Development Authority to communicate information and/or the decision electronically regarding my/our application. YES NO

OFFICE USE ONLY

Type of Payment: DEBIT CASH CHEQUE

Fee \$ _____

Receipt # _____

Receipt Date _____

Date Received _____

*and deemed complete by Development Authority.

Entered into MuniSight PD # _____

Authorization:

Permitted Use Discretionary Use

Issuing Officer's Name _____

Issuing Officer's Signature _____

Date of Approval _____

Date Issued _____

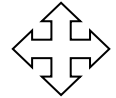
Comments and/or Variances _____

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Our File Number: _____

Roll Number: _____

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT SITE PLAN



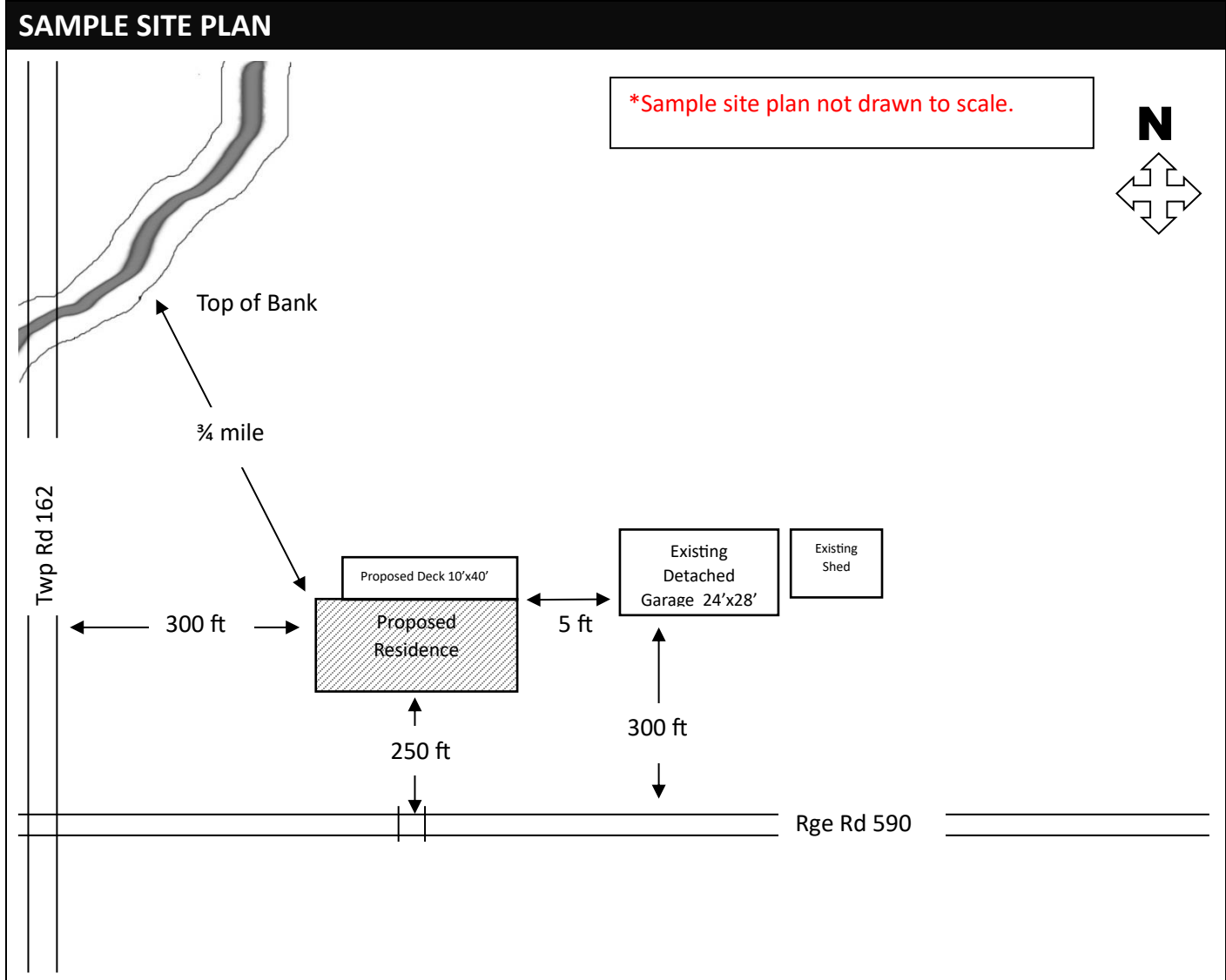
DATE:

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:

DATE:

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FORM



INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN YOUR SITE PLAN:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of existing buildings. ✓ Location of proposed buildings. ✓ Location of existing access (es). ✓ Location any proposed access (es). ✓ Location of any abandoned wells. ✓ Location of shelterbelts and dugouts ✓ Location of water well(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Front, Side and Rear Yard setbacks from <u>property lines</u> in meters/feet. ✓ Location of any water bodies on subject property. ✓ Location of driveway. ✓ All developed/undeveloped road allowances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Location of Private Sewage Disposal System (existing and/or proposed) ✓ Indicate the North direction. ✓ Location of all right-of-way and easements within or abutting the subject property. ✓ Location of power generation facilities (if applicable).
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Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.8**

Topic: **Rescinding Policy Statement No. 61-02: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application**

Presented By: Planning and Development Services

Recommendations: That Smoky Lake County rescind redundant Policy Statement No. 61-02: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application as said Policy is redundant with Policy Statement No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit.

Background:

Administration has reviewed Policy Statement No. 61-02 and has found it to be redundant with Policy Statement No. 61-03: Application for Development Permit. While Policy Statement No. 61-02 includes a schedule that includes a development agreement, Section 2.7.2(b) of the County's Land Use Bylaw No. 1272-14 requires the developer of a natural resource extraction development to enter into a development agreement, as well as requiring the developer to comply with a number of other provisions that are directly related to this type of development.

Benefits: Current, relevant, and updated County Policy Statements. Clarity for prospective developers.

Disadvantages: Nil.

Alternatives: Council may choose not to rescind the Policy.

Financial Implications: There are no costs associated with rescinding this policy statement.

Legislation: Municipal Government Act, M-26 RSA 2000

Intergovernmental: Nil.

Strategic Alignment: Proactivity in Development.

Enclosure(s):

- **Attachment #1 – Policy No. 61-02: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application**

Reviewed by the Interim CAO: _____ Date Reviewed: _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Attachment #1 – Policy No. 61-02: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY



Title: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application		Policy No: 02-03	
Section: 61	Code: P-R	Page No.: 1 of 16	E
Legislative Reference:	<i>Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended; Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, R.S.A. 2000, Chapter E-12, as amended; Smoky Lake County Land Use Bylaw, as amended</i>		
Purpose:	To outline procedures and requirements for applying for a Natural Resource Extraction/Processing Development Permit.		
Policy Statement and Guidelines:			
<p>1. STATEMENT:</p> <p>1.1 Development Permits are an important part of the planning and development process as they allow County administration to review a development proposal and provide a response to the applicant on the proper course of action that must be taken to allow a development to proceed.</p> <p>1.2 Development Permits are a legislative requirement under the <i>Municipal Government Act, R.S.A. 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended.</i></p> <p>1.3 Smoky Lake County wishes to establish land use patterns that accommodate natural resource extraction and processing while minimizing the potential conflicts of these land uses with nearby land uses.</p> <p>1.4 Smoky Lake County wishes to permit the extraction and processing of natural resources in a manner that limits the negative environmental impacts of such developments.</p> <p>1.5 Smoky Lake County recognizes the potential for natural resource extraction and processing to sustain economic development, build infrastructure and to develop local communities.</p> <p>2. DEFINITIONS:</p> <p>2.1 Aggregate means any sand, gravel, clay or marl that is excavated from a Pit, whether in a processed or unprocessed form.</p> <p>2.2 Class I Pit on Private Land means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 5 hectares (12.5 acres) in size; • Subject to Code of Practice for Pits (including Provincial registration and full cost security provided to Province); • Subject to Reclamation Certificate being issued by Alberta Environment and Parks. <p>2.3 Development means development as established in Smoky Lake County's Land Use Bylaw.</p> <p>2.4 Development Authority means the persons established by Smoky Lake County's <i>Development Authority Bylaw</i> and appointed by Council.</p>			



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application	Policy No: 02-03
Section: 61	Code: P-R
Page No.: 2 of 16 <i>E</i>	

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 2.5 **Development Permit** means a Development Permit issued by the Development Authority for Smoky Lake County, pursuant to Smoky Lake County’s Land Use Bylaw and the Municipal Government Act.
 - 2.6 **Extraction/Processing** means the stripping and stockpiling of soil, Overburden and Aggregate materials and the transport of said materials within an approved Pit.
 - 2.7 **Hauling** means the transport of Aggregate materials off-site along the local and/or provincial road network.
 - 2.8 **Municipal Planning Commission** means the Municipal Planning Commission established by Smoky Lake County’s *Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw* and appointed by Council.
 - 2.9 **Nuisance** means nuisance as established in Smoky Lake County’s *Nuisance and Unightly Premise Bylaw*.
 - 2.10 **Operator** means the private sector individual(s) and/or company who has obtained a valid Development Permit from Smoky Lake County.
 - 2.11 **Overburden** means the rock, soil and geological materials in a Pit overlying the area or point of economic interest (in this case, the Aggregate materials) that does not include topsoil, subsoil, Aggregate or reject.
 - 2.12 **Pit** means an excavation in the land surface made for the purpose of removing, opening or probing sand, gravel, clay, marl peat or any other substance, and includes associated infrastructure, but does not include a mine or a quarry.
 - 2.13 **Reclamation** means the restoration of a site in a manner that will return the land to its previous state and accommodate a designated future land use.
 - 2.14 **Subdivision and Development Appeal Board** means the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board established, by Smoky Lake County’s *Subdivision and Development Appeal Board Bylaw* and appointed by Council.
- 3. REQUIREMENTS:**
- 3.1 A valid Development Permit must be obtained by an Operator prior to commencing any Excavation/Processing operation within Smoky Lake County.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application	Policy No: 02-03
Section: 61	Code: P-R
	Page No.: 3 of 16 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 4. PROCEDURES:**
- 4.1 Development Permit application forms are available from the Smoky Lake County office and the Smoky Lake County website (www.smokylakecounty.ab.ca), in accordance with Smoky Lake County *Policy 61-03: Application for Development Permit*.
 - 4.2 A Development Permit application must be submitted to the Development Authority, with the supporting documents requested by the Development Authority, pursuant to the Smoky Lake County *Land Use Bylaw*, and the appropriate Development Permit fee, as established by Smoky Lake County *Policy 61-11: Planning and Development Fees*.
 - 4.3 The Development Authority must, within **20 days** after the receipt of an application for a Development Permit, determine whether or not the application is complete.
 - 4.4 An application for a Development Permit shall be deemed *complete*, if, in the sole opinion of the Development Authority, the application contains the documents and other information necessary to process the application.
 - 4.5 The time period referred to in Subsection 4.3 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the applicant for a Development Permit and the Development Authority.
 - 4.6 If the Development Authority does not make a determination on an application for a Development Permit referred to in Subsection 4.3 within the time required under Subsection 4.3 or Subsection 4.5, the application is deemed *complete*.
 - 4.7 If the Development Authority deems that an application is *complete* pursuant to Subsection 4.3 or Subsection 4.5, the Development Authority shall issue to the applicant a notice, in writing, informing the applicant that said application has been deemed complete.
 - 4.8 If the Development Authority deems that an application is *incomplete* pursuant to Subsection 4.3 or Subsection 4.5, the Development Authority shall issue to the applicant a notice, in writing, informing the applicant that said application has been deemed *incomplete*.
 - 4.9 A notice issued by the Development Authority under Subsection 4.8 shall contain a reason(s) why the application has been deemed incomplete and shall indicate that any outstanding documents and information as deemed necessary by the Development Authority shall be submitted by a date set out in said notice or a later date agreed on between the Development Authority and the applicant, in order for said application to be deemed complete.
 - 4.10 If the Development Authority determines that the outstanding information and documents requested in a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 4.9 have been provided by the applicant, the Development Authority shall issue to the applicant a notice, in writing, informing the applicant that said application has been deemed *complete*.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application	Policy No: 02-03
Section: 61	Code: P-R
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

- 4.11 If the applicant fails to submit all of the outstanding information and documents requested in a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 4.9 on or before the date referred to in the notice issued pursuant to Subsection 4.8, the application shall be deemed refused by the Development Authority.
- 4.12 If an application is deemed refused under Subsection 4.11, the Development Authority must issue to the applicant a notice, in writing, informing the applicant that said application is refused and provide the reason(s) for said refusal.
- 4.13 Despite that the Development Authority has deemed an application complete pursuant to Subsection 4.7 or Subsection 4.10, in the course of reviewing the application, the Development Authority may request additional information or documentation from the applicant that the Development Authority considers necessary to review the application.
- 4.14 If the Development Authority refuses the application for a Development Permit, the Development Authority must issue to the applicant a notice informing the applicant that the application has been deemed refused and the reason(s) for the refusal.
- 4.15 The Development Authority must make a decision on an application for a Development Permit within **40 days** after the receipt by the applicant of a notice issued pursuant to Subsection 4.7 or 4.10.
- 4.16 For the purposes of Subsection 4.15, the applicant shall be deemed to have received the notice issued under Subsection 4.7 or 4.10, **7 days** from the date of the issuance of said notice.
- 4.17 The time period referred to in Subsection 4.15 may be extended by an agreement in writing between the applicant and the Development Authority Officer.
- 4.18 If the Development Authority fails to make a decision referred to in Subsection 4.15 within the time required under Subsection 4.15 or Subsection 4.17, the application is, at the option of the applicant, deemed to be refused.
- 4.19 When an application is refused under Subsection 4.11, and subject to the provisions contained in the Land Use Bylaw, the Development Authority may refuse a subsequent application for a Development Permit for the same or a similar use, until the time stated in the Land Use Bylaw has expired.
- 4.20 All applications for a Development Permit for natural resource Extraction/Processing shall be considered as Discretionary Uses.



Request for Decision (RFD)

Title: Resource Extraction Development Permit Application	Policy No: 02-03
Section: 61	Code: P-R
	Page No.: 5 of 16 E

Policy Statement and Guidelines:	
4.21	If a Development Permit for Extraction/Processing is approved by the Development Authority, notice of said Development Permit approval will be circulated to adjacent landowners, pursuant to the Land Use Bylaw, advertised in the local newspaper for two consecutive weeks, and said Development Permit approval shall be subject to a 21 day appeal period, pursuant to the <i>Municipal Government Act</i> .
4.22	Should no appeal be filed within the timeframe pursuant to Subsection 4.21, the Development Authority shall issue a Development Permit to the applicant, subject to the conditions imposed by the Development Authority.
4.23	Notwithstanding any other conditions imposed by the Development Authority pursuant to Subsection 4.22, should a Development Permit be issued for Extraction/Processing, the applicant shall enter into a Development Agreement (Schedule "A": Development Agreement), and a Haul Road Agreement, with Smoky Lake County, and shall comply with <i>Licensing of Aggregate Extraction Businesses Operating Within Smoky Lake County Bylaw</i> . The Haul Road Agreement shall be in accordance with Smoky Lake County <i>Policy 03-14: Haul Road Agreement</i> .
5.	APPEALS:
5.1	An appeal of a decision made by the Development Authority may be made when the Development Authority:
5.1.1	Issues a Development Permit subject to conditions; or
5.1.2	Refuses or fails to issue a Development Permit within 40 days of an application being deemed complete.
5.2	An appeal of a decision of the Development Authority must be made within 21 days of the date on which the written decision was given by the Development Authority.
5.3	An appeal shall be made by serving a written Notice of Appeal with reasons and with the Development Appeal Fee established in accordance with Smoky Lake County <i>Policy 61-11: Planning and Development Fees</i> , to the Secretary of the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
5.4	A decision made by the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board is final and binding on all parties and persons subject only to an appeal upon a question of jurisdiction or law pursuant to the Act.

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	March 27, 2008	Motion # 366-08 - Page # 8629
Amended	May 28, 2015	Motion # 658-15 - Page # 11783
Amended	August 27, 2020	



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

THIS DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT made this ____ day of _____, _____
BETWEEN:

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY
a Municipal Corporation
Box 310
4612 McDougall Drive
Smoky Lake, Alberta T0A 3C0
Phone: 780-656-3730
(hereinafter called "the County")

OF THE FIRST PART

- AND -

Print Name

Mailing Address Phone Numbers: Residence Work Cellular

(hereinafter collectively called "the Developer")

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS, the County has granted a Development Permit for permission to extract sand and gravel from the lands legally described as:

Legal Description – Development Permit ____ (____ acres)
(hereinafter referred to as "said lands")

AND WHEREAS a condition of the Development Permit required the developer to enter into a Development Agreement with the County prior to commencement of any operations of said lands as delineated attached hereto as **Schedule A (Reclamation Plan)**.

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (1 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

AND WHEREAS the Developer has made application to the County for a Development Permit (hereinafter referred to as the "Permit") to conduct a sand and gravel extraction operation (hereinafter referred to as the "Development") on said Lands and the application has been approved by the County subject to certain conditions, one of which is the entering into of this Agreement on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein; and

THE PARTIES of this Agreement, in consideration of the promises and the mutual terms, covenants and conditions to be observed and performed by each party, agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 – INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 Except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions or words when used in this agreement shall have the following meanings:
- (a) "Adjacent Lands" shall mean those lands which share a contiguous common legal boundary with the Lands. This includes lands whose boundaries would otherwise be contiguous excepting for a natural or manmade feature, such as a river, water body or road.
 - (b) "Construction" shall mean the disturbance of the natural grade of the Lands for any purpose.
 - (c) "Council" shall mean the Council of Smoky Lake County as constituted from time to time.
 - (d) "Extraction Area" shall mean each area within the boundary of the Lands for which a conditional development approval is obtained by the Developer.
 - (e) "Gravel Extraction" have the meaning prescribed to it pursuant to the County Land Use Bylaw 1272-14 as amended.
 - (f) "May" is an operative word meaning a choice is available, with no particular direction or guidance intended.
 - (g) "Plans and Specifications" shall mean the plans and specifications approved by the County in the issuance of the Permit, including the requirements of Alberta Environmental Protection covering the design, operation, and reclamation of the Development.
 - (h) "Reclamation" shall mean the process of reconverting disturbed land to its former or other productive uses.
 - (i) "Shall" is an operative word which means, the action is obligatory.

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (2 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

ARTICLE 2 - COVENANTS OF THE DEVELOPER

- 2.1 Developer undertakes, warrants and agrees that the Developer shall not commence the Development or Construction on the Lands until such time as all of the following conditions shall have been satisfied:
- (a) The Developer shall have paid to the County all sums owing to the County pursuant to this agreement, including, Development Permit fees; and
 - (b) The Developer shall have obtained an Environmental Authorization for the Development on the Lands from Alberta Environment (if applicable).
 - (c) The Developer shall have complied with the provisions of **Paragraph 2.4** of this agreement.
 - (d) The Developer shall have complied with the provisions of **Paragraph 9.1** of this agreement.
- 2.2 The Developer acknowledges that the development and haul route may be located in close proximity to residential dwellings.
- 2.3 The Developer shall cause the Development and all work associated with the Development to be conducted diligently, with reasonable dispatch in a good and workmanlike manner, according to the approved Plans and Specifications and so as to not cause more inconvenience to the other residents of the County than is necessary in the circumstances.
- 2.4 The Developer, its servants, agents and contractors shall do as little damage as possible in the operation of the Development and shall cause as little obstruction as possible to the movement of traffic and other works within the County during the operation of the Development. During the operation of the Development, haul truck traffic will be restricted to those routes identified and approved annually in the "**Haul Road Agreement**" pursuant to the Permit.
- 2.5 The Developer, at the sole cost and expense of the Developer, shall acquire such rights of way and easements within the said Lands and Adjacent Land as the County may deem necessary. The Developer, at the sole cost and expense of the Developer, shall arrange for the registration and filing of all easements and right-of-way plans at the Alberta Land Titles Office and shall, if required by the County, deliver registerable transfers of easements, rights-of-way plans, utility lots and easement plans to the County.
- 2.6 The Developer shall be liable for all damages sustained by the County and by any person or corporation by reason of such default and the Developer shall indemnify and save harmless County, its employees, officers, servants or agents against any claim for damages, expenses or costs arising there from and for which the County, its Councillors, employees, officers, contractors, servants or agents is held liable in relation to this Agreement.

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (3 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

- 2.7 In the event the Developer shall default in the performance or the carrying out of the obligations and undertakings to be performed or carried out by the Developer under the terms of this agreement, the County shall be at liberty to either serve a Stop Work Order or to serve a Notice upon the Developer describing the default or to serve both a Stop Work Order and a Notice to the Developer describing the default. A Stop Work Order shall remain in place and in force until the default is cured. In the event a Notice is issued and the Developer shall fail to rectify or cure the default described in the said Notice within a period of THIRTY (30) DAYS from the date that the said Notice is served or is deemed to have been served upon the Developer pursuant to this agreement, the County shall be at liberty to rectify or cure the default described in the said Notice. In the event that weather or other physical conditions do not make it possible for the Developer to rectify or cure the default described in the said Notice within the said period of THIRTY (30) DAYS, the Developer may so notify the County and the said period of THIRTY (30) DAYS shall be extended by the number of days during which the said weather or other physical conditions exist.
- 2.8 The Developer shall take all proper steps to ensure that the Development conforms to all applicable bylaws, regulations or standards promulgated pursuant to the provisions of any statute, bylaw, or regulation.
- 2.9 The Developer shall carry comprehensive liability insurance in such form and in the amount of TWO MILLION (\$2,000,000.00) DOLLARS OF LIABILITY for each parcel as shall meet the requirements of the County. The Developer, prior to the commencement of construction and operation of the Development, shall provide the County with a certified copy of such insurance. The Developer shall be at liberty to cancel liability insurance only upon the issuance of a Reclamation Certificate by Smoky Lake County.
- 2.10 The Developer shall at all times ensure that any work to be performed or carried out by the Developer pursuant to this agreement is properly marked with such warning signs and devices as shall be necessary to alert the public that the said development is taking place. The Developer, if requested by the County, shall supply, and put up such additional warning signs and devices as the County shall deem necessary.
- 2.11 The Developer hereby grants and conveys unto the County the right, license, liberty, privilege and easement to enter upon the said lands from time to time for the purpose of carrying out such inspections of the Development pursuant to this agreement as the County shall deem necessary and for the purpose of enforcing the compliance by the Developer with the terms and conditions of this agreement.
- 2.12 The Developer shall be responsible for the repair and restoration of all damage caused by any third party in the operation of the Development.

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (4 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

ARTICLE 3 – OPERATION AND SUPERVISION OF DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 The County shall have the right to issue a Stop Work Order in the event that any work to be performed or carried out by the Developer under this agreement contravenes the provisions of any federal, provincial or municipal statute, regulation or bylaw, or if the system of work is dangerous or inimical to public safety or is likely to damage some existing public work in a manner not contemplated by this agreement. The County shall be at liberty to maintain the Stop Work Order until the contravention is corrected.

ARTICLE 4 – ARBITRATION

- 4.1 If any dispute or difference between the Developer and the County shall arise under this agreement, either party shall be at liberty to give the other notice of such dispute or difference and requiring that such dispute or difference be referred to arbitration.
- 4.2 If the parties are able to select and appoint a mutually satisfactory single arbitrator to settle such dispute, the dispute or difference shall be submitted to the single arbitrator and the single arbitrator shall make their award within THIRTY (30) DAYS of their appointment and the parties agree to be bound by the award of the single arbitrator and to share the costs of the arbitration proceedings equally.
- 4.3 In the event that a matter arising under **Paragraph 4.1** above is not settled in accordance with the provisions of **Paragraph 4.2**, then with respect to the dispute or difference, either party shall be entitled to give the other notice of such dispute and to demand arbitration thereof. Upon such notice and demand being given, each party shall at once appoint an arbitrator and those two arbitrators shall jointly select a third. If, within FOURTEEN (14) DAYS of the notice of the dispute and demand for arbitration, either party has failed to appoint an arbitrator, the opposing party may petition a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench to appoint an arbitrator for the party in default and the person appointed by the said Justice shall be that party's arbitrator. If, within FOURTEEN (14) DAYS of the appointment of the two arbitrators they have failed to jointly select a third arbitrator, then either or both of the parties may petition such a Justice to appoint a third arbitrator. Following the selection or appointment of the third arbitrator, the three arbitrators shall, as soon as possible, embark upon the arbitration. They shall settle the rules of procedure for the arbitration proceedings and all rulings required to be made during the proceedings. The decision of the majority of the arbitrators upon the rules of the procedure or upon any ruling shall be final and binding upon them and the parties. The decision of the majority of the arbitrators upon the matters in dispute shall be final and binding upon all parties, and all costs of the arbitration shall be apportioned between the parties, or against either of them, as the majority of the arbitrators shall decide.
- 4.4 Provided however, it is understood and agreed that the foregoing provisions shall not authorize any reference to arbitration as to any matter or question which under this agreement, is expressly, or by implication required or permitted to be decided by The County or the Municipal Engineer or as to the grounds upon which, or the mode in which, any opinion may have been formed or discretion exercised by The County or the Municipal Engineer.

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (5 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

ARTICLE 5 - COMPLIANCE WITH LAW

- 5.1 The Developer shall at all times comply with all legislation, regulations and municipal by-laws and regulations relating to the Development by the Developer.
- 5.2 Where anything provided for herein cannot lawfully be done, without the approval or permission of any authority, person or board, the obligation to do it does not come into force until such approval or permission is obtained by the Developer.
- 5.3 If any provision hereof is contrary to law, the same shall be severed and the remainder of the agreement shall be of full force and effect.

ARTICLE 6 - LAW OF ALBERTA APPLICABLE

- 6.1 The validity and interpretation of this agreement, and of each clause and part hereof, shall be governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta.

ARTICLE 7 - FURTHER ASSURANCES

- 7.1 Both parties shall execute and deliver all further documents and assurances necessary to give effect to this agreement and to discharge the respective obligations of the parties.

ARTICLE 8 – WAIVER

- 8.1 A waiver by either party hereto of the strict performance by the other of any covenant or provision of this agreement shall not of itself constitute a waiver of any subsequent breach of such covenant or provisions or of any other covenant or provision of this agreement.

ARTICLE 9 – DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

- 9.1 **Development Permit Conditions – Development Permit** ____ - ____.

(INSERT CONDITIONS)

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (6 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

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POLICY 02-03

ARTICLE 10 – NOTICES

10.1 Any notice required by one party to be given to the other shall be given at the following address:

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY
Box 310
4612 McDougall Drive
Smoky Lake, Alberta T0A 3C0

any notice, demand or request given to the Developer shall be well and mailed by prepaid registered mail addressed to the Developer at:

Registered Landowner: _____
Address: _____

or at such place as the Developer may from time to time in writing designate.

10.2 Any notice or request delivered shall be deemed to have been given or served on the date of delivery. Any notice or request if sent by mail shall, be deemed to have been given or served THREE (3) BUSINESS DAYS after the same has been posted as aforesaid. In the event of a disruption of normal postal service any notice required pursuant to the terms of this agreement shall be deemed to be sufficiently served or given if delivered by hand to either party at the address set out above.

ARTICLE 11 - NON-ASSIGNABILITY OF AGREEMENT

11.1 This Agreement shall not be assignable by the Developer without the written approval of the County, which approval the County, in its sole and unfettered discretion shall be at liberty to withhold.

11.2 This Agreement is binding on the heirs, executors, successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

ARTICLE 12 - OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CLAUSES

12.1 The Developer may, at its sole expense:

- a) erect and maintain directional signs, safety signs, use of engine retarder brakes signs for the development without obtaining a separate development permit for the signs. The signs shall be removed by the Developer upon the expiry of the Development Permit. The signs shall comply with The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada (MUTCDC), published by the Transportation Association of Canada (TAC).

Schedule "A" Development Agreement (7 of 10)

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Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

- b) locate and construct a sales office within a Development Area without obtaining a separate development permit for that office. This office shall be removed by the Developer upon the expiry of the Development Permit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have affixed their corporate seals by the hands of their proper officers in that behalf the day and year first above written.

SMOKY LAKE COUNTY

 Chief Administrative Officer

 WITNESS }

 Registered Landowner

 WITNESS }

 Agent / Developer (if Applicable)



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

**AFFIDAVIT OF ATTESTATION OF AN INSTRUMENT
FORM 31
LAND TITLES ACT
SECTIONS 155 AND 156**

CANADA) I, _____,
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA) of the Smoky Lake County,
TO WIT:) in the Province of Alberta,
) MAKE OATH AND SAY:

1. THAT I was personally present and did see _____, named in the within instrument, on the basis of the identification provided to me, duly sign and execute the same for the purpose named therein;
2. THAT the instrument was executed at the Smoky Lake County, Alberta and that I am the subscribing witness thereto;
3. THAT I believe the person(s), whose signature(s) I witnessed, is (are) at least eighteen (18) years of age.

Sworn before me at the Smoky Lake County, in)
 the Province of Alberta)
 this ____ day of _____, 2015)
) _____
)
)
 _____)
 A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the)
 Province of Alberta)



Request for Decision (RFD)

Section 61

POLICY 02-03

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION

(Use only if not a Corporation signing under Seal.)**

CANADA)	I, _____,
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA)	of the Smoky Lake County,
TO WIT:)	in the Province of Alberta,
)	MAKE OATH AND SAY:

4. THAT I was personally present and did see _____, named in the within instrument, on the basis of the identification provided to me, duly sign and execute the same for the purpose named therein;
5. THAT the instrument was executed at the Smoky Lake County, Alberta and that I am the subscribing witness thereto;
6. THAT I believe _____, whose signature(s) I witnessed, is/are at least eighteen (18) years of age.

Sworn before me at the Smoky Lake County, in)	
the Province of Alberta)	
this ____ day of _____, 20__)	
)	_____
_____)	
A Commissioner for Oaths in and for the)	
Province of Alberta)	



Request for Decision (RFD)



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: **7.9**

Topic: Policy Statement No. 03-18-19: Five-Year Road Plan

Presented By: Public Works Manager

Recommendation:

That Smoky Lake County Policy Statement No. 03-18-19: Five-Year Road Plan, be amended.

Background:

The purpose of the Five-Year Road Plan Policy is to identify and prioritize required roadway improvements on a long-term basis. The road projects chart for each year is included as part of the Policy Statement No. 03-18: Five-Year Road Plan, and projects are adjusted from time to time.

This Policy along with the road project charts are posted to the County website and need to be updated with each new/proposed budget and 5-year capital plan. Therefore, this policy should be amended to include the updated Road Project information.

Benefits: Provides up-to-date information to the public.

Disadvantages: Unknown.

Alternatives: Council's discretion.


Financial Implications: Allocated from within the Public Works Budget

Legislation: MGA Section 201: Policy Development

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s): Policy Statement No. 03-18-19: Five-Year Road Plan

Signature of the CAO:  _____



Title: Five-Year Road Plan		Policy No.: 18-19
Section: 03	Code: P-I	Page No.: 1 of 9 E

Legislation Reference:	<i>Municipal Government Act.</i>
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Purpose:	The intent of the Five-Year Road plans is to identify and prioritize required roadway improvements on a long-term basis.
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Policy Statement and Guidelines:

1. GUIDELINES

- 1.1 The Five-Year Road plan conforms with the objectives and criteria outlined, *as per Policy 03-15: Road Policy and Policy 03M-04: Road Project Profile.*
- 1.2 The plan is limited to the identification of specific annual projects for a future period of Five-Years based on anticipated revenue and/or other budget and capacity limitation.
- 1.3 The Five-Year plan is subject to an annual review and update.

2. ROAD PLANS: REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCESS

- 2.1 The Five-Year Road Plan will be reviewed, updated, and accepted by Council *as per Policy 08-11: Budget Development* process during October and November of each year.
- 2.2 The review process will include past year’s projects.
- 2.3 The development and approval of a “new” Five-Year Plan will primarily include:
 - uncompleted projects from the previous year, plus projects previously identified in plan.
 - projects for coming year (previously identified in the plan).
 - plus new proposed projects for third, fourth and fifth year.
- 2.4 The planned order of year-one construction projects will be determined every year with the setting of the Transportation Budget: Five-Year Road Plan, *as per Policy 03-15: Road Policy.*
- 2.5 Once the annual plan and construction schedule have been approved, additions or deletions of specific projects require approval by resolution of Council. Normally, changes to the above should be considered on the basis of persistent weather problems, major equipment problems or financial considerations only. Progress on the planned order of construction will be reported to Council by Public Works monthly.

Title: Five-Year Road Plan	Policy No.: 18-19
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	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	December 7, 2005	# 148-05 - Page # 8062
Amended	January 18, 2007	# 178-07 - Page # 8272
Amended	November 13, 2007	# 092-07 - Page # 8543
Amended	January 10, 2008	# 168-08 - Page # 8571
Amended	February 23, 2009	# 303-09 - Page # 8904
Amended	January 26, 2010	# 342-10 - Page # 9256
Amended	January 5, 2011	# 234-11 - Page # 9595
Amended	December 8, 2011	# 164-11 - Page # 9909
Amended	December 20, 2012	# 267-12 - Page #10377
Amended	December 20, 2013	# 161-13 - Page #10979
Amended	January 13, 2015	# 283-15 - Page #11538
Amended	December 17, 2015	# 250-15 - Page #12026
Amended	October 20, 2016	#1125-16 - Page #12409
Amended	December 14, 2018	# 251-18 - Page #13429
Amended	November 29, 2019	# 135-19 - Page #13874
Amended	December 11, 2020	# 271-20 - Page #14420
Amended	December 16, 2021	# 209-21 - Page #14933



2024 Road Projects Information

Calculation of 2024 year: Project(s) Workdays:

Project days: May to Mid-October 2024

5.5 months x 20 days = 110 days

Less 20 days: weather

and 20 days: moves/breakdowns, dust controls/road repairs

Equals 70 days

Maintenance Gravel:

41,141.5 tonnes to be distributed among all divisions

5,000.0 tonnes of contingency gravel

The 2024 Road Plan will be Funded by:

⊗	2023 Municipal Sustainability Grant	=	\$ 68,585.00
⊗	Local Government Fiscal Framework Grant	=	\$ 816,415.00
⊗	Aggregate Reserve	=	\$ 191,000.00

2024 Gravelling Projects Information

Road Categories	Description	Code	Rate of material/mile Tonne - Yards	# of Year's	
Exceptional	Extreme traffic and Heavy loads	Exc	187 - 150	annual	
Category # 1	Paved, oiled and base stabilized roads	C1	----	--	
Category # 2	High usage arterial and feeder gravel roads	C2	187 - 150	2	
Category # 3	Moderate usage collector gravel roads with through traffic and serving several residents	C3	156 - 125	3	
Gravelling – Smoky Lake County					
Miles per Category	Code	Recommended Miles	Recommended Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost
19.0	Exc	11.5	2,150.5	\$ 59,092.00	
107.0	C1				
153.5	C2	77.5	14,492.0	\$ 383,630.50	
500.5	C3	131.0	20,436.0	\$ 533,286.00	
128.0	C4	32.5	4,062.0	\$ 106,937.50	
Total miles = 908	Total	252.5	41,141.50	\$ 1,082,946.00	



2023 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Victoria Tr. between RR 171A- RR 172	P2313	2	0.5		\$ 65,000.00	\$ 88,086.88	MSI/MO
Twp 612 between Hwy 855- RR 174	P2314	2	1	770-23	\$ 352,500.00		Aggregate Levy
		4		Total	\$ 417,500.00	\$ 88,086.88	

REHABILITATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Victoria Tr. between RR 171A- RR 172	R2313	2	0.5		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 7,514.01	MSI/MO
		2		Total	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 7,514.01	

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 859- RR 144	MG2322	7	5		\$ 100,000.00	\$ 58,864.35	MSI/MO
RR 173 between Twp 584- Twp 583A	MG2323	1	0.5		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	MSI/MO
RR 170 between Twp 590- Twp 592A	MG2333	4	2.5		\$ 55,000.00	\$ 35,094.94	MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174- RR 174A	MG2314	1	0.5		\$ 13,000.00	\$ 9,349.07	MSI/MO
RR 180 between Twp 594- Twp 594A	MG2315	1	0.5		\$ 15,000.00	\$ 13,244.80	MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174A- RR 180	MG2325	2	1.5		\$ 35,000.00	\$ 17,309.33	MSI/MO
RR 180 between Twp 612A- Twp 614	MG2335	3	1.5		\$ 35,000.00	\$ 16,452.66	MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 191- RR 192A	MG2355	3	1.5		\$ 50,000.00	\$ 46,203.16	MSI/MO
Twp 590 between RR 174(n)- 180(s)	MG2353	2	1.25		\$ 20,000.00	\$ 10,845.24	MSI/MO
RR 130 between Twp 602- Twp 610	MG2311	6	4		\$ 100,000.00	\$ 107,443.21	MSI/MO
Twp 600 between RR 181- RR 182	MG2345	2	1		\$ 25,000.00	\$ 26,532.47	MSI/MO
RR 191 between Hwy 28- Twp 594	MG2365	2	1.5		\$ 37,000.00	\$ 26,788.17	MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 181- RR 183	MG2375	3	2		\$ 50,000.00	\$ 57,974.86	MSI/MO
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	MG2321	4	2.5		\$ 60,000.00	\$ 64,893.44	MSI/MO
		41		Total	\$ 605,000.00	\$ 493,995.70	

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 600 between RR 175- RR 180	C2314			added sept 18/23		\$ 57,384.02	
		3		Total		\$ 57,384.02	

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2313	4	5.5		\$ 121,000.00	\$ 72,460.46	Aggregate Reserve
		4		Total	\$ 121,000.00	\$ 72,460.46	

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	40	6,767.00	\$ 196,243.00	2,893.34	\$ 88,850.74	RTG
218.5	PW46	81.5	13,148.00	\$ 354,996.00	13,382.00	\$ 277,023.19	RTG
159.5	PW47	38	5,990.00	\$ 149,750.00	5,105.93	\$ 127,076.07	RTG
167	PW48	45.5	7,144.50	\$ 171,468.00	6,118.26	\$ 140,654.80	RTG
219	PW49	66	10,420.00	\$ 270,920.00	8,943.23	\$ 200,157.24	RTG
908		271.0	43,469.5	\$ 1,143,377.00	36,442.76	\$ 833,762.04	
Contingency:			5,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	7521.28	\$ 156,214.88	
Total			48,469.50	\$ 1,268,377.00	43,964.04	\$ 989,976.92	
Road Repair PW90:						\$ 43,074.47	Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only



2024 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 590 between RR 174(N)- RR 180(s)	P1813	2	1.25		\$ 150,000.00		MSI/MO
		2		Total	\$ 150,000.00	\$0.00	

CHIP-SEAL							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
		0		Total	\$ -	\$0.00	

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 130 between Twp 604- Twp 610	MG2411	4	2		\$ 62,500.00		MSI/MO
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	MG2421	5	2.5		\$ 62,500.00		MSI/MO
Twp 590 between RR 143(N)- RR 144(S)	MG1822	1	0.5		\$ 10,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 144 between Twp 590- Hwy 652	MG2412	8	6		\$ 80,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 164 between Hwy 28- Twp 592A	MG2423	4	1.5		\$ 70,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 181- RR 184	MG2415	4	3		\$ 80,000.00		MSI/MO
		26		Total	\$ 365,000.00	\$0.00	

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
		13		Total	\$ -	\$0.00	

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2413	4	5.5		\$ 121,000.00		Aggregate Reserve
		4		Total	\$ 121,000.00	\$0.00	

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	38.5	6,517.50	\$ 189,007.50			RTG
218.5	PW46	79	12,851.00	\$ 346,977.00			RTG
159.5	PW47	36	5,817.50	\$ 145,437.50			RTG
167	PW48	41	6,659.50	\$ 159,828.00			RTG
219	PW49	58	9,296.00	\$ 241,696.00			RTG
908		252.5	41,141.5	\$ 1,082,946.00			
Contingency:				5,000.00		\$ 125,000.00	
Total			46,141.50	\$ 1,207,946.00			
Road Repair PW90:							Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only



2025 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 600 between RR 181- RR 182	P2415	3	1		\$ 150,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 174 between Twp 612- Twp 613A	P2514	3	1.5		\$ 200,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	P2511	6	2.5		\$ 460,000.00		MSI/MO
		12		Total	\$ 810,000.00		\$0.00

CHIP-SEAL							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 170 between Hwy 28- Twp 600	FM2414	3	2		\$ 210,240.00		MSI/MO
		3		Total	\$ 210,240.00		\$0.00

REHABILITATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 174 between Twp 612- Twp 613A	R2514	3	1.5		\$ 35,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 190 between Hwy 28- Twp 600	R2515	6	3.5		\$ 85,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 594 between RR 185- RR 190	R2525	2	1		\$ 24,000.00		MSI/MO
		11		Total	\$ 144,000.00		\$0.00

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 620 between RR 135- RR 142	MG2511	5	3		\$ 75,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 143 between Twp 584- Hwy 652	MG1942	6	4		\$ 100,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 590 between RR 181(s)- RR 184(s)	MG2523	5	3		\$ 70,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 183 between Twp 591A- Twp 592	MG2433	2	0.5		\$ 20,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 163 between Twp 595- Twp 600	MG2514	2	1		\$ 25,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174- RR 174A	MG2524	1	0.5		\$ 12,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 180 between Hwy 28- Twp 594	MG2515	2	1.5		\$ 30,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174A- RR 180	MG2525	2	1.5		\$ 30,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 180 between Twp 612A- Twp 614	MG2535	2	1.5		\$ 30,000.00		MSI/MO
		27		Total	\$ 392,000.00		\$0.00

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 171 between Twp 591- Twp 592	C2513	13	1		\$ 140,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 171 between Twp 590- Twp 591	C2413	13	1		\$ 140,000.00		MSI/MO
		26		Total	\$ 280,000.00		\$0.00

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2513	4	5.5		\$ 121,000.00		Aggregate Reserve
		4		Total	\$ 121,000.00		\$0.00

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	46	7,641.00	\$ 221,589.00			RTG
218.5	PW46	83.5	13,243.00	\$ 357,561.00			RTG
159.5	PW47	43	6,770.00	\$ 169,250.00			RTG
167	PW48	51	8,002.50	\$ 192,060.00			RTG
219	PW49	59	9,359.00	\$ 243,334.00			RTG
908		282.5	45,015.5	\$ 1,183,794.00			
Contingency:			5,000.00	\$ 125,000.00			
Total			50,015.50	\$ 1,308,794.00			
Road Repair PW90:							Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only



2026 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
#REF!				Total	\$ -	\$0.00	

REHABILITATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0				Total	\$ -	\$0.00	

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	MG2611	4	2.5		\$ 50,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 144 between Twp 590- Hwy 652	MG2612	8	6		\$ 90,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 584 between Hwy 859- RR 144	MG2622	6	4		\$ 60,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 592 between RR 183- RR 182A	MG2623	1	0.5		\$ 12,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 183 between Twp 592- Twp 591A	MG2633	0.5	0.5		\$ 10,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 163 between Twp 595- Twp 600	MG2614	2	1		\$ 30,000.00		MSI/MO
21.5				Total	\$ 252,000.00	\$0.00	

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 590 between RR 150(s)- RR 150A	C2612	7	0.5		\$ 60,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 590 between RR 154(s)- RR 154A	C2622	4	0.25		\$ 15,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 592 between RR 171- RR 172	C2113	12	1		\$ 130,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 200 between Twp 592- Twp 593	C1715	12	1		\$ 130,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 592 between RR 200- RR 195A	C2615	6	0.5		\$ 50,000.00		MSI/MO
41				Total	\$ 385,000.00	\$0.00	

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2613	4	5.5		\$ 121,000.00		Aggregate Reserve
4				Total	\$ 121,000.00	\$0.00	

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	40.5	6,798.50	\$ 197,156.50			RTG
218.5	PW46	83.5	13,615.00	\$ 367,605.00			RTG
159.5	PW47	41.5	6,675.50	\$ 166,887.50			RTG
167	PW48	52.5	8,360.50	\$ 200,652.00			RTG
219	PW49	70	11,168.00	\$ 290,368.00			RTG
908		288.0	46,617.5	\$1,222,669.00			
Contingency:			5,000.00	\$ 125,000.00			
Total			51,617.50	\$1,347,669.00			
Road Repair PW90:							Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only



2027 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0		Total		\$	-	\$0.00	

REHABILITATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0		Total		\$	-	\$	-

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	MG2711	3	2.5		\$ 70,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 144 between Twp 590- Hwy 652	MG2712	8	6		\$ 100,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 592 bewteen RR 171- RR 172	MG2723	2	1		\$ 20,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 164 between Hwy 28- Twp 584A	MG2733	8	5.5		\$ 125,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174- RR 174A	MG2714	1	0.5		\$ 15,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 612 between RR 174A- RR 180	MG2715	2	1.5		\$ 37,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 180 between Twp 612A- Twp 614	MG2725	3	1.5		\$ 37,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 181- RR 183	MG2735	4	2		\$ 65,000.00		MSI/MO
31		Total		\$	469,000.00	\$0.00	

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
RR 162 between Twp 594- Twp 594A	C2714	3	0.25		\$ 50,000.00		MSI/MO
3		Total		\$	50,000.00	\$	-

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2713	4	5.5		\$ 121,000.00		Aggregate Reserve
4		Total		\$	121,000.00	\$	-

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	39	6,611.00	\$ 191,719.00			RTG
218.5	PW46	75	12,134.00	\$ 327,618.00			RTG
159.5	PW47	32.5	5,132.00	\$ 128,300.00			RTG
167	PW48	37	5,818.50	\$ 139,644.00			RTG
219	PW49	54	8,548.00	\$ 222,248.00			RTG
908		237.5	38,243.5	\$ 1,009,529.00			
Contingency:			5,000.00	\$ 125,000.00			
Total			43,243.50	\$ 1,134,529.00			
Road Repair PW90:							Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only

Five-Year Road Plan: Year 2024-2028



2028 Road Projects

OIL TREATMENT/PAVING							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0		Total		\$	-	\$0.00	

REHABILITATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0		Total		\$	-	\$	-

MG30 BASE STABILIZATION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 620 between RR 135- RR 142	MG2811	5	3		\$ 80,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 130 between Twp 602- Twp 610	MG2821	3	4		\$ 125,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 124 between Twp 601- Twp 603A	MG2831	4	2.5		\$ 75,000.00		MSI/MO
RR 144 between Twp 590- Hwy 652	MG2812	8	6		\$ 100,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 191- RR 192A	MG2815	3	1.5		\$ 40,000.00		MSI/MO
Twp 604 between RR 181- RR 184	MG2825	5	3		\$ 85,000.00		MSI/MO
28		Total		\$	505,000.00	\$0.00	

CONSTRUCTION							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
							MSI/MO
0		Total		\$	-	\$	-

MG HAUL ROADS-PW57							
Project Name	Code	# Days	Length/Miles	Res #'s	Estimate Costs	Actual Cost	Funding
Twp 584 between Hwy 855- RR 165	MG2813	4	5.5		\$ 130,000.00		Aggregate Reserve
4		Total		\$	130,000.00	\$	-

GRAVELLING							
Mile per Division	Code	Proposed Miles	Proposed Gravel	Estimate Costs	Actual Gravel	Actual Cost	Funding
144	PW45	43.5	7,297.50	\$ 211,627.50			RTG
218.5	PW46	80.5	13,085.00	\$ 353,295.00			RTG
159.5	PW47	46.5	7,455.50	\$ 186,387.50			RTG
167	PW48	55	8,843.50	\$ 212,244.00			RTG
219	PW49	64	10,232.00	\$ 266,032.00			RTG
908		289.5	46,913.5	\$ 1,229,586.00			
Contingency:			5,000.00	\$ 125,000.00			
Total			51,913.50	\$ 1,354,586.00			
Road Repair PW90:							Unbudgeted- Cost of gravel only

Five-Year Road Plan: Year 2024-2028



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.10**

Topic: Backsloping Program Application

Presented By: Public Works Manager

Recommendation(s):

That Smoky Lake County Council approve the backsloping program project along the lands legally described as SE-35-59-16-W4, adjacent to Range Road 161, as per the application received from Dan and Ashley Gargus, dated April 3, 2024, and subject to the pass of an inspection conducted by the Public Works Manager or designate, upon completion the County will provide funding to the applicant in the amount of half the total cost of the project up to a maximum amount of \$2,500.00, in accordance with County Policy Statement No. 03-21-06.

Background:

This program assists in the control of brush and noxious weeds along County Road right-of-ways, reducing the costs of road maintenance. Only County landowners and ratepayers are eligible to apply for funding under this program.

Benefits: Helps control of brush and noxious weeds along County Road right-of-ways.

Disadvantages: None.

Alternatives: Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications: Up to \$2,500.00 paid out of the 2023 backsloping program budget (\$8,000 budgeted each year for backsloping program).

Legislation: County Policy Statement No.03-21-06: Backsloping Program

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s):

1. Application dated April 3, 2024.

Signature of the CAO:  _____



BACKSLOPING PROGRAM

Application Date:
Apr. 3/24

APPLICANT NAME
DAN & Ashley Gargus

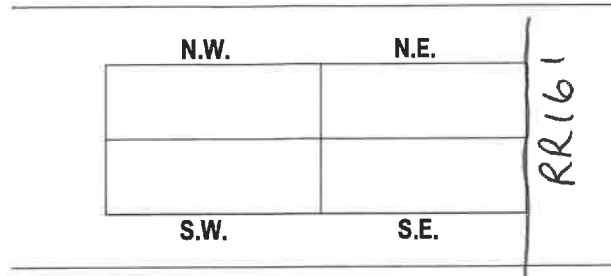
ADDRESS [REDACTED]

TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED]

LEGAL, LAND LOCATION OF BACKSLOPING PROJECT:
1/4 SE SECTION: 35 TOWNSHIP: 59 RANGE: 16 W4M

DISTANCE TO BE BACKSLOPED: 1/2 MILE(S) ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT 6000.00 DOLLARS

PLEASE MARK ON DIAGRAM, ROAD ALLOWANCE TO BE BACKSLOPED :



BACKSLOPING PROGRAM: is set out to assist in the control of brush and noxious weeds along County road right-of-ways and to reduce costs of road maintenance.

Objective: is to remove all trees and to slope the ditches to enable landowners to extend cultivation to the edge of the road right-of-way.

1. Smoky Lake County requires all brush, rocks and other debris to be removed so the cleared land may be prepared in such a state as to allow cropping or to the seeding of a forage mixture. The applicant will not remove any dirt from around power poles, alter or divert any drainage system or water course, and will contact Alberta First Call before commencement of work.
2. The area backsloped shall be kept free of noxious weeds, brush, and rocks in future years.
3. If the applicant requires a fence, it shall be set back a minimum of **33 feet** from the **centre** of the adjacent road right-of-way. It is also understood that the applicant is responsible for the erection and the cost of said fence.
4. The site will be inspected before commencement of the project and after completion by Smoky Lake County. No funds will be paid unless the project has been inspected and approved.
5. The applicant must make available all receipts for expenses occurred on the project to Smoky Lake County.
6. Upon approval of the project, the applicant will receive half of the cost of the project to a maximum amount of **\$ 2,500.00 per half mile.**
7. Upon request of an applicant, Smoky Lake County may supply a forage seed mixture to be seeded on the worked backsloped area. There shall be not cost for the forage seed mixture. Forage seed requested: Yes No

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE READ THIS APPLICATION AND AM AWARE OF ITS CONTENTS AND AGREE TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

DATED THIS 3 DAY OF Apr, 2024

SIGNATURE [REDACTED]

PUBLIC WORKS MANAGER/FOREMAN [REDACTED]



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.11**

Topic: Highway 28 Speed Reduction Along Town of Smoky Lake

Presented By: Interim CAO

Recommendation(s):

That Smoky Lake County request an update in respect to the status of the ministerial order to lower the speed limit of Highway 28 along the Town of Smoky Lake, as per the March 27, 2023 letter addressed to the Reeve of Smoky Lake County and Mayor of the Town of Smoky Lake, from the Honourable Deven Dreeshen, Minister of Transportation and Economic Corridors, stating: "I agree that a posted speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour could be accommodated for this section of roadway. I have asked department staff to prepare the ministerial order so that the lower speed limit can be implemented. The speed limit would then come into effect once the ministerial order is complete and the signs are installed."

Background:

In 2017 Smoky Lake County requested attention from the Provincial Government to evaluate and address a speed reduction for the intersection of Highways 28 and 855, in the interest of safety, and has continued to advocate a speed limit reduction on Highway 28 along the Town of Smoky Lake for several years. In March 2023 Minister Dreeshen asked his department to prepare a ministerial order to lower the speed limit. As far as we know, there has been no further progress to date. Therefore, follow up is required to ensure follow through.

Benefits: Following up with the Minister ensures the issue is not forgotten.

Disadvantages: None.

Alternatives: Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications: N/A


Legislation: N/A

Intergovernmental: Alberta Government and Town of Smoky Lake

Strategic Alignment: N/A

Enclosure(s):

1. *Letter from Minister of Transportation and Economic Corridors, dated March 27, 2023*


Signature of the CAO:  _____



Request for Decision (RFD)

Enclosure #1

10.e


ALBERTA
TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC CORRIDORS
*Office of the Minister
MLA, Innisfail-Sylvan Lake*

March 27, 2023 AR 92193

Mr. Lorne Halisky Reeve Smoky Lake County PO Box 310 Smoky Lake, AB T0A 3C0 lhalisky@smokylakecounty.ab.ca	Her Worship Ann Cherniwchan Mayor Town of Smoky Lake PO Box 460 Smoky Lake, AB T0A 3C0 amy@smokylake.ca
---	--

Dear Reeve Halisky and Mayor Cherniwchan:

Thank you for your December 12, 2022 letter requesting a speed limit reduction on Highway 28 near the Town of Smoky Lake.

Highway safety is a top priority for Transportation and Economic Corridors, and as such, I recognize the importance of this request for a permanent speed limit change on Highway 28 in the vicinity the Town of Smoky Lake,

I agree that a posted speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour could be accommodated for this section of roadway. I have asked department staff to prepare the ministerial order so that the lower speed limit can be implemented. The speed limit would then come into effect once the ministerial order is complete and the signs are installed.

As you are aware, the 2018 study recommended several improvements to the Highway 28 corridor from Edmonton to Cold Lake. This highway corridor has seen considerable investment over the past several years; including intersection improvements at the intersections of highways 28/855, and at the Highway 28/Smoky Lake access. I appreciate you noting that additional traffic is expected with the opening of the new school. Although the department does not anticipate a significant change as the new school is replacing the existing school, staff will continue to closely monitor the intersection of highways 28 and 855 as safety of the travelling public is our priority.

.../2

127 Legislature Building, 10800 - 97 Avenue NW, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada Telephone 780-427-2080 Fax 780-422-2002

Printed on recycled paper

Classification: Protected A



Request for Decision (RFD)

Reeve Halisky and Mayor Chemiwchan
Page 2

AR 92193

If you have any further questions, please contact Michael Botros, Regional Director. Mr. Botros can be reached toll-free by dialing 310-0000, then 780-305-2405, or at michael.botros@gov.ab.ca.

Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Devin Dreeshen".

Honourable Devin Dreeshen, ECA
Minister of Transportation and Economic Corridors

cc: Glenn van Dijken, MLA for Athabasca-Barrhead-Westlock
Michael Botros, Regional Director, Transportation and Economic Corridors

3-161

Classification: Protected A



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024
Topic: Bylaw 1460-24 Borrowing Bylaw
Presented By: Brenda Adamson, Finance

Agenda Item: # 7.12

Recommendation:

That Smoky Lake County give **First Reading, Second Reading, Permission for Third, and Third Reading** to Bylaw No.: 1460-24 Borrowing Bylaw

Background:

A borrowing bylaw is required to have a line of credit and credit cards. The bylaw gives the County authorization to borrow up to \$5,000,000 on the operating line of credit and \$50,000.00 on the Corporate Mastercard Account.

It does not cost anything to have the line of credit available in case of emergency.

Benefits:

Because taxes are due October 31 there is a risk that we will not have enough operating cash and will need to use an overdraft. The risk has been low because we have been borrowing from our savings account instead of borrowing from ATB. For the past several years, we have been managing the cash flow by transferring to and from higher interest savings accounts. This saves some money because cost of borrowing is slightly higher than the revenue earned from interest.

Disadvantages:

none

Alternatives:

Close the line of Credit and cancel the credit cards.

Financial Implications:

Unless Smoky Lake County has an emergency that requires quick access to cash, there will be no financial implications. If we need to use the line of credit, the cost of borrowing on the line of credit is prime +1%. Credit Card transactions are paid monthly therefore we do not usually incur any interest charges. The interest on unpaid credit card transaction is Prime +2%. ATB prime is currently 7.2%.

Legislation:

Borrowing bylaw

*251(1) A municipality may only make a borrowing if the borrowing is authorized by a borrowing bylaw.(2) A borrowing bylaw must set out(a) **the amount of money to be borrowed** and, in general terms, the purpose for which the money is borrowed;(b) **the maximum rate of interest, expressed as a percentage, the term and the terms of repayment** of the borrowing;(c) **the source or sources of money to be used** to pay the principal and interest owing under the borrowing.(3) A borrowing bylaw must be advertised.*

Operating expenditures

256(1) This section applies to a borrowing made for the purpose of financing operating expenditures.



Request for Decision (RFD)

(2) The amount to be borrowed, together with the unpaid principal of other borrowings made for the purpose of financing operating expenditures, must not exceed the amount the municipality estimates will be raised in taxes in the year the borrowing is made.

(3) A borrowing bylaw that authorizes the borrowing does not have to be advertised if the term of the borrowing does not exceed 3 years.

Intergovernmental:


n/a

Strategic Alignment:

n/a

Enclosure(s):

Bylaw 1460-24

Signature of the CAO: 

Bylaw No. 1460-24

**SMOKY LAKE COUNTY
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
BYLAW NO. 1460-24**

Being a Bylaw to authorize the Municipal Council of the Smoky Lake County, in the Province of Alberta to provide **operating expenditure borrowing** and short-term **capital property borrowing**.

WHEREAS, Sections 256 and 257 of the *Municipal Government Act*, being Chapter M-26 R.S.A. 2000 and amendments thereto, deal with short-term borrowing.

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Smoky Lake County of the Province of Alberta, duly assembled, enacts the "**Borrowing Bylaw**" of Smoky Lake County as follows:

1. The Corporation is hereby authorized to borrow from ATB Financial, ("ATB") **Operating Line of Credit not to exceed \$5,000,000.00 (Five Million Dollars and zero cents)**

Corporate Mastercard Account with a credit limit of \$50,000.00 Fifty Thousand Dollars and zero cents)

repayable upon demand at a rate of interest per annum from time to time established by ATB, not to exceed 10% (ten percent) and such interest will be calculated daily and due and payable monthly on the last day of each and every month.
2. **The borrowing is a line of credit** payable on demand and the Corporation is required to pay accrued interest monthly.
3. The Reeve and Chief Administrative Officer are authorized for and on behalf of the Corporation:
 - a. To apply to ATB for the aforesaid loan to the Corporation and to arrange with ATB the amount, terms, and conditions of the loan and security or securities to be given to ATB;
 - i. To execute promissory notes and other negotiable instruments or evidences of debt for such loans and renewals of all such promissory notes and other negotiable instruments or evidences of debts;
 - ii. To give or furnish to ATB all such securities and promises as ATB may require to secure repayment of such loans and interest thereon; and
 - iii. To execute all security agreements, hypothecations, debentures, charges, pledges, conveyances, assignments, and transfers to and in favour of ATB of all or any property, real or personal, moveable or immovable, now or hereafter owned by the Corporation or in which the Corporation may have any interest, and any other documents or contracts necessary to give or to furnish to ATB the security or securities required by it.
4. The source or sources of money used to repay the principal and interest owing under the borrowing from ATB are: unpaid taxes and penalties on taxes assessed and/or levied by Smoky Lake County in previous years together with penalties there on, and the whole of the taxes assessed or to be assessed and/or levied for the current year.
5. The amount to be borrowed and the term of the loan will not exceed any restrictions set forth in the *Municipal Government Act*.

Bylaw No. 1460-24

6. In the event that the Municipal Government Act permits extension of the term of the loan and in the event the Council of the Corporation decides to extend the loan and ATB is prepared to extend the loan, any renewal or extension, bill, debenture, promissory note, or other obligation executed by the officers designated in paragraph 3 hereof and delivered to ATB will be valid and conclusive proof as against the Corporation of the decision of the Council to extend the loan in accordance with the terms of such renewal or extension, bill, debenture, promissory note, or other obligation, and ATB will not be bound to inquire into the authority of such officers to execute and deliver any such renewal, extension document or security.
7. This Bylaw comes into force on the final passing thereof.
8. That Bylaw No. 1446-23 is hereby repealed.

READ a First Time this **11th** day of **April, AD 2024**.

READ a Second Time this **11th** day of **April, AD 2024**

READ a Third and Final Time this **11th** day of **April, AD 2024** and finally passed by Council.

REEVE

S E A L

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER



Request for Decision (RFD)

Meeting Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Agenda Item: # **7.13**

Topic: Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol's Request for Donation

Presented By: Brenda Adamson, Finance Manager

Recommendation:

That smoky Lake County Council acknowledge the release of County funds to the Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol, in the amount of \$3,000.00 as per Council's September 26, 2018 annual funding Motion #940-18, and in respect to the letter deferred on March 16, 2023 from Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol's letter received, dated February 24, 2023, requesting funding.

Background:

Council's Sept. 26, 2018 Council Motion #940-18 authorized an annual contribution of \$3,000 to the Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol.

The club received grant funding, so Council made the following motion in 2023

564-23: Serben That Smoky Lake County recommend the Vilna/Bellis Citizens On Patrol (C.O.P.), provide Council an activity report justifying their expenditures, for Council's review and consideration of releasing funds, in respect to the April 13, 2023 Council Motion #462-23: "That Smoky Lake County defer the release of annual funding to the Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol, in the amount of \$3,000.00, in accordance with the September 26, 2018 Council Motion #940-18, further to the Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol's letter dated February 24, 2023 requesting same.

The Club is asking for \$5,000 this year to help cover the cost of members in Waskatenau.

Benefits: If Council provides funding of \$5,000, the Club can increase patrols and training.

Disadvantages: The additional \$2,000 will reduce funds available to other groups.

Alternatives: Any alternative to the recommendation is at the discretion of Council.

Financial Implications:

\$3,000.00 has been budgeted out of the Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations and Individuals Budget


Legislation: Policy Statement No. 01-14: Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations and Individuals

Intergovernmental: N/A

Strategic Alignment: Emergency Services

Enclosure(s):

1. Letter from Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol, dated March 3, 2024

Signature of the CAO:  _____



03 March 2024

Smoky Lake County
PO Box 310, 4612 McDougall Drive
Smoky Lake, Alberta
T0A 3C0

To Whom It May Concern,

On behalf of the Vilna/Bellis Citizens on Patrol, I would like to thank you for your generous support in previous years and your pledge to continue that support this year. As requested, we have submitted an audited financial statement annually which shows that we use your donation dollars responsibly.

The majority of the funds are spent covering volunteer expenses incurred patrolling our communities. We recruited some new members last year that have greatly boosted our patrolling hours, supporting the RCMP in their tireless efforts in crime prevention. Previously our members have also provided security for local events, such as the RCMP annual Regimental Ball. Lastly, funds are usually used to provide education for our members. Thanks to your prior support, we have sent multiple members to ACOPA's annual convention which includes a variety of topical speakers each year.

In previous years, our members worked hard raising funding for our group by selling raffle tickets, silent auctions, and garage sales. We have a great group of members who selflessly donate their time for the betterment of our community. During our last AGM, we had a great turnout, including some prospective members from Waskatenau. While they don't have enough interest to form their own group, they would like to be included in our group. For this reason, we are requesting a donation of \$5000.00 this year.

Now more than ever, we rely on your financial support to allow us to continue patrolling and educational activities for the prevention of crime in our community. We are the eyes and ears for our local RCMP, and appreciate the financial aid provided so that we can continue this work.

Sincerely,

Leanna Schoepgens
Treasurer, Vilna Citizens on Patrol Association
Phone: 780-656-0281
PO Box 193, Vilna, AB T0A 3L0
Corp. Access No. 5014803893



Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3

FEB 02 2024

Mr. Kyle Schole
Planning Technician
Smoky Lake County
4612 McDougall Drive
P.O. Box 310
Smoky Lake AB T0A 3C0
kschole@smokylakecounty.ab.ca

Dear Mr. Schole:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 2023, regarding designating the North Saskatchewan River as a Canadian Heritage River.

I have reviewed the recommendation for the Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board with respect to the designation of the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta). I am pleased to inform you that, as the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) meets the selection and integrity guidelines of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, and its designation has been endorsed by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board and approved by the Government of Alberta, I have approved its designation as a Canadian Heritage River.

As the driving force behind the multi-year project to designate the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, Smoky Lake County has every reason to be proud. I commend you and your partners for your dedication to promoting public appreciation, conservation, and wise use of this important river to current and future generations. I want to thank you personally for your leadership and passion for sharing the story of the river and its significance with all Canadians.

I also offer my congratulations to the team of volunteers and community partners who have played a such a key role in this accomplishment.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Steven Guilbeault, P.C., M.P. (il/lui/he/him)

c.c.: Mr. Patrick Graillon, Chair, Canadian Heritage Rivers Board

Governments of Canada and Alberta officially designate Alberta section of the North Saskatchewan River as a Canadian Heritage River **#10.2**

From: [Parks Canada](#)

News release

The entire section of the river flowing in Alberta is now designated under the Canadian Heritage River System

March 22, 2024

Gatineau, Quebec

Parks Canada

Heritage places reflect the rich and varied stories of Canada and provide an opportunity for Canadians to learn more about our diverse history.

Today, the Honourable Steven Guilbeault, Minister of Environment and Climate Change and Minister responsible for Parks Canada, and the Honourable Rebecca Schulz, Alberta Minister of Environment and Protected Areas, announced the official designation of the remaining 718-kilometre section of the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta, as a Canadian Heritage River.

With this designation, the entire section of the river in Alberta, including the previously designated 49-kilometre section that runs through Banff National Park, is recognized under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.

The North Saskatchewan River is a traditional gathering place, travel route, and home to Indigenous peoples including the nêhiyawak (Cree), Niitsitapi (Blackfoot), Ktunaxa, Métis, Nakota Sioux, Iroquois, Dene, Ojibwe, Saukteaux, Anishinaabe, Inuit, and Assiniboine. The North Saskatchewan River is known to some Indigenous communities by different names. To some, the river is known as kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, meaning “*swift-flowing river*” in nêhiyawêwin (Cree), to others, Omaka-ty, meaning “*the big river*” in Niitsitapi (Blackfoot). This designation provides an opportunity to foster support for wider use of Indigenous languages and cultural connections to this important waterway.

This section of the North Saskatchewan River was nominated in 2022 by the proponent, Smoky Lake County, for its outstanding cultural and recreational values. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy connects the Rocky Mountains to the prairies, before meeting with its sister, the South Saskatchewan River, and eventually flows into Hudson Bay. For centuries, the river was a transportation and trade route, first for Indigenous peoples, then settlers and explorers coming from the east to the Rocky Mountains. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy played a pivotal role in the fur trade, early scientific expeditions, human settlement patterns and agriculture. The river was not immune to episodes of conflict and played a role in the outcome of the North-West Resistance of 1885 and the tragic events at Frog Lake National Historic Site.

Omaka-ty has influenced human culture, recreation, and arts. It has inspired music and poetry, attracted paddlers and anglers, and hosted festivals. Today, the river continues to provide an important source of drinking water, habitat for plant and animal species, and support for the tourism and recreation industries.

-30-

Additional multimedia



Aerial view of the North Saskatchewan River and City of Edmonton
Photo: Travel Alberta / Dan Schykulski



Logos of the organizations participating in today's announcement.

Quotes

"With this designation, the iconic North Saskatchewan River will finally receive the recognition it so deserves. Being designated as a Canadian Heritage River is extremely fitting as this waterway has been instrumental in the development of Canada over the last centuries as a main transportation and trade route and as an extremely important cultural and historic site to the many Indigenous nations in the area. Thank you to Smoky Lake County, the North Saskatchewan River Watershed Alliance, Parks Canada, the Alberta Government, and everyone who worked fervently over the past several years to make this designation possible. Because of your efforts, the North Saskatchewan River will continue to provide recreational opportunities and cultural significance for many generations of people living in Canada for years to come."

*The Honourable Steven Guilbeault
Minister of Environment and Climate Change and Minister responsible for Parks Canada*

"The North Saskatchewan River is, and always will be, a vital part of Alberta. Many municipalities and Indigenous communities requested this designation as they have a long and deep relationship with this beautiful river and our growing province relies on it for drinking water, a dynamic ecosystem, and many recreational and tourism opportunities."

*The Honourable Rebecca Schulz
Minister of Environment and Protected Areas, Government of Alberta*

"For thousands of years, North Saskatchewan River has been an important place of gathering and community for Indigenous peoples. By ensuring its conservation, we can continue to protect the water and honour our collective relationship with nature. Edmontonians are deeply connected to the river and we are committed to making sure it stays clean and accessible for many generations to come."

*The Honourable Amarjeet Sohi
Mayor of the City of Edmonton*

"The North Saskatchewan River has always been an integral part of our heritage since time immemorial and continues to embody Treaty 6. At Fort Pitt, when Commissioner Morris indicated "as long as yonder river flows" he was pointing to this river, kisiskâciwanisîpiy. Designation as a Heritage River will serve to encourage respect and stewardship of this landscape and grow relations among river communities."

*Elder, Nôhkom Jo-Ann Saddleback
A nehiyaw and a member of the Saddle Lake Cree First Nation in Alberta*

"The Métis Nation within Alberta is very pleased that the North Saskatchewan River has formally been recognized as a Canadian Heritage River. Like the Métis, this river has played a pivotal role in the development of Alberta and Canada. It was an original transportation route along which our ancestors travelled and sang their songs. It was, and continues to be, a source of cultural, spiritual, and economic abundance for our people. Along the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, the Métis people joined our First Nations ancestors, and welcomed our European friends to build homes and communities. Today, Métis Crossing overlooks this river and has grown to become an international destination sharing the stories of shared histories and abundant futures."

*Andrea Sandmaier, President
Otipemisiwak Métis Government, formerly the Métis Nation of Alberta*

"Since 2019, Smoky Lake County has led a collaborative initiative of municipalities, Indigenous communities, and other recreation and stewardship groups to advance the Canadian Heritage Rivers System designation for the North Saskatchewan River across Alberta. This designation will ensure greater awareness and collaboration among various jurisdictions and river-users to foster sustainable tourism, business, and recreation opportunities through the recognition and celebration of the outstanding cultural values of this iconic river. I invite you to experience the rich cultural landscape of the Smoky Lake area which has been nurtured by the North Saskatchewan River."

*Jered Serben
Reeve & Division 5 Councillor, Smoky Lake County*

"The North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance is a collaborative partnership that seeks to enhance our understanding of the watershed so we can best manage our rivers, wetlands, and lakes. We began some of the early work towards heritage recognition for the North Saskatchewan River in the early 2000s, and so we are pleased to be supporting this initiative being led by Smoky Lake County, which aims to amplify the stories and the culture of the North Saskatchewan River and its watershed."

*Scott Millar
Executive Director, North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA)*

"The beloved North Saskatchewan River is well deserving of a Canadian Heritage River designation, and the River Valley Alliance (RVA) was pleased to support this important initiative. The RVA was founded over 20 years ago to preserve, protect, enhance and connect the North Saskatchewan River Valley by creating North America's longest river valley pedestrian trail. The name given to this trail is Amisk Wacîw Mêskanaw, which is in nêhiyawêwin (Cree language), meaning Beaver Hill Road. This trail and its reclaimed name invite everyone to "sing the song" of the River Valley and foster connections with the water, the land, its vast history and the people who call it home."

*Kristine Archibald
Executive Director, River Valley Alliance (RVA)*

"When I was growing up in Edmonton in the 1970s, the North Saskatchewan was seen as something dirty, something your mother warned you to stay away from. But over the last decade, there's been a huge cultural shift, as people rediscovered the river as a place for swimming, paddling, floating, and boating. The challenge now is to make the river accessible for recreation and tourism, while still protecting it as a riparian

ecosystem, a wildlife corridor, and a source of safe drinking water. This exciting heritage designation, championed by the passionate advocates of Smoky Lake County, helps us to both celebrate the river's rich social history, as we protect its ecological future."

*The Honourable Paula Simon
Independent Alberta Senator*

"EPCOR has a long history with the North Saskatchewan River, recognizing its significance over time and the benefits it provides today as the source of drinking water for over a million people in the Edmonton region. We welcome the North Saskatchewan's designation as a Canadian Heritage River – inspiring communities to work together in caring for the river, to celebrate and support cultural connections of Indigenous Peoples, and protect it as a water resource for future generations. It will also encourage newcomers and youth to learn more about the North Saskatchewan River through education, conservation, and recreation."

*John Elford
President & CEO, EPCOR Utilities Inc.*

"Explore Edmonton's 10-year Tourism Master Plan identifies a strategic goal to activate the river valley to create a more vibrant destination and gathering place. We recognize that the river valley and ravine system is one of Edmonton's greatest natural assets and a significant contributor to the quality of life of Edmontonians. Long established as a gathering place for Indigenous Nations, Edmontonians continue to value the protection and celebration of the natural and cultural heritage of this area. It helps to tell the story of Edmonton and its history and share it with the world. Edmonton provides an incredible combination of urban lifestyle with a verdant river valley and park system – the largest urban greenspace in North America – through the heart of the city."

*Traci Bednard
President and CEO, Explore Edmonton*

Quick facts

- The North Saskatchewan River flows within the North Saskatchewan watershed across central Alberta and into Saskatchewan. The river travels 1,287 km from its origin in the Columbia Icefield in the Rocky Mountains of western Alberta to the 'Forks' within the province of Saskatchewan. This route transects four of Alberta's six natural regions: Rocky Mountains, Foothills, Boreal Forest, and Parkland.
- In 2019, Smoky Lake County took up the project, with an intention to support sustainable heritage and cultural tourism development, and stewardship activities among the many project partners. The North Saskatchewan River's designation document highlights the many cherished stories shared by cultural, heritage and recreational sites throughout the North Saskatchewan River Watershed to be explored and developed in the future.
- As part of the North Saskatchewan River's designation, Smoky Lake County, and the North Saskatchewan River Watershed Alliance (NSWA) will act as the lead organizations conducting annual reporting to the province of Alberta and Canadian Heritage Rivers System Board.
- The Canadian Heritage Rivers System is a collaboration between the federal, provincial, and territorial governments. It gives national recognition to Canada's outstanding rivers and encourages long-term stewardship of their natural, cultural, and recreational values for the benefit and enjoyment of Canadians, now and in the future.
- There are currently 41 rivers or river segments designated under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, totalling just over 10,000 kilometers across the country.
- Besides the Clearwater/Christina rivers near Fort McMurray (designated in 2003), the North Saskatchewan is the second river in Alberta outside of a national park to be recognized under the program.

Associated links

- [Parks Canada](#)
- [Canadian Heritage Rivers System](#)
- [Alberta Environment and Protected Areas](#)
- [Smoky Lake County Heritage River Initiative](#)
- [North Saskatchewan River Watershed Alliance](#)

Contacts

Kaitlin Power
Press Secretary
Office of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change
819-230-1557
kaitlin.power@ec.gc.ca

Media Relations
Parks Canada
855-862-1812
pc.media@pc.gc.ca

Ryan Fournier
Press Secretary
Alberta Minister of Environment and Protected Areas

4/4/24, 11:03 AM

Governments of Canada and Alberta officially designate Alberta section of the North Saskatchewan River as a Canadian Heritage ...

780-232-2213

ryan.fournier@gov.ab.ca

Kyle Schole

Vice Chair, Board of Directors

North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance

780-650-2059

kschole@outlook.com

Jordan Ruegg

Planning and Development Manager

Smoky Lake County

jruegg@smokylakecounty.ab.ca

Search for related information by keyword: [Nature conservation](#) | [Parks Canada](#) | [Canada](#) | [Gatineau](#) | [Water](#) | [Aboriginal peoples](#) | [general public](#) | [news releases](#)

March 13th, 2024

Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) Awards Committee

Attention: MaryJane Alanko, Executive Director; <execdir@albertaplanners.com>

PO Box 3099, Sherwood Park, AB T8H 2T1

RE: 2024 Planning Awards: North Sask. (kisiskâciwani-sîpiy) Heritage River Designation Document

To Whom it May Concern,

Thank you, on behalf of Project Manager, O2 Planning + Design Inc., I am pleased to provide this submission to the Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) 2024 Planning Awards, for the ‘North Saskatchewan River (kisiskâciwani-sîpiy) in Alberta Heritage River Designation Document: a ‘living strategy’ Concept Plan’ under the ‘Special Study’ (Category Three (3)). All eligibility requirements for consideration in this category are met, and expressed through the supporting materials included with this application, including:

- The online application form and this accompanying cover letter; and
- A three-page summary articulating how the submission adheres to the evaluation criteria and demonstrates exemplary planning; and
- A copy of the North Saskatchewan (kisiskâciwani-sîpiy) in Alberta Heritage River Designation Document Concept Plan; and
- A signed letter from Smoky Lake County expressing support for the submission.

The Heritage River Designation Document provides for the stewardship of many significant natural, cultural, and recreational features of the North Saskatchewan River (kisiskâciwani-sîpiy) in Alberta and encompasses a 718-kilometre corridor (including 5 kilometers on either side of the main stem) between the Banff National Park, and the Alberta-Saskatchewan Provincial Boundary, to better reflect the nuanced changes in the natural, cultural, recreational, and heritage of this river system, the designation area has been split into eight distinct reaches.

These reaches form the basis by which the unique aspects of the river system are described, highlighting the key challenges and opportunities along this important river. The document is the culmination and confluence of a nearly 20-year journey to be recognized under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS), marking the first new river to be designated since 2016.



The study and report were based on sound research and analysis that leveraged creative approaches and led to results of value to the planning profession, the livability and sustainability of more than 19 river-adjacent communities including urban, rural, and Indigenous. The document serves as an implementation blueprint for long-term river heritage stewardship that will help to focus grassroots efforts towards sustainable river use.

O2's team for the development of the kisiskâciwani-sîpiy Heritage River Designation Document was led by Leif Olson (PhD), and overseen by Chris Hardwicke (RPP, MCIP). Together with other members of the O2 team, we were responsible for project management, compiling and reviewing historical and environmental information, conducting stakeholder and public engagement, identifying, and mapping development considerations, and developing plan objectives and goals.

O2 was glad to lead an excellent consultant team, and proud to advance this effort alongside Smoky Lake County and the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance, and more than fifteen urban/rural municipal jurisdictions and communities, Indigenous people, and many other stewardship, tourism, and recreation organizations in accomplishing this document which enables the 718Km stretch of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy across Alberta to be recognized under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS).

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this application for the 2024 APPI Planning Awards. O2 and Smoky Lake County are very proud of this plan and what it has achieved for the recognition of this region's economy and culture, and we are excited to continue to share the lessons we've learned with other communities that have significant cultural landscapes.

Please contact the undersigned with any questions of clarification from the perspective of the Principal Consulting Firm.

Best Regards,



Chris Hardwicke,
Principal, Urban Design

APPI AWARD SUBMISSION CRITERIA

THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER (KISISKÂCIWANI-SÎPIY) HERITAGE DESIGNATION

“The North Saskatchewan River has always been an integral part of our heritage since time immemorial and continues to be an integral part of our Treaty No. 6. At Fort Pitt when Commissioner Morris indicated “as long as yonder river flows” he was pointing to the North Saskatchewan River. Water is life to the Indigenous Peoples of Treaty No. 6 Territory, as a matter of fact our word for water literally means life; “Nipi” derived from “Niya” My “Pimatisiwin” Life.”

**- Vernon Watchmaker, (former) Okimaw Grand Chief,
Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations**

THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER (KISISKÂCIWANI-SÎPIY)

From time immemorial, the North Saskatchewan River has been an essential conduit for travel, economic, and cultural exchanges among Indigenous peoples and more recent settlers from around the world. Known by many names, including *kisiskâciwani-sîpiy* ('swift-flowing river') in Cree, and *Omaka-ty* ('the big river') in Blackfoot, this river has shaped the landscape and cultures of central Alberta, playing a significant role in Canadian heritage. Flowing through the lands of Treaty 6, and holding significance for the nations of Treaty 7 and 8, this river and its watershed have played a significant part in the shaping of Alberta, and of the establishment of Canada.

Flowing approximately 1,287km from the Columbia Icefields in Banff National Park to where it meets its sister the South Saskatchewan at the 'Forks', the ancestral *kisiskâciwani-sîpiy* or North Saskatchewan is Canada's 12th longest river, and forms part of Canada's 2nd longest river-system. It remains a critical ecological corridor connecting the Canadian Rockies with Hudson's Bay and the Canadian Shield.

The designation area (including the 718km length of the river through Alberta, including a 5km corridor on either side of its banks) flows through 17 urban and rural municipal jurisdictions (most of which partnered on and supported this initiative). To better frame and present the varied conditions that exist across the river, as it flows from the headwaters, through the foothills, and on into the parkland natural subregion, the river has been subdivided into 8 reaches, each a 2-3 days journey along the river, allowing for more detailed descriptions of the character and history each contains.

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM (CHRS)

From coast to coast to coast, Canadian Heritage Rivers offer visitors a chance to experience great waterways, learn about their rich history, and share in their stewardship. The CHRS helps recognize and conserve these outstanding rivers that are an enduring part of our national heritage and

identity. Established in 1984, the commemorative (i.e., non-statutory) CHRS program has grown to recognize 40 Heritage Rivers for their outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational heritage.

In 1989, the ~50km of NSR within Banff National Park was designated, and the 2024 addition of the Alberta portion is the first to be completed anywhere since the Ottawa River was designated in 2016, and the second ever in Alberta outside of a National Park.

PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

Inclusion under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System reflects the care and stewardship that local governments and stakeholders have undertaken along the river corridor, helps local municipalities and businesses promote the natural beauty, rich cultural history, and myriad recreation and tourism opportunities in the region. The Heritage River designation rests on the contribution the river system makes to the Cultural, Recreational, and Natural heritage of Canada. The report is framed using these pillars, providing a clear picture for how the nomination will support, maintain, and celebrate these values.

To that end, the Designation document must address a diversity of audiences, and provide guidance to numerous actors across the river basin, for the goal of supporting collaborations and partnerships. The document is intended to build enthusiasm, broaden knowledge, and foster support for both the designation, and the long-term sustainable stewardship of the river.

There remains strong support for designation among Indigenous communities, the provincial government, municipalities, industry, landowners, and the public. Their collective efforts - guided by this strategic blueprint - will help strengthen and maintain the river's heritage values over time, in a more integrated, action-oriented fashion to achieve the vision that:

“kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse heritage values are recognized and stewarded, strengthening thriving communities connected by the river’s landscapes and history.”



Evaluation Criteria

The Planning Process

In Fall 2019, Smoky Lake County picked up where predecessors had left off in the mid-2000s to formally obtain recognition for the myriad contributions this river makes to the nation's heritage. Indeed, the Designation Concept Plan builds on the previous Background Study (2005) and Nomination Document (2022), drawing on archival collections, First Nations perspectives, and diverse community contributions to paint a clear picture of how the river has shaped the nations and the lands it connects.

This plan is supported by effective engagement, rigorous spatial analysis, and a recognition of the diverse planning jurisdictions found throughout the river's watershed. Outreach has provided an important opportunity to bring together municipalities, first nations, recreational user groups, and watershed planning organizations to foster increased knowledge and stewardship of this important river system.

This work forms a key next step towards the preservation of kisiskâciwan-sîpî, and the communities it continues to support. By better recognizing the contributions this river system makes to the people of central Alberta, it fosters more effective coordination between other plans and policies to ensure sustainable use, wise development, and meaningful conservation efforts.

Indigenous Engagement

The Indigenous owned, led, and majority staffed engagement agency pipikwan pêhtâkwan' implemented a practice identified by Indigenous Scholar Cindy Gaudet as keeoukaywin: 'The Visiting Way'. Gaudet states "with relationality at its core, keeoukaywin re-centres Métis and Cree ways of being, and fosters miyopimatisiwin: "living and being well in relation".

pipikwan pêhtâkwan sought out stories from across kisiskâciwan-sîpî to learn how Indigenous peoples have connected with the river in the past, present, and future, and about Indigenous perspectives on governance and co-governance, and build relationships with Indigenous stakeholders.

Invitations to engage went to more than 40 Nations across Treaty 6, 7, and 8, and beyond, and all said, 15 communities welcomed initial visits. Of those, 10 participated in further dialogue, and in total, 68 community members shared their stories and recommendations for this project.

Tourism Engagement

O2 partnered with Expedition Management Consulting to undertake an analysis of tourism products, strengths and gaps, visitor markets, and opportunities along the river corridor, and identify actions to support tourism in the study area overall, as well as within smaller individual segments/reaches. To this end, Expedition captured 22 online survey responses, hosted 3 workshops with feedback from 9 organizations, and undertook 13 one-on-one interviews.

This work helped to understand how tourism currently plays a role in the economic well-being of the watershed, highlighting key existing infrastructure which enables access to the river, and significant infrastructure and amenity needs to support recreation and tourism enterprises across each river reach.



Public Engagement

O2 undertook a comprehensive public engagement approach (consistent with IAP2 principles), aiming to inform interested and affected groups of the designation process, provide relevant information thereto, and to gather meaningful input from a wide range of interests, areas, and partnerships to inform the final document.

A variety of channels and modes were utilized including a project website, direct emails, online survey and mapping tool, workshops, a discussion guide, and stakeholder roundtables.

Historical and archival research

Know History Inc. provided invaluable input into how the river has shaped river communities, informed through provincial and university archival research. These images and stories helped to highlight the diverse economies, arts, and interactions that have shaped Alberta.

Original, Innovative or Creative Process, Product, and/or Solution

As the first newly designated heritage river system of this decade, this plan provides important expansions of the scope and rigour of the assessment process, drawing on newer approaches to engagement, spatial analysis, and jurisdictional coordination that serve as a precedent for future watershed planning.

As an initial scoping tool, O2 employed anonymous location-based cellular datasets to identify key activity centres throughout the river, highlighting recreational activity, and noting key gaps in river access to better inform infrastructure and amenity investment.

The explicit recognition of the varied names by which the river system is known is a conscious step towards reconciliation, framing current conventions within the longer history of the river, and bridging traditional cultural expression with the broader nation. This designation report draws on significantly more direct input from First Nations elders and community members than was practice during prior nomination efforts, and better reflects the various perspectives of the communities that hold the river sacred.

Transferability

The planning process which informed this plan has been recognized by the Canadian Heritage River Board for its effective Indigenous engagement, holistic perspective, technical rigour, and evocative vision. The approach taken during this planning effort serves as a precedent informing future Heritage River designations, and for comprehensive watershed planning in general.

Clarity of Presentation

The designation report is intended for a wide variety of audiences, from provincial and municipal planners, to local river stewards, to the broader population of Canada. To this end, the document includes evocative storytelling, compelling vision, and clear strategic direction, to create something that can capture the imagination, foster appreciation, and build a sense of long-term responsibility for the care of this important river.

Results

The Designation Document was approved by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board on October 25 2023 and supported by the Province of Alberta on December 5 2023, and kisiskâciwani-sîpiy was formally designated on February 2 2024. Like the river, actions to protect, enhance and improve its natural, cultural, and heritage conditions are dynamic and require meaningful communication between nations, governments, stakeholders, and user groups to promote and celebrate the efforts of grassroots organizations across the watershed. Ongoing feedback and knowledge sharing through community gatherings, coordinated conservation efforts, and annual reporting provide critical platforms to track significant developments and promote the values of this river system.

Designation will promote continued awareness and initiatives on the part of the public and all levels of government, to further protect, enhance, and interpret the river's cultural, recreational, and natural heritage for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. In essence, the river provides a platform to connect to the past, enrich the present, and protect the future. As the river system flows from its headwaters, through the diverse parkland ecosystems, and through the many communities that call central Alberta home, the designation plan provides clear connections and a common purpose to everyone in the watershed.



North Saskatchewan River in Alberta, Heritage River Designation Document:

'Living strategy' Concept Plan

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy (swift-flowing river)

Omaka-ty (the big river)



**Canadian
Heritage Rivers
System**

**Réseau des
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Acknowledgments:



Canadian
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Land Acknowledgment:

In the spirit of respect and reciprocity, we acknowledge that the lands within the North Saskatchewan River watershed are in Treaty 6, Treaty 8, and the Métis Homeland. Additionally, Nations from Treaty 7 and beyond also have a traditional and enduring relationship with the North Saskatchewan River. These lands are the traditional territories and gathering places of diverse First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples. We recognize the contributions of Indigenous peoples who have cared for this land since time immemorial and whose rich histories, cultures, languages, and presence continue to enrich these sacred lands we all steward as Treaty People.



Treaty 6



Treaty 7



Treaty 8

Project Consulting Team:



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Executive Summary

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy (The North Saskatchewan River) in Alberta was nominated in 2021. This river reflects remarkable cultural, recreational, and natural heritage values. Designation will honour its significance to many Indigenous peoples, Albertans, and Canadians.

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a national program that acknowledges the values of heritage rivers across Canada. It supports long-term stewardship of river values for the benefit and enjoyment of Canadians. The CHRS tells the stories of Canada and rivers from coast-to-coast-to-coast, including the history of Indigenous Peoples. This story is about the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta – also known as kisiskâciwani-sîpiy ('swift-flowing river') in Cree, and Omaka-ty ('the big river') in Blackfoot.

To achieve designation, the CHRS requires proponents to submit a designation document outlining an action-oriented strategy that links a vision, principles, goals, and Initiatives. The intent is for this strategic, integrated blueprint to function for years to come, fostering greater recognition, stewardship, and promotion of the heritage of this timeless river.

Diverse, dynamic heritage values are embodied in kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, which deeply influence the identity, culture, and sense of place for many people, including First Nations and Métis, and

other Albertans Canadians, and newcomers. The river played a critical role in the fur trade for centuries, and strongly influenced settlement patterns, land use, and architecture. The cultural, recreational, and natural heritage values of this river fill many strategic gaps in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. These include geographic gaps in the Prairies and Boreal Plain, and thematic gaps related to Indigenous-European conflict & cooperation, agriculture, and proximity to urban populations.

The heritage integrity of the river is remarkably intact and showing improving trends in recent decades. Water quality improvements, and a dramatic recent recovery of lake sturgeon populations has been observed in recent years. The number of people with easy access to the river to appreciate its heritage is also increasing rapidly, due to strong population growth in the Edmonton region, as well as the rebounding tourism industry. Although vulnerable to degradation, many remain hopeful that with collaborative stewardship, the river's conditions and associated heritage values can be improved further for future generations.

Ultimately, this report finds the heritage values of the North Saskatchewan River largely intact and growing in importance. There remains strong support for designation among Indigenous communities, the provincial government, municipalities, industry, landowners, and the public. Their collective efforts - guided by this strategic blueprint - will help strengthen and maintain the river's heritage values over time, in a more integrated, action-oriented fashion to achieve the vision that:

“kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse heritage values are recognized and stewarded, strengthening thriving communities connected by the river’s landscapes and history.”

Smoky Lake County and the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) will act as the lead organizations reporting to the Province of Alberta and the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board (CHRB) in the future. They will collaborate and gather input from many grassroots non-government organizations, municipalities, Indigenous Peoples, industries, and governments on this journey as it unfolds. ***In conclusion, it is time for the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) to be designated as a Heritage River under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System.***

What actions will YOU or your organization take, to experience, conserve, or restore the heritage of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy?

1 Introduction and Background

The introductory section of this report summarizes the Canadian Heritage Rivers System, its role in Alberta, the purpose of this designation document (or concept plan), project background, and summary of engagement results.

1.1 Foreword

“The North Saskatchewan River has always been an integral part of our heritage since time immemorial and continues to be an integral part of our Treaty No. 6. At Fort Pitt when Commissioner Morris indicated “as long as yonder river flows” he was pointing to the North Saskatchewan River. Water is life to the Indigenous Peoples of Treaty No. 6 Territory, as a matter of fact our word for water literally means life; “Nipi” derived from “Niya” My “Pimatisiwin” Life.”

- Vernon Watchmaker, (former) Okimaw Grand Chief, Confederacy of Treaty 6 First Nations

“The North Saskatchewan River has been integral to the historical development of our Nation and to Canada’s. Our Métis ancestors paddled this river hundreds of years ago, during the fur trade, using it as a trading and transportation route to haul food, goods, and other necessary supplies to communities along its course. Our ancestors were instrumental in developing Canada’s reputation as an international trading economy.

As Indigenous peoples, the Métis Nation of Alberta remains committed to working toward preserving the long-term health of the North Saskatchewan River system and maintaining its integrity as a source of life and abundance for all Métis citizens, Albertans, and Canadians.”

- President Audrey Poitras, Métis Nation of Alberta

“Even today I get goosebumps when I think about it... for me it is a symbol of my journey... emotionally and spiritually, it is lightyears away from where I grew up. And yet, there’s that same water flowing past every day. I film it. I take pictures of it. I go to it constantly for inspiration. It’s beautiful.” (From interview with Paula Simons, Alberta Unbound podcast, 2022)

- Darrin Hagen, freelance playwright, writer, composer, performer, director & TV host

“More than two decades ago, the River Valley Alliance was born out of a collective dream to preserve, protect, enhance, and connect the North Saskatchewan River Valley in the Edmonton Region by creating the longest river valley pedestrian trail through the largest river valley park system in North America. The name for this trail, Amisko Wacîw Mêskanaw, is in nêhiyawêwin (Cree language). This trail, and its reclaimed name, invites everyone to ‘sing the song’ of this beloved river valley and foster connections with the water, the land, and the vast history within it, creating a lasting legacy for Canadians that future generations will be proud to share. It is well deserving of a Canadian Heritage River designation, and we are pleased to support the initiative being led by Smoky Lake County.”

- Kristine Archibald, Executive Director, River Valley Alliance (RVA)

“Edmonton has a rich and historic relationship with the North Saskatchewan River—the very reason for the city’s existence. This heritage designation for kisiskâciwanisîpiy is the essential green and golden thread that will focus and connection for practical planning and coordination, as well as the important symbolic value. Symbols matter: for recognition, for raising understand and awareness of the cultural, recreational, economic, and social importance of this life-giving, living being at the heart of this place.”

- David Ridley, Executive Director, Edmonton Heritage Council (EHC)

“Explore Edmonton’s 10-year Tourism Master Plan identifies a strategic goal to activate the river valley to create a more vibrant destination and gathering place. We recognize that the river valley and ravine system is Edmonton’s greatest natural asset and a significant contributor to the quality of life of Edmontonians. Long established as a gathering place for Indigenous Nations, Edmontonians continue to value the protection and celebration of the natural and cultural heritage of this area. It helps to tell the story of Edmonton and its history, and share it with the world. Edmonton provides an incredible combination of urban lifestyle with a verdant river valley and park system – the largest urban greenspace in North America – in the heart of the city.”

- Traci Bednard, President and CEO, Explore Edmonton

“Since late 2019, the County has led a collaborative Initiative of municipalities, Indigenous communities, and other recreation and stewardship groups to advance the Canadian Heritage Rivers System designation for the North Saskatchewan River across Alberta. This designation will ensure greater awareness and collaboration among jurisdictions and river-users to foster sustainable tourism, business, and recreation opportunities through the recognition and celebration of the outstanding cultural values of this iconic river.”

- Lorne Halisky, Reeve & Division 4 Councillor, Smoky Lake County

“For thousands of years, the North Saskatchewan River has been an important place of gathering and community for Indigenous peoples. By ensuring its conservation, we can continue to protect the water and honour our collective relationship with nature. Edmontonians are deeply connected to the river, and we are committed to making sure it stays clean and accessible for many generations to come.”

- The Honourable Amarjeet Sohi, Mayor of the City of Edmonton

“The North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance is a collaborative partnership that seeks to enhance our understanding of the watershed so we can best manage our rivers, wetlands, and lakes. We began some of the early work towards heritage recognition for the North Saskatchewan River in the early 2000s, and so we are pleased to be supporting this Initiative being led by Smoky Lake County, which aims to amplify the stories and the culture of the North Saskatchewan River and its watershed.”

- Scott Millar, Executive Director, North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA)

1.2 The Canadian Heritage River System

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) was established in 1984 by the federal, provincial, and territorial governments, to celebrate the role and value of rivers to Canadians. This collaborative program delivered in conjunction with local communities and citizens provides significant Canadian rivers with special heritage status, to recognize and promote outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values. Today, over 10,000 km of Canadian Heritage Rivers have been designated, representing renowned national waterscapes, cultural treasures, and healthy waterways.

The CHRS has matured into a model for stewardship, cooperation, and participation. It serves as a catalyst for engaging society in valuing the natural and cultural heritage of rivers and river communities. The CHRS continues to evolve into a comprehensive system, representing a full range of natural, cultural, and recreational river values important to Canadians. Ultimately, it supports Canadian identity, health, economic prosperity, and quality of life. In 1994, Alberta joined the CHRS under then-Premier Ralph Klein.

What is Heritage?

“Heritage” describes tangible & intangible inheritances from the past, judged worthy of protecting and transmitting to future generations. Both a noun and adjective, “heritage” has in many contexts displaced the word “history”, including natural history, and the more familiar sense of human history (CHRS, 2000).



1.3 The Heritage River Nomination & Designation Process

To attain Canadian Heritage River status, a citizen-led group or government jurisdiction must propose a river to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, proving that it meets one or more of the natural or cultural selection and integrity guidelines defined by the CHRS. The nominated section must also be large enough to encompass these values and provide users with an appreciation of the river’s resources and recreational experiences. Responsibility to collect and analyze information to determine heritage value and subsequently nominate the river, rests with the proponent(s).

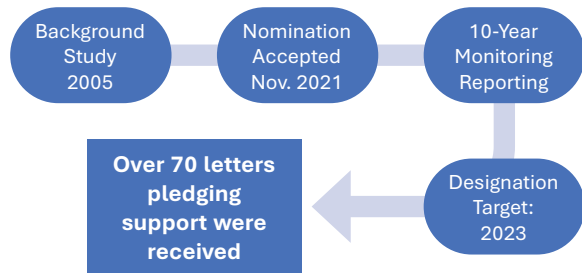


Figure 1. Timeline of Nomination and Designation Process for the NSR (Alberta)

The nomination and designation process for new heritage rivers should have broad-based support and aim to fill both thematic and geographic gap in the national system. This requires consistent use of national theme-based frameworks for natural and cultural heritage values, combined with a fair consideration of public interests and each nominating jurisdiction.

The CHRS Background Report for the Nomination of the North Saskatchewan River in Banff National

Park (November 1983) states: “It is further recommended that a detailed study of the entire North Saskatchewan River be considered in consultation with the Province of Alberta in order that a more complete representation of the river’s natural, human, and recreational heritage values might be achieved through the nomination and designation of all or part of the lower section of the river.”



Figure 2. Endorsed Nomination Document

A 1996 Alberta study ranked the North Saskatchewan River as a “AA” top-10 candidate for the establishment of a heritage river in the province. In the early 2000s, the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) initiated the process for heritage river nomination,

producing a comprehensive Background Study in 2005. However, support to proceed with nomination was not secured at that time.

In 2019, the nomination process was renewed. Led by Smoky Lake County, the nomination document was formally submitted and accepted by the CHRS Board on November 24th, 2021, (Smoky Lake County, 2021) and jointly announced by the Government of Canada and Province of Alberta on August 3, 2022.

Designation is the formal proclamation of a nominated river to the CHRS, based on an approved designation document.

River Name throughout this Report

Under the authority of the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC), the official, formal toponym for the subject river is the North Saskatchewan River (NSR). This report intends to establish the designation of the NSR in Alberta as a Canadian Heritage River, and is by no means a proposal to change the “official” name based on the GNBC toponym. Rather, in recognition of cultural heritage, as well as to provide and promote an ethical space for reconciliation, Indigenous names for the NSR are often used in this report interchangeably with the English name. All historical names for the water body in multiple languages are respected, reflecting cultural heritage pluralities. At times, the NSR is also simply referred to as “the river” as shorthand in this report.

The Cree name **kisiskâciwani-sîpiy** (“**swift-flowing river**”) is used frequently throughout the report. This word is directly related to the modern official name first written as “*Saskatchiwine*” in 1793, with the current spelling “Saskatchewan” first documented in 1882. The Blackfoot name **Omaka-ty** (“**big river**”) is also used in this report. Names conferred on the river by the Stoney Nakoda, the Ktunaxa, and possibly others remain unknown to the authors at the time of writing this report.

Note: There is no capitalization in Cree (nehiyawak), and therefore, this is reflected in this document.

1.4 kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s Role in the Canadian Heritage River System

The North Saskatchewan River’s headwaters in Banff National Park was designated a Canadian Heritage River in 1989 and includes a 49 km reach of the river from the Columbia Icefields to Saskatchewan Crossing. The additional 718 km of downstream river-course in Alberta will provide an outstanding addition to the System, filling key gaps and strengthening overall program implementation and awareness of this special river’s heritage.

As a significant, mighty western prairie river, the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta connects the Rocky Mountains to the prairies, which fills a key geographic gap in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (**Figure 3**).



Figure 3. The North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) within Canada’s Heritage Rivers System

This river played a critical role in the history of both conflict and cooperation between various Indigenous and European populations through Canada’s history.

The river also fills several strategic thematic gaps in the national system. It has shaped the identities of many Indigenous communities since time immemorial. It also played a pivotal role in the 19th century fur trade and settlement patterns that continue to shape Alberta. A deep sense of place for many Indigenous and settler communities are associated with the river. Accordingly, cultural gaps in the national system representing both conflict and cooperation (e.g., trade) between Indigenous and European populations are extremely well represented.

The theme of agricultural extraction is also very well represented, as the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) traverses and weaves across the breadbasket of Canada. A high density of river and land-based touring and recreation opportunities are also well represented by the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta.

In terms of natural heritage, the river provides an outstanding example of a large river in the Boreal Plain terrestrial ecozone – which is currently



underrepresented nationally in the heritage river system. Its drainage basin is nested within the Hudson Bay watershed, and uniquely links this Arctic Ocean receiving environment to the river's headwaters in the Rocky Mountains. Nominated river sections also include eutrophic aquatic lakes/wetlands of the Interior Plains, also highlighted as a national gap. Several rare, endangered, or of note, Endangered lake sturgeon make their home in the river, and have recovered substantially in numbers in recent years.



1.5 Purpose of this Heritage River Designation Document

The purpose of this report is twofold:

- Obtain national recognition of the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) through formal designation as a Canadian Heritage River
- Function as an implementation blueprint for long-term river heritage stewardship by multiple parties

Industry, governments, organizations, and agencies can all make contributions to improve heritage conservation, increase coordination among organizations along the river, strengthen the regional tourism sector, and support thriving communities with a deep sense of place.

1.6 Recognition and Respect for Rights, Land Uses, and Activities

Designation as a heritage river is symbolic. It provides an honorific gesture of past, present, and future roles of the river in Alberta's and Canada's distinct and intertwined heritage. Designation has no legislative authority, and all jurisdictions and landowners retain existing management authorities and responsibilities. No parties will lose control over their jurisdiction, autonomy, or control over land use and development decisions - either because of heritage river designation, or heritage river implementation activities and initiatives.

A heritage river continues to recognize and respect all land and water-based rights, uses, activities, and interests of Indigenous Peoples, communities, landowners, and individuals. The heritage river designation and any future implementation activities or programs that it stimulates shall not impact any existing rights, land uses, activities, or jurisdictional responsibilities of other entities. **In summary, obtaining designation status is a symbolic gesture that promotes river heritage awareness and fosters stewardship.**

This heritage river designation is not prescriptive and does not bring about any additional legislation, policy, or development restrictions. Designation will not create 'red tape' or bureaucracy

1.7 The Designation Project Process & Context

A project to establish the designation of the NSR as a heritage river has been underway since early 2022, following the approved nomination of the river. The main deliverable of the project was to compile this heritage river Designation Document. Background research, engagement, mapping, writing, editing, communications, and graphic design were the main activities undertaken to generate the content. The goal of the project is to honour the heritage of the river, by articulating a clear, compelling narrative and path forwards that will achieve national heritage river designation. This report forms a basis for river heritage stewardship for multiple actors across public and private sectors to steward this iconic river and its watershed.

Although spearheaded by Smoky Lake County, many partners have been involved and continue to support heritage river designation and stewardship. This includes but is not limited to the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance, Government of Alberta, municipalities, First Nations, and Métis, as well as many landowners and citizens who live, work, and play along the river and the broader watershed. The project was led by Smoky Lake County, funded by a provincial

grant, and supported by a consulting team including O2, pipikwan pêhtâkwân, Associated Environmental, Expedition Management Consulting, Kerr Wood Leidal, and Know History. We are grateful to all who contributed input, stories, writing, review, or editing along this journey.

1.7.1 Policy Context of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System

The Canadian Heritage River System Policies, Procedures and Operational Guidelines document (PPOG) (CHRS, 2023) sets out the policy context for heritage river preservation, management, and stewardship. Each designation document sets forth a shared vision and strategic direction for the river, including measures demonstrating commitments towards stewardship that maintains or enhances the river’s outstanding heritage values according to CHRS objectives.

Schedule 3 of PPOG provides guidance on the suggested content for a document to be tabled with the Board as a basis for a designation recommendation. This includes:

- The boundaries of a river management area are described in text and map-form along with mapped information.

- Policies, strategic directions, and actions/ initiatives that will be implemented to further steward, and preservation of the river’s heritage values, and system objectives.
- Strategies and activities to monitor and communicate the CHRS designation and its benefits.
- Demonstration of commitments to conserve the river’s heritage values through appropriate signatures of agency representatives, and expressions of support.

The designation of a river as a Canadian heritage river does not impose new legislation or new regulations for use of the river and adjacent lands, nor does it change jurisdictional responsibilities for river management.

Recognizing the interrelated concepts of human use of rivers and the influence of rivers on human activities, this designation document acknowledges the importance and references the contents of existing government policies in achieving broader goals of river conservation and management. For example, the water quality monitoring component of this designation document is consistent with the recently approved [NSR Water Management Framework](#).

1.8 Heritage River Designation Area & Reaches

This North Saskatchewan River (Alberta) Heritage Designation Area represents over 55% of the river’s total length.

Flowing 1,287 km from the Columbia Icefields to the ‘Forks’ in Saskatchewan, kisiskâciwani-sîpiy is Canada’s 12th longest river, and part of Canada’s second longest river system: the Nelson-Saskatchewan.

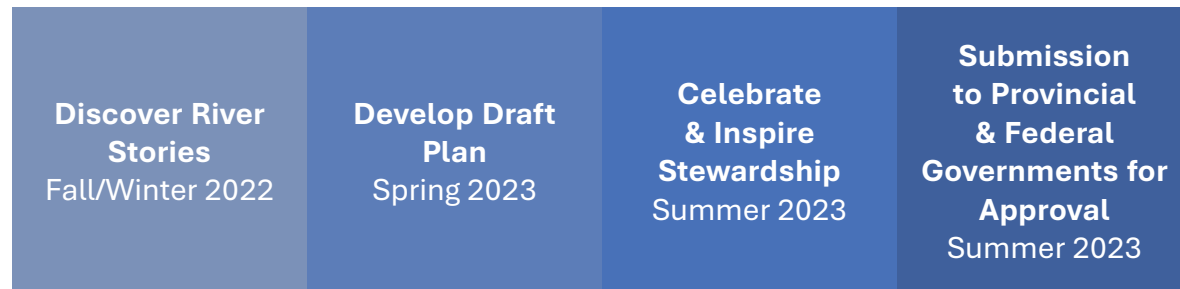


Figure 4. Project Timeline



The Heritage River Designation Area includes a 718-kilometre corridor (5 kilometers on either side of the main stem) between the Banff National Park Boundary, and the Alberta-Saskatchewan Provincial Boundary. This is, in turn, allocated into eight two-to-three-day river-float segments, or ‘reaches’ (**Figure 5**).

However, it is important to recognize that many of the stewardship activities which contribute to the condition of this river occur outside this designation area. The broader river basin encompasses 80,000 square kilometres (which reflects approximately 12.5% of Alberta’s landmass).

Additionally, a variety of natural, cultural, and recreational values are found along each of the eight reaches of the North Saskatchewan River. Inset maps detailing the location of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s features and values, and detailed descriptions of each reach are provided in **Appendix A**.

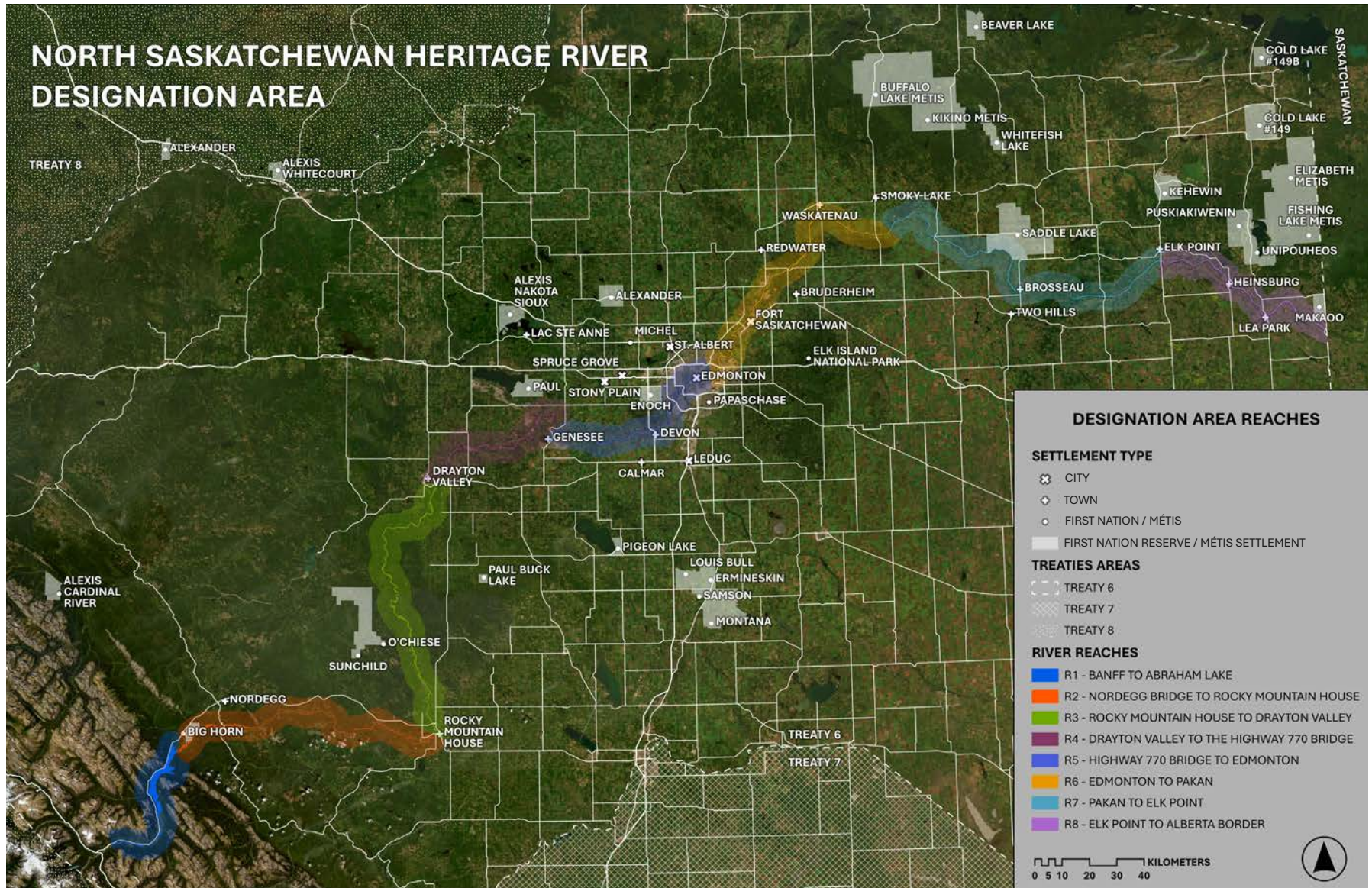


Figure 5. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy Heritage River Designation Area



Banff National Park's Designated Section

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy originates at Saskatchewan Glacier on the Columbia Icefields in Banff National Park. After tumbling through a steep-walled gorge between Mount Athabasca & Mount Saskatchewan, it is joined by waters from Nigel Creek, and the Alexandra, Howse, and Mistaya rivers near Saskatchewan Crossing. This section of the river was previously designated in 1989 due to its outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational heritage values. This portion is managed under the Banff National Park Management Plan.

1.9 Summary of Engagements

Engagement with stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, elected officials, and local communities was carried out during the process of preparing this designation document. The scope and form of these engagements met or exceeded all the requirements in both CHRS (2023), and the nominating jurisdiction of Alberta. Engagement processes, tools, and key outcomes/ learnings from the feedback received are summarized below, including engagement with Indigenous Peoples, members of the public, and the tourism sector.

It is clear from the responses received that the North Saskatchewan River matters to Indigenous Peoples, Albertans, and Canadians. The river

is a symbol and icon for the identity of many Indigenous communities as well as of Western Canada. **What we heard has been weaved through the narrative in this report, and clearly demonstrates that this river should be designated as a Canadian Heritage River.**

1.9.1 Indigenous Engagements

An important component of the process was engaging with Indigenous communities who have relationships with the North Saskatchewan River. Using visiting as an approach for relationship building, activities were grounded in co-leading the dialogue, and prioritizing community protocol when speaking about the river. This work gathered stories, narratives, and teachings on connections with the river (past, present, and future) and Indigenous perspectives on river governance and co-governance. A circle of Indigenous Elders and knowledge keepers opened the dialogue in a ceremony in amiskwacîwâskahikan (Edmonton), on November 17, 2022. The project received a blessing, and Indigenous communities were then invited to virtual or in person visits between November 2022 to March 2023. A total of 68 people from over 10 Indigenous communities shared stories and dialogue through this process, sharing stories of the river, connections with the river, as well as river governance and the future. More information on the process is available in Appendix C.

Throughout the background research for this project, visiting was used to build and rebuild relationships first, prior to moving on to priorities and governance. Participants were also asked to think about the river through all seasons, as certain stories are shared in specific seasons to give a full and holistic perspective.

The results have been carefully interpreted

to inform and shape this designation. Efforts have been made to reflect the importance of storytelling in traditional knowledge, the role of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy / Omaka-ty in creation stories and spirituality, ceremony, trade, as a source of medicine and food, as a connection to the past, and as a beacon of hope for the future. A strong interest in the river, and a desire for greater roles and involvement of Indigenous Peoples in river stewardship, conservation, restoration, and governance was also heard clearly. The importance of protocol and starting with ceremony and providing real weight to Indigenous voices for effective river co-governance and decision-making was also heard. **The importance of language and returning original place names was also heard clearly, as a way to reflect decolonization, and to breathe a spirit into the work that cannot be done in English alone. This has been incorporated throughout this document in response, including providing the river’s name in Cree and Blackfoot.**

Many Indigenous participants also viewed this as only the start of a much longer process. They communicated that the act of heritage designation itself is symbolic unless it is a steppingstone leading to more meaningful improvements to the health of the river and our relationships with it.

All Indigenous participants are viewed as co-stewards and co-researchers in this work. The intention and hope is that they will see their voices clearly reflected, and feel some ownership over the contents of this designation document. Outputs of the Indigenous engagements, the ways they have been summarized and interpreted, and the contents of this designation document should also be viewed as a living, breathing spirit, that can grow and change with time, just like the river.








RESOURCES	DESCRIPTION	STATS	AUDIENCE	FORMAT
Inform				
	Project Webpage	The online hub for all project information smokylakecounty.ab.ca/m/nsr/-heritage-river-chrs	Public	Online
	Direct Emails	Direct emails to 236 stakeholder organizations representing diverse communities and interests.	Stakeholder Groups	Online
Engage				
	Online Story Collector Survey	The online story collector provided participants with the opportunity to share their unique stories, perspectives, and experiences.	28 survey respondents	Stakeholder Groups Online/Print
	Interactive Portal & Online Map	This website included detailed information about the project as well as an interactive map to collect feedback on the specific reaches.	235 map pins	Stakeholder Groups Online
	Public & Stakeholder Workshops	2 virtual workshop sessions were held with facilitated small-group discussions. Open to interested groups to register.	14 workshop attendees 11 organizations	Stakeholder Groups Online/ Discussion
	Stakeholder Discussion Guide	PDF booklet with key project material and interactive form fields to provide feedback as an organization.	3 guides collected	Stakeholder Groups Online/Print
	Stakeholder Meetings	Meetings with stakeholder groups held upon request.	6 meetings	Stakeholders Online/ Discussion

Figure 6. Summary of public and stakeholder engagements

1.9.2 Public & Stakeholder Engagements

Engagement on the heritage river designation document occurred from October 2022 to February 2023. To reach a wide range of river stakeholders, several engagement methods and tools were used, ensuring multiple avenues for participants to choose from, as summarized in Figure 6.

Common themes that emerged from the engagements included:

- Aligning recreation and preservation to balance recreation with a natural river environment.
- Ecological connectivity in the river valley and connected ravines and creeks is important to facilitate wildlife movement and watershed

health.

- Improving river access was seen by many as critical along much of the river, including safe hand launches and bail-out points, emergency access and supporting facilities.
- Riverside camping opportunities have the potential to offer serene, wilderness experiences.
- The need to maintain water quality for drinking water, fishing, recreation, and other uses.
- A strong desire for stewardship, including river clean-up events and citizen science.
- Recognition of Indigenous values, sacred sites, and traditional knowledge, and a desire to learn more.
- Grassroots solutions are needed, as some

expressed trepidation that federal heritage designation might impact their way of life, ability to maintain autonomy, or self-govern their community affairs.

Reach-specific spatially georeferenced comments under various themes were also collected (**Appendix D**). The feedback received and themes heard have guided the focus and framing of this designation document.

In addition to the public engagement, an additional engagement process specific to the tourism industry was also undertaken, to gather information regarding tourism assets, visitor market opportunities, tourism development readiness, and potential growth areas for tourism along the river. The process was undertaken from February to March 2023. Overall, 256 stakeholders from across all eight river reaches were invited to participate. Engagement activities included the following:

- Online survey (22 responses)
- 3 Digital input workshops (9 participants)
- One-on-one interviews (11 participants)

Across the entire study area there are many interrelated strengths for supporting high quality recreation and tourism. These include outdoor adventure and recreation assets, cultural attractions and historic sites, paddling experiences, natural attractions, as well as gateway and hub communities. Overall, gaps include winter and shoulder season experiences, accommodations, riverside support amenities, festivals and events, culinary attractions and offerings, and visitor information. Northern lights viewing was also highlighted as a specific experience growing in importance, particularly among international tourists. There are opportunities to further grow water-based



tourism, outdoor adventure tourism, nature-based tourism, cultural tourism, and Indigenous tourism experiences. Combinations of these experiences and assets have high potential to provide authentic, unforgettable experiences to visitors.

Destination Canada resources and Explorer Quotient Toolkit provides tourism businesses with valuable insights into why and how different people like to travel by identifying 9 traveller types. Explorer Quotient goes beyond traditional market research of defining people. It looks deeper at individuals' personal beliefs, social values, and views of the world to learn exactly why different types of travellers seek out entirely different travel experiences based on demographic, social values, and behavioural research.

Overall, Authentic Experiencers and Cultural Explorers are the two recommended visitor profiles that were identified as most likely to visit and benefit from experiences associated with the river. Both target tourism markets that are interested in being immersed in local culture and history, tend to seek out deeper engagement with the destinations they visit, and are being

actively targeted by national and provincial tourism marketing campaigns. These visitor types are likely compatible and complementary to maintaining the cultural and natural heritage integrity of the river in a sustainable fashion over time.

Among both public and tourism sector engagement processes, improving river access and associated facilities was identified as a critical need along several parts of the river system. Old ferry crossings, bridges, and some private lands (with landowner permissions) were flagged as important potential areas for new and improved river access. Safe hand-launches and bail-out points were raised as an important consideration in enabling increased recreational use of the river. Balancing motorized access with the need to keep the feeling of wilderness while on the river was also highlighted. The need for emergency vehicle access was also raised. In the surrounding lands, there is a need for improved staging areas for recreational use of all types, to ensure that viewpoints, parking, and camping can be done safely and with the comfort of visitors in mind.

"I first paddled this reach (Nordegg to Rocky Mountain House) 50 years ago, and it is the premier 3–5-day canoe trip in Alberta. The water is challenging in places, the scenery spectacular, the on-stream camping is very good, and it is accessible."

-Public / Stakeholder Engagement participant

2 The Heritage Values of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy

Coursing through diverse landscapes and cultural identities, the North Saskatchewan River has always been important to Indigenous and Canadian history. The heritage significance of the river continues to increase, as population growth in Alberta remains strong, while the river's environment and water quality has shown promising signs of recovery in recent decades.

This section synthesizes and summarizes the history and resources of the nominated river, focusing on nationally significant highlights¹. Included are subsections on Indigenous heritage and values, followed by sections on cultural, recreational, and natural heritage. The heritage integrity of the river - based on national guidelines - is also summarized.

2.1 Indigenous Heritage & Values

Since time immemorial, Indigenous history has been intertwined with this river. The heritage of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot Confederacy), nêhiyaw (Cree), Ktunaxa (Kootenay), Stoney Nakoda, Nakota Isga, Dene and Tsuut'ina, as well as the Métis peoples are all linked to these waters.

Indigenous oral histories stress the importance of the river in many ways: spiritually, as a connector

The North Saskatchewan River is also known as:

- *kisiskâciwani-sîpiy* ("swift-flowing river") (Cree)
- *Omakaty* ("the big river") (Blackfoot)



Figure 7. Cree camp, 1871, near present Town of Vermilion
(Source: Library and Archives Canada C-00518, Charles Horetzky, as shown in (Milholland, 2015))

and travel route, a gathering place, and as a source of life. This "swift-flowing", "big" river has also supported many wildlife and fish species, plants and medicines, and traditional Indigenous harvesting practices. Those who signed the Treaties were also promised the right to pursue hunting, trapping, and fishing, 'so long as the river flows'. The river played a key part in the signing, oral history, and shared understanding of Treaty No.6, both at Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt in 1876, and the Adhesion at Fort Edmonton in 1877. The river has and continues to play a vital role in the social, economic, and cultural well-being of Indigenous Peoples.

For many, physical and spiritual signs, and signals that the land and river are healthy is very important to their own individual and community feelings of health and wellbeing. It is also clear that a deep pride, sense of place, and feelings of responsibility and hope for this river continues today in multiple Indigenous communities, within and beyond the Treaty 6 and Treaty 7 territories

Past stories, current cultural connections, and future governance of river heritage and associated values were core themes heard during Indigenous engagements. There are many ways Indigenous People connect to water and with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy specifically. A summary of core themes shared is provided below under several categories. Respecting oral history, some details are reserved for those present at visits to communities. Sacred teachings are mentioned, but details remain with knowledge holders, to be shared with those who build the relationship and request that knowledge in ethical ways.



¹ Since time immemorial, Indigenous history has been intertwined with this river. The heritage of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot Confederacy), nêhiyaw (Cree), Ktunaxa (Kootenay), Stoney Nakoda, Nakota Isga, Dene and Tsuut'ina, as well as the Métis peoples are all linked to these waters.

Creation

Water is sacred. Water has spirit. Water is life, and water has a very profound place in the nehiyawak (Cree) Creation story. During the Circle of Elders opening dialogue, many shared how Cree people are connected to all water through the creation of mother earth. The creation story is shared by those who carry that traditional knowledge. There are shorter and longer versions of this story, but each shares an important lesson, water was here first and is the source of life for humans. The Elders in this Circle shared about their spiritual connections to kisiskâciwani-sîpiy and their interactions with the river in and around amiskwacîwâskahikan. It was clear from the opening that there is a profound sense of hope in Indigenous Peoples - specifically the Elders - for repairing the health of the river in the way Creator intended it. By understanding original teachings, like the Oral Histories of Creation, we can no longer play ignorant of our kinship responsibilities to kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

Trade

The river was a gathering place for many reasons but was also used for trade between Indigenous nations long before European settlers entered the picture. If we speak about kisiskâciwani-sîpiy and trade, we cannot remove Indigenous history before the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company. Many nations have historic economic relationships with the river from well before this time – such as the Iron Confederacy (Nehiyaw-Pwat) alliance. Archaeological dig sites confirm that many Indigenous Peoples from the north and south converged around the river to engage in trade with one another dating back thousands of years. Indigenous People honour the water as a common connector that enables trade, not simply as a resource for economic gain.



Silas Abraham, Morley or Isaac Beaver and John House, at Kootenay Plains, 1906. (V48/NA65~472, Elliott Barnes fonds), WMCR



Samson, Frances Louise and Leah Beaver in the Kootenay Plains 1902. (V527/NG-124, Mary Schaffer fonds), WMCR

Ceremony

Indigenous communities throughout the region shared many stories of ceremonies held near the river. Water is at the heart of many ceremonies. It can symbolize purity and life. Without access to clean, healthy water, some essential ceremonies are at risk of being lost. Indigenous People now have to pray for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, instead of through and alongside the river, as in some cases, sacred ceremonial sites (i.e., Sun Dance), have been moved to different locations as a consequence of past harm to the river. The water has become sick, and this is the time to bring healing to the river. In return, the river will help bring healing to the rest of the world.



One of Big Bear's sons, Little Bear. 1897. The strength and pride emanating from this photograph is a glimpse at how Big Bear might have appeared had he been photographed before the North West Resistance (March-May 1885).

“We had ceremonies before crossing rivers. How we do a miniaturized version because we’re traveling in cars, but we still do it. ...That water is our mother’s milk.”

- Jerry Addleback, Samson, Cree (Source: Fort Edmonton)

“What is ceremony? Ceremony keeps us in line with our environment, with the spirit world, with our relationships with all living things, including each other. ...Because we, as human beings, have a tendency to become destructive, to take too much, and to walk out of balance from Mother Earth’s embrace.

Ceremonies re-teach us how everything moves in cycles, so we can internalize this balance. ...Ceremonies become a fundamental way of doing things. We’re not talking about religion – it’s a relationship, harmony, and balance. ... And Ceremony is the renewal.”

- Lewis Cardinal, Sucker Creek, Cree (Source: Fort Edmonton)

“There are some ceremonies where you acknowledge all forms of water. Water that comes in the form of rain, snow, water that comes off the glaciers, water that comes out of the ground.

We always pray that we’ll keep the water safe for our grandchildren.”

- Wilton Goodstriker, Kainai, Blackfoot (Source: Fort Edmonton)

*As our hearts beat
over and over,
ê-pâh-pahkahokoyahk kâh-kihtwâm.
As we take in
the clean air of life,
ê-yâ-yêhyêyahk kâh-kihtwâm.
The way water washes
thirst from our lips.*

*ê-mâ-minihkwêyahk nipiy kâh-kihtwâm.
Just as the North Saskatchewan River
courses continually
through the carotoid of the prairies,
ê-pâ-pimiciwahk kisiskâciwani-sîpiy kâkikê.*

- Mc Ilwraith, Naomi L. Kiyam: Poems. AU PRes, 2012

The Role of Women

Grandmother Moon controls the tides in both women and the waters. With such a powerful connection, women are given the responsibility to be protectors of the water. This means that women are protectors for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, and in return, kisiskâciwani-sîpiy supports the swimmers, the crawlers, the legged ones, the winged ones, and the plants. It is more than a spiritual relationship between women and the river, this is an all-encompassing relationship; it is an ethical one, an ontological one, a kinship one, a reciprocal one, and a holistic one, that goes well beyond the defined parameters of the English language. For example, in Cree there are unique words to describe water around a Beaver dam. Indigenous Peoples - and women in particular - need to be involved with this Canadian Heritage River, as Western worldviews, language, and connections are too limited.



Bull boats, made from hide wrapped branch frames, were used primarily by women to cross rivers in Blackfoot territory. Source: Fort Edmonton.



Rat Root, Also Known as Sweet Flag

Plants and Medicines

Many traditional medicines can be found along the banks and land of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy. In some cases, these medicines are needed for sacred bundles, such as the Beaver Bundle of the Blackfoot. Indigenous People across Alberta shared stories about medicines that were found near the river before but have been lost over time. Rat root, a healing medicine, was once easily found near parts of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy closest to the O'Chiese First Nation. Today, this community must travel a long distance to find this medicine. Communities often expressed that despite the legal duty of developers to consult about the land and medicines, land restoration plans are often inadequate. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy has given life to many medicines and has moved them further away to protect them. However, in doing so, Indigenous communities have lost proximity and access to traditional medicines. Berries were also harvested in great abundance along the river. For example, Saskatoon berries were used for making prized dried Pemmican.

Hunting & Fishing

Just as the medicines have left, so have the animals. Lands that were once plentiful with moose, elk, and deer are now sparse. The animal world speaks to other societies in a language that humans don't understand. Animals learn from kisiskâciwani-sîpiy and have retreated to water further away from settlements. The impact has been harmful to Indigenous communities who depend on hunting. Parts of the moose are also sacred and needed for specific ceremonies. Without the ability to hunt, Indigenous People will go more than hungry, their spirits will starve. The river brings the animal world closer to the human world. Without a healthy river, we also lose this healthy kinship. Fishing has also been impacted by the river, with parts of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy once providing a major source of food for communities. Now, many communities shared that they wouldn't even think of eating the fish from these waters. Other animals harvested for centuries from along the river's shoreline can no longer be found, including bison, pronghorn, and trumpeter swan.



Indigenous Archaeological Sites & Artefacts

Archaeological surveys have revealed evidence of human activity along the river for about 13,000 years. Numerous important Indigenous cultural and archaeological sites are found along the river. These include ancient campsites, sweat lodges represented by broken rock piles, fire pits, and stone cairns, and Sun Dance lodges. Artifacts found at the sites have included paleo materials including evidence of harvesting megafauna, cracked bison bones, spear and arrow points, pottery, and possibly an effigy. Some coulees and steep areas associated with the river valley and tributaries near the easternmost reaches of the river are good candidates for possible historic buffalo pounds and jumps. Many sites are relatively dense with found artifacts, including but not limited to the Kootenay Plains / Lake Abraham areas, and several of the Whitemud, Blackmud, and Rundle Park sites in the City of Edmonton. Ancient burial sites have also been located along and near the river. Together, the range of sites provide exceptional representations of many cultures and Indigenous histories over time, including but not limited to the nêhiyaw (Cree), Niitsitapi (Blackfoot), Ktunaxa (Kootenay), Stoney, and Métis

Post Contact

The advent of the fur trade, followed by colonial settlement brought about dramatic changes in the traditional lifestyles of Indigenous Peoples, including their seasonal migrations and economic activities. Indigenous Peoples transformed from traditional subsistence hunting, to hunting furs for trade. Cree and Assiniboine peoples in the lower parts of the watershed often acted as a bridge or intermediaries between European and Blackfoot peoples in the upper North Saskatchewan. European explorers and settlers

also brought disease, which devastated First Nations communities, including outbreaks of smallpox in 1780, 1838, 1856 and 1869. These outbreaks killed a significant percentage of First Nations people, with lasting impacts on social and economic well-being.

Many riverside locations were also sites for traditional Sun Dances, while a multitude of oral stories, narratives, and legends directly or indirectly refer to the river. Several stories shared

during the recent Indigenous engagements are included below to reflect this cultural heritage. Interestingly, these stories span and integrate across several heritage themes of culture, nature, recreation, and spirituality and do not necessarily conform under a single CHRS value. These stories also weave together deep moral teachings on the connections between water, land, animals, people, spirituality, history, sustainability, and stewardship that we can all learn from if we take the time to slow down and listen deeply.

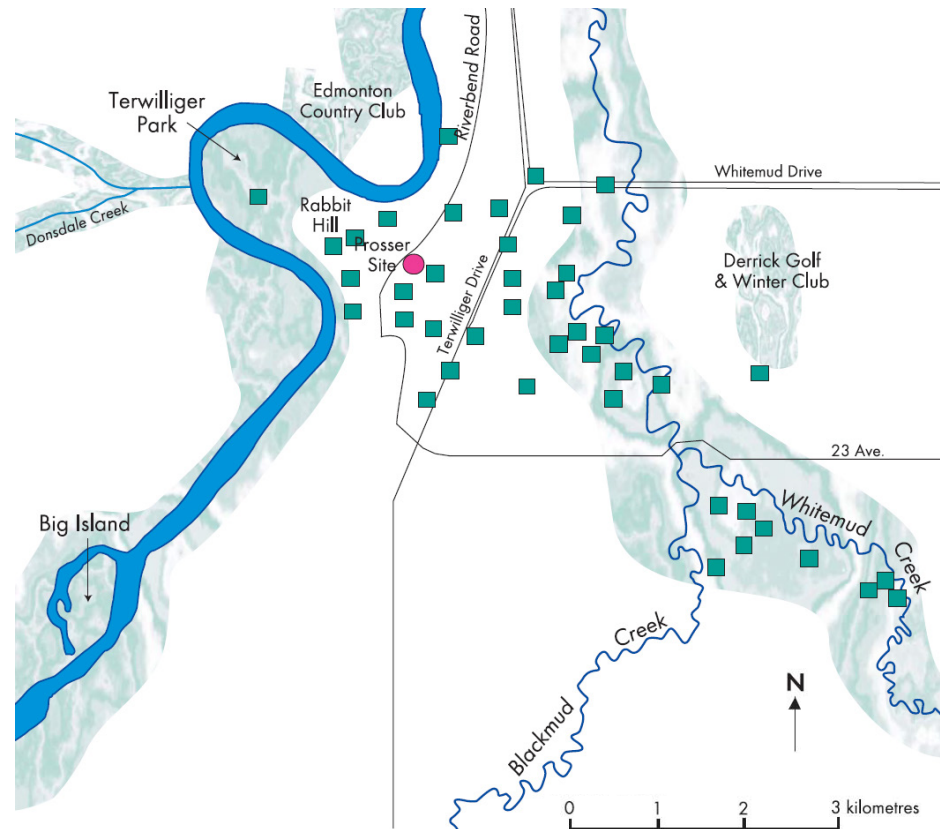


Figure 8. Archaeological sites in Riverbend & Whitemud Creek
(from Ives, 1985) Adapted from *Archaeology: Guide And Tour Of Greater Edmonton Area*, page 8

The Jackfish's Catch



Jackfish was hanging out in the cold, rocky water, thinking about what she could get up to today. She was surrounded by other Jack and never really spent a day alone. She dreamed of what it might look like to be alone for a while. Not competing for food. Not defending herself against other Jack who tries to take her napping space. Most importantly, not worrying about her eggs.

Jackfish was getting hungry though and decided that it might be time to get a snack. She heard rumblings about a great spot that was filled with smaller fish that day. She headed over and scoped out a good place to wait. She was very fast, but she knew that in order to get the burst of energy needed to catch the fish, she would have to be patient.

There were other Jackfish everywhere! She saw others get fish after fish, but there were too many of them, and not enough to eat. She groaned to herself again and thought how great it would be to be alone. All of a sudden a fish landed quite close to her! Jackfish locked her focus, and without thinking twice she launched herself at her lunch. She took a hard bite and felt a little pinch. Ouch!

All of a sudden Jackfish was being dragged by her mouth to the surface of the water. She pulled and pulled, trying to get away. Her heart was racing and her mouth was being torn. She knew that

she had no chance, but her mind started thinking about her children. She thought about all her friends and family.

She wasn't going to give up that fast! Jackfish broke the surface but she kept fighting. She zoomed left, she zagged right! She pulled herself downward, even though it was hurting her mouth. No matter how hard she worked, Jackfish kept getting dragged up to the surface. Eventually, she looked around. There was a young man, he wasn't quite a child, but he wasn't an adult either. She didn't know much about humans, but she heard that sometimes they pull you out of the River. Sometimes you come back, sometimes you don't. The young man was double her size but she decided to keep fighting. As soon as she got close to him, she tried again. Zoom left, zag right. she told herself.

She caught him off guard and pulled so hard he almost fell in. He brought her up to him and she froze. He hooked his hand in her mouth and pulled out the pinching object. The pain was still there, but she felt relieved. He put his fingers under her gills and held her on his side. She was at eye level with his chest.

She wondered if she would be one of the Jackfish to go back home or not. And if not, where was she going? At this point, she was struggling to breathe.

The young boy had her out of the water for a while and she was starting to think it was the end. He laid her on the ground, and she wondered if she could jump all the way back into the River. Before she could act, everything went black.

Jackfish gave her life to feed the young man. In the beginning, she struggled with the idea, but after a while, she softened. She knew Creator asked her to help the humans by giving her body for food. She was happy to live her responsibility and her spirit stayed watching over her home, the River.

It was about 30 years later, and Jackfish visited the River. She looked around, but she did not see any other Jackfish. The water was lower, and there wasn't much room left. Either way, 'Where did all the fish go?', she thought. Jackfish thought back to her wish. She wished to be alone, she wished for the water to be quiet. She felt guilty. What if this was her fault? What if her wish made all the fish disappear and the water shrink?

Jackfish asked the water, "Water, what can I do to heal you? You need the fish back. The young boy and his family will be hungry". Water said to her, "Pray for me. Things are not okay. But they can be, as long as the sun shines, the grass grows, and I flow".

The Snake's Vibrations



Rattlesnake had just finished finally shedding his skin. Three days before, he had slithered over to the bank of the river and rubbed his head on a large bolder. He knew he needed the rock's help to renew and start regenerating himself again.

As he moved around his prairie landscape, trying to let go of his old skin, he made a few stops to visit friends. His first visit was to Caribou. Rattlesnake and Caribou were sharing stories and laughing. They had a very playful relationship. All of a sudden, Caribou looks down at Rattlesnake and jokes, "Rattlesnake, you are always walking on the ground, I can never see all of you. Do you have tiny legs down there?". Rattlesnake playfully hissed his tongue at Caribou. He then smiles softly and explains, "There are two sides to me. One always touches the land, and one always faces the sky". He then laughs at Caribou and says "Unlike you, your belly floats somewhere in the middle". The two finished their laughs and Rattlesnake continued on his journey.

On his next visit, Rattlesnake decided to visit his friend Eagle. The two had a different relationship than Rattlesnake and Caribou. Eagle was more wise, and Rattlesnake enjoyed talking about deep, meaningful things in his life. Rattlesnake began sharing with Eagle that sometimes he felt alone. He wished that he could shout, like their friend Wolf. Anytime Wolf feels alone, he can howl and his friends come find him. Eagle took Rattlesnake under his wing and told him, "Rattlesnake,

you have a tail that makes beautiful music". Rattlesnake sighed. He knew he had a tail, but it always scared others away, it didn't bring them closer. Eagle whispered sweetly, "It doesn't scare me". Rattlesnake smiled and gave his tail a little wiggle. Eagle told him, "If you ever feel alone, you just have to rattle your tail. Remember, I can see a lot from up here, and you are not alone". Rattlesnake was warmed inside. He began making his way, but he knew that he could always hear his friend through his vibrations if he just rattled his tail.

Rattlesnake had time to visit one more friend. He made his way to Muskrat's place. Muskrat was pretty tired, but he welcomed Rattlesnake in. Muskrat explained that he hadn't done much visiting all winter. He told Rattlesnake he was getting excited for the spring! The ice was shifting and melting, the water would start flowing, and that would make it easier for him to find food. Rattlesnake was excited for his friend and asked him what he likes the most about spring. Muskrat thought for a moment, trying to remember last spring. It felt so far away, but he could imagine it because it was right around the corner. Muskrat said, "I like seeing the land wake up. It's beautiful to take something old and make something new".

Rattlesnake, almost finished shedding his skin thought about his experience. He said to Muskrat, "Muskrat, I think I am like the spring. I shed my skin and I start new. My tail comes off and grows

bigger". Muskrat was curious about Rattlesnake. He never hung out with other animals who shed their skin like this. He said, "Rattlesnake, can I ask you a question about your skin?". Rattlesnake loved questions! It gave him a chance to think about his journey. He nodded at Muskrat and allowed him to ask his question. Muskrat tilted his head and asked, "What happens to your skin when you leave it?". Rattlesnake never thought about that before. Usually, he just slithered away and never really saw it again. Thinking deeply, he answered, "I think when I shed my skin it just stays where I left it. It becomes a part of my history. Sometimes it's not straight, or clean, but it stays there, the trace of my connection between the land and the sky; my lifeline on the path to starting new". Muskrat nodded to show his understanding. He said to Rattlesnake, "My friend, I think you are just like the spring".

Ultimately, this river reflects multiple, rich Indigenous histories and cultural values. For these reasons alone, it represents an outstanding addition to Canada's heritage river system.

"The story of this river is the story of the west"


-James Gordon, 'Roll on North Saskatchewan' chorus

2.2 Cultural Heritage

In addition to Indigenous cultural heritage, the modern development of Western Canada is also written into the history of this river. There are a multitude of outstanding cultural heritage values, represented by a considerable concentration of nationally and provincially significant heritage sites.

This river played critical roles in the fur trade and history of the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), as well as early scientific expeditions, and strongly shaped human settlement patterns. It is also associated with the establishment of Edmonton as Alberta's provincial capital, and considerable agricultural and industrial heritage. The river also continues to be a source of inspiration for art, music, literature, and stories.

In the spring of 1795, Angus Shaw of the North West Company built Fort Augustus near the confluence of the Sturgeon and Saskatchewan Rivers. William Tomlison of the HBC builds rival Edmonton House in the fall "within a musket shot of the Nor'Westers" (Milholland, 2015)

- 
- Pre-Contact:** Iron Confederacy between Indigenous Nations
 - 1730s:** Métis Joseph La France traverses the river
 - 1778:** One of the first Fort-des-Prairies is established in the Greater Edmonton Area by the French
 - 1787:** Explorer and fur trader David Thompson (Koo Koo Sint - 'one who looks at stars') winters with the Blackfoot along the North Saskatchewan River
 - 1792:** Fort George and Buckingham House built near present-day Elk Point
 - 1795:** Fort Augustus and Edmonton House first established
 - 1796:** Peter Fidler has the first York Boat built at Buckingham House
 - 1800:** Fur trader Duncan McGillivray explores west of Rocky Mountain House to the headwaters, and David Thompson arrives at Rocky Mountain House.
 - 1801:** Fort Augustus and Edmonton House are relocated to the present-day City of Edmonton site
 - 1806:** Jaco Finlay builds a supply post on the river in the mountains above Kootenai Plains
 - 1807:** David Thompson, guided by the Kootenays (K'tnaxa) and accompanied by seven French Canadians, his wife Charlotte Small, and children, follows the route of the NSR valley to Kootenay Plains. Thompson later reached what he named Howse Pass on June 25th (Andra-Warner, 2010).
 - 1812:** HBC establishes Fort Edmonton as a permanent location, in part because it was the furthest point west of Hudson Bay a canoe brigade could reach before freeze-up.
 - 1858:** James Hector, geologist from the Palliser Expedition, reaches the Saskatchewan River Crossing area
 - 1874:** The North West Mounted Police make their long march from Eastern Canada to Fort Edmonton
 - 1875:** The North West Mounted Police establish Sturgeon Creek Post, later renamed as Fort Saskatchewan
 - 1885:** The Northwest Resistance and Frog Lake Massacre event

The Fur Trade

The fur trade along this river was a critical part of early contact history between Indigenous and European populations. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy was a key location for many early contacts, reflecting the start of a period of trade and cooperation with numerous tribes across a vast inland trading network. The first European traders plying the river with canoes were French Canadian coureurs de bois based out of Montreal, followed by British fur traders several decades later (Milholland, 2015).



York Boak. Photo by Billie Milholland

For centuries afterwards, the river's core role as part of a vast transportation network facilitating the international fur trade cannot be understated. It linked rich, wildlife-bearing Boreal Forest, Plains, and Rocky Mountain landscapes to trading posts as far as York Factory on Hudson Bay. The most luxurious pelts highly fashionable in Europe tended to be found in colder, northerly regions of Canada, and for a long period, Fort Edmonton was the collection and logistics depot for prime furs transported out of the Peace/Athabasca delta, prior to shipment east (Milholland, 2015). York boats - first built at Buckingham House in 1796 - were the primary means of transportation and trade along the river, until they started to be replaced by steamships in 1875.

The fur trade period also included intense rivalry and competition between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Montreal-based North West Company. Rival fur trading networks between various Indigenous and European traders played a large role in establishing trading posts and settlements further and further west, following the course of the river upstream (Andra-Warner, 2010).

"The country bordering the river in this part of its course is very beautiful, as the high banks of the river retire and form by combining with a still higher table land, undulating hills that rise to a height of 300 to 400 feet. On the north side are thus formed the Snake Hills which are free of wood except in ravines."

- Dr. James Hector, Palliser Expedition, 1858, describing the North Saskatchewan River 8 km upstream of Saddle Lake Creek (Milholland, 2015)

Early Expeditions

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy figured prominently in shaping and facilitating travel for the expeditions of many early explorers, including those of David Thompson - the famous explorer and fur trader. His explorations were funded by both the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, as he left the former for the latter partway through his career (Andra-Warner, 2010). Thompson's impressive explorations of the North Saskatchewan River between 1787-1807 also relied on Indigenous guides who knew the land, including Peigan guide Old Bear, a Cree named He Dog, and various Kutenai guides (Andra-Warner, 2010).



Thompson is considered one of the world's greatest geographers. He accurately mapped the main travel routes through over 4.3 million square kilometres of Canadian and American West, in the process journeying some 80,000 kilometres by canoe, horse, and foot. The story of Thompson would not be complete without acknowledging his remarkable Métis wife, Charlotte Small. It is likely that she also traveled over 42,000 km by canoe, foot, and horseback (Andra-Warner, 2010).

Later, the Palliser expedition (1857-1860) explored and mapped areas south of the North Saskatchewan River to the un-surveyed American boundary, and west to the Rockies. They collected detailed notes on flora and fauna and meteorological, geological, and astronomical observations, as well as transportation and settlement potential. Notably, a 'fertile belt' in the vicinity of the North Saskatchewan River was identified as well suited for agriculture, in contrast to the more arid lands southeast in the 'Palliser Triangle' (Spry, 1963).

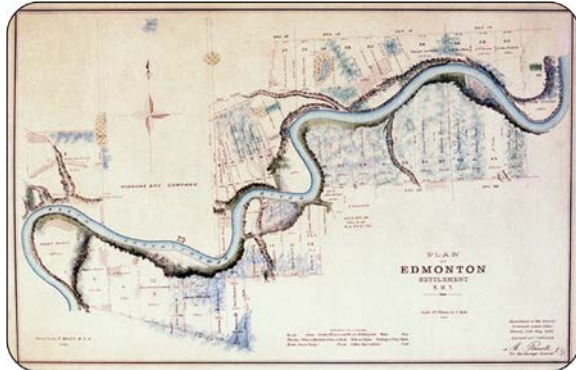


Figure 9. Early Plan of Edmonton

Settlement Patterns

The river provided a natural, geographically convenient corridor for generations of explorers and settlers accessing western Canada, right up until the bridge-building boom after the Second World War. Many settlement patterns including the siting of dwellings, lot arrangements and design, spacing and arrangements were a direct result of the influence of the river on economic and social activities. Often built near existing Indigenous settlements or trading routes, a chain of fur trading posts and associated settlements were built directly along the North Saskatchewan River, beginning in the late 1700s. Many of these have since evolved into the modern urban areas known today as the City of Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, and Rocky Mountain House.

At many locations, irregularly shaped lots and transportation networks followed the riverbanks. For example, in several places, the river determined how agricultural land was divided through land surveys. The 'River Lot' method of surveying was adopted for the early communities of Victoria Settlement, Fort Saskatchewan, and Fort Edmonton. Long, narrow river lots are particularly evident along a 12 km length of the

river at Victoria District – now a national historic site. River lot patterns are also evident at Lobstick Settlement – an early Métis settlement of 18 river lots. The river's path is also strongly reflected in streetscapes and lot patterns within several of Edmonton's river valley neighborhoods (Figure 9).

The river also played a role in the designation of Edmonton as the provincial capital in 1906 after the birth of the Province of Alberta. Interestingly, the river hill vantage point of the Alberta Legislature was chosen, in part, due to the prior decision of the Hudson's Bay Company to move its main fort to this location, retreating from the floodplain following the severe floods of 1825 and 1830. The majestic, historic Alberta Legislature grounds today includes views to the North Saskatchewan River and valley below. The centre of democracy in the province of Alberta, the Legislature is also considered an architectural jewel of downtown Edmonton (LAA, 2023).



Figure 10. The Alberta Legislature

Source: [Portraits and Panoramas of the Alberta Legislature on its 100th Birthday | Ryan Jackson/Edmonton Journal \(punkoryan.com\)](#)



Today, interesting residential and municipal architecture overlooking the river valley abounds in Edmonton. The iconic former Hotel MacDonal (now the Fairmont Hotel) has been a fixture on the city skyline since its completion in 1915. The unique construction of the Shaw Conference Centre seems to rise right out of the river against the dramatic backdrop of pink glass and steel of Canada Place towering behind it. The Muttart Conservatory in the river valley also provides evidence of cultural expression within the river environment. Several historic churches also are in Edmonton and surrounding areas including the 1874 Anglican Diocese. The incised river valley and its sinuous corridor helps create one of the most unique, intriguing urban skylines in North America.

The river, its associated floodplains and valley slopes create a spectacular “Ribbon of Green” bisecting the Edmonton Capital Region. This has framed the city’s efforts towards preservation and stewardship of the river valley in recent decades. The river valley is the most distinctive feature of Edmonton, shaping land use patterns, open spaces, urban design, and architecture in ways that give the city and region its sense of place. This includes the contrasting juxtaposition of skyscrapers in downtown Edmonton at the top of the river valley edge with the forested river valley below.



Figure 11. Edmonton’s River Valley is referred to as the Ribbon of Green, a key part of the City’s Breathe Green Network Strategy

Further upstream, at Rocky Mountain House, the first trading post was built in 1799. Over the next 76 years, forts here were abandoned, rebuilt, and re-opened at this site. Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site was established for its role in the fur trade, association with the great mapmaker David Thompson who launched expeditions seeking passage to the west coast from here, and the site’s relationship with the Blackfoot peoples and Piikani peoples.

Settlement along the river was also facilitated by one of the most complex networks of interconnected overland trails in the west, linking the various inhabited regions of the North Saskatchewan watershed and beyond. The most prominent was the Saskatchewan Trail, also called, at various times, the Old Saskatchewan Trail, Edmonton Trail, the Hudson’s Bay Trail, the Company Trail and in more recent times, the Carlton Trail. Smoky Lake County has also designated surviving portions of this trail as a Municipal Historic Area under the Alberta Historical Resources Act (Smoky Lake County, 2021).

Over the centuries, the origin of various settlers who came to the region from abroad included:

- Early fur traders from New France, Britain, and the British Colonies including the Yankee south
- Explorers and researchers on scientific expeditions (e.g., George Simpson, David Thompson, Palliser)
- Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, and Roman Catholic missionaries from western Europe
- Early entrepreneurs looking for gold and adventure
- The Métis (‘children of the fur trade’)
- Early European tourist adventurers
- The North West Mounted Police
- River-boat and ferrymen
- Early Ukrainian settlers of the early 1900s–represented particularly well at the Victoria District National Historic Site
- Early Moravian and German settlers

Immigration to Canada and Alberta has increasingly diversified the local population—a trend which continues today. Virtually all cultures are now represented, including, for example,

Syrian and Ukrainian refugees who have fled conflict in their home countries in recent years.

“My paternal Grandmother’s family was Métis - her maiden name was Coutu. Her family history was documented by Hector Coutu of Two Hills in 1980. My 4X Great Grandmother, Marie Ann Gabourey Lagimodiere, had the first ‘European’ child in Fort Edmonton. They then moved to Manitoba and were founders of the Red River Settlement - there she became the grandmother to Louis Riel. My family goes back generations along the N.Sask River and subsequently the Carlton Trail. These pathways were how my kinfolk traveled, earned their living, and where they settled. I did not learn I was Métis until very recently - it was a secret kept by our parent’s generation, who were able to pass for being Caucasian, and did not want to suffer the discrimination that followed the Northwest Resistance. In the early 1950’s they moved to Vancouver and started a new life.”

- Public/Stakeholder Engagement Participant



Figure 12. Source: [The Fort Heritage Precinct - Fort Heritage Precinct](#)

Steamships and River Transport Heritage

In June 1871, Hudson’s Bay Company Governor Sir Stafford Henry Northcote announced that “Where possible, the brigades of York Boats would be replaced by steamers.” By 1875, the first North Saskatchewan River sternwheeler, the S. S. Northcote, reached Edmonton from Grand Rapids. These wide, flat-bottomed motorized boats were designed to float on the surface and navigate shallow waters. Steamships provided the main form of transportation plying the waters of the river from the late 1800s up until 1918. In addition to cargo, they carried paying passengers. The Northcote could transport up to 50 passengers on its regular route between Edmonton and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan (Milholland, 2015). In 1882, the largest steamers to travel the river (the Marquis and the Northwest) were brought into service. The Northwest had 80 berths, two bridal suites and a piano. A brisk ferry business also operated up and down the river, such as the Belle of Edmonton ferry service run by John Walter (Milholland, 2015).



Figure 13. S.S. Northcote steamship.
Source: City of Edmonton Archives EA-10-1328.
(Milholland, 2015)



Figure 14. Gardening the fertile river flats, 1902
(City of Edmonton Archives EA-157-56)

Agricultural Heritage

The theme of agricultural extraction is well represented across the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta), as it traverses and weaves across the breadbasket of Canada. The river is in the centre of a region of remarkably fertile, productive lands, with deep, rich loamy black soils high in organic matter. Selected agricultural heritage facts directly related to the river include (Milholland, 2015):

- 1814: The garden at Edmonton House on the river flats produces two hundred bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of turnips, eighty bushels of barley, and 2300 heads of cabbage
- 1846-1847: The flourmill at Edmonton grinds 15-16 bushels of grain per day, mostly grown on river flats
- 1919: Alberta’s first farmer-organized Drainage District is established east of Edmonton at Holden

Agriculture has a strong, proud history, has been associated in many locations with the river and drainage patterns, and is part of the legacy and future of the region (EMRB, 2021).

Industrial Heritage

A strong industrial heritage is also present along the river and its watershed. As early as 1830, coal was mined from seams exposed on the riverbanks, from



Rocky Mountain House to Edmonton. Over 10 coal mines operated in Edmonton’s river valley between 1840 up to the 1920s. The Brazeau Collieries National Historic Site near Nordegg produced over 9.6 million tons of coal between 1912 to 1955. At one point, it hosted the most productive briquette plant in North America and a thriving community of up to 3,000 people. The coal mining industry in the Wabamun subwatershed area began in the 1910s. The industry here grew into Canada’s largest surface strip mine at Highvale prior to its closure in 2021 following conversion of the Keephills and Sundance power stations to natural gas feedstock.

In the 1860s, gold mining began in earnest along the North Saskatchewan River. Gold seekers near Edmonton washed out fine gold with a machine called a “grizzly”, while prospectors could be found up and down the river from Victoria Settlement all the way to the Rockies.

The Brazeau dam and river is named after Joseph Brazeau - clerk with the Hudson's Bay Company and native linguist on the Palliser Expedition.

The Bighorn dam is named after the many Bighorn Sheep in the area.

Oil and gas industry heritage is also present along the river and throughout the watershed. The Leduc #1 well drilled in a barley field south of Devon on February 13th, 1947, turned into a veritable “gusher”, changing Alberta’s economy forever almost overnight. Its discovery started billions of dollars of investments and massive immigration into Alberta. Nearby, the Town of Devon sprung up nearly overnight at the top of the escarpment of the North Saskatchewan River valley to house Imperial Oil’s workers. (Today, Devon’s stunningly beautiful ‘Voyageur Park’ serves as a major river-access point for boaters, paddlers, and anglers.) The Pembina Oil Field is also one of the largest conventional oil fields in Alberta. Following its discovery in 1953, the Town of Drayton Valley boomed from a population of 75 to 2,000 in just one year.



Figure 15. Bighorn Dam intake head gate house

In Edmonton in the late 1800s, many industries were set up directly along the river, taking advantage of water availability and power generation opportunities. Among these were a tannery, several brickyards, sawmills and lumber yards, meat packing plants, and the coal-fired power plant and wastewater treatment plants at Rosedale. Icehouses were also built along the river, making use of winter river ice cut in large square blocks to keep animal carcasses cool.

More recent hydropower developments have been significant. TransAlta completed the Brazeau (1965) and Bighorn (1972) dams and related infrastructure, which today generate 355 MW and 120 MW of electricity.



Alberta’s Industrial Heartland is a 582 km² area directly along the North Saskatchewan River. It is home to 40 petrochemical industries, and over \$45 billion of investments, including oil refineries, bitumen upgraders, fertilizers, and polypropylene facilities. It is also the site of 2 refineries with carbon capture and storage facilities, and home to the world’s largest CO₂ pipeline (AIHA, 2023). It also hosts the Edmonton Region Hydrogen HUB – the largest hub in Canada’s developing low-carbon hydrogen economy – with a future wholesale market potential of up to \$100 billion per year (ERH2, 2023).

Conflict

Several recorded skirmishes, massacres, battles, and other hostilities have occurred on, near, or in relation to the river. There is evidence of European-Indigenous conflict during the fur trade, as well as European-European and Indigenous-Indigenous conflict during that same era, especially prior to 1821. The North Saskatchewan River played key roles in transporting the North West Mounted Police to the west in 1874 to address unrest.



Mistahimaskwa, Big Bear
1825–1888 PHOTO Canadian
Heritage Archives

The river also played a role in the outcome of the North-West Resistance of 1885, and the tragic events at the Frog Lake National Historic Site in the same year. From April 30th to May 13th, 1885, General T.B. Strange at Fort Edmonton built barges to transport 224 men and one gun downriver to Fort Pitt to help quell the Northwest Resistance.

Frog Lake National Historic Site

Just inside the Alberta border, the site of this tragic event is laden with memories of lives lived and lost. Frustrated with the Canadian Government, especially the provision of food rations, Kah-Paypamhukwao, also known as Wandering Spirit, and other warriors took control of Mishtahimaskwa’s (Big Bear’s) Cree band, and came to Frog Lake on April 2, 1885, to take up issues with the Indian Agent. Tensions erupted in the small settlement and nine people were killed.

[Frog Lake National Historic Site](#)

The Arts

Stories, songs, traditions, and beliefs form part of our collective human heritage (CHRS, 2000), and there are many examples of the North Saskatchewan River directly or indirectly influencing the arts. This includes references to the river in musical lyrics and poetry.

“Roll on North Saskatchewan

*Born in the Rockies when the ice age receded,
In a Columbia glacier a mile above the sea;
Through wild canyons, the newborn river twists
and bends,
Its journey will be long before it ends.
Kelsey, La Verendrye, the Blackfoot and the Cree
All searched that river for their destiny;
Near here David Thompson,
His bride Charlotte by his side,
Felt a country stirring as he looked across the
great divide.*

*Still many miles to go before that river takes its
rest,
The story of this river is the story of the west.
At Rocky Mountain House where
The Nor-westers built a post,
They pushed their fur trade empire across to the
coast;
Trading with the Peigan and the Kootenays,
They loaded their canoes to make the long paddle
east.
Across the flatlands where that widening river
flowed,
Through the territory of the buffalo,
By the time the steel rails stretched across
Saskatchewan,
The buffalo who drank from the riverbanks were
gone.
Roll on, roll on, roll on you North Saskatchewan.”*

“Roll on North Saskatchewan” - Words and Music by James Gordon



Lobstick Giveaway is a 72” by 48” work of art by Leah Marie Dorion. It was created in 2013 with acrylic mica flakes, pumice stone, and glass beads on canvas for the Gabriel Dumont Institute. The giveaway celebration and feasting was a fundamental aspect of the Lobstick pole ceremony. In this art work, Métis people of all ages, dressed in traditional clothing, make their contributions and offerings to the Lobstick pole celebration.

River Use, Environmental Regulations, Transboundary Agreements

The river and its surrounding watershed provide ample water supplies that have played an important, continuing role supporting many industries, agriculture, and municipal water supplies. It continues to provide a source of drinking water for over 1 million people. Many associated environmental regulations – past, present, and future – regulate water use and apportionment, water quality, and the health of the aquatic ecosystem. The first pollution control orders recorded related to the river were issued to the City of Edmonton by the Provincial Board of Health in the 1950s.

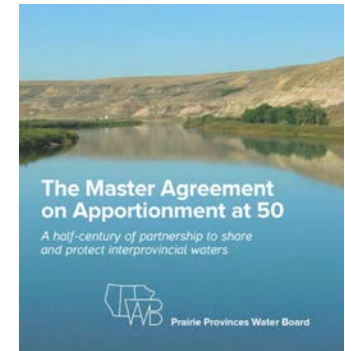
Importantly, kisiskâciwani-sîpiy flows downstream from Alberta into Saskatchewan and beyond, which has resulted in interprovincial water resource agreements. Established on

May 11, 1948, the historic Prairie Provinces Water Board administers a water sharing agreement across Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, and hosts regular forums to discuss and resolve interprovincial water management issues. The associated Master Agreement on Apportionment specifies that Alberta must meet several requirements. Particularly relevant to kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, Alberta must allow a minimum of half of the natural flow of the river arising in Alberta to flow into Saskatchewan. There are also requirements for Alberta related to monitoring and reporting, water conservation measures, environmental flows, water quality, and consultation.

This river also provides an important legacy of lessons on flood disasters and corresponding responses. In 1825 and 1830, severe spring high water covered

the floodplain around Fort Edmonton. This convinced the Hudson’s Bay Company to move their buildings from Rossdale Flats to higher ground just below where the Alberta Legislature sits today (Milholland, 2015). This may be the first written example of a strategic retreat from a floodplain in Canada’s history.

A flood in 1899 caused serious damage to the Riverdale flats area and damaged the main power plant west of Low Level Bridge. In response, engineers raised the piers of the Low Level Bridge piers by eight feet, providing an early example of engineering infrastructure to improve flood resilience.





In June 1915, the most destructive flood in modern times along kisiskâciwani-sîpiy occurred, demolishing the communities of Walterdale, Rossdale, Cloverdale, and Riverdale. A phone call from Rocky Mountain House was all the warning they had: “My God, Edmonton, look out; the river’s up 20 feet [6 metres] and still jumping!” At least 50 homes at Edmonton were swept away, 500 more were partly or completely submerged,

Experience Métis Crossing

Built on the original river lots of Métis settlers to this region in the late 1800s, Métis Crossing is home to Canada’s first and only major Métis cultural interpretive centre. This 512-acre site is designed to engage and excite visitors. Programming encourages active participation of visitors in activities that promote an appreciation of Métis people, customs, and celebrations.

“Along the North Saskatchewan River, the songs and stories of Alberta’s Métis and the voyageurs paddle along, just as they did many years ago.”

- Source: [Métis Crossing Promotional Video](#)

2,000 people were homeless and 35 city blocks were under water (Milholland, 2015). The aftermath of land use responses after this flood event is one of the key factors explaining how Edmonton’s Ribbon of Green came to be, and why the downtown core is outside of the river valley.

The 1916 General Regulations of the Department of Education in Alberta created in the immediate aftermath of the 1915 flood restricted school uses in floodplains. It stated that to obtain approval for any new school site by the Alberta Department of Education, the site will “as far as possible” be “in a dry, elevated position, admitting of easy drainage” (2c) and “removed from stagnant water” (2d) (Milholland, 2015).

Such examples of early efforts to plan, manage, and regulate land uses and infrastructure along rivers for flood resilience are part of Canada’s national river heritage history, and could have important lessons for climate resilience nationwide in the 21st century.

2.3 Recreational Heritage

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy provides many river and land-based tourism and recreation opportunities. The river can provide outstanding experiences for many diverse users and activities in wilderness, rural, and urban settings. The character of the river, adjacent lands, nearby communities, and tourism potential varies significantly along the length of the river in different reaches. Each reach provides river-based recreation opportunities commensurate with the local character of the river and surroundings.

The entire river affords countless, diverse opportunities for river travel and adventure – in Rocky Mountain, Boreal, and Prairie settings. River-related activities are numerous and

include hiking, backpacking, horse packing, mountain biking, kayaking, canoeing, rafting, paddleboarding, river boating, rafting, competitive rowing, nature tours, fishing, camping, gold panning, riverside picnicking, cross-country skiing, dog sledding, tobogganing, winter hiking, and camping. There is an abundance of natural, quiet camping spots along the river and on river islands that help to facilitate multi-day canoe trips.

Benefits of River Recreation

Recreational activities provide many health, spiritual and intrinsic values and benefits for river users.

It also helps bring people closer to the river, stimulating awareness, education, and stewardship.

The wildest and most adventure-oriented reaches are in the west, closest to the river’s headwaters and along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The central reaches, those in and around Edmonton, are the most developed and offer a mix of urban and rural visitor experiences. The experience of entering the urbanized reaches around Edmonton at the end of a multi-day river trip can feel like stepping out of the past into modern-day civilization. The reaches in the east are home to more pastoral and cultural landscapes and attractions.

Linked high quality cultural tourism activities such as historic wagon train reenactments, historic sternwheeler adventures, and historical voyageur canoeing are also present within and along kisiskâciwani-sîpiy. At some locations, snowmobiling and all-terrain vehicles are popular activities with locals and tourists. Northern

lights viewing along the river is also a specific experience growing in importance, particularly among international tourists (EMC, 2023)

Many river-related recreational facilities along the river have been spearheaded by provincial, municipal, and private interests. These include walking and hiking trails, foot bridges, nature observation sites, land and river touring, and amenities for seasonal river competitions and riverside entertainment.

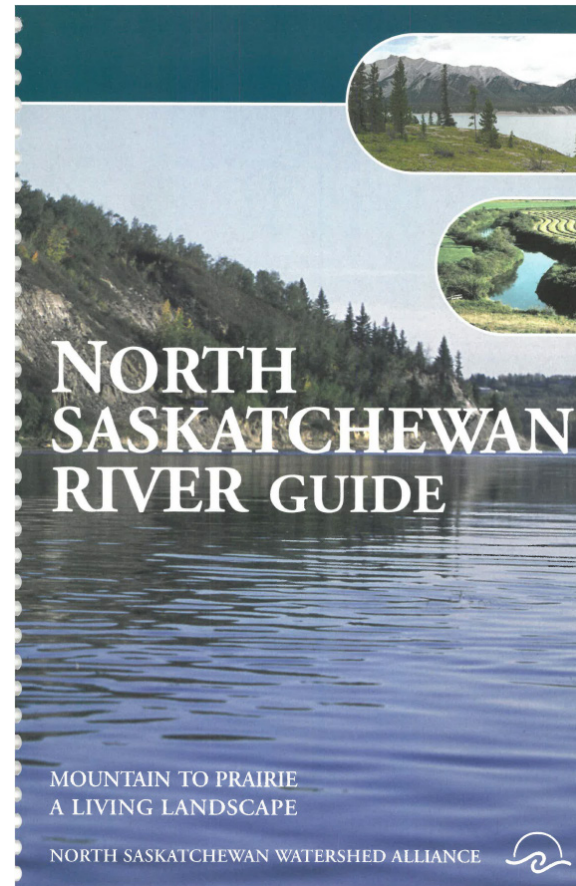
The rich natural and cultural history of the river ties all the reaches within Alberta together and provides the foundation for compelling stories and unique destinations on and off the water. The story of the river, adjacent lands, and the people connected to it can be told along each reach, leveraging local assets, benefiting local communities, and helping visitors and locals alike understand the significance of the river. The river has always been a key travel route, first for Indigenous People through their traditional territories, then for fur trade and settler exploration, and later for recreation and industry.

Recreation and tourism along the North Saskatchewan can carry forward this long-established role of the river as gateway, and usher in a new role of river as a destination.

Boating

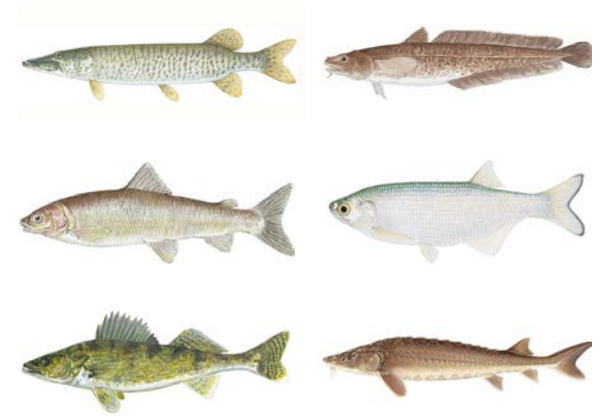
The North Saskatchewan River provides opportunities for recreational activities such as canoeing and kayaking through a natural riverine landscape. There are places to launch canoes and other watercraft at river crossing sites. There are large stretches of the North Saskatchewan River that contain no dangerous rapids or waterfalls which makes the river ideal for novice paddlers to gain experience before tackling more challenging wilderness canoeing opportunities in other regions.

While most of the nominated river could be considered ‘flatwater’, there are class II rapids on the reach between Nordegg and Rocky Mountain House. More commonly, there are riffles where shallow swift running water crosses submerged sand and gravel bars.



Overall, the river provides a spectacular and varied wilderness and recreation route – navigable in the upper reaches with good white-water skills, and with opportunities across all reaches to experience a variety of boating and wilderness in remote, yet accessible locations.

The City of Edmonton is also home to the Edmonton Queen riverboat which offers tourists and locals the opportunity to sail on the North Saskatchewan River during warmer summer weather. It started to sail on the river in 1995 and has been an emblematic attraction in the heart of the city ever since. Edmonton also hosts an annual dragon boat festival on the North Saskatchewan River.



Fishing and Hunting

The river has long been used for recreational fishing. The river and its associated watersheds are home to spawning and fishing grounds for bass, walleye, perch, and sturgeon. Angling occurs mainly at river-crossing sites due to the lack of public access and difficult terrain along most sections of the river. Fish species popular with anglers include mountain whitefish, northern pike, burbot, goldeye/mooneye, lake sturgeon, and walleye.

The river also supports a wide diversity and variety of waterfowl. Hunting, within the regulated hunting season, is a popular recreational activity in the river valley, including waterfowl, deer, and pheasant, outside of urban areas.

Natural Heritage Appreciation

Even in the most urbanized reaches, the river valley continues to provide feelings of a relatively intact riverside forest and valley system that is highly accessible to over a million residents. In fact, Edmonton's "Ribbon of Green" anchored by the river provides the largest system of contiguous urban parklands in Canada, covering over 160 km of maintained pathways, 20 major parks, and 18,000 acres which is 12 times larger than Central Park in New York City. There are also plans to create a continuous trail network of over 100 km from Devon to Fort Saskatchewan. This provides an urban oasis of nature and recreation, and an extensive network of trails, boat launches, and amenities providing a wide range of high-quality experiences.

The North Saskatchewan River valley provides opportunities for outdoor education and chances to study native vegetation, birds, and mammals. Ongoing initiatives include habitat enhancement, naturalization, and riparian restoration of the river valley. These activities also demonstrate a commitment to improve the quality of the North Saskatchewan as a recreational and educational resource.

The biologically diverse, species abundant riparian and river valley ecosystems along the river is worth protecting. The river supports a diversity of wildlife habitat and is home to several fish species, waterfowl, raptors (including eagles, hawks, and falcons), and other bird species including warblers, songbirds, herons, and egrets. The region is also noted for its species rich parkland and mixed wood habitats.

The river itself, and its surrounding riparian habitat, are important for connectivity throughout the landscape, contributing to the enhancement of biodiversity.

Cultural Heritage Appreciation

Special events, festivals, landmarks, and museums reflect the significance of the river in the history of the communities along the North Saskatchewan River. Parks along the riverbank host many events and festivals that are major tourist attractions for the city of Edmonton. These events include the dragon boat festival and fireworks. The programming at historic sites such as Fort Edmonton is especially noteworthy.

Tourism is a multi-million-dollar industry in the region and a major economic engine in many communities. Local sightseeing tours in Edmonton offer spectacular views of the river by boat, in addition to providing opportunities for wedding ceremonies, receptions, galas and meetings. Eco-tourism, or nature-based tourism, is a growing industry which makes use of the natural landscape along the river. Annual running competitions, fundraising events, and various riverside festivals also occur, including the Edmonton Folk Music Festival, Heritage Days Festival, and Canada Day events, that allow for community celebration and contribute to Edmonton being well known as a "Festival City".



Edmonton Folk Fest, 2013



Edmonton Dragon Boat Festival, 2013



River Safety



Before You Leave Home:

- Tell someone about your trip plans, including your route, companions, and scheduled return
- Check the weather
- Figure out the river depth/flows at rivers.alberta.ca
- Pack safety equipment

Before Entering the Water:

- Evaluate the water conditions and make sure your boating and swimming abilities are compatible
- Put on your personal flotation device – it doesn't work if you're not wearing it

Did You Know?

Anything that floats is considered a vessel. Canoes, Kayaks, paddleboards, inflatables (eg. floating islands), air mattresses, and any inflatable device as well as a rowing shell six metres or less **MUST** carry a:

- ◇ Personal flotation device of appropriate size for each person on the vessel
- ◇ Buoyant heaving line fifteen metres in length

2.4 Natural Heritage

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy was nominated based primarily on cultural values. However, the river also reflects many interesting, significant natural heritage values. As it descends from mountain to prairie, kisiskâciwani-sîpiy includes a remarkable variety of interesting, unusual, and rare natural features. An outstanding array of biological, evolutionary, fluvial and earth history processes are reflected, as the river cascades through the Rocky Mountains and Foothills, and meanders across parklands, settled regions, and prairie landscapes.

Key Natural Heritage Gaps Filled by kisiskâciwani-sîpiy in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System

- The nominated section is an outstanding example of a large river in the Boreal Plains as well as the Prairies - filling a key gap underrepresented in the national system (CHRS, 2016).
- Associated water bodies include eutrophic (high nutrient) aquatic lakes and wetlands of the Interior Plains identified as a national gap in representation (CHRS, 2016).
- Uniquely provides a link from its Rocky Mountain headwaters to Hudson Bay.
- Contains many outstanding examples of river environments, including significant, unique, or rare biotic and abiotic natural features and processes.
- Contains habitat for many rare or endangered plants, wildlife, and fish, including lake sturgeon.

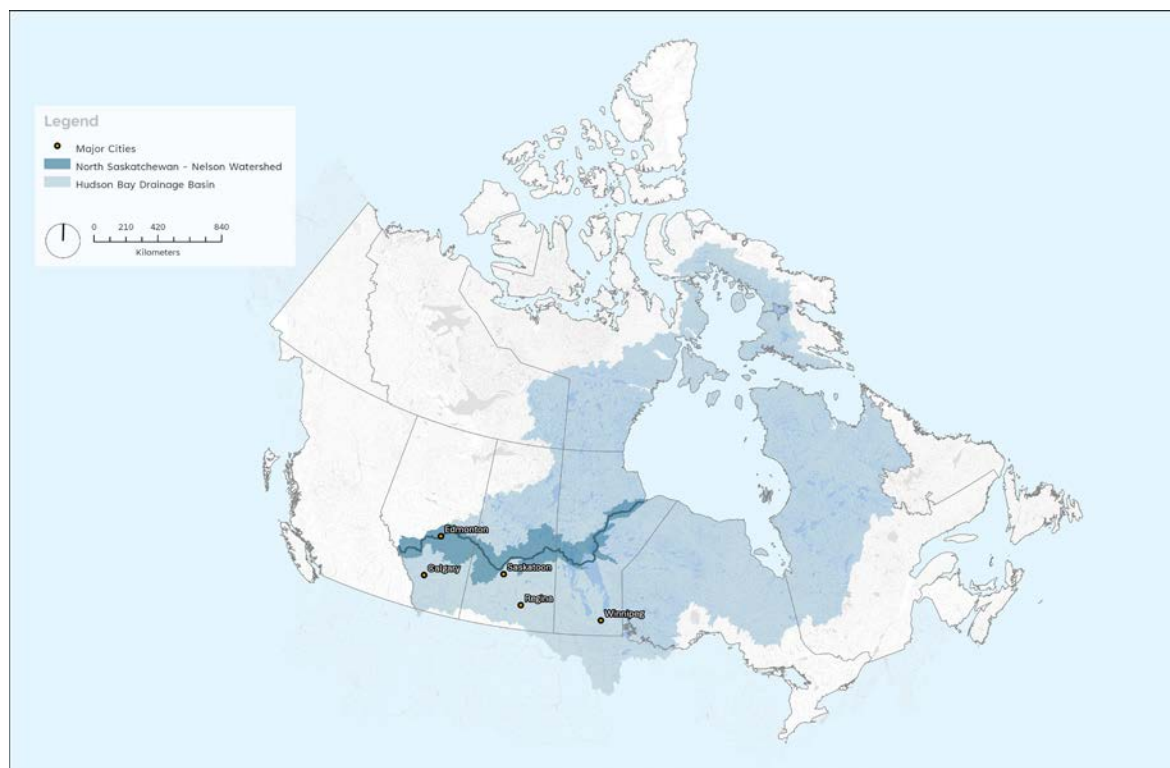
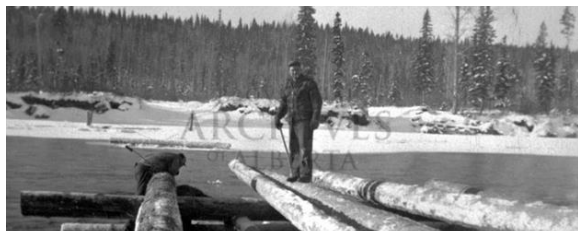


Figure 16. Location of the river in the Hudson Bay Drainage

Hydrology and Water Quality

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy uniquely links the headwaters of the Rocky Mountains to Hudson Bay (Figure 16). Downstream from Alberta, the river's main stem joins the South Saskatchewan River near Prince Albert. kisiskâciwani-sîpiy then flows across Saskatchewan and Manitoba, before emptying into Hudson's Bay via the Nelson River. The North Saskatchewan River watershed covers over 122,800 km² – an area almost as large as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined. The Hudson Bay drainage basin - within which the river is nested - covers almost 40% of Canada (Figure 16).

The average annual flow of the river at Edmonton is approximately 210-240 m³/s, based on data from the Water Survey of Canada. Seasonal daily average flows during the open water period from April-October range 550 m³/s in the spring to 150 m³/s in the fall, with peak flows typically occurring between May and July. Winter flows are typically lower. Most of the water in the river originates in the headwaters of the Rocky Mountains and the Foothills, with over 87% of the average annual flow at the Saskatchewan border generated upstream of Drayton Valley (Golder, 2008).

Water quality in the river varies seasonally and has improved in recent decades. The river tends to be very turbid, carrying high suspended sediment loads - especially in early summer. The river's water is also relatively 'hard' as well, with high inorganic solids dissolved in the water.

Pollution from municipal wastewater, industry, agriculture, and other sources has been an issue since at least the 1940s. A 1951 water quality report noted elevated bacteria, extremely low dissolved oxygen, odour problems, visible garbage, grease, and oil in and around Edmonton (EPCOR, 2020). However, many wastewater treatment improvements made since then have improved water quality in the river. This includes several recent municipal wastewater upgrades completed in Edmonton and the Capital Region from 1997 to 2005 – which include the introduction of UV disinfection and biological nutrient removal processes. Water quality monitoring since 1987 shows marked reductions in bacteria, *Cryptosporidium*, phosphorus, and nitrogen in recent decades, especially downstream from Edmonton (NSWA, 2005; EPCOR, 2020; PPWB, 2016; Anderson, 2012). Water quality upstream from Edmonton at Devon also improved slightly from 1987 to 2011 (Anderson, 2012; EPCOR, 2020).

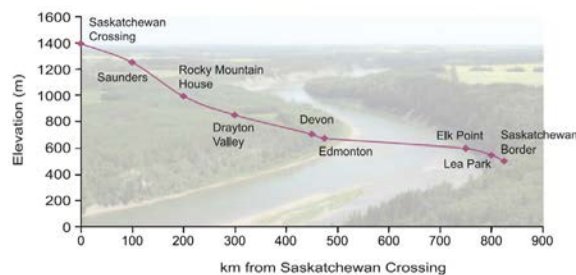


Figure 17. Elevation across the North Saskatchewan River (NSWA, 2012)

Physiography and River Morphology

Physiographic regions / subregions along the river's length includes the prairie Interior Plain / Alberta Plain, and a portion of the Cordillera / Eastern Range (Bird, 1980; Bostock, 1964). Westernmost reaches of the river range from 1200 -1400 m above sea level in the Rocky Mountains, dropping to 850 m near Edmonton, and 580 m at the border with Saskatchewan.

The river's valley has a wide floodplain base, with concave walls typical of post-glacial meltwater channels. In some areas, the river valley has only narrow floodplains between high embankments. The river's channel patterns vary, alternating between branching and meandering, with some portions taking on braided forms. In areas where glacial till is coarser and less prone to erosion, the channel takes on a more sinuous pattern. Artificial elongated lakes have formed behind both the Bighorn Dam and Brazeau Dam. The Abraham Lake reservoir behind the Bighorn Dam is Alberta's largest constructed reservoir, with an area of 54 km².

Many features of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy reflect key sediment transport, deposition, and erosion processes. Surficial geology includes a mix of unconsolidated materials varying in size from fine silt to large boulders. In the riverbed, water action creates sandy flats and gravel bars, and carries finer materials downstream to be deposited in slower moving reaches downstream. Bedrock consists of interconnected sandstone bodies, surrounded by mudstone, siltstone, and coal. Areas of abundant clay and silt layers deposited in post-glacial lakes are often overlain by more recent sand and gravel deposited by flowing water. High sediment loads, variable discharge and high species diversity in the river indicate that this is a middle order riverine system. Within the



Meandering channel of the North Saskatchewan River as it enters the Edmonton area.



Braided channel of the North Saskatchewan River

river valley, associated wetlands are often former remnants of abandoned channels that have been infilled as the channel migrated over time. The water balance in these wetlands is affected by spring runoff, river floods, as well as subsurface groundwater seepage from the main channel.

Whirlpool Ridge in the uppermost reach, the river cuts through ancient Precambrian rock at least 600 million years old. Extensive braided channels and snyes can be found in the upper reaches, while middle to lower reaches include wide meander bends, tall sandstone cliffs, and low gravel shores. Fossilized plants can also be found in shale upstream of Edmonton.

Glacial Lake Edmonton

When the last glaciers stopped advancing, melting ice formed a large lake over 15 m deep in the vicinity of Edmonton and further south. There is evidence that this huge lake drained abruptly, carrying a thousand times the average volume of the river today, and huge icebergs up to three stories high (Milholland, 2015). Former oversized abandoned channels of the main river stem represent an outstanding, significant example of the geological processes of surficial material formation through inundation and glacial melting.

Air Quality

Air quality in the region surrounding the North Saskatchewan River is monitored and reported on by three organizations: Alberta Capital Airshed, Fort Air Partnership, and West Central Airshed Society. Wildfires, industrial activities, and vehicle emissions can contribute to periodic air quality issues (AAC, 2022). Along the river and the broader region, poor air quality events - such as the record number of wildfire smoke days during summer 2023 - can present risks to both natural heritage integrity, and the quality of river recreation experiences.

Biotic Environments

In addition to traversing the Boreal Plains and Prairie ecozones of Canada, the river also flows through the Lower Foothills, Central and Dry Mixed wood, and Central Parkland natural ecoregions of Alberta. The North Saskatchewan River valley displays excellent representative examples of the natural features of these distinct ecozones and ecoregions.



Metasequoia

Natural flora and fauna supported by the North Saskatchewan River's environments are many and varied and include confirmed populations of species at risk. The river's largely undeveloped riparian ecosystems and river valley corridor supports abundant plant and animal species connecting diverse natural regions, through an extensive, relatively intact natural river valley corridor. It forms part of a bioregional conservation network of core wild areas, buffer zones and corridors of suitable habitat including the river itself, and associated wetlands, forests, and shrub/grass ecosystems. Despite over 100 years of human development this vast corridor



Burtonsville Island Natural Area

still retains significant biodiversity and natural phenomena, formations and features that are often compromised in other river systems.

The river immediately bisects or is near at least thirty Provincial Environmentally Significant and Protected Areas, including but not limited to: Kootenay Plains Ecological Reserve, Mill Island Natural Area, Pembina Field Natural Area, Buck Lake Natural Area, Eagle Point Provincial Park/ Blue Rapids Provincial Recreation Area, Modeste Saskatchewan Natural Area, Burtonsville Island Natural Area, Genesee Natural Area, Big Island Provincial Park, Strathcona Science Provincial Park, Redwater Provincial Recreation Area, and Victoria Settlement Natural Area. Habitats for a diversity of native plant species are represented. While the landscape surrounding the river in middle and downstream reaches is often dominated by crop production and livestock grazing, there are remnants of more natural vegetation along steep slopes in the North Saskatchewan River Valley.



Yellow Lady's Slippers - Orchid Species

Vegetation and Rare Plants

River and riparian environments along kisiskâciwani-sîpiy are home to plants such as sedges, grasses, rushes, shrubs, and trees. Tree and shrub species include white spruce, balsam poplar, trembling aspen, paper birch, willows, wolf willows, chokecherry, pin cherry, low bush cranberry, dogwood, bracted honeysuckle, Saskatoon berry, buffaloberry, and prickly rose. Forb and grass species include showy aster, wild lily of the valley, northern bedstraw, Canada anemone, wild strawberry, goldenrod, slender wheatgrass, and rough fescue. Whitebark pine and limber pine are two endangered tree species whose range overlaps the upper reaches of the North Saskatchewan River. One limber pine near the river is over 1,000 years old.



1,000 Year Old Limber Pine

Rare plants found along the river include mosses, lichen, ferns, orchids, and grasses. Specific rare plant species supported by the river and its adjacent lands include the dwarf Canadian primrose, slender neck fern, small yellow lady’s slipper, Indian milk-vetch, and slender mouse-ear cress which is listed as Threatened. *Miehllichhoferia macrocarpa* (Hook) is a rare moss found in the upper reaches. The river’s riparian environment also supports a disjunct population of wood anemone flowers near Nordegg, with the nearest similar population found in eastern Saskatchewan.



White-Tailed Jackrabbit

Fauna

The North Saskatchewan River provides a significant wildlife corridor for the movement of animals between the prairie and the boreal forest, especially as it traverses through urban areas. Most of the nominated section of the river has been classified as a [key wildlife and biodiversity zone](#) by the Province of Alberta. Key wildlife and biodiversity zones as identified are intended to prevent loss and fragmentation of habitat; prevent short and long-term all-weather public vehicle access; prevent sensory disturbance during periods of thermal or nutritional stress on wildlife; and prevent the development of barriers to wildlife corridors. This designation is a consolidation of previous Key Ungulate Areas,

Key Ungulate Winter ranges, and Class C – Key Wildlife and Watercourse areas.

Wildlife habitats supported by the North Saskatchewan River and adjacent river valley lands are also unique, since some species are located at the southernmost part of their range, while others are found at the northern limits of their range. Wildlife supported includes large mammals such as wolf, cougar, and bear, as well as moose, elk, mountain goats, and bighorn sheep. Other species supported include fisher, fox, jackrabbit, badger, beaver, coyote, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and numerous waterfowl and bird species.

Many species of birds call the North Saskatchewan River valley home. Bird species of note observed along the river include regionally sensitive bird species such as the harlequin duck, alder flycatcher, least flycatcher, pileated woodpecker, whooping crane, barred owl, short-eared owl, common nighthawk, loggerhead shrike, great blue heron, bank swallow, sharp tailed grouse, piping plover, and American white pelican. The house wren, western kingbird, and western meadowlark can also be found. The river is also close to regionally sensitive raptor range for the golden eagle and peregrine falcon. There are hibernation sites for regionally sensitive garter snakes, especially in the lowermost reaches, and regionally sensitive wetland species such as northern leopard frogs and boreal toads.

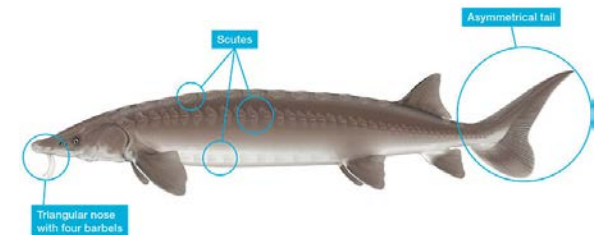


Whooping Crane

Downstream prairie reaches of the North Saskatchewan River are home to over 37 fish species, such as northern pike, walleye, goldeye, yellow perch and lake sturgeon. Regionally sensitive fish species include sauger, spoonhead sculpin, bull trout, and lake sturgeon. Bull trout can be found in the portions of the river associated with the Brazeau and Bighorn dams, Brazeau Reservoir and Abraham Lake, which is listed as a threatened species via the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). Lake sturgeon, which is listed as threatened under the Alberta Wildlife Act, has also been found in the North Saskatchewan River. Sturgeon spawning habitats occur in several areas upstream from Edmonton, most notably at “sturgeon hole”.

Sturgeon In The North Saskatchewan River

The prehistoric lake sturgeon can live up to 150 years in the wild and weighs up to 400 pounds. According to provincial estimates, up to 5,000 Sturgeon live in the watershed. Numbers have rebounded significantly in recent years, due to improving water quality and fisheries management initiatives (CBC News, 2016; Government of Alberta, 2023).



In conclusion, the natural features of the river remain relatively intact, and are growing in importance. Opportunities for natural heritage appreciation and stewardship are extraordinary, due to proximity to large, growing, diverse populations and major tourism destinations.

2.5 Heritage Integrity Assessment

Appendix F of the CHRS Principles, Procedures and Operational Guidelines (CHRS, 2023) outlines the basis for evaluating heritage ‘integrity’. The assessment provided in the tables below asserts strongly that the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta fully meets most of the integrity requirements of the CHRS, and substantially meets all the integrity requirements. Furthermore, the act of designation itself is likely to contribute to maintaining or enhancing the river’s heritage integrity.

The river remains vulnerable to change and degradation. Cultural heritage integrity could be vulnerable to the loss or attrition of historical knowledge, cultural fragmentation, loss of social cohesion, and lack of education and awareness. Natural heritage values remain vulnerable to habitat fragmentation and loss, pollution, dams and hydropower generation, invasive species, wildfires, and climate change. The quality of river recreational experiences could also deteriorate as the river environment changes. However, many remain hopeful that with collaborative stewardship, continued improvements can be achieved.

Cultural Integrity Guidelines

Guideline (CHRS 2023)	Assessment and Notes / Justification
<p>CI.1. The nominated section is of sufficient size to include significant representations of all of the features, activities or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding cultural value</p>	<p>Fully met – Designation will enhance, promote, and conserve river-associated cultural integrity, by linking together multiple national and provincial historic sites and resources in a linked thematic framework.</p>
<p>CI.2. The visual character of the nominated section enables uninterrupted appreciation of at least one of the periods of the river’s historical importance</p>	<p>Substantially met – the vast majority remains largely uninterrupted and provides for extensive appreciation of multiple periods in the river’s history.</p>
<p>CI.3. The key artifacts and sites comprising the cultural values for which the river is nominated are unimpaired by impoundments and human land uses; and</p>	<p>Substantially met – impoundments at the Bighorn and Brazeau dams have not significantly affected key artifacts and sites along the extent of nominated river.</p>
<p>CI.4. The water quality of the nominated section does not detract from the visual character or the cultural experience provided by its cultural values.</p>	<p>Fully met – Water quality trends have been improving, and seasonally high turbidity events are a natural feature of the river.</p>

Recreational Integrity Guidelines

Guideline (CHRS 2023)	Assessment and Notes / Justification
<p>RI.1. The river possesses water of a quality suitable for contact recreational activities, including those recreational opportunities for which it is nominated.</p>	<p>Fully met in most reaches, most of the time/substantially met throughout entire river - The North Saskatchewan River’s water quality is sufficient for many recreational activities, including canoeing, kayaking, and fishing.</p>
<p>RI.2. The river’s visual appearance is capable of providing river travelers with a continuous natural experience, or a combined natural and cultural experience, without significant interruption by modern human intrusions.</p>	<p>Fully met – even within Edmonton city limits, the river valley largely remains a natural oasis with few intrusions, allowing travelers to “paddle into the past” and get a sense of what early travelers experienced. Work should continue to provide space for ceremony, spiritual, and traditional relations with the river. Naturalization and restoration work along the riverbank also demonstrates a commitment to improve and conserve the quality of the river and river valley.</p>
<p>RI.3. The river is capable of supporting recreational uses without significant loss of, or impact on, its natural and cultural values or its visual character.</p>	<p>Fully met – This is an extensive river with many different recreational settings and experiences. Although the nature of experiences differs by reach, visual character of river landscapes and associated experiences will largely remain intact for the foreseeable future.</p>



Photo credit: Kevin Wirtanen



Natural Integrity Guidelines

Guideline (CHRS 2023)	Assessment and Notes / Justification
<p>NI.1. The nominated section is of sufficient size to include significant representations of all of the natural processes, features, or other phenomena which give the river its outstanding natural value.</p>	<p>Fully met – captures diverse ecozone types including the Rockies and foothills, boreal plains, and transitional parkland and prairies.</p>
<p>NI.2. The nominated section includes those ecosystem components which contribute significantly to the provision of habitat for species in need of protection.</p>	<p>Fully met – The river, adjacent wetlands, oxbows, and riparian forests provide habitat for many rare bird, animal, plant, and fish species (e.g., critical habitat for lake sturgeon).</p>
<p>NI.3. There are no human-made impoundments within the nominated section.</p>	<p>Not met – The Bighorn Dam is located within the nominated section. However, most nominated reaches have no impoundments. In addition, higher winter water flows due to the dam help to dilute wastewater effluent downstream.</p>
<p>NI.4. All key elements and ecosystem components are unaffected by impoundments located outside the nominated section.</p>	<p>Substantially met – Brazeau Dam is located on a tributary and likely has some negative impacts, but also contributes to improved water quality downstream, particularly in winter.</p>
<p>NI.5. The water in the nominated section is uncontaminated to the extent that its natural aquatic ecosystem is intact.</p>	<p>Substantially met – Water quality is within provincial water quality standards and has improved over recent decades. Fish and aquatic benthic invertebrates indicating ecosystem integrity are also present.</p>
<p>NI.6. The natural aesthetic character of the nominated section is free of, or not adversely affected by, human developments.</p>	<p>Substantially met – The natural aesthetics of most reaches of the river corridor are intact, with little development visible from the river, and formal protections in several provincial and municipal parks. Even in urbanized reaches in and around Edmonton, the River Valley Conservation Coalition and Ribbon of Green Plan help to maintain natural aesthetics in most locations.</p>

2.6 Overview & Summary of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s Heritage Values

The river played a key role in Indigenous cultures, including creation stories, ceremonies, gathering places, trade and transport, medicines and foods

- Associated with a long history of interactions between different peoples and cultures, including periods of cooperation and conflict
- A major historic fur trade and travel route to the heart of North America, reflected by historic figures such as David Thompson and the John Palliser, and historic sites such as Buckingham House, Victoria District, Fort Edmonton, and Rocky Mountain House
- The 718 km river segment represents 55% of Canada’s 12th longest river, and 28% of Canada’s 2nd longest river system (Nelson-Saskatchewan)
- Representation of Edmonton as the capital of Alberta, whose history and land use patterns were shaped directly by the river
- The North Saskatchewan River Valley and Ravine System is the largest urban park in Canada, with over 160 kilometers of maintained pathways and trails
- A spectacular and varied wilderness and recreation route – navigable in the upper reaches with good white-water skills, and opportunities across all reaches to experience a variety of boating and wilderness in remote yet accessible locations
- A wide range of recreational activities and experiences within wilderness, rural and urban settings
- Reflects many outstanding, unique natural heritage features, including rare/threatened plants, mammals, birds and fish including lake sturgeon

This designation will complement the upstream river section in Banff National Park that was designated as a heritage river in 1989. It may also catalyze future additions downstream into Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In conclusion, the heritage significance of this river is important and growing. Designation as a heritage river will fill critical national gaps in the Canadian Heritage Rivers System and help provide a blueprint for coordinated actions across many groups into the future.



Figure 18. Photo option – Sunrise on the NSR – Ceyana Canoe Club, 2021 Source: Smoky Lake County Strategic Plan 2023-2025



Figure 19. Contemporary river view east from Fort George & Buckingham House Provincial, Historic Site, near Elk Point. Kyle Schole photo.

3 A Heritage Strategy for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy

This **strategic framework** includes a **vision and principles, program area goals, and implementation initiatives** that provide a blueprint to guide ongoing and future implementation efforts. Through coordinated initiatives, negative risks can be minimized, and heritage benefits achieved.

3.1 Stewarding the River as a Canadian Heritage River: Vision and Principles

VISION: kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse heritage values are recognized and stewarded, strengthening thriving communities connected by the river’s landscapes and history.

PRINCIPLES

At the heart of this heritage strategy are seven principles, that largely echo the Canadian Heritage Rivers System strategic plan, but are adapted to a “made-in-Alberta” approach.

Recognition: kisiskâciwani-sîpiy is celebrated as a designated Canadian Heritage River in Alberta. Existing jurisdictions, rights, authorities, and responsibilities are fully recognized.

Respect: Rivers are for everyone, and respect for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse users is critical. All Indigenous, community, landowner, and individual rights, concerns, and perspectives will be respected.

Reconciliation: The heritage strategy for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy recognizes and honours the special relationships between Indigenous Peoples and rivers and cultivates respectful spaces for dialogue and reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous citizens for our common future.

Integrity: kisiskâciwani-sîpiy is stewarded over time to meet integrity guidelines for cultural heritage, natural heritage, and recreation, while leveraging Indigenous ways of knowing and understanding.

Sustainability: A healthy river is essential to deliver cultural, recreational, and ecological services. Stewardship by all is essential to the long-term sustainability of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, benefiting both current and future generations.

Voluntary Participation: Local citizens, communities, and grassroots-driven volunteer organizations are the core champions taking actions to promote, steward, and care for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

Collaboration & Partnerships: Strive to inform, inspire, and involve residents and visitors to connect with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s heritage and share in its safekeeping. Education, awareness, and action are critical, interrelated components of successful river stewardship and wise management.

GOALS AND INITIATIVES

Succinct goals and key implementation actions and initiatives have been developed for each heritage theme. The initiatives listed are not a complete inventory and should be seen as a sample and a blueprint providing guideposts. In addition, the list of Initiatives and lead agencies is not intended to be exclusionary. Stewardship partners will include many governments, Indigenous Peoples, interest holders, landowners, industries, citizens, and other groups, who will all play a role in stewarding and promoting the heritage value of this special river.

3.2 Cultural Heritage Goals and Strategies

GOAL: Recognize and steward the diverse cultural heritage associated with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.



“This is our mosque, this is our temple, this is our cathedral. Our walls are these river banks. Our elders remember stories from their grandparents stopping here, picking berries and harvesting plants with medicinal value.”

- Lewis Cardinal (from [CBC news story](#))

What actions will YOU or your organization take, to experience, conserve, or restore the cultural heritage of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy?

KEY INITIATIVES	Lead / Partners
Unveil a commemorative Canadian Heritage Rivers System plaque during a joint public ceremony in Smoky Lake County, as well as other interpretive signages throughout the designation area.	Province of Alberta, Parks Canada, municipalities
Create and support places for ceremony and Indigenous heritage celebration along the river. E.g., ceremonies, sweat lodges, cultural camps, and inter-generational learning at Métis Crossing and Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Site in Smoky Lake County, and kihcihkaw askî (Sacred Land) in Whitemud Park in Edmonton.	Indigenous organizations, municipalities,
Promote, steward, and enhance diverse cultural heritage attractions and interpretive opportunities, linked in a river-wide thematic framework. A variety of locations may contribute to this initiative, including numerous former ferry crossings (many of which are now legal road allowances), as well as Brazeau Collieries National Historic Site at Nordegg and Rocky Mountain House National Historic Site in Clearwater County, North Saskatchewan River Park at Rocky Mountain House, Constable Chelsea Robinson and Prospector Point Parks in Parkland County, Voyageur Park in Devon, Fort Edmonton Park and many municipal parks in the City of Edmonton, Strathcona Regional Park in Strathcona County, Fort Augustus and Fort Edmonton National Historic Site in Sturgeon County, Victoria District Provincial/National Historic Site and Fort White Earth in Smoky Lake County, Fort George and Buckingham House Provincial Historic Site and the Elk Point River Park Campground in County of St. Paul, and Frog Lake Provincial/National Historic Site in County of Vermillion River.	Municipalities, site managers, and local heritage organizations, NSWA, Province of Alberta, Parks Canada, etc.
Continue to assess possible intersections between heritage river designation and other projects such as the potential National Urban Park designation for portions of the Edmonton River Valley, possibly including cultural heritage interpretive displays.	City of Edmonton, Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, Métis Nation of Alberta, Parks Canada, and other partners
Research opportunities for hands-on historic site rehabilitation and associated educational opportunities.	Academia, Education sector
Provide educational opportunities for communities to learn about river heritage and stewardship opportunities.	Smoky Lake County
Create new and accessible digital learning tools such as ‘ArcGIS Story Maps’ for the river.	NSWA, Smoky Lake County, Parks Canada

3.3 Recreation and Tourism Goals and Strategies

GOAL: Promote kisiskâciwani-sîpiy as a diverse recreational amenity and destination, compatible with the natural and cultural heritage values of the river.

There remain many opportunities to enhance and grow cultural and Indigenous tourism, ecotourism, and adventure tourism, as well as specific experiences such as northern lights viewing along the river.

What actions will YOU or your organization take, to promote the recreation and tourism potential for high quality experiences associated with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy?

KEY INITIATIVES	Lead / Partners
Seek to convene a river tourism development working group for kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, focused on the core areas of water-based tourism, outdoor adventure tourism, nature-based tourism, cultural tourism, and Indigenous tourism. This group should also identify river access/egress points to improve safe and flexible use of the river and ensure market-ready tourism and recreation products to promote.	Travel Alberta and Alberta Tourism Information Service (ATIS), Regional destination marketing organizations (DMOs), emergency response organizations
Study, inventory, and invest in new or improved river access points, while promoting safety	Province of Alberta (including Alberta Transportation), municipalities, landowners
Encourage tour operators to develop signature/epic multi-day river heritage tours.	Local tour operators
Tell the story of the river in both hard copy and digital formats, linked to updated river guides and trip planning resources	NSWA, independent authors
Promote the river as a sport fishery, coordinated with the GoA's Fisheries Education Plan, and including urban settings	Province of Alberta Department of Environment and Protected Areas, Government of Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)
Complete current and subsequent phases of remaining trail sections linking Devon to Fort Saskatchewan along the recently named Amisko Waciw Mêskanaw (Beaver Hills Road)	River Valley Alliance (RVA) & partners
Complete the planned Rocky Mountain House to Nordegg Trail (Reach 2)	Clearwater County, Province of Alberta
Travel Alberta has embarked on a new mandate of product development, including implementation of Ten 'Tourism Development Zone Plans', several of which encompass the North Saskatchewan River.	Travel Alberta, partners
Encourage development of new and existing riverside campsites across a range of settings and access types, which avoid sensitive ecosystems	Province of Alberta, landowners
Continue to assess possible intersections between the heritage river designation and the potential National Urban Park designation for portions of the Edmonton River Valley, including potential recreation and tourism components compatible with natural and cultural heritage values.	City of Edmonton, Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, Métis Nation of Alberta, Parks Canada, and other partners
Implement opportunities for maintaining dark skies	Royal Astronomical Society, municipalities, others

3.4 Natural Heritage Goals and Strategies

GOAL: Recognize and steward the diverse cultural heritage associated with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

What actions will YOU or your organization take to experience, conserve, or restore the natural heritage of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy?

KEY INITIATIVES	Lead / Partners
Implement the Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP), including monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on progress.	NSWA
Complete the update of lake sturgeon population status throughout the river (GoA, 2023).	Province of Alberta Fish and Wildlife Stewardship, Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)
Complete & implement the Ribbon of Green, Watershed Management Framework, Greener as We Grow, etc.	City of Edmonton
Establish, maintain, and enhance the ‘Healthy Rivers Ecosystem Assessment System’ (THREATS™) platform.	EPCOR
Implement the Beaver Hills wetland inventory, rural residential stewardship program, etc.	Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve
Continue to assess possible intersections between heritage river designation and the potential National Urban Park designation for portions of the Edmonton River Valley, which could include for example, potential restoration activities.	City of Edmonton, Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, Métis Nation of Alberta, Parks Canada, and other partners
Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network (CABIN) on the Eastern Slopes.	Living Lakes Canada
Complete the reclamation of the Wabamun – Highvale coal mine.	TransAlta
Collaborate with partners to enhance education, applied research, and engagement programs.	Academia, (University of Alberta, others) Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), Alberta Innovates, fRI Research
Complete and implement the NSWA North Saskatchewan River Basin Wetland Strategy.	NSWA, others
Complete and implement a Riparian Health Action Plan in the watershed, building on the 2018 Riparian Web Portal.	NSWA, Cows and Fish Alberta Riparian Society
Continue monitoring and reporting on ambient air quality.	Fort Air Partnership (FAP), Alberta Capital Airshed (ACA), West Central Airshed Society (WCAS)

3.5 Water Quality Goals and Strategies

GOAL: Maintain or improve water quality in kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

KEY INITIATIVES	Lead/Partners
WaterSHED water quality monitoring program implementation and communications	EPCOR, with NSWA, Alberta Environment and Protected Areas
Implement the Surface Water Quality Framework for the North Saskatchewan basin	Alberta Environment and Protected Areas
Implement relevant source water protection projects	EPCOR, other partners
Proactively upgrade wastewater treatment and flood mitigation systems	EPCOR, other partners
Implement the Blackmud/Whitemud stormwater release rates in development planning (3.0 L/s/ha)	Blackmud/Whitemud Surface Water Management Group
Complete a water quality trend analysis for the Sturgeon River, and pursue targeted funding for projects	Sturgeon River Watershed Alliance

Water Quality: A Key Focus Area for Ongoing Stewardship

Water quality in kisiskâciwani-sîpiy continues to be a major focus for several levels of government and many interested parties. The Government of Alberta strives to be a leader in both water resources management and heritage management. In particular, [Alberta's Surface Water Quality Framework for the North Saskatchewan River basin \(2022\)](#) is key to maintain or improve surface water quality in The River. It includes site-specific water quality objectives, triggers and limits for 21 water quality parameters (GoA, 2022). Crossing established triggers or limits requires a response from government, including specific management or regulatory actions taken as necessary.

The federal *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulation* under the *Fisheries Act* also helps protect receiving environments and aquatic life from wastewater discharges. The PPWB also monitors water quality at the border with Saskatchewan using site-specific water quality objectives.

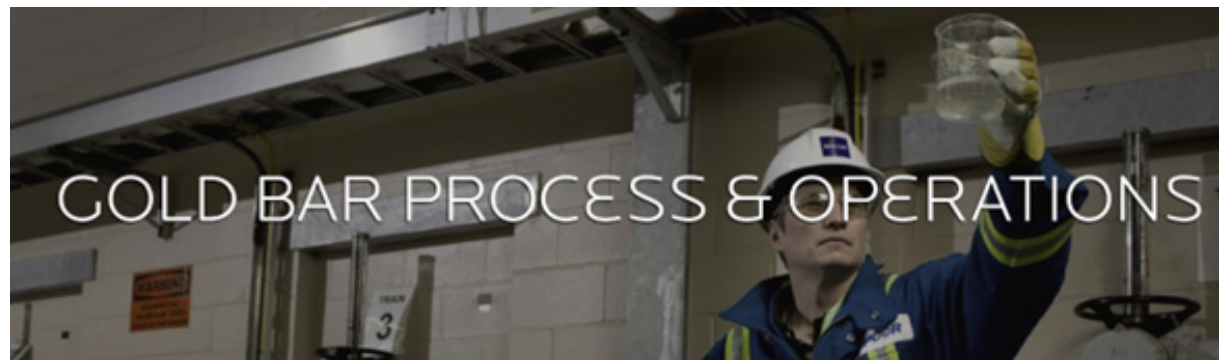
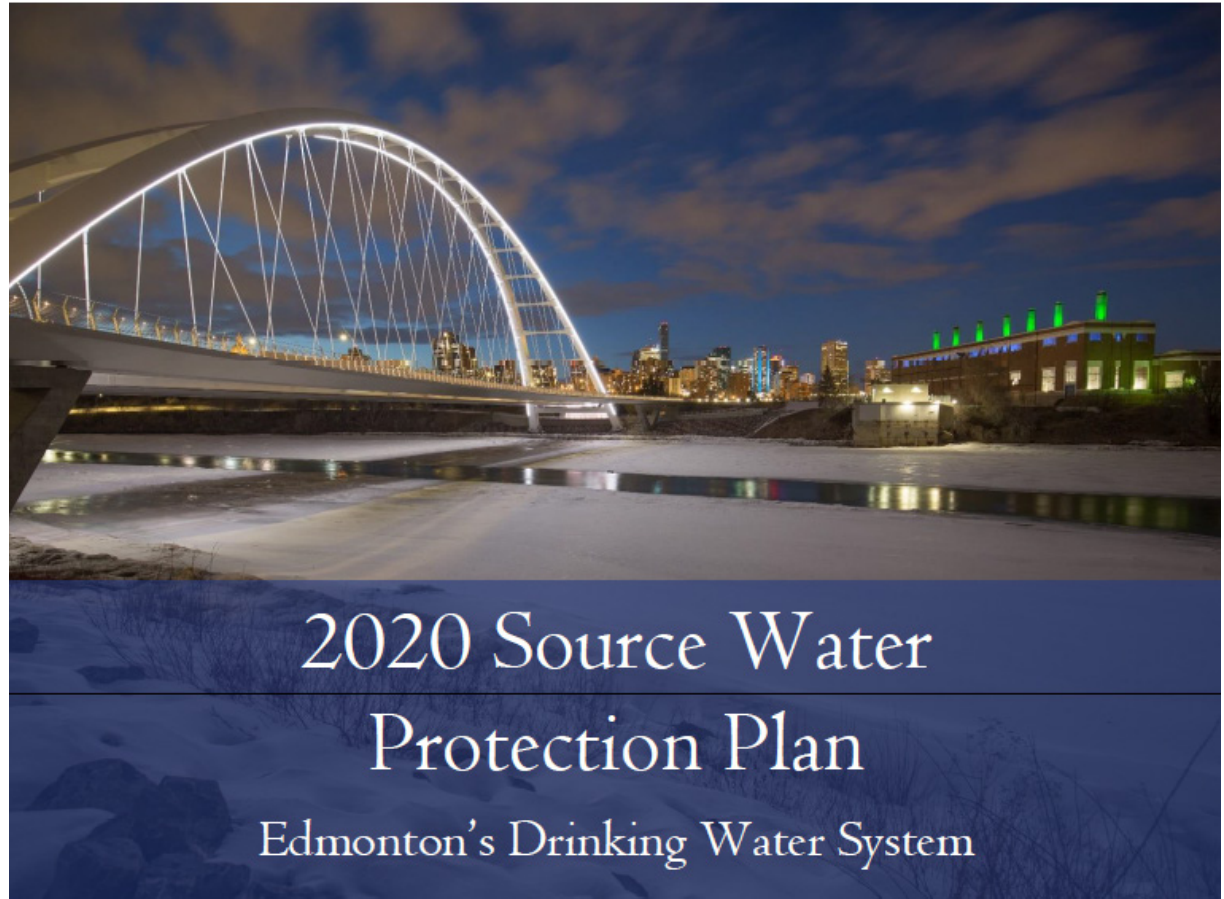
What actions will YOU or your organization take to maintain or restore the water quality of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy?

EPCOR Utilities Inc. Commitments to Kisiskâciwani-sîpiy

Source Water Protection: EPCOR's Source Water Protection Plan assesses risks and develops mitigation strategies and actions to protect source water. This is part of their multi-barrier approach to protecting public health and providing safe drinking water to their customers (EPCOR, 2020).

Stormwater Management: EPCOR Drainage plans to invest \$1.6 billion over the next 20 years through its' Stormwater Integrated Resource Plan (SIRP). Investments will include both grey and green (Low Impact Development) infrastructure to reduce local flood risk and improve water quality (EPCOR, 2020). The commitment include almost \$500 million earmarked for Low Impact Development facilities (Ancel, 2021). This is very likely to improve water quality within and downstream from Edmonton, by filtering many of the pollutants found in urban stormwater runoff as well as reducing erosion risks within watersheds.

Wastewater Management: The Goldbar Wastewater Treatment Plant is one of Canada's largest, most complex, and most innovative sewage treatment plants. Each year, it treats over 200,000 million tons of sewage, and remains at the forefront of investing in new wastewater treatment technologies, including activated sludge densification.



3.6 Cross-Cutting Theme: Climate Change

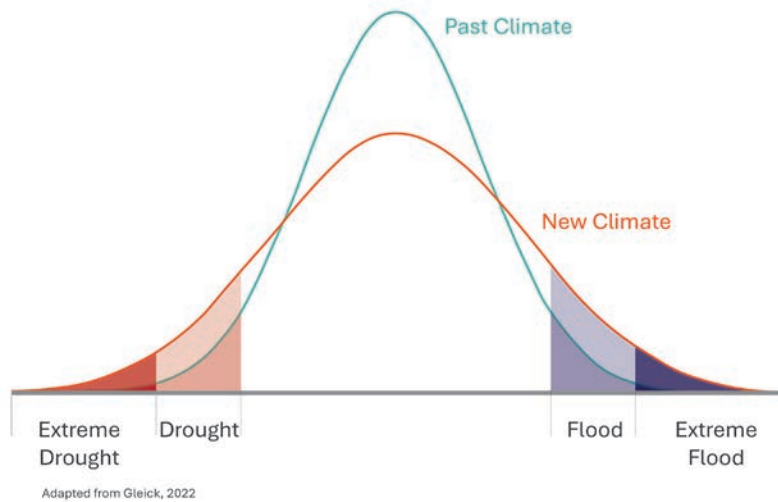


Figure 20. Flood and drought risks in a changing climate *Adapted from: Gleick (2022)*

Climate change is a ‘wild card’ influencing the heritage integrity of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy in several ways. This includes changes and risks to water flows and seasonal timing, water quality, species and habitats, historic and archaeological sites, and recreation and tourism values.

Local temperatures will increase more than global averages in kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s northern climate. Recent projections for the City of Edmonton (CoE) show average annual temperature increases of +3.5°C to +5.6°C by the 2050s, to as high as +8°C by the 2080s (CoE, 2018). kisiskâciwani-sîpiy is responding to these changes in many ways. Higher temperatures, more intense rainfall, melting glaciers, and earlier spring melts are increasing the risk of both flood and drought (Kerr, et al., 2019). Some studies indicate the annual likelihood of floods may double due to climate change (CoE, 2018).

Risks to water quality from climate change include increased urban and agricultural runoff, pollution spikes after forest fires, heat-related algae and bacteria growth, less dilution of pollution during low flows, and low dissolved oxygen causing fish kills (Kerr, et al., 2019). Many initiatives are underway in the region advancing climate action, with a few key highlights listed below. Although climate change goals aren’t specific to this heritage designation, for consistency a goal has been provided below also.

What actions will YOU or your organization take to increase climate resilience?

GOAL: Mitigate greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change.

KEY INITIATIVES	Lead
Promote and support the hydrogen economy in the Industrial Heartland	Edmonton Region Hydrogen HUB, Industries
Support the Community Energy Transition Strategy, Change for Climate & Climate Resilient Edmonton programs	City of Edmonton
Support capacity-building and resilience	Municipalities, others

3.7 Summary of the Heritage Strategy

This Canadian Heritage River designation is centered around an action-oriented strategy, which coherently links a vision, principles, goals, and initiatives. The intent is for this strategic, integrated blueprint to function for years to come, fostering greater recognition, stewardship, and promotion of the importance of this timeless river.



Figure 21. Fort George and Buckingham House provincial historic site museum, near Elk Point
[Fort George and Buckingham House Provincial Historic site \(travelalberta.com\)](http://travelalberta.com)

VISION

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse heritage values are recognized and stewarded, strengthening thriving communities connected by the river’s landscapes and history.

PRINCIPLES

- Recognition
- Respect
- Reconciliation
- Integrity
- Sustainability
- Collaboration
- Partnerships
- Voluntary Participation

CULTURE GOAL

Recognize and steward the diverse cultural heritage associated with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

RECREATION GOAL

Promote kisiskâciwani-sîpiy as a diverse recreational amenity and destination, compatible with the natural and cultural heritage values of the river.

NATURAL HERITAGE GOAL

Maintain or improve the natural heritage of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy, including its watershed, greenways, flora, and fauna.

WATER QUALITY GOAL

Maintain or improve water quality in kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

4 Implementation and Monitoring

Co-Created Outcomes

4.1 Stewardship and Collaboration

Implementation of the Canadian Heritage River Designation will require collective accountability for cooperation, collaboration, and stewardship from many Indigenous communities, individuals, organizations, and governments, with a variety of worldviews, perspectives, areas of expertise, and authorities. The Canadian Heritage River designation is non-binding and honorary in nature, which means it is primarily a means to “brand” the existing natural, cultural, heritage, and recreational stewardship work already occurring along the river. This is seen to enhance and support existing and potential future stewardship activities, so they may collectively be more effective in celebrating kisiskâciwani-sîpiy.

The vision for implementing the heritage designation is one where individuals, communities, and organizations continue to act individually to advance watershed stewardship and can voluntarily collaborate on future stewardship actions. The vision requires that a foundation, or “roots”, are developed and maintained to sustain the co-created outcomes, or “growth”, they aim to achieve. While the branches and canopy are not yet defined, they will be identified and co-created with all those who participate. The foundation includes:

1. Relationship building among and between people and organizations with differing worldviews and areas of expertise so that other ‘roots’ can grow.
2. Sharing and learning among the many differing perspectives so there is a basis for understanding across perspectives.
3. Co-create stewardship model that serves



Figure 22. Source: NSWA (2023)

the specific needs of advancing stewardship through the Canadian Heritage River designation banner.

4. Co-create initiatives that can bring together worldviews and perspectives in on-the-ground stewardship actions.

The following pages summarize some key ways that several key groups will contribute towards this framework over time, including Indigenous communities and organizations, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. In addition, a core group of reporting partners established to meet the CHRS’ ongoing monitoring, review, and reporting requirements is also described and visualized.

Reporting Partners, Governance and Communications

A core group of reporting partners has been established, which meets the CHRS’ ongoing monitoring, review, and reporting requirements. At a minimum, the reporting partners at the outset will include the NSWA and Smoky Lake County, who have already confirmed their roles. However, other parties are welcome to join the reporting partners in the future, if they have the capacity and a desire to be more directly involved with the reports. The reporting partners will compile and produce annual reports on events, actions, and activities that were taken to support river heritage. The reporting partners will also

undertake the 10-year monitoring requirements and report submissions to the CHRS – as further detailed in **Section 4.5**.

Many other groups, agencies, and industries will also have opportunities to communicate their stories and successes in implementing various river heritage stewardship initiatives and actions as they occur. These implementation partners will be consulted by the reporting partners and may contribute information on their initiatives to the reporting partners to include within the CHRS submissions. As visualized in **Figure 23**, these additional partners include - but are not limited to - provincial government agencies, federal government, the City of Edmonton and other municipalities, the local water utility industry (e.g., EPCOR), as well as the tourism industry, other industry representatives, and Indigenous groups. We anticipate and welcome Indigenous involvement throughout this process, so that Indigenous-led initiatives and/or Indigenous contributions to projects led by others related to river heritage are captured in the reporting. (**Figure 23**).

Indigenous Involvement with River Heritage

Indigenous Peoples, ceremonies, and protocols are critical for this river, and any river stewardship initiative is not fully complete without Indigenous input and participation. The work done to engage Indigenous Peoples for this Canadian Heritage River System nomination and designation process shows Indigenous communities clearly want to be involved with kisiskâciwani-sîpiy / Omaka-ty and want these types of conversations to continue and deepen. Importantly, Indigenous Peoples expressed a view that heritage designation is steppingstone towards more meaningful actions, leading to clear, tangible results such as visible improvements to river conditions and health.

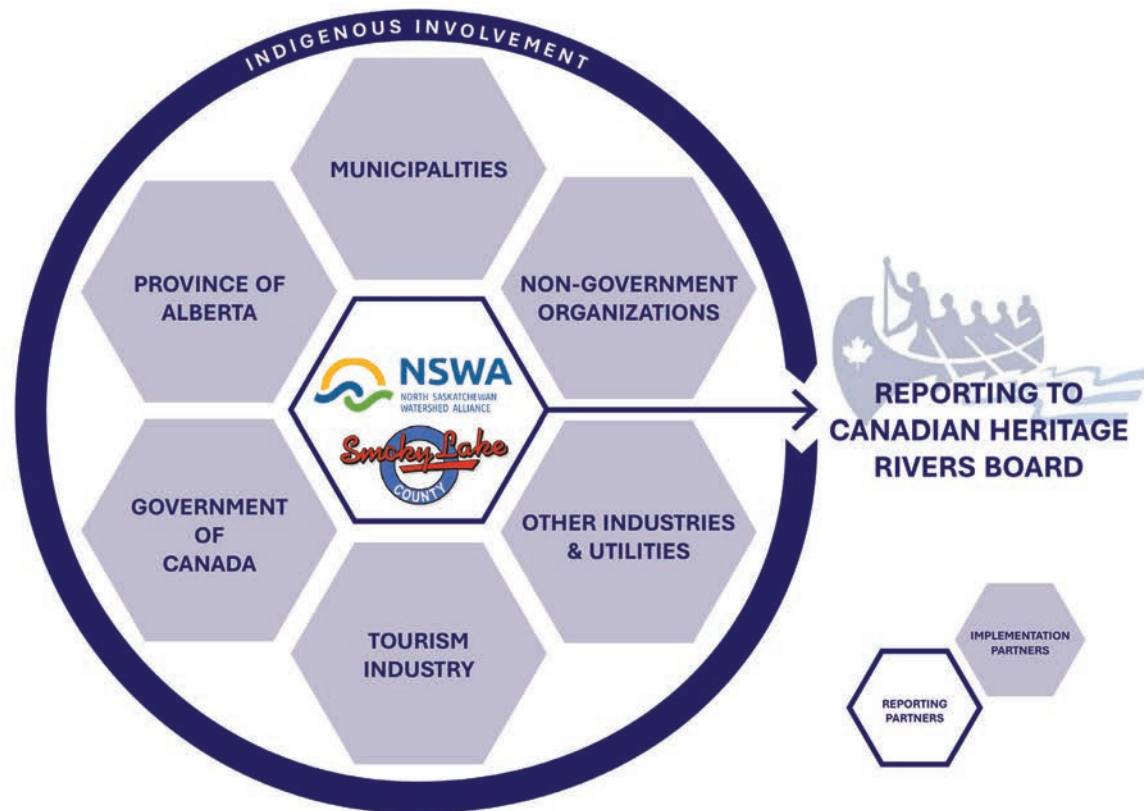


Figure 23. Governance and Reporting Framework

The authors of this report have taken care to reflect what was heard but acknowledge this is just an initial starting point and a moral compass. This heritage river designation is a living and breathing stewardship model. Like the river, it will change over time in response to continued sharing and learning from Indigenous communities and other partners. Over time, Indigenous Peoples may increasingly take leading roles in co-creating and implementing components of this heritage designation, as part of decolonizing governance processes and advancing reconciliation.

“Once we understand each other a bit more clearly, we can tell the rest of the people, this is what’s happening to our water and how to take care of it – because it’s taken care of us up till now”

-Violet Poitras, Nakota/Cree Elder, Paul First Nation
Source: Alberta Water Council [Guide to Source Water Protection Planning](#) 2020

“The heritage river designation should walk hand-in-hand with protection, like two canoes travelling together down the river, this journey should be taken side by side”

-Indigenous engagement participant

Non-Profit Organizations and River Heritage Stewardship

Many diverse non-profit organizations are working towards similar goals that overlap with river heritage stewardship and promotion, including but not limited to:

- The NSWA, as well as the closely related more local watershed groups including the Headwaters Alliance, Sturgeon River Watershed Alliance, and Vermilion River Watershed Alliance. These include collaborations of 33 municipalities, 11 non-governmental groups, and 5 government agencies.
- The North Saskatchewan River Valley Conservation Society (NSRVCS), who seeks to engage people and influence the planning and future direction of Edmonton's River valley by taking a leadership role in educating and connecting people and ensuring decisions are made based on conservation values (NSRVCS, 2023).
- The Edmonton River Valley Conservation Coalition, who strive to “ensure preservation of the natural character and environment of the North Saskatchewan River Valley and its Ravine System” (ERVCC, 2023).
- The RiverWatch Institute of Alberta is the largest not-for-profit river rafting group that leads citizen science, river-based school field trips, and water monitoring through river rafting experiences promoting education and awareness (RWIA, 2023).
- The Alberta Industrial Heartland Association is a non-profit municipal collaboration that promotes responsible development in the Industrial Heartland region (AIHA, 2023).

- Lake management partnership organizations in the NSRB (Wabamun Watershed Council, Mayatan Lake Management Association, Wizard Lake Watershed and Lake Stewardship, Hubbles Lake Stewardship Society, Big Lake Environmental Support Society, Alberta Lake Management Society).

4.2 Communicating the Benefits of Designation



Figure 24. North Saskatchewan River at Highway 831
(Steve Ricketts)

Designation will help protect and improve the North Saskatchewan's cultural, recreational, and natural heritage values for the enjoyment and benefit of current and future generations and provide a link to the rich history and stories contained and associated with these waters.

The designation of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy as a Canadian Heritage River will be influential in

capturing the public's imagination, drawing them in to learn more about all components of river heritage. Benefits arising from heritage river designation are likely to include more high-quality recreation opportunities and related health and spiritual benefits, tourism development and related economic opportunities², and a greater appreciation of the river, its values, and history.

Processes to steward and govern the river also bring citizens and communities together, spark conversations and improve relations. It also may help stimulate or encourage additional community-based or individual actions that add to the protection, care, and love for this remarkable waterway. Increasing awareness has been noted to attract more people along the river to act and contribute towards the realization of benefits (FBC, 2021).

This also helps with reconciliation between Canada's diverse peoples, as acknowledging river heritage and repairing our relationship with the river is seen by many as critical to repairing relationships between ourselves, as part of the process of reconciliation. We hope and expect that many of these benefits will deepen and accumulate over time.

4.3 Framework / Sequence for Implementation

The NSWA, Smoky Lake County, and any potential future reporting partners will lead and produce annual reports on events, actions, and activities undertaken to support river heritage values. Additional implementation partners, such as the Government of Alberta, Government of Canada, City of Edmonton, EPCOR, Indigenous communities, and other agencies and/or

² More specific analyses of recreation and tourism opportunities and constraints can be found in Appendix E

organizations, will help support and contribute information to these reports.

More extensive monitoring reports will be prepared every 10 years, describing the status of river heritage values and integrity, and progress towards the vision, goals, and actions identified in this designation document. As needed and as grant or other funding allows, consulting support may be procured and administered by the NSWA – or as agreed upon, by other partner agencies, to complete the comprehensive 10-year monitoring report to the desired level of effort and standard of quality. Activities and tasks to be delegated to any consultant(s) procured might include, but not be limited to reporting and documentation, data analysis and synthesis, communications and engagement supports, mapping and cartography, graphic design, and document production.

The occurrence and timing of many of the implementation initiatives will vary according to various organizational priorities, resources, and capacities. However, due to the great interest in river heritage expressed by many parties and agencies, a degree of implementation is all but assured, and it is highly likely that criteria will be met in the future so that kisiskâciwani-sîpiy can continue to be designated as Canadian Heritage River for many generations to come.

4.4 Commitments to Implement

Many statements of commitments for implementation have been obtained, as shown by the quotes in the Foreword (1.1), and the many Statements/Letters of Support included in **Appendix B**. The North Saskatchewan Alliance (NSWA) in particular commits to be the key agency, along with Smoky Lake County, to meet the CHRS monitoring, review, and reporting requirements, as outlined below.

4.5 Monitoring, Review and Reporting

As mentioned above, the Canadian Heritage River System requires reporting on the progress of implementation on an annual and 10-year basis. The North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) has agreed to fill this tracking and reporting role, understanding that the foundation for progress reporting requires collaboration across communities and organizations.

The heritage river reporting role builds organically from the NSWA's existing responsibility as a convener and collaborator for the North Saskatchewan River basin in Alberta. The NSWA as a Watershed Planning and Advisory Council (WPAC) under the Alberta Water for Life Strategy is tasked with gathering and disseminating information, evaluating and reporting on the state of the watershed, developing and contributing towards watershed planning, and providing information, advice, and assistance to interest holders (NSWA, 2012).

To fulfill the reporting requirements of the CHRS, the NSWA and Smoky Lake County will seek input from a broad array of implementation partners so that progress reports can reflect initiatives, progress, successes, challenges, and concerns from across the watershed. The table of implementation and reporting partners will be open to a variety of groups, and is anticipated to include Indigenous communities, municipalities, industries and utilities, watershed and lake stewardship groups, grassroots organizations (e.g., Edmonton River Valley Conservation Coalition, RiverWatch Institute of Alberta), Alberta Environment and Protected Areas, Government of Canada (e.g., Parks Canada, ECCC, DFO), and possibly members of the public at large. The

graphic in **Figure 23** visualizes the governance and communications framework envisioned to achieve this.

The identified reporting partners (NSWA and Smoky Lake County) will handle specific requirements of annual and decadal reporting, including tracking implementation progress for actions that advance the vision and goals of the heritage river designation document. It is anticipated that the two reporting partners may be augmented to include others with a desire and capacity to participate (e.g., Indigenous Nations, municipalities) (**Figure 23**).

Those involved as implementation or reporting partners are not formal decision-making bodies. They function to track implementation and seek alignment and integration of future actions for river stewardship and collaboration. In carrying out this work, care and attention will be paid towards highlighting grassroots initiatives that support the work of the local peoples who know the river best, ensuring regional efforts are transparent and well-informed, and amplifying local voices.

Monitoring, review, and reporting will occur, as outlined above, The NSWA and Smoky Lake County will lead filing:

Annual reports describing changes, improvements, and threats to the values for which the river was designated, including river-based events and stewardship actions.

Every ten years, an in-depth review of the river's values will be undertaken, and a monitoring report on the decade will be prepared and tabled with the CHRB.

Like the river, actions to protect, enhance and improve its natural, cultural and heritage

conditions are dynamic and emerging continually – annual reports are critical platforms to track significant developments.

Furthermore, decadal reporting represents an opportunity to review the efficacy of and consider updates to this designation document. If the need of update or amendment is identified, (e.g., compliance with later revisions of the PPOG) such changes must be mutually agreed to by the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, the reporting partners, and Province of Alberta. To that end, this designation document is titled as a ‘living strategy’ or concept plan.

National Monitoring

Environment and Climate Change Canada collects water quality data at two National Long-term Water Quality Monitoring Data stations on the North Saskatchewan River (Canada, n.d.)³. One station is located near the BC-Alberta border called Whirlpool Point and the other is located near the Saskatchewan border at Highway 17. Approximately 20 years of monthly data have been collected and used to inform the Lake Winnipeg Basin Initiative and support activities of the Prairie Provinces Water Board. The publicly available data typically includes results on major ions, nutrients, metals, and physical parameters.

The national hydrometric program is a partnership between the federal and provincial governments with seven Water Survey of Canada stations that provide information for the collection, interpretation, and dissemination of surface water quantity data to help inform both water management and environmental needs (Canada., n.d.).

Provincial Monitoring

The Government of Alberta and its partners collect water quality data at five stations along the North Saskatchewan River as part of the Long-Term River Network (Government of Alberta, n.d.). There are also 13 locations in tributaries of the North Saskatchewan River which are part of the Tributary Monitoring Network. Scientists, the public, and decision makers can use this publicly available data to understand if Alberta’s water is safe for recreational, domestic, and traditional uses and to determine if it can support the health of plants and animals in the ecosystem. The Government of Alberta is also a partner in the hydrometric monitoring program, and they report on flood forecasting, high water alerts, water shortage advisories, and ice advisories (Government of Alberta, n.d.).

Local Monitoring, Review, and Reporting

A significant amount of monitoring and reporting on the North Saskatchewan River is conducted by the Government of Alberta, the City of Edmonton, academic scientists and consultants. In 2014, a large synoptic report included a report review, data compilation, data analysis, a status assessment, and synthesis and evaluation of work done from 2007 to 2012 on the North Saskatchewan River (Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, 2014). Overall, the state of the North Saskatchewan River downstream of the Industrial Heartland reach was assessed as fair to good and there were clear long-term improvements in terms of nutrients and biological responses. The report identified priority issues that may require ongoing monitoring, assessment, and management

activities. The priority issues included focusing on emerging contaminants and non-point source loadings. The latter includes stormwater which has been monitored comprehensively by EPCOR on behalf of the City of Edmonton for many years.

WaterSHED (Water: Saskatchewan Headwaters Edmonton and Downstream) is a monitoring program specific to the North Saskatchewan River Basin that helps to develop our understanding of watershed processes and changes in water quality, quantity, and ecosystem functioning (Government of Alberta, n.d.). A total of 18 tributaries were selected to represent the watershed structures within the NSR along with two stations on the main stem of the NSR. Each station monitors river flow continuously, and several water quality parameters (continuous monitoring of some physical parameters and some discrete sampling for additional parameters). The WaterSHED program also helps determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing and new watershed management objectives and can affect the role of modeling for future management decisions. The monitoring program is a collaboration between Alberta Environment and Protected Areas (AEPA), EPCOR, the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA) and the City of Edmonton.

³ Government of Canada. [National Long-term Water Quality Monitoring Data](#).

5 Conclusion

kisiskâciwani-sîpiy; Omaka-ty; the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta. This river goes by many names, but all agree that it is one of the best available additions to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Implementation of this heritage designation document can help to realize the vision that “kisiskâciwani-sîpiy’s diverse heritage values are recognized and stewarded, strengthening place-based thriving communities connected by the river’s landscapes and history.”

Many organizations, jurisdictions, industries, Indigenous Nations, and citizens along the river and within its watershed will contribute towards the implementation and governance of heritage values. The lead reporting agency liaison with the CHRS in the future will be the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA). The NSWA and its many partners are confident and hopeful that progressive implementation and stewardship will help minimize risks to river heritage integrity, to achieve a wide range of benefits that contribute to greater ecological, economic, and societal resilience.

Designation will promote continued awareness and initiatives on the part of the public and all levels of government, to further protect, enhance, and interpret the river’s cultural heritage, natural heritage, and recreational values for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. ***In essence, the river provides a platform to connect to the past, enrich the present, and protect the future.***

The hope is that this strategic, integrated blueprint for action will foster greater recognition, stewardship, and promotion of the heritage of this timeless river, and continue to function for years to come, generating benefits for current and future generations.



Paddle Into the Past at Métis Crossing, Credit: Explore Edmonton

Heritage river designation is commemorative and symbolic. This heritage river designation document recognizes and reaffirms policies for river management and stewardship that influence the heritage integrity of kisiskâciwani-sîpiy and does not supplant or replace any official policy context or processes.

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List of Acronyms

ACA - Alberta Capital Airshed

ACP - Alberta Community Partnership

AEPA - Alberta Environment and Protected Areas

AIHA - Alberta Industrial Heartland Association

CABIN - Canadian Aquatic Biomonitoring Network

CAO - Chief Administrative Officer

CCME - Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

CHRB - Canadian Heritage Rivers Board

CHRS - Canadian Heritage Rivers System

CoE - City of Edmonton

DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans

DIZ - Designated Industrial Zone

EMRB - Edmonton Metropolitan Region Board

ERVCC - Edmonton River Valley Conservation Coalition

FAP - Fort Air Partnership

FRI - Foothills Research Institute

GNBC – Geographical Names Board of Canada

GOA - Government of Alberta

HPPP - Heritage Preservation Partnership Program

IWMP - Integrated Watershed Management Plan

LAA - Legislative Assembly of Alberta

LUF - Land Use Framework

NSR - North Saskatchewan River

NSRVCS - North Saskatchewan River Valley Conservation Society

NSRP - North Saskatchewan Regional Plan

NSWA - North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance

PPOG - Principles, Procedures, and Operational Guidelines (CHRB)

PPWB - Prairie Provinces Water Board

PSRB - Partners for the Saskatchewan River Basin

RVA - River Valley Alliance

SIRP - Stormwater Integrated Resource Plan

THREATS - The Healthy Rivers Ecosystem Assessment System

WCAS - West Central Airshed Society

WPAC - Watershed Planning and Advisory Council

WSG - Watershed Stewardship Group

Appendices

Additional background information is contained in the associated Appendices to this report:

Appendix A – North Saskatchewan Heritage River Designation Map Package

Appendix B – Letters of Support

Appendix C – pipikwanpehtakwan kisiskâciwani-sîpî_Report with Record of Engagement April 2023

Appendix D – O2 NSask Engagement WWHR 20230418

Appendix E – Expedition Heritage River Tourism Planning Report

Appendix F – Know History Heritage Report 2022.11.10

Appendix G – Legislative Jurisdictional Scan

Please note: This APPI Submission is limited to 12MB file size; all Appendices may be accessed on the project web page located at:

<https://www.smokylakecounty.ab.ca/m/nsr-heritage-river-chrs/kisisk-ciwani-s-piy-heritage-river-concept-plan->



March 8th, 2024

O2 Planning + Design Inc.
Attn: Leif Olson
510, 255 17th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB, Canada T2S 2T8

**RE: 2024 Call for Submissions, the Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI)
Planning Awards**

To Whom it May Concern,

On behalf of Smoky Lake County, I am writing to confirm that at its Regular Meeting on March 7th, 2024, Council adopted a motion confirming that the County is 'aware and supportive' of the O2 Planning + Design Inc. submission to the Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) Planning Awards, for the 'North Saskatchewan (*kisiskâciwani-sîpiy*) Heritage River Designation Document and Concept Plan' under the 'Special Study' (Category Three (3)).

Smoky Lake County was glad to work with an excellent consultant team led by O2, and proud to collaborate alongside the North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance, more than fifteen urban/rural municipal jurisdictions and communities, Indigenous people, and many other stewardship, tourism, and recreation organizations in accomplishing this document which enables *kisiskâciwani-sîpiy* (718Km across Alberta) to be recognized under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS).

Please contact the undersigned with any questions of clarification from the perspective of the County, or in my absence, please contact Kyle Schole, who also coordinated and co-led the project. Best Regards,

Jordan Ruegg, B.A., MPlan
Planning and Development Manager, Smoky Lake County
p: 780-656-6730 | c:780-650-5207
4612 - McDougall Drive, PO Box 310
Smoky Lake, Alberta, T0A 3C0

cc: Kyle Schole,
Vice-Chair, North Saskatchewan Watershed Alliance (NSWA), and former Planning technician, Smoky Lake County; <kschole@outlook.com>

Page 1 of 1

NOTICE OF ENGAGEMENT

Healing Waters Tea and Talk

We invite Smoky Lake County residents to learn more about Healing Waters, a new supportive living recovery facility being proposed in your community.

Listen, learn, and engage with the Métis Nation within Alberta as they share their vision for, and answer questions related to this project.

Date: Thursday, April 18
Time: 6:00 PM – 9:00 PM
Location: Ukrainian National Hall
107 Willow Creek Street
Smoky Lake, AB

Light refreshments will be provided.





ALBERTA

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

*Office of the Minister
MLA, Calgary-Hays*

AR114060

Subject: Provincial Education Requisition Credit Program Extension

Our government recognizes delinquent oil and gas property tax payments continue to be a concern for many municipalities. To help address this issue, *Budget 2024* included the announcement of an extension to the Provincial Education Requisition Credit (PERC) program for an additional two years up to and including the 2025 tax year. The maximum annual credit limit is \$3 million.

The extension of PERC is in addition to other recent government initiatives including:

- establishing a mandatory condition with the Alberta Energy Regulator that property taxes are to be paid before approving well licence transfers or granting new well licences;
- strengthening the liability management framework and empowering the Alberta Energy Regulator to enforce it;
- passing new legislation to give municipalities priority over other creditors through a special lien where companies owe taxes; and
- providing the Rural Municipalities of Alberta with a \$300,000 grant to provide resources and training related to enforcing the special lien.

Furthermore, our government will continue working in collaboration with our partners in industry, the Rural Municipalities of Alberta, Alberta Municipalities, and the Alberta Energy Regulator, to ensure oil and gas companies pay their fair share of taxes that municipalities rely on for effective and efficient local service delivery to Albertans.

I look forward to continuing to work together on this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ric McIver".

Ric McIver
Minister

Patti Priest

From: Alberta News <alberta.news@gov.ab.ca>
Sent: April 3, 2024 1:09 PM
To: Patti Priest
Subject: News Release: Expanding physician training across Alberta

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Expanding physician training across Alberta

April 03, 2024 [Media inquiries](#)

Alberta's government is investing \$224.8 million through Budget 2024 to help train more physicians in rural areas.

Rural communities across Alberta are facing a shortage of physicians, forcing rural Albertans to travel long distances to seek medical care. The government is working with post-secondary institutions to train more physicians in rural areas because students who learn in rural communities are more likely to stay and work in them after completing their training.

Alberta's government is supporting collaborative efforts from the University of Alberta, University of Calgary, University of Lethbridge and Northwestern Polytechnic to develop new Rural Medical Education Program Training Centres in Lethbridge and Grande Prairie. The University of Calgary will partner with the University of Lethbridge to develop the new training centre in Lethbridge, and the University of Alberta will partner with Northwestern Polytechnic to develop the new training centre in Grande Prairie.

"Albertans deserve access to timely medical care in every corner of our province. Establishing the new training centres in Lethbridge and Grande Prairie is the first of many steps to solve the rural physician shortage. Advanced Education is committed to increasing support for Alberta's medical schools and providing significant support to encourage more physicians to live and practice in rural settings."

Rajan Sawhney, Minister of Advanced Education

"Addressing health care staffing challenges in rural Alberta is one of our top priorities. We are implementing a wide range of actions to attract and retain physicians in rural communities, and these regional training centres are part of that work. They will provide excellent training opportunities for rural medical students and at the same time, will

strengthen the local primary health care system and help take pressures off local emergency departments.”

Adriana LaGrange, Minister of Health

Together, the training centres will contribute more than 100 practicing physicians every year and will offer hands-on learning experiences in rural communities surrounding the training centres. Students will train alongside other health professionals, gaining practical medical experience while serving rural patients.

Once up and running, the training centres will provide primary care in Lethbridge and Grande Prairie, with each general practitioner in the teaching clinic caring for approximately 1,200 patients. These clinics will also operate after regular hours to reduce congestion in local emergency departments, adding much needed primary-care capacity.

“Access to a family physician is an incredible challenge for many families in small- to mid-sized centres across southern Alberta – including rural and Indigenous communities. Investing in a program that recruits local students, and trains them in areas across southern Alberta, will lead to more doctors practicing in those areas for decades to come.”

Digvir Jayas, Ph.D., president and vice-chancellor, University of Lethbridge

“There has never been more demand for dedicated and skilled medical professionals with ties to rural communities. Northwestern Polytechnic is grateful for the opportunity to be part of a collaborative way forward that will help attract, educate and retain the physicians needed in our northernmost communities and across Alberta.”

Dr. Vanessa Sheane, president and CEO, Northwestern Polytechnic

Budget 2024 investments would be used for both capital and clinic operations in Grande Prairie and Lethbridge. This includes renovations to accommodate local student training, including the addition of classrooms as well as simulation and clinical training to meet accreditation standards. Of the total funding, \$43.2 million in capital funding will be provided for the new training centre in Lethbridge, \$55.6 million will support operating expenses for the training centres in both Lethbridge and Grande Prairie, and an additional \$126 million will support the overall physician training expansion.

"This is an important investment in medical education and primary healthcare in our province. These regional training centres will give more students access to a world-class education with hands-on training in rural settings. I'm proud that we can play a leading role in building a more robust healthcare system in Alberta."

Bill Flanagan, president and vice-chancellor, University of Alberta

“We’re excited about this important program expansion between the University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge, which will open more doors of opportunity to attract, educate and retain the health workforce that is greatly needed in rural areas. The collective efforts of this post-secondary network will help to deliver quality health care and continuity of care across our province for years to come.”

Dr. Ed McCauley, president and vice-chancellor, University of Calgary

This investment builds off work funded in 2023, when Advanced Education provided \$1 million to a Working Group on Rural Physicians to explore the feasibility of expanding Alberta’s medical training pathways with the goal of improving access to physicians in rural and remote areas of the province.

Quick facts

- The Ministries of Health and Advanced Education are jointly responsible for the education of physicians in Alberta.
- Currently, there are two Doctor of Medicine programs in Alberta: one at the University of Alberta and one at the University of Calgary.
- Since 2022, Alberta’s government has invested more than \$225 million to create more than 12,500 new seats at post-secondary institutions across the province, including more than 3,700 seats in healthcare related programs.
- Alberta’s government is working with the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary to increase the number of undergraduate medical training seats, residency positions for newly graduated doctors and residency positions for international medical graduates.
- The Rural Medical Education Program Training Centres will use a distributed medical education model - a program in which universities partner with local institutions to develop regional training campuses where medical students complete most of their medical education outside metropolitan regions.

Related news

- [Addressing rural physician shortages | alberta.ca](#) (January 26, 2023)

Multimedia

- [Watch the news conference](#)

Media inquiries

Mackenzie Blythe

780-293-1745

Press Secretary, Advanced Education

[View this announcement online](#)
[Government of Alberta newsroom](#)
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EXCITING NEWS!

Visit us at the Library for

**Employment and
Citizenship Support**



DROP IN THURSDAYS FROM 12-2 OR CALL 780-656-4212 TO BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

The Smoky Lake Public Library now offers employment and citizenship support outside of open hours.

This support includes resume writing, job searches, PR card renewal, finding/sending government forms etc.

We are able to offer this support thanks to the Public Library Grant for Skill Development in Rural Alberta

Patti Priest

From: Lydia Cielin
Sent: March 29, 2024 10:20 AM
To: Patti Priest
Subject: FW: Minister's Award for Municipal Excellence - Submission

Please place, on Agenda for April 11, 2024 – to formally acknowledge, since we are partners.

From: Dawn Phillips <cao@smokylake.ca>
Sent: Thursday, March 28, 2024 2:09 PM
To: Lydia Cielin <lcielin@smokylakecounty.ab.ca>
Subject: Minister's Award for Municipal Excellence - Submission

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Lydia,
The Town would like to apply for the Minister's Award for Municipal Excellence for the partnership on the Metis Solar Project. Here is the stream that we are applying for:

Partnership: Award will be given for an innovative initiative involving a local or regional partnership that achieves results that could not have otherwise been accomplished by the municipality alone. This could involve cooperation, coordination and collaboration with other municipalities, businesses, Indigenous communities, non-profit organizations, community groups, and other orders of government to achieve a specific outcome.

As a partner of the project, could you please respond via email to acknowledge that you were notified of our intended submission?
Thank you,



Dawn Phillips, CLGM
Chief Administrative Officer

P: 780-656-3674 | **F:** 780-656-3675 | **E:** cao@smokylake.ca
www.smokylake.ca | Box 460 56 Wheatland Ave. Smoky Lake AB T0A 3C0

Patti Priest

From: Linda Fenerty
Sent: April 3, 2024 4:43 PM
To: Patti Priest; Lydia Cielin; council; Christopher Minailo
Subject: Bridge 8200

Please put Bridge 8200 – Contingency plan / grant on the April 11 council meeting.

LF

County Council Meeting: Apr. 11th 2024

Batch #	Cheque Numbers	Total of Batch
PMCHQ217	54146 TO 54167	\$77,435.55
PMCHQ219	54169 TO 54189	\$55,262.39
PMCHQ221	54190 TO 54200	\$36,290.39
PMCHQ222	54201 TO 54216	\$122,961.61
PMCHQ225	54217 TO 54219	\$198,411.25
PMCHQ226	54220 TO 54236	\$74,317.96
PMCHQ228	54237	\$11,844.62
Total Cheques from 54146 TO 54237		\$576,523.77

Batch #	EFT Numbers	Total of Batch
240330	1284 TO 1293	\$79,967.86
240313	1294 TO 1302	\$225,932.38
240320	1303 TO 1306	\$77,801.55
240325	1307 TO 1314	\$23,156.23
240328	1315 TO 1316	\$15,944.64
240430	1317 TO 1326	\$74,699.15
Total EFTs from 1284 TO 1326		\$497,501.81

Direct Debit Register

Batch #	Description	Total of Batch
PMPAY073	My HAS	\$1,770.43
PMPAY074	My HAS	\$434.87
PMTRX680	ENTERPRISE FLEET MNGT	\$259,656.25
PMTRX681	ENTERPRISE FLEET MNGT	\$1,063.13
Total Direct Debits		\$262,924.68

Grand Total Bills and Accounts	\$1,336,950.26
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(Note: From General Account)

Batch ID: 240307CHQ-LS
 Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000217
 Posting Date: 2024-03-07

Chequebook ID: ATB01

* Voided Cheques

Cheque Number	Date	Payment Number	Vendor ID	Cheque Name	Amount
54146	2024-03-07	0000000000004886	2100001	2100036 ALBERTA LTD.	\$539.70
54147	2024-03-07	0000000000004887	AIRL001	AIR LIQUIDE CANADA INC.	\$776.24
54148	2024-03-07	0000000000004889	ATBF001	ATB FINANCIAL MASTER CARD	\$30,262.35
54149	2024-03-07	0000000000004890	BUMP001	BUMPER TO BUMPER	\$2,428.12
54150	2024-03-07	0000000000004891	CAPI002	CAPITAL REGION ASSESSMENT SERV	\$2,487.50
54151	2024-03-07	0000000000004892	CHAM001	CHAMPION COURIER SERVICE LTD.	\$76.26
54152	2024-03-07	0000000000004894	FENE001	FENERTY, LINDA	\$565.40
54153	2024-03-07	0000000000004895	GAWA001	GAWALKO, DAN	\$662.00
54154	2024-03-07	0000000000004896	GRAN001	GRANT MILLER CHEVROLET BUICK G	\$1,261.45
54155	2024-03-07	0000000000004897	HAKO001	H A KOSTASH SCHOOL	\$500.00
54156	2024-03-07	0000000000004898	IBMC001	I B M CANADA LTD	\$709.20
54157	2024-03-07	0000000000004899	KONI001	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS	\$1,888.95
54158	2024-03-07	0000000000004900	LIBE001	LIBERTY SECURITY SYSTEMS INC.	\$453.47
54159	2024-03-07	0000000000004902	ONEI001	O'NEILL PIPELINE SERVICES	\$27,930.00
54160	2024-03-07	0000000000004903	PURO001	PURULATOR COURIER LTD	\$90.79
54161	2024-03-07	0000000000004904	REYN001	REYNOLDS MFG 2013 INC.	\$198.98
54162	2024-03-07	0000000000004906	SINC001	SINCLAIR SUPPLY LTD	\$206.08
54163	2024-03-07	0000000000004907	SMOK006	SMOKY LAKE COLLISION	\$1,357.65
54164	2024-03-07	0000000000004908	SMOK023	SMOKY LAKE HOME HARDWARE	\$1,311.25
54165	2024-03-07	0000000000004909	TELU002	TELUS COMMUNICATIONS INC.	\$1,522.74
54166	2024-03-07	0000000000004910	TYWI001	TY-WIRE ELECTRIC LTD	\$2,105.84
54167	2024-03-07	0000000000004911	UNIT002	UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA	\$101.58
Total Cheques: 22					Cheques Total: \$77,435.55

Batch ID: 240313CHQ-LS
 Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000219
 Posting Date: 2024-03-14

Chequebook ID: ATB01

* Voided Cheques

Cheque Number	Date	Payment Number	Vendor ID	Cheque Name	Amount
54169	2024-03-13	00000000000004923	ANNE001	ANNE CHORNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY	\$1,500.00
54170	2024-03-13	00000000000004924	AUMA002	AUMA MUNICIPAL SERVICES CORPOR	\$11,880.73
54171	2024-03-13	00000000000004925	BUMP001	BUMPER TO BUMPER	\$83.54
54172	2024-03-13	00000000000004927	HANS001	HANSEN, CHRISTINE	\$182.60
54173	2024-03-13	00000000000004928	HENR001	HENRY, GARY	\$183.50
54174	2024-03-13	00000000000004929	HIGH001	HIGHWAY 28/63 REGIONAL WATER S	\$1,233.66
54175	2024-03-13	00000000000004930	KALY001	KALYNA COUNTRY PERFORMING ARTS	\$1,000.00
54176	2024-03-13	00000000000004932	NATI01	NATIONAL PAYROLL INSTITUTE	\$325.50
54177	2024-03-13	00000000000004933	NEWE001	NEWELL, MARGARET ALLAN	\$185.00
54178	2024-03-13	00000000000004935	SHAN001	SHANE'S IDA PHARMACY	\$52.49
54179	2024-03-13	00000000000004936	SMOK001	SMOKY LAKE & DISTRICT CULTURAL	\$1,500.00
54180	2024-03-13	00000000000004937	SMOK004	SMOKY LAKE BIGWAY	\$242.64
54181	2024-03-13	00000000000004938	SMOK012	SMOKY LAKE COUNTY	\$910.31
54182	2024-03-13	00000000000004939	SMOK013	SMOKY LAKE COUNTY REGIONAL	\$13,500.00
54183	2024-03-13	00000000000004940	SMOK016	SMOKY LAKE FARMING	\$200.00
54184	2024-03-13	00000000000004941	SMOK029	SMOKY LAKE PUBLIC LIBRARY	\$1,500.00
54185	2024-03-13	00000000000004942	SMOK032	SMOKY LAKE RIDING CLUB	\$500.00
54186	2024-03-13	00000000000004943	STAR003	STARS FOUNDATION	\$6,000.00
54187	2024-03-13	00000000000004944	TELU002	TELUS COMMUNICATIONS INC.	\$1,422.26
54188	2024-03-13	00000000000004945	TELU003	TELUS MOBILITY INC	\$1,449.00
54189	2024-03-13	00000000000004946	WORK001	<i>Cancelled</i> WORKERS COMPENSATION BOARD - A	\$11,411.16

Total Cheques: 21

Cheques Total: \$55,262.39
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Smoky Lake County
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Batch Comment:

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Posting Date: 2024-03-21

Chequebook ID: ATB01

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54190	2024-03-20	00000000000004954	2100001	2100036 ALBERTA LTD.	\$510.30
54191	2024-03-20	00000000000004955	6954001	695496 ALBERTA LTD	\$8,381.12
54192	2024-03-20	00000000000004956	ADAM001	ADAMSON, BRENDA	\$258.00
54193	2024-03-20	00000000000004957	ALBE015	ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCHES	\$2,666.37
54195	2024-03-20	00000000000004960	DANY001	DANYLUK LANDSCAPING & BOBCAT S	\$1,496.25
54196	2024-03-20	00000000000004961	DANY003	DANYLUK, CARLEIGH	\$189.20
54197	2024-03-20	00000000000004963	KIHN01	KIHN, AMANDA	\$200.00
54198	2024-03-20	00000000000004967	SHRE001	SHRED-IT INTERNATIONAL	\$638.65
54199	2024-03-20	00000000000004968	TELU003	TELUS MOBILITY INC	\$1,877.71
54194	2024-03-20	00000000000004969	TEMP00000000031	CALTEX RESOURCES	\$8,631.63
54200	2024-03-20	00000000000004970	WORK001	WORKERS COMPENSATION BOARD - A	\$11,441.16

Total Cheques: 11

Cheques Total: \$36,290.39
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Smoky Lake County
 COMPUTER CHEQUE REGISTER
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Batch ID: 240325CHQ-LS
 Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000222
 Posting Date: 2024-03-28

Chequebook ID: ATB01

* Voided Cheques

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54202	2024-03-25	0000000000004983	ANDE001	ANDERSON SUPERMARKET	\$191.88
54201	2024-03-25	0000000000004984	ANDE002	ANDERSON SEPTIC TANK CLEANING	\$168.00
54203	2024-03-25	0000000000004985	APEX001	APEX UTILITIES INC.	\$185.67
54204	2024-03-25	0000000000004986	CANA001	CANADA REVENUE AGENCY	\$110,707.02
54205	2024-03-25	0000000000004987	CANA002	CANADA REVENUE AGENCY	\$8,620.35
54206	2024-03-25	0000000000004989	CHAM001	CHAMPION COURIER SERVICE LTD.	\$125.28
54208	2024-03-25	0000000000004992	GRAN001	GRANT MILLER CHEVROLET BUICK G	\$779.94
54210	2024-03-25	0000000000004995	PROL001	PROLINE PIPE EQUIPMENT INC.	\$73.50
54211	2024-03-25	0000000000004996	PUR0001	PUROLATOR COURIER LTD	\$64.41
54212	2024-03-25	0000000000004999	SAFE001	SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS LTD	\$556.44
54213	2024-03-25	0000000000005000	SERB001	SERBEN, JERED	\$369.85
54214	2024-03-25	0000000000005001	SMAL001	SMALL POWER BARRHEAD LTD	\$142.70
54215	2024-03-25	0000000000005002	SMOK010	SMOKY LAKE COUNTY	\$127.50
54216	2024-03-25	0000000000005003	UNIT002	UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA	\$93.45
54209	2024-03-25	0000000000005004	LENO001	LENOVO (CANADA) LTD.	\$755.62
54207	2024-03-25	0000000000005005	GOVE008	GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA VOID	\$188,262.00

Total Cheques: 16

Cheques Total: ~~\$311,223.61~~

\$122,961.61

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User Date: 2024-04-03

Smoky Lake County
COMPUTER CHEQUE REGISTER
Payables Management

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Batch ID: 240328CHQ-LS
Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000225
Posting Date: 2024-03-28

Chequebook ID: ATB01

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54217	2024-03-28	00000000000005013	CANA008	CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLO	\$487.71
54218	2024-03-28	00000000000005018	RECE003	RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA	\$158,933.81
54219	2024-03-28	00000000000005020	VICT001	VICTOR	\$38,989.73
Total Cheques: 3				Cheques Total:	\$198,411.25

System: 2024-04-03 10:43:46 AM
 User Date: 2024-04-03

Smoky Lake County
 COMPUTER CHEQUE REGISTER
 Payables Management

Page: 1
 User ID: lonnies

Batch ID: 240403CHQ-LS
 Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000226
 Posting Date: 2024-04-03

Chequebook ID: ATB01

* Voided Cheques

Cheque Number	Date	Payment Number	Vendor ID	Cheque Name	Amount
54220	2024-04-03	00000000000005033	ALBE005	ALBERTA FIRE CHIEFS ASSOC	\$130.58
54222	2024-04-03	00000000000005035	AMHS001	AMHSA	\$1,657.82
54223	2024-04-03	00000000000005037	BROG001	BROGAN FIRE & SAFETY	\$837.90
54224	2024-04-03	00000000000005038	CROS001	CROSSROADS PIT STOP LTD.	\$2,069.39
54225	2024-04-03	00000000000005039	DERR001	DERKS & FIVE STAR	\$182.70
54226	2024-04-03	00000000000005041	FENE001	FENERTY, LINDA	\$855.95
54227	2024-04-03	00000000000005042	FIRE001	FIREX INSPECTIONS INC	\$514.50
54228	2024-04-03	00000000000005043	HALI001	HALISKY, LORNE	\$530.45
54229	2024-04-03	00000000000005044	HARD001	HARDER, TARA	\$75.00
54230	2024-04-03	00000000000005045	HIGH002	HIGHMARK MECHANICAL INC.	\$8,512.40
54231	2024-04-03	00000000000005046	HOLO002	HOLWAYCHUK, DENNIS	\$90.00
54232	2024-04-03	00000000000005047	JMDG001	JMD GROUP LLP	\$48,982.50
54233	2024-04-03	00000000000005049	PUR0001	PUROLATOR COURIER LTD	\$303.72
54234	2024-04-03	00000000000005051	SMOK025	SMOKY LAKE LEGION BR.#227	\$1,500.00
54235	2024-04-03	00000000000005052	SOPH01	SOPHIA GROUP LTD	\$5,846.40
54221	2024-04-03	00000000000005053	TEMP0000000106	AMBERSON, AGNES	\$28.65
54236	2024-04-03	00000000000005054	TOWN003	TOWN OF VEGREVILLE	\$2,200.00
Total Cheques: 17				Cheques Total:	\$74,317.96

System: 2024-04-04 8:54:30 AM
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Batch ID: 2404ATBCHQ-LS
Batch Comment:

Audit Trail Code: PMCHQ00000228
Posting Date: 2024-04-04

Chequebook ID: ATB01

* Voided Cheques

Cheque Number	Date	Payment Number	Vendor ID	Cheque Name	Amount
54237	2024-04-03	00000000000005070	ATBF001	ATB FINANCIAL MASTER CARD	\$11,844.62
Total Cheques:	1			Cheques Total:	\$11,844.62

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240307EFT-LS	ACCU001	ACCURATE ASSESSMENT GROUP	2024-03-07	\$11,718.00	EFT00001284
240307EFT-LS	ASSO001	ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING	2024-03-07	\$6,600.90	EFT00001285
240307EFT-LS	ASTO001	ASTON CONSTRUCTION SIGNS INC.	2024-03-07	\$3,408.30	EFT00001286
240307EFT-LS	CANO001	CANOE PROCUREMENT GROUP OF CANADA	2024-03-07	\$48,687.35	EFT00001287
240307EFT-LS	CERT003	CERTIFIED TRACKING SOLUTIONS	2024-03-07	\$1,871.42	EFT00001288
240307EFT-LS	EDMO001	EDMONTON KENWORTH LTD	2024-03-07	\$178.58	EFT00001289
240307EFT-LS	HOTS001	HOTSHOT FIRE TRUCKS LTD	2024-03-07	\$136.50	EFT00001290
240307EFT-LS	PRIN002	PRINTER WORLD INTERNATIONAL INC.	2024-03-07	\$299.15	EFT00001291
240307EFT-LS	ROLL001	ROLLSURE DOOR SYSTEMS	2024-03-07	\$531.20	EFT00001292
240307EFT-LS	WEAR001	WEARPRO EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY LTD	2024-03-07	\$6,536.46	EFT00001293

\$79,967.86

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240313EFT-LS	ASSO001	ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING	2024-03-14	\$7,104.17	EFT00001294
240313EFT-LS	EVER001	EVERGREEN REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT	2024-03-14	\$2,778.50	EFT00001295
240313EFT-LS	GASA001	GAS ALBERTA INC.	2024-03-14	\$202,443.59	EFT00001296
240313EFT-LS	KETS001	KETSA, MARTY ALLEN & HOLLAND, STACEY ARLENE	2024-03-14	\$750.00	EFT00001297
240313EFT-LS	MUNI003	MUNISIGHT LTD.	2024-03-14	\$4,396.87	EFT00001298
240313EFT-LS	ROAD001	ROADATA SERVICES LTD	2024-03-14	\$352.80	EFT00001299
240313EFT-LS	TOWN001	TOWN OF SMOKY LAKE	2024-03-14	\$6,502.58	EFT00001300
240313EFT-LS	VILN003	VILNA & DISTRICT MUNICIPAL LIBRARY	2024-03-14	\$1,500.00	EFT00001301
240313EFT-LS	WATE002	WATER PURE & SIMPLE	2024-03-14	\$103.87	EFT00001302

\$225,932.38

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240320EFT-LS	LAKE004	LAKELAND ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL DIV.	2024-03-21	\$15,448.92	EFT00001303
240320EFT-LS	LOCA001	LOCAL AUTHORITIES PENSION PLAN	2024-03-21	\$39,640.14	EFT00001304
240320EFT-LS	THEI001	THE INSPECTIONS GROUP	2024-03-21	\$8,072.49	EFT00001305
240320EFT-LS	TOWN001	TOWN OF SMOKY LAKE	2024-03-21	\$14,640.00	EFT00001306

\$77,801.55

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240325EFT-LS	ADVA001	ADVANCE TANK CENTRES LTD.	2024-03-28	\$1,562.40	EFT00001307
240325EFT-LS	ASTO001	ASTON CONSTRUCTION SIGNS INC.	2024-03-28	\$525.00	EFT00001308
240325EFT-LS	EDMO001	EDMONTON KENWORTH LTD	2024-03-28	\$1,324.00	EFT00001309
240325EFT-LS	GREG001	GREGG DISTRIBUTORS CO LTD	2024-03-28	\$6,125.95	EFT00001310
240325EFT-LS	JOEJ001	JOE JOHNSON EQUIPMENT INC.	2024-03-28	\$11,253.73	EFT00001311
240325EFT-LS	PETE001	PETERBILT	2024-03-28	\$652.01	EFT00001312
240325EFT-LS	PRIN001	PRINCESS AUTO LTD	2024-03-28	\$630.23	EFT00001313
240325EFT-LS	ROYA001	ROYAL CARETAKING SUPPLIES INC.	2024-03-28	\$1,082.91	EFT00001314

\$23,156.23

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240328EFT-LS	INTE001	INTERNATIONAL UNION OF	2024-03-28	\$2,489.34	EFT00001315
240328EFT-LS	INTE003	INTERNATIONAL UNION OF	2024-03-28	\$13,455.30	EFT00001316

\$15,944.64

Batch Number	Vendor ID	Vendor Name	Document Date	Check Total	Document Number
240403EFT-LS	ADVA001	ADVANCE TANK CENTRES LTD.	2024-04-04	\$4,155.38	EFT00001317
240403EFT-LS	CENT002	CENTRALSQUARE CANADA SOFTWARE INC	2024-04-04	\$22,951.91	EFT00001318
240403EFT-LS	CERT003	CERTIFIED TRACKING SOLUTIONS	2024-04-04	\$1,871.42	EFT00001319
240403EFT-LS	GOVE009	GOVERNMENTFRAMEWORKS.COM	2024-04-04	\$28,078.18	EFT00001320
240403EFT-LS	GREG001	GREGG DISTRIBUTORS CO LTD	2024-04-04	\$4,784.30	EFT00001321
240403EFT-LS	KYET001	KYTECH CANADA INC.	2024-04-04	\$328.69	EFT00001322
240403EFT-LS	LAKE002	LAKELAND FIRE & SAFETY SUPPLY	2024-04-04	\$83.90	EFT00001323
240403EFT-LS	MUNI003	MUNISIGHT LTD.	2024-04-04	\$4,396.87	EFT00001324
240403EFT-LS	PAPP001	PAPPY'S PARCEL PITSTOP	2024-04-04	\$7,323.75	EFT00001325
240403EFT-LS	ROYA001	ROYAL CARETAKING SUPPLIES INC.	2024-04-04	\$724.75	EFT00001326

\$74,699.15

Audit Trail Code: PMPAY00000073

* Voided transactions

** Posted in summary

Chequebook ID	Type	Number	Date	Amount
Paid To/Rcvd From		Description		
ATB02	Withdrawal	0000000000004947	2024-03-13	\$1,770.43
MY HSA				
Total Transactions:				1

Audit Trail Code: PMPAY00000074

* Voided transactions

* * Posted in summary

Chequebook ID	Type	Number	Date	Amount
Paid To/Rcvd From		Description		
ATB02	Withdrawal	00000000000005021	2024-03-29	\$434.87
MY HSA				

Total Transactions: 1

System: 2024-03-01 2:38:01 PM
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CHEQUEBOOK POSTING JOURNAL
Payables Management

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Print Trail Code: PMTRX00000680
* Voided transactions
** Posted in summary

Chequebook ID	Type	Number	Date	Amount
Paid To/Rcvd From		Description		
ATB01	Withdrawal	EFT	2024-01-22	\$259,656.25
ENTERPRISE FLEET MANAGEMENT		Enterprise		
Total Transactions:		1		

System: 2024-03-01 2:49:52 PM
User Date: 2024-03-01

Smoky Lake County
CHEQUEBOOK POSTING JOURNAL
Payables Management

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User ID: brendaa

Account Trail Code: PMTRX00000681
* Voided transactions
** Posted in summary

Chequebook ID	Type	Number	Date	Amount
Paid To/Rcvd From		Description		
ATB01	Withdrawal	CASH	2024-02-22	\$1,063.13
ENTERPRISE FLEET MANAGEMENT		February Enterprise		

Total Transactions: 1