AGENDA
PUBLIC HEARING
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
Bylaw No. 1308-19
Tuesday, October 8, 2019; 1:00 pm
MD Council Chambers

1. Call to Order
2. Advertising Requirement
3. Purpose of Public Hearing
4. Overview of Bylaw No. 1308-19
5. Correspondence
6. Closing Comments
7. Adjournment

AGENDA
PUBLIC HEARING
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
Bylaw No. 1309-19
Tuesday, October 8, 2019;
following Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 1308-19
MD Council Chambers

1. Call to Order
2. Advertising Requirement
3. Purpose of Public Hearing
4. Overview of Bylaw No. 1309-19
5. Correspondence
6. Closing Comments
7. Adjournment

AGENDA
PUBLIC HEARING
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
Bylaw No. 1310-19
Tuesday, October 8, 2019;
following Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 1309-19
MD Council Chambers

1. Call to Order
2. Advertising Requirement
3. Purpose of Public Hearing
4. Overview of Bylaw No. 1310-19
5. Correspondence
6. Closing Comments
7. Adjournment

AGENDA
PUBLIC HEARING
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
Bylaw No. 1311-19
Tuesday, October 8, 2019;
following Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 1310-19
MD Council Chambers

1. Call to Order
2. Advertising Requirement
3. Purpose of Public Hearing
4. Overview of Bylaw No. 1311-19
5. Correspondence
6. Closing Comments
7. Adjournment

AGENDA
COUNCIL MEETING
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PINCHER CREEK NO. 9
October 8, 2019
Following Public Hearings

A. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

B. DELEGATIONS
1. Landowner Concerns
   - Anne Stevick, Cecil Blackburn, Dallis and Barb McGlynn.
2. Heritage Acres Presentation
   - Mark Barber

C. MINUTES/NOTES

1. Council Committee Meeting Minutes
   - September 28, 2019
2. Council Meeting Minutes
   - September 28, 2019

D. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
1. Landowner Concern – McClelland
   - Letter received October 3, 2019

F. COMMITTEE REPORTS / DIVISIONAL CONCERNS

1. Councillor Quentin Stevick – Division 1
   - Municipal Library
   - Chinook Arch Regional Library
   - Agricultural Service Board
   - Emergency Management
   - Landfill Association
     i. Minutes from August 21, 2019
2. Councillor Rick Lemire – Division 2
3. Councillor Bev Everts– Division 3
   - Beaver Mines Community Association
   - Family and Community Services Society
4. Reeve Brian Hammond - Division 4
5. Councillor Terry Yagos – Division 5

G. ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

1. Operations

   a) Operations Report
      - Capital Budget Summary, dated October 3, 2019
      - PW Call Log, dated September 26, 2019

2. Development and Community Services

   a) Agricultural and Environmental Services Activity Report
      - Report from AES Technician, dated October 3, 2019
      - Report from AES Manager, dated October 2, 2019
      - AES Call Logs

b) Enhanced Policing Monthly Report
   - Report for September 2019

c) Bylaw 1313-19 Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan
   - Bylaw Presented for First Reading

3. Finance

4. Municipal

a) Chief Administrative Officer Report
   - Report from CAO, dated October 3, 2019

b) Meeting with Minister Madu During RMA Fall Convention
   - Report from Administration, dated October 2, 2019

c) OHV (Off Highway Vehicle) Development of Bylaw and Education Component for OHV Use within the MD of Pincher Creek No.9
   - Report from Administration, dated October 3, 2019

H. CORRESPONDENCE

1. For Action

a) Beaver Mines Resident Engagement Survey
   - Letter from Community Association received September 30, 2019

b) Halloween in the Village
   - Letter from Kootenai Brown Pioneer Village, received October 3, 2019

c) Oldman Watershed Council Donation Request
   - Letter from Oldman Watershed Council, received October 3, 2019

d) PCCELC Board Membership Invitation
   - Letter received October 3, 2019

e) Invitation to Water Security Forum
   - Letter received October 3, 2019

2. For Information

a) Informational Correspondence

Recommendation to Council, dated October 3, 2019

- Municipal Accountability Program letter, dated October 1, 2019
- Royal Canadian Legion Poppy Boxes, received September 19, 2019
- Alberta Southwest Regional Alliance Minutes from September 4, 2019
- Alberta Southwest Bulletin, received October 3, 2019
- Foothills Little Bow Minutes from September 20, 2019
- Wave of Light, letter received September 23, 2019
- Cancellation of Destination Marketing Organizations Regional Discussion, Email received October 3, 2019
- Highway 3 Twinning Letter, received September 25

I. CLOSED MEETING SESSION

J. NEW BUSINESS

K. ADJOURNMENT

RECEIVED
AUG 2 6 2019
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK

Chief Administrative Officer, Troy MacCulloch

Municipal District of Pincher Creek #9

Pincher Creek, Alberta

M.D. Council;

As ratepayers of division 1, of the M.D. of Pincher Creek # 9; we would like to submit a request to the M.D. regarding heavy traffic usage on Township Line 5-0, particularly between Range Rd. 29-1 and 28-4.

In the last ten years, there has been a substantial increase in heavy, agricultural traffic on this road due to changes in land ownership. Hengerer Farms Ltd. now owns cultivated farmland west of RR 29-0 and east of RR 28-4, which means a lot of traffic in spring for seeding and fall for harvest. They also utilize manure from Diamond 8 Feedlot on the Kerr Road, and haul it from the feedlot to 28-4 via Township Line Rd 5-0. This amounts to over 500 loads in end-drop semi trucks occurring after harvest, usually September-October, when dust is an issue.

Jenkins Lazy U Ranch also rents land on the west end of Township Line Rd 5-0 and hauls many loads of baled hay and greenfeed, east along 5-0. We estimate 10 B-train loads of hay per day, which means 20 trips per day for a minimum of 15 days during end July to early August. The most recent change in land ownership on this stretch of road is Blackacre Farms Ltd. who hauls all the hay from three quarter sections just east and south of Dallis McGlynn residence, east along TLR 5-0.

All of this traffic results in tremendous amounts of airborne clouds of dust drifting constantly into the yards of these three residences. With the prevailing SW winds, the Bar 15 Simmentals residence is inundated with dust; when there is a north or northeast wind the Blackburn and McGlynn residences are thick with dust. This summer the dust has been so bad, Anne took two of her four horses to Dr. Connie Fancy (see enclosed letter) to assess the persistent cough that they developed this summer. She confirmed that it was "upper respiratory irritation" caused by dust inhalation, which affects their usability. All of the hayfields and grazing lands next to the road are covered in thick dust, which causes summer pneumonia in calves. This affects cattle grazing on the properties along TLR 5-0.

The issue of dust drifting into the yards of the McGlynn, Stevick, and Blackburn and impacting their residences is a health concern to people as well. At the McGlynn residence the solar panels have to be cleaned continually from the dust that accumulates. Both Barb McGlynn and Anne Stevick hang laundry on the outdoor clotheslines, and this amount of dust is prohibitive to clean laundry.

Our request is for the M.D. to apply permanent dust control for 2800 meters from corner of the NE and NW quarters of Section 36-4-29 (west of Dallis McGlynn house) to 400 meters east of road allowance 28-5 (just east of Cecil Blackburn residence). From April to November dust is a problem. This is an ongoing, increasing dust problem that is only going to worsen with time. Temporary dust control would not guarantee a long enough time period for all the activities occurring during the growing season. We

feel that the MD should cover the cost of this improvement, as it is for safety and health of livestock and people being affected by increased traffic on a previously quiet, well-maintained road. We do need a long-term, permanent solution to this problem.

Thanks to Rod Nelson for excellent road maintenance on Division #1 roads. Thanks in advance for your time and consideration.

We three residents request to bring a delegation to the regular Council meeting on October 8, 2019, to present our case.

Sincerely,

Anne Stevick, Bar 15 Simmentals Inc .

Cecil Blackburn

Dallis and Barb McGlynn

FANCY VETERINARY SERVICES LTD.

August 24, 2019

To Whom it May Concern,

On August 19, 2019, I examined two of Ann Stevick's horses for a chronic dry cough. The cough in both horses was found to not be due to infection, but rather inflammation and irritation in the upper respiratory tract. This type of problem in horses can be due to chronic dust exposure, including road dust in the air and settling on pasture and feed. Long term airway irritation can lead to asthma, also known as Heaves in horses.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at 403-625-7051.

Sincerely,

Dr. Connie Fancy, D.V.M.

Box 2649
Claresholm, AB
T0L0T0

PHONE 403-625-7051
FAX 403-625-4234
EMAIL fancyvetservices@gmail.com

HERITAGE Acres
Farm Museum

RECEIVED
SEP 16 2019
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK

September 16, 2019

MD of Pincher Creek
Box 279
Pincher Creek, Alberta
T0K 1W0
ATTN: Troy MacCulloch CAO

Dear Mr. MacCulloch:

RE: Delegation, Council Meeting October 8, 2019

I am hopeful that I can provide council with our annual update regarding the Heritage Acres Farm Museum at the above noted meeting.

Your consideration of my request is appreciated.

Kind regards,

Mark Barber
Executive Director

Heritage Acres
Box 2496
Pincher Creek, Alberta
T0K 1W0

Phone: 403-627-2082

HERITAGE Acres

Farm Museum

Board of Directors

President – Garry Visser
Past President – Ken Harness
Vice President – Rob Mitchell
Secretary – Diana Reed
Treasurer – Renita Lewis
Director – Anna Welsch
Director – Pat Harness
Director – Gerald Lewis
Director – George Mowat
Director – Jim Peace
Director - Lorne Cooley
Director – Patrick Mills
Director – Bill Elton
Director – Jim Cameron
Director – Michael Cousineau
Director – Ken Lewis
Director- Betty Heppner
Annual Show Chairperson – Kim Lewis
Horse Show Chairperson – Brant Lewis
Harvest Gala Chairperson – Anna Welsch
Breakfast w Santa Chairperson – Maureen Mitchell
Hillsview Ladies Chairperson – Debbie Berg
Policy Chairperson – Rick Bell
Membership Chairperson – Gloria Bond

Horse Show/ Chuck Wagon Supper
June 8th

Flower and Quilt Show
July 20th

Annual Show
July 26, 27, & 28

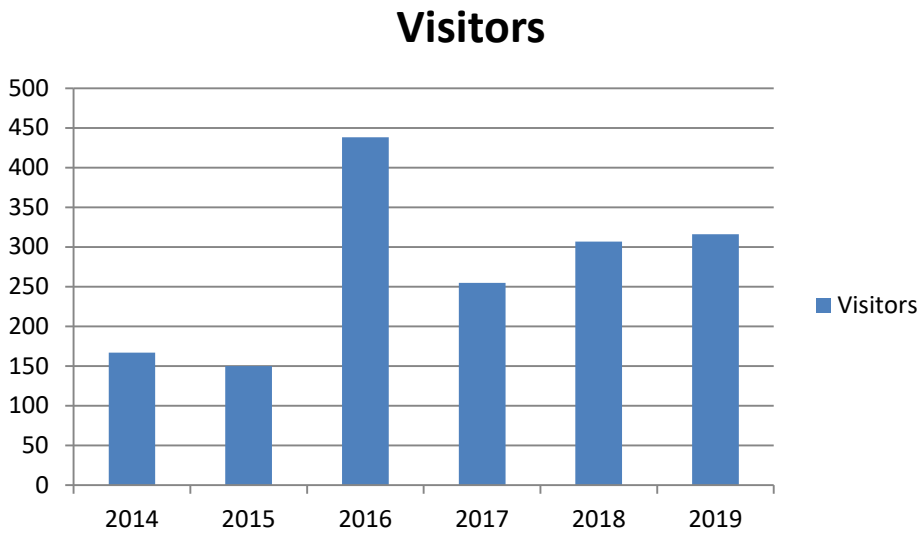
RCMP Musical Ride
July 27th

Harvest Gala
October 11th

Candle Light Church Service
December 13th

Breakfast With Santa
December 14th

Attendance Stats



Barn Painting


DOUKHOBOR
BARN

RCMP Horse Lodging

Other Projects

- Web Site – Facebook Presence
- Tour Program
- Heritage Arts Program
- Library
- Past Perfect Accessioning Software
- Accessioning Policy
- Disaster Response Policy
- Financial Statements
- Accreditation – Recognized Museum
- Council Presentations

MINUTES **9176**

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PINCHER CREEK NO. 9
COUNCIL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

The Regular Meeting of Council of the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 was held on Tuesday, September 24, 2019, at 1:00 pm, in the Council Chambers of the Municipal District Administration Building, Pincher Creek, Alberta.

PRESENT Reeve Brian Hammond, Councillors Rick Lemire, Quentin Stevick, Bev Everts, and Terry Yagos

STAFF Chief Administrative Officer Troy MacCulloch, Director of Development and Community Services Roland Milligan, Director of Operations Aaron Benson, Director of Finance Meghan Dobie, and Executive Assistant Jessica McClelland

Reeve Brian Hammond called the Council Meeting to order, the time being 1:00 pm.

A. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Councillor Quentin Stevick 19/375

Moved that the Council Agenda for September 24, 2019 be amended to include:

- Move Closed Session to immediately following the approval of agenda
- E1 Follow up McClelland Delegation
- E2 Follow up DMO Delegation
- E3 Follow up Allied Arts Delegation
- E4 Road Closure Bylaw 1299-19 Update
- H2b Update on Waterton Internet Tower

And that the agenda be approved as amended.

Carried

I. CLOSED MEETING SESSION

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/376

Moved that Council close the Council Meeting to the public for discussions regarding the following, the time being 1:05 pm:

- Policing Local – FOIP Section 17
- Funding Model for the Province – FOIP Section 17
- Beaver Mines Waste Water Treatment – FOIP Section 17

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/377

Moved that Council open the Council Meeting to the public, the time being 1:39 pm.

Carried

a) Policing Local

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/378

Moved that authorization be given to Troy MacCulloch, CAO, to negotiate the current contract with the RCMP.

Carried

b) Provincial Funding Model

Councillor Quentin Stevick 19/379

Moved that a meeting be arranged with Roger Reid, MLA for Livingstone Macleod, to discuss the provincial funding model for rural communities policing costs.

Carried

Minutes
Regular Council Meeting
Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
September 24, 2019

C. MINUTES

1. Council Committee Meeting Minutes

Councillor Bev Everts 19/380

Moved that the Council Committee Meeting Minutes of September 24, 2019 be amended in section 5, from Councillor Brian Hammond to Reeve Brian Hammond;

AND THAT the minutes be approved as amended.

Carried

2. Council Meeting Minutes

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/381

Moved that the Council Meeting Minutes of September 10, 2019 be amended to change the time of the delegation leaving from 12:07 pm to 1:07 pm.

Carried

D. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

a) Pincher Creek & District Chamber of Commerce Awards of Excellence

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/382

Moved that Council sponsor the Pincher Creek & District Chamber of Commerce Awards of Excellence as a Gold Sponsor for $750 + GST, with the amount coming from Grants to Groups and Organizations (2-74-0-770-2765),

AND THAT the 8 tickets included with the sponsorship be available for Council and staff to attend.

Carried

E. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1) Follow-up McClelland Delegation

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/383

Advised that both landowners have been in contact with the MD to inform the office that they have agreed on a solution in regards to road plan 1789BM which runs through NE 19-05-02 W5M,

AND MOVED THAT due of the issues that were raised, moving forward administration will make changes to the New Road Design Development Policy in regards to notification of landowners.

Carried

2) Follow-up Destination Marketing Organization Delegation

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/384

Moved to receive the DMO Delegation presentation as information.

Carried

3) Follow-up Allied Arts Delegation

Councillor Bev Everts 19/385

Moved to receive the Allied Art Delegation presentation as information.

Carried

4) Road Closure Bylaw 1299-19 Update

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/386

Moved to table Road Closure Bylaw 1299-19, pending further information.

Carried

Assistant Manager of Public Works Eric Blanchard attended the meeting at this time, the time being 1:55 pm.

F. COMMITTEE REPORTS / DIVISIONAL CONCERNS

1. Councillor Quentin Stevick – Division 1
   a) Foothills Little Bow Meeting
2. Councillor Rick Lemire – Division 2
   a) ICF
   b) Pincher Creek Foundation
3. Councillor Bev Everts– Division 3
   a) Beaver Mines Community Association AGM
4. Reeve Brian Hammond - Division 4
   a) PCEMS
   b) Pincher Creek Early Learning Center
5. Councillor Terry Yagos – Division 5
   a) Pincher Creek Landfill Association

A. AGENDA

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/387

Moved that Council add the Recreation Committee Report to the agenda under Committee Reports.

Carried

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/388

Moved that the committee reports be received as information.

Carried

Eric Blanchard left the meeting at this time, the time being 2:58 pm.

G. ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

1. Operations

a) <u>Operations Report</u>

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/389

Moved that Council receive for information the following Operations documents for the period ending September 19, 2019.

- Operations Report
- Public Works Call Log
- Projects Status Update

Carried

2. Development and Community Services

a) Agricultural and Environmental Services Activity Report

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/390

Moved that Council receive for information, the Agricultural and Environmental Services Activity Reports for the period of September 2019, as well as the call logs.

Carried

3. Finance

a) Next Year Completions Reserve Adjustments – AES Conservation Project

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/391

Moved that Council reclass the $32,536 from the Next Year Completions Reserve (6-12-0-753-6740) to the Tax Rate Stabilization Reserve (6-12-0-735-6735).

Carried

4. Municipal

a) Chief Administrative Officer Report

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/392

Moved that Council receive for information, the Chief Administrative Officer's report for the period of September 11, 2019 to September 24, 2019.

Carried

H. CORRESPONDENCE

1. For Action

a) 5th Annual District C-2 Lions Convention

Reeve Brian Hammond will attend to bring greetings and a welcome from the MD of Pincher Creek to the 5th Annual District C-2 Lions Convention on October 26, 2019.

b) RhPap Event September 30, 2019

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/393

Moved to receive the RhPap Event Invitation as information.

Carried

c) Celebrating CAO Cindy Vizzutti's Retirement

MD Council and staff will send a card to thank Cindy Vizzutti, CAO, for her 24 years of dedicated service with MD of Ranchland.

d) Sixties Scoop Indigenous Society Invitation

Councillor Rick Lemire 19/394

Moved to receive the Sixties Scoop Indigenous Society Invitation as information.

Carried

2. For Information

a) Informational Correspondence

Councillor Bev Everts 19/395

Moved that Council receive the following documents as information:

- Revised Community Organization Presentations
- Update on Waterton Internet Tower
- Shallow Gas Tax Summary

Carried

I. NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business presented for discussion.

J. ADJOURNMENT

Councillor Terry Yagos 19/396

Moved that Council adjourn the meeting, the time being 4:17 pm.

Carried

_____
REEVE

_____
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

MINUTES
COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETING
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PINCHER CREEK NO. 9
Tuesday, September 24, 2019, 9:00 am

Present: Reeve Brian Hammond, Councillors Councillor Rick Lemire, Quentin Stevick, Bev Everts, and Terry Yagos

Staff: Chief Administrative Officer Troy MacCulloch, Director of Development and Community Services Roland Milligan, Director of Operations Aaron Benson, Director of Finance Meghan Dobie, and Executive Assistant Jessica McClelland

Reeve Brian Hammond called the meeting to order, the time being 9:00 am.

John Grove, Paul Lee, with AltaLink, and Darryl Petterson with Fortis attended the meeting at this time.

1. Approval of Agenda

Councillor Quentin Stevick

Moved that the agenda for September 24, 2019, be amended to include:

Closed Session
b) ICF – FOIP Section 21
c) Policing Local – FOIP Section 17
d) Funding Model for the Province – FOIP Section 17

AND THAT the agenda be approved as amended.

Carried

2. Closed Meeting Session

Councillor Bev Everts

Moved that Council close the Council Committee Meeting to the public for discussions regarding the following, the time being 10:12 am:

a) AltaLink/Fortis – FOIP Section 16
b) ICF – FOIP Section 21
c) Policing Local – FOIP Section 17
d) Funding Model for the Province – FOIP Section 17

Carried

John Grove, Paul Lee, with AltaLink, and Darryl Petterson with Fortis left the meeting at this time, the time being 11:30 am.

Councillor Quentin Stevick

Moved that Council open the Committee Meeting to the public, the time being 12:01 pm.

Carried

3. Adjournment

Councillor Rick Lemire

Moved that the Committee Meeting adjourn, the time being 12:02 pm.

From: ryan mcclelland
Sent: Thursday, October 3, 2019 7:24 AM
To: <Communications@mdpinchercreek.ab.ca>
Subject: MD Reeve and Council

Here is a follow-up to my road through my lease quarter. The road is basically in and done right now. My corrals have been completely removed. My water source has saved but it's on the north side of the road. I don't have any answers or written assurances to any of the questions that I asked. I met with David Wilms and he gave me a verbal assurance that my corrals would be rebuilt and the road would never be fenced so my cattle would always have water.

I truly hope that policies will change and this will never happen to another Rancher again. Now I have to rely on a man's word that he never fence it because if he ever does I have no water for my cows.

I am very dissatisfied with how I was treated by the MD of Pincher Creek throughout this whole ordeal. Decisions were made that will not only affect me but future Generations on my ranch.

I have submitted my bill from legal counsel that I retained for help on this issue. I would appreciate it if Reeve and Council would consider reimbursing me for the cost of my legal counsel. I spent hundreds of hours trying to fight this decision but at the end of the day, I was not given a fair Shake.

Thank you very much for your time and effort involved considering my request.

Ryan McClelland

Get Outlook for Android

Walsh LLP

Barristers & Solicitors
2800, 801- 6th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 4A3
Tel 403-267-8400
Fax 403-264-9400
Toll Free 1-800-304-3574

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

September 17, 2019

Ryan McClelland

Private & Confidential

Invoice No: 169542

Our File Number: 89762-1

RE: MD of Pincher Creek No. 9

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED AND DISBURSEMENTS RECORDED DURING THE PERIOD:

FEES SUBJECT TO GST:

September 9, 2019	SGP	Review of documents; Research re: Appeal process and strategize next steps
September 10, 2019	SGP	Further research and drafting of Notice of Appeal; Telephone attendance with Appeal Board; Telephone attendance with client re: same

Total Fees subject to GST		$1,300.00
GST at 5.00%		65.00

NON TAXABLE DISBURSEMENTS:

LTO - On-line Title Search	10.00	
Total Non Taxable Disbursements		10.00

OTHER CHARGES:

Copy Charges	3.20	
Total Other Charges subject to GST		3.20
GST at 5.00%		0.16

ACCOUNTS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT AND ACCOUNTS OVER 0 DAYS ARE SUBJECT TO INTEREST AT 12.00 PERCENT PER ANNUM FROM INVOICE DATE

TOTAL DUE AND OWING	**$1,378.36**
Less: Funds applied from Trust	(1,378.36)
BALANCE DUE AND OWING	**$0.00**

Registration Number : 121451926
This is our account herein

WALSH LLP

Per: _____
Stephen G. Page

SGP:jt
E. & O.E.

Development No 2019-36

NO CONSULTATION GIVEN TO RYAN MCCLELLAND OR PUBLIC LANDS

Problems created by the road

- It cuts 2 parcels off my lease land quarter which if fenced will be dead use zone.
- Who pays for fence?
- Who has to maintain such fence?
- My only water supply is in the dead use zone cut off by the road.
- Who will insure I have water for my cattle?
- There will be 2 cattle guards on either side of such road. Who has them maintained so my cattle don't go through them?
- Who will pay and complete cattle guard maintenance?
- Who is liable if one of my cows is hit on this road?
- Who is liable for weed control on such Road?
- Who is liable for re seeding such road?
- Who do I come to if any of these such problems arise? I need everything in writing for such problems

THE CROWSNEST/PINCHER CREEK LANDFILL ASSOCIATION
MINUTES
August 21, 2019

The regular meeting of The Crowsnest/Pincher Creek Landfill Association was held on Wednesday August 21, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. at the Landfill administration office.

Present: Quentin Stevick, Municipal District of Pincher Creek #9
Dean Ward, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
Dave Filipuzzi, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
Gord Lundy, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
Mark Barber, Town of Pincher Creek
Mary Kittlaus, Village of Cowley
Emile Saindon, Landfill Manager
Jean Waldner, Office Administrator

AGENDA

Dave Filipuzzi
Moved the agenda be adopted as presented. Carried. 08.21.19-1204

MINUTES

Gord Lundy
Moved the minutes of July 10, 2019 be adopted with the corrected dollar amount for our legal budget for renewing the bylaws to $25,000.00 Carried. 08.21.19-1205

MANAGER'S REPORT

1. MSW busy with contractor waste and increase in MSW.
2. Operating in the NSW Cell.
3. Landscaping and final trim for excavation is underway.
4. Repairing roads and ditches.
5. Grass cutting completed.
6. Making arrangement for metal recycling and wood grinding for this fall.
   The board had concerns on plastic and cardboard recycling, Manager to talk to Mike at Cascade paper and then talk to Pass Beverages and K J Cameron Recycling.
7. Industrial cell has been steady with a good month of July from Devon, contractor still Has some more material to come from the site.

Quentin Stevick
Moved that the Manager's report be accepted for information. Carried. 08.21.19-1206

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Income Statement and Balance sheet to August 15, 2019 was reviewed. Admin went over The Account Receivable aged report. Went over the credit line balance. Quentin asked Admin To check with the auditors on why the Credit line balance is under the assets instead of liabilities? Admin will report next meeting.

Mark Barber

Moved that the financial reports be accepted for information. Carried. 08.21.19-1207

LANDFILL ASSOCIATION BYLAWS UPDATE

Last meeting Brownlee recommends that the Association pass an omnibus resolution to ratify and authorize all acts and proceedings that the Association has undertaken since incorporation. Attached is a copy of Brownlee Omnibus resolution for all director's to sign, a copy will be sent to the Chairman and Brownlee LLP.

Quentin Stevick

Moved this resolution be approved and forwarded to Brownlee LLP. Carried. 08.21.19-1208

DONATION REQUEST FROM THE PINCHER CREEK MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

A donation request from the Pincher Creek Municipal Library for an Author visit for school Children.

Quentin Stevick

Moved $500.00 be donated to the Pincher Creek Municipal Library for their Author's Visit.

Carried. 08.21.19-1209

IN CAMERA CLOSED MEETING PERSONNAL ISSUE

Dave Filipuzzi

Moved the meeting go into a closed in camera session at 9:30 am.

Dave Filipuzzi

Moved the meeting come out of the closed in camera session at 9:50 am.

Correspondence:

NEXT MEETING DATES

September 18th, 2019	November 20th, 2019
October 16th, 2019	December 18th, 2019

Tabled Items

ADJOURNMENT

Mary Kittlaus

Moved the meeting adjourn 9:55 a.m. Carried. 08.21.19-1210

Dean Ward
CHAIRMAN

Jean Waldner
SECRETARY

Operations Report October 3, 2019

1.0 Operations Activity Includes:

1.1 Beaver Mines and Capital Projects.

2.0 Upcoming:

2.1 Beaver Mines and Capital Projects.

3.0 Public Works Activity Includes:

3.1 Bridge Maintenance and Texas Gates

3.1.1 All Class B Bridge inspections have been completed. 46 bridge inspections have been submitted to the Province of Alberta and are awaiting final approval.

3.2 Cold Mix Asphalt Applications for minor repairs

3.2.1 Maycroft Road pothole repair work is completed.

3.2.2 Cold mix minor repairs on Burmis Lake Road, Gladstone, Grumpy's, Beaver Mines, Christie Mines, 3A Cowley at South Fork Hill, Pincher Station and Pincher Creek Colony have been completed.

3.3 Continuous Dust Suppression Program

3.3.1 Nothing to report.

3.4 Crushing

3.4.1 Contractor is crushing 20mm road crush at McCulloch Pit with a completion date by the middle of October, 2019.

3.5 Gravel Hauling

3.5.1 Additional gravel hauled to Chapel Rock, Sargeant Wilde and Snake Trail for road surfaces.

3.6 Mowing and maintenance

3.6.1 Roadside mowing with Public Works Department in Division No. 1 has started with a completion date by October 11, 2019. Weather conditions which began on September 28, 2019 have caused a delay.

3.6.2 Roadside mowing with the Public Works Department in Divisions No. 2 3, 4, and 5 has been completed.

3.7 Permanent & Temporary Snow Fence Repairs

3.7.1 T- Rail installation is in progress with fence installation to follow. Anticipated completion date of November 1, 2019.

3.8 Signage Repairs

3.8.1 Sign repair work in Divisions 3 and 5. Work was for installation of existing road sign and yield sign in Divisions No. 3. Pincher Station 50km signage was done on the South end of the roadway. Waiting for hydrovac digging to complete the other 50 km signage to the north section.

3.9 Road Works & Monitoring

3.9.1 Issues with the traffic counter devices have happened. As a result, no information was recorded for South Fork Road. Public Works is looking into this issue.

4.0 Capital Projects Update:

4.1 Equipment

4.1.1 Nothing to report.

4.2 Bridges & Miscellaneous

- Bridge File: 8860
- Location: Beaver Mines Creek
- Scope of Work: Cap replacement, pile repair work

Bridge File 8860 Status: Project is only to do bridge design for cap replacement and pile repair work with the Engineering Company. Design has been completed.

- Bridge File: 13957
- Location: Connelly Creek
- Scope of Work: Cap replacement

Bridge File 13957 Status: Project is only to do bridge design of replacement of abutment caps with the Engineering Company. Design has been completed.

- Bridge File: 1744
- Location: Crook Road
- Scope of Work: Replacement of bridge sized culvert
- Contractor: Ossa Terra Ltd.

Bridge File 1744 Status: Project started on September 12, 2019. Issues from weather conditions have caused construction delays. Assembly of new culvert is in progress with dewatering, shaping, compacting and backfilling remaining. Proposed completion date is October 30, 2019.

- Bridge File: 6613
- Location: Cabin Creek
- Scope of Work: Replacement of bridge sized culvert
- Contractor: Ossa Terra Ltd.

Bridge File 1613 Status: Project is currently on hold due to the Department Fisheries approvals not being received. DFO is requiring a 3DQ10 model be completed for fish passage, modeling has been completed and has submitted to DFO for review. Fish passage has been achieved as per Alberta Transportation requirements. The project has a fish window restriction where work is only allowed between the dates of August 15 and September 1. Without DFO approval project will move to a 2020 project.

- Bridge File: 76293
- Location: Grumpy Road
- Scope of Work: Replacement with Bridge Sized Culvert

Bridge File 76293 Status: Project is only to do the culvert design with the Engineering Company. Design to be completed in October, 2019. Estimated construction is preliminary since the design is not complete and will change.

- Bridge File: 7235
- Location: Olin Creek -Scottons
- Scope of Work: Replacement with Bridge Sized Culvert

Bridge File 7235 Status: Project is only to do the culvert design with Engineering Company. Design is to be completed in October, 2019. Estimated construction is preliminary since the design is not complete and will change.

- Bridge File: 70175
- Location: Yarrow Creek - Spread Eagle Deck
- Scope of Work: Bridge deck replacement
- Contractor: M Johnston Construction Ltd.

Bridge File 70175 Status: M Johnston Construction Ltd has completed new subdeck and bridge deck for Spread Eagle Deck Bridge. Contractor will be on site October 7, 2019 to complete remaining repairs with expected completion date by October 9, 2019. Spread Eagle Deck Bridge weight restriction has been lifted and is available to the public.

4.3 Road & Miscellaneous

4.3.1 **Highway 3A – Landfill road repairs Status:** Project is on hold until 2020 due to grant funding.

4.3.2 **Kerr Road Status:** Project will be put on hold until 2020 due to tender pricing coming in higher than expected. There have been no costs for this project.

- Roads: Summerview Road Surface Treatment
- Location: Summerview Road
- Scope of Work: GBC and Double seal coat
- Contractor: TBL Construction

SummerView Road Status: Contract for Summerview has been awarded to TBL Construction Ltd. Contractor has reshaped, compacted, primed and has almost completed the bottom lift. Issues from weather conditions have caused construction delays. Contractor has started back on site October 2, 2019 to complete remaining bottom and top lift for double seal coat application. Proposed completion date is October 14, 2019.

- Roads: 1st Street
- Location: Lundbreck
- Scope of Work: New concrete asphalt drainage improvement
- Contractor: East Butte Transport Inc.

Lundbreck Road Status: Contract for 1st street has been awarded to East Butte Transport Inc. Issues from weather conditions have caused construction delays. Contractor has notified the school board that work will take place when weather conditions warm up with a completion date by October 15, 2019.

5.0 Beaver Mines Regional Water Supply Contracts 1

5.0.1 All restoration work completed with the exception of grass seeding at disturbed areas. Awaiting confirmation from LW Dennis when seeding will be completed.

5.0.2 LW Dennis had not begun additional work at Metering Station prior to snowfall. Snow fence and gravel pad to be completed after snowmelt.

5.0.3 Substantial completion has been reached.

5.0.4 Land consultant will continue to be arranging meetings with all landowners which URW was obtained from to have damage releases signed and discussions on any potential outstanding work, none known at this time.

5.1 Beaver Mines RWS Contract 2

5.1.1 Substantial completion was achieved for all facilities prior to June 30, 2019. Based on site inspections by MPE Engineering on September 11, 2019, DMT Mechanical achieved total completion by September 13, 2019. A site inspection is still in progress by the MD of Pincher Creek. A reminder that grass seeding and any further settlement over the winter will be considered warranty items for the contractor to address in the spring.

5.2 Beaver Mines Water & Waste Water Collection

5.2.1 MPE received comments from MD on preliminary set of drawings last week. A revised set of drawings will be provided to the MD next week along with a set of specifications for review. Project to be finalized in November. Tentative tender date in January.

5.2.2 MPE has reached out to discuss timing of the project with Alberta Environment.

5.3 Beaver Mines Waste Water Treatment

5.3.1 Land negotiations are ongoing and once finalized we can proceed with finalizing a tender or quote package for the initial phase of the project.

5.4 Castle Area Regional Water Supply Contracts 1:

5.4.1 LW Dennis has completed approx. 11,300 meters of pipeline installation.

5.4.2 Adverse ground conditions have continued to slow progress and a revised substantial completion date will be issued for the contract. The date will be discussed and agreed to by all parties prior to issuing. A revised contract date will need to be coordinated with the estimated completion date of the Beaver Mines W and WW system. No requests for additional funding will be allowed by contractor or consultant.

5.4.3 Pending the outcome of the recent winter conditions, it is likely installation by open-cut will be temporarily halted for the year, Installation by directional drilling will commence as long as weather permits.

5.5 Castle Area Regional Water Supply Contracts 2:

5.5.1 Site grading at Castle Mountain Booster Station complete.
5.5.2 Exterior cladding and masonry block completed at Castle Mountain Booster Station.
5.5.3 Site grading at Castle Park Booster Station to be finalized after snow melts and site dries up.
5.5.4 Exterior cladding and masonry block 99% complete at Castle Park Booster Station.
5.5.5 Process piping and HVAC work to be completed in coming weeks.
5.5.6 ATCO services to be installed by end of October, 2019.
5.5.7 Fortis service installation is being coordinated.

Attachments
Program Capital Projects Status
Call Logs

Recommendation:

That the Operations report for the period of October 3, 2019 Program Capital Projects Status update, and call log be received as information.

Prepared by: Aaron Benson — Date: October 3, 2019

Reviewed by: Troy MacCulloch — Date: October 3, 2019

Submitted to: Council — Date: October 3, 2019

Capital Budget Summary

Project #	Service Area	Description	Total Cost	Sources of Project Funding: Grants	Debt	Reserves	Operations	Total Revenue
Infrastructure								
PW-R-1	Roads	Highway 3A - Landfill road repairs	1,070,000			1,070,000		1,070,000
PW-R-2	Roads	Summerview road surface treatment (4.4 km)	550,000	550,000				550,000
PW-R-3	Roads	Kerr road surface treatment (4.8 km)	600,000	600,000				600,000
PW-R-4	Roads	Lundbreck pave and drainage (1st & 3rd Street)	400,000	400,000				400,000
PW-R-5	Roads	Willow Valley road culvert	500,000	500,000				500,000
PW-BF-1	Bridges	BF 1744 Pincher Creek (Crook Road)	1,081,000			1,081,000		1,081,000
PW-BF-2	Bridges	BF 6613 Cabin Creek	982,000			982,000		982,000
PW-BF-3	Bridges	BF 70175 Spread Eagle deck	100,000			100,000		100,000
PW-BF-4	Bridges	BF 7235 Scottons	30,000			30,000		30,000
PW-BF-5	Bridges	BF 76293 Grumpy Road	30,000			30,000		30,000
PW-BF-6	Bridges	BF 70177 Upper Tennessee overflow	15,000			15,000		15,000
PW-BF-7	Bridges	BF 8860 Beaver Mines Creek	20,000			20,000		20,000
PW-BF-8	Bridges	BF 13957 Connelly Creek	18,000			18,000		18,000
RWCAST	Water	Castle Area water servicing	10,572,000	10,572,000				10,572,000
BMDC	Water/Wastewater	Beaver Mines water servicing & wastewater collection	5,000,000	3,333,332	1,666,668			5,000,000
BML	Water/Wastewater	Beaver Mines waste water treatment system	5,360,000	4,020,000	1,340,000			5,360,000
PW-P-1	Parks	Patton Park shelterbelt	28,000			28,000		28,000
	Infrastructure Total		26,356,000	19,975,332	3,006,668	3,374,000	0	26,356,000
Equipment								
	Public works	Grader	565,000			565,000		565,000
	Public works	Tandem axle truck with snow plow	500,000			500,000		500,000
	Water	Water meter reader	14,000			14,000		14,000
AG-01	Agriculture	Sprayer truck with tank/sprayer boom	131,500			131,500		131,500
	Administration	Postscript printer	8,000			8,000		8,000
	Equipment Total		1,218,500	0	0	1,218,500	0	1,218,500
Fleet								
	Fleet Total		0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Services								
	GPS/GIS Upgrade		53,000	53,000				53,000
	Information Services Total		53,000	53,000	0	0	0	53,000
Facilities								
ADMIN-SEC-1	Public works/Admin	Security camera system	30,000	30,000				30,000
PW-O-1	Public works	Electric sliding gate at Public Works yard	75,000	2,500			72,500	75,000
	Facilities Total		105,000					
Grand Total			27,732,500					

LEGEND

- **Projects on Hold**
- **Projects in Planning & Design Stage**
- **Projects in Tender Stage**
- **Projects in Construction Stage**
- **Projects in Close Out Stage**
- **Proposed Preliminary Engineering Costs**

Progress Report for Projects as of October 3, 2019

Approved by Council
December 13, 2018

WORK ORDER	DIVISION	LOCATION	Approach Number	CONCERN/REQUEST	ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	REQUEST DATE	Follow-Up DATE	Completion Date
1558	Division 1	SW36 T4 R30 W4		Re getting an **approach** built	Jared Pitcher	waiting on agreement with Development	Wednesday, April 18, 2018		
1617	Division 1	West Kerr		Trees on the west side of Kerr road need cut back	Jared Pitcher	Contractor Jody booked	Wednesday, May 30, 2018		
1643	Division 4	SW22 T7 R1 W5		Would like a **culvert** put in to solve water problem	Jared Pitcher	To be scheduled	Tuesday, June 26, 2018		
1709	Division 1	SE 33-3-29 W4M		portion of RR 29-3 south of TR 4-0. **Culvert** needs repaired	Bob Millar	Completed	Saturday, June 9, 2018		Tuesday, September 17, 2019
1959	Division 3	NW12 T6 R1 W5	#1018	Looking at getting a **sign** "Slow Children Playing"	Jared Pitcher	RQ cancelled sign too expensive	Sunday, June 2, 2019		Tuesday, September 24, 2019
1978	Division 1	NE28 3 29 W4		Would like an **approach** put in by gate TWP4-0 not living there yet (in Lethbridge) but will meet up	Eric Blanchard	On the list	June 18,2019	Wednesday, August 21, 2019	
1982	Division 2			The old Reed Pit needs to be reclaimed	Jared Pitcher	On the list	Thursday, June 27, 2019		
1986	Division 2	SE7 T5 R28 W4	Near Fish Lake	RR30-3 N - S steep hill mud hole needs gravel also detour been for years around slew N/pitrun	Eric / Rod	Completed	Wednesday, July 3, 2019	Poss.more work needed in future	Wednesday, July 24, 2019
1987	Division 4	NE34 T8 R1 W5	#1215 TWP9-0	Would like to put in a **cattle guard**/blding house	Eric Blanchard	Completed	Wednesday, July 3, 2019		Monday, September 23, 2019
1989	Division 5	SE27 T7 R2 W5	#2219 Hwy 3A	House to Tracks RQ **driveway**	Dave Sekella	On the list	Monday, July 8, 2019		
1995	Division 2	NW23 T5 R29 W4	#5313	Wetland/shoulder of road & drainage problem	Jared	Engineer to look at 2020 Project	Tuesday, July 16, 2019	defered	
2011	Division 4	SW16 T9 R1 W5	#9205 RR1-4	Requesting a "Slow" **sign** be put in	Eric Blanchard	Checking it out	Tuesday, July 23, 2019		
2014	Division 3	NW3 T6 R2 W5		**Culvert** smashed	Bob Millar	On list to do	Monday, July 29, 2019	Awaiting 1st call	
2021	Pincher Stn	403 Queen Street		re a new **approach**	Eric Blanchard	On list to do	Thursday, August 1, 2019	Sept. 25, 2019	
2027	Division 4	SE15 T8 R29 W4	N side/property	Permanent **snow fence** needs repairing before putting cattle in field	Tony Naumczyk	On the snow fence list	Thursday, August 8, 2019	Aug. 15, 2019	
2032	Division 3	SW5 T7 R1 W5	#1432	RQ to grade **driveway** /Also Kudos re Dust Control	Tony Tuckwood	On the list	Monday, August 12, 2019	Made it safe until work is done	
2033	Division 3	SW10 T6 R2 W5	#6110 Hwy 774	RQ to grade **driveway**	Tim Oczkowski	Completed	Tuesday, August 13, 2019		Tuesday, September 17, 2019
2042	Lundbreck	Cell 403 582-0342		Speed **sign** needs fixing	Mechanic to fix	To check it out	Monday, August 19, 2019	Moved to shop Sept 26th	
2048	Division 3	NW16 T6 R30 W4	#30318 TWP6-2A	RQ to grade **driveway**	Tim Oczkowski	Completed	Tuesday, August 20, 2019		Tuesday, September 17, 2019
2049	Division 2	SW26 T5 R28 W4		**Dust control** only lasted a week or so	Jared	Dust Control	Thursday, August 29, 2019	will phone to followup	
2050	Division 2	NE1 T6 R28 W4	#6032	**Dust control** only lasted a week or so	Jared	Dust Control	Friday, August 30, 2019	will phone to followup	
2052	Division 1	SW28 T4 R29 W4		RQ **Grass Mowing** when in area	Tony Naumczyk	On Mowing List	Sept. 03, 2019		
2053	Division 5	SE24 T7 R3 W4	#7308 RR3-0	Re **Bus sign** on N. Burmis needs moving	Don Jackson/Eric	On sign list	Sept. 04, 2019	Awaiting 1st call	
2054	Division 1	NW21 T2 R29 W4	TWP 29-3A	Two **Cattle guards** need cleaning out at Hwy & bottom of hill	Eric	Completed	Sept. 04, 2019	Hydrovac/booked	Wednesday, September 25, 2019
2056	Division 3	NE27 T5 R2 W5	#5432	RQ **Mowing** on MD road to texas gate Also RQ grading driveway	Tony Naumczyk	On Mowing List	Sept. 05, 2019	Called re grading Sept 11	
2057	Division 2	NE31 T5 R29 W4		**Cold Mix** from last year needs a small patch on north end repaired	Bob Salmon	Completed	Sept. 05, 2019		Tuesday, September 17, 2019
2058	Division 1	NE3 T5 R29 W4		Needs existing **approach** widened for Super B's	Eric	To be done	Sept. 09, 2019		
2065	Division 5	NW12 T7 R3 W5	#3029 TWP7-2	Potholes in Cold Mix need fixing N. Burmis Rd	Jared	Completed	Sept. 12, 2019		Monday, September 23, 2019
2066	Division 1			Maycroft Road is a mess and needs attention Potholes are unbelievable	Jared	Completed	Sept. 12, 2019		Wednesday, September 18, 2019
2068	Division 1	NW26 T4 R30 W4	#30117 TWP4-5	Post taken out by Mower Need fixing & welding	Jared/Bob Millar	To be done	Sept. 18, 2019		
2069	Division 3	SW1 T6 R2 W5	#6011 RR2-1	Re Snow fence issue	Tony Naumczyk	On the snow fence list	Sept. 19, 2019		

WORK ORDER	DIVISION	LOCATION	Approach Number	CONCERN/REQUEST	ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	REQUEST DATE	Follow-Up DATE	Completion Date
2070	Division 4	SE15 T8 R1 W5		Re Snow fence issue	Tony Naumczyk	On the snow fence list	Sept. 19, 2019		
2071	Division 4	SE11 T8 R29 W4	Truck Route	Reported rough road & not bladed	Brian Layton	Completed	Sept. 18, 2019	Only a small part needed	Monday, September 23, 2019
2072	Division 5	from the pass		Memo from Aaron re pot holes on Maycroft	Pot hole crew	Completed	Sept. 20, 2019	she talked to Aaron in May	Wednesday, September 18, 2019
2073	Division 2	NE30 T5 R27 W4		RQ Maintenance on RR27-4 & TWP 6-1	No operator available .	On the list	Sept. 23, 2019		
2074	Division 4	A/P road n.of Cowley		complaining of big rocks on road needs proper gravel pounded down	Eric/Brian	On to do list	Sept. 23, 2019	Spring 2020	
2075	??	??		RQ road maintenance as per previous years	Eric/Jared	In process	Sept. 24, 2019		
2076	Division 5	Willow Valley Project		Road closure signs and barricades are needed	Eric Blanchard	Contrator advised	Sept. 24, 2019	Completed	Thursday, September 26, 2019
2077	Lowland Hgts	#9		3 potholes in pavement need filling	Eric Blanchard	To be done	Sept. 24, 2019		
2078	Division 1	NE22 T8 R1 W5	#1227 RR8-4	Not happy with the road maintenance RR8-4 and Snake Trail ..Needs gravel and grading	Eric Blanchard	Completed	Sept. 25, 2019		Thursday, September 26, 2019
2079	Division 4	NE22 T8 R1 W5		Again RR8-4 Needs gravel off Snake Trail	Eric Blanchard	Completed	Sept. 24, 2019		Thursday, September 26, 2019
2080	Division 4	SW28 T8 R1 W5	#8410 RR1-3	TWP 8-4 RR1-3 needs gravel	Eric Blanchard	Completed	Sept. 26, 2019		Thursday, September 26, 2019
2081	Division 3			Requesting Hagglund road be graded	Tony Tuckwood	On the list	Sept. 26, 2019		
2082	Diivision 3	NW21 T5 R2 W5	#2319 RR5-W4	RQ to have driveway graded	Tony Tuckwood	On the list	Sept. 26, 2019		
2083	Division 1	SE31 T4 R28 W4	#4516 RR28-W4	RQ to mow grass	Mowing Crew	On Mowing crew	Sept. 24, 2019	Completed	Thursday, September 26, 2019
2084		Beaver Mines	2nd Avenue			Completed	Sept. 24, 2019		Tuesday, September 24, 2019
2085	Division 5	NE28 T8 R2 W5	#8516 RR2-3	Thinks a snow fence would be a good idea 1st approach up to son's (Cole) place where Dave parks the grader	Eric/Dave/Tony N	Will check it out	Sept. 26, 2019		

Environmental Services Technician September 16 - 30, 2019

September 16th – 30th, 2019

- Therriault dam fall release coordination – September 17
- South Region AAAF meeting agenda – September 17
- February workshop initial planning with Gary Murray (MD of Willow Creek) and Craig Lester (Rural Roots Canada) – September 17
- Cows and Fish Annual General Meeting (via conference call) – September 18
- October ASB meeting agenda and package – September 23
- Open Therriault dam for fall release – September 23
- Roundtable on the Crown of the Continent – Polson, Montana – September 24-26

October 1st – 15th, 2019

- Canadian Agricultural Partnership application completion – October 1
- South Region Agricultural Fieldman's meeting – October 2
- ASB Meeting – October 3
- Departmental season summary meeting – October 4
- Vehicle Policy review and discussion – October 7
- Sustainability Series Webinar (pulse crops) – October 8
- South Region meeting minutes – October 9
- Nutrient management workshop planning – October 10 – ongoing
- Invasive plant grazing and livestock guardian dog workshop planning – October 11
- Compost workshop discussion – October 12
- FFGA soils event, venue walk through and catering confirmation – October 14

Sincerely,

Lindsey Davidson,
Environmental Services Technician

Ag Services, September 16 – 30, 2019

September 16 – 30, 2019 (happening now)

- September 16 – 30, MRF mapping & records, billing
- September 16 – 30, Roadside (weather permitting), Division #1, 2 (brush, Canada Thistle & Perennial Sow Thistle control), Division #4 (Canada Thistle, Perennial Sow-thistle), Division #3 & 5 (Canada Thistle, Perennial Sow-thistle, Ox-eye Daisy)
- September 16 – 30, spot spraying crews, Blueweed (return to all patches, is behaving as winter annual/annual this year)(Pincher Creek), Nodding thistle (behaving as an annual), Hoary Cress in Oldman PRA, fall spraying in Oldman PRA & on watercourses (Summerview SRD a specific focus)
- September 16 – 30, rentals getting busy for fall season
- September 16, back to Monday – Friday, 8:00 – 4:30 schedule
- September 17, windy, office and shop work, Carbondale, Lundbreck for spot crews
- September 18, Pincher Creek Blueweed
- September 18, roadside (Division #4, Division #5)
- September 19, staff meeting, roadside (Division #1), spot crews Division #4
- September 20, roadside & spot crews in Division #1
- September 23 – 27, 30, same as above with focus being on Division #1, 2 & 4
- September 23, ASB Package
- September 27, winterized in anticipation of storm over weekend
- September 30, Shoveled out (got anywhere from 1.25 feet – 4 feet of snow over weekend)

October 1 – 15, 2019 (coming up)

- October 1, burned weeds, reporting
- October 2, PW Safety, equipment
- October 3, ASB Meeting
- October 4, AES Safety Meeting, fire extinguisher, shop & first aid kit inspections
- October 7 – 11, Roadside (weather permitting) Division #4 with Overdrive herbicide (Canada Thistle, Perennial Sow Thistle & shoulder regrowth from mowing), Division #1, 2 with Truvist Herbicide (brush, Canada Thistle & Perennial Sow Thistle control)
- October 7 – 11, watercourse control for spot crews
- October 8, Crop report
- October 9, JHS meeting
- October 10, haul in pesticide jugs
- October 14, 15, weed control (weather permitting)

Sincerely,

Shane Poulsen,
Agricultural Fieldman

Agricultural Services Call Log

WORK ORDER	NAME	Land Location	DIV. #	LOCATION	CONCERN/REQUEST	ASSIGNED TO	ACTION TAKEN	REQUEST DATE	COMPLETION DATE
1	Calls, emails & texts for Premix, Rentals and other Ag items	Number of People	15	People calling, emailing or texting for premix or renting equipment (dealt with by Shane, does not include office visits,)				September 24 - October 2 , 2019	
2	Calls, emails & texts for advice on how to deal with weeds	Number of People	1	People calling for advice on how to deal with their weed problems, that aren't asking for Premix or need more than Premix (larger area of infestation)				September 24 - October 2 , 2019	
3	Calls, emails & texts to report a weed sighting	Number of People	0	People calling to tell us about a weed sighting, not with the intention to complain but with the intention to help (which we appreciate very much!)				September 24 - October 2 , 2019	
4	Field Office Visits (Weed ID, Premix, Ag advice, Rentals, Airport functions etc.)	Number of People	3	Visits (not calls) for Weed ID and control advice (beyond Premix Sales) but sometimes inquiries about rental equipment, airport functions and/or facilities, etc.				September 24 - October 2 , 2019	

LMD OF PINCHER CREEK ENHANCED POLICING
MONTHLY REPORT SEPTEMBER 2019

Cst. Laurence Harvey RCMP Pincher Creek	Shifts worked :16

Monthly Traffic Ticket Summary		MD Hamlet Patrols
Speeding	25	Beaver Mines: 5 Lundbreck: 8 Castle Mountain & provincial Parks: 5 Twin Butte: 4
Stop Sign Violations	2	
Administrative Violations		
Equipment Violations		
Other		
Warnings Given	5	

Monthly Total:

Distance Driven: 3420km

Number of Violation Tickets Issued: 27

Violation ticket location:

Beaver Mines:

Hwy 3/6/507:8
Hwy 22: 19

Public Meetings/Events/Training:

Patrolled Provincial Parks, Old man Dam, Waterton Dam
Court for traffic trial x3
Patrolled the Shell road, Chapel Rocks road, Willow Creek road, and Snake trail road.
Assisted general duty members with investigation
"Secured property prevention activity" at Cowley Boat Club September 1st 2019. 130 pamphlets distributed.
Town council meeting in Lundbreck
"Auto theft prevention activity" at Wal-Mart parking lot for September 24th 2019, 80 vehicles checked.
Training: Carbine recertification on September 22nd2019
Rural Crime Watch meeting September 26th 2019
Impaired investigation in Summerview, driver arrested and charged accordingly.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PINCHER CREEK NO. 9
BYLAW NO. 1313-19

Being a bylaw of the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 in the Province of Alberta, to adopt Bylaw 1313-19, being the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan.

WHEREAS The municipality having worked with Castle Mountain Resort Incorporated, Castle Mountain Resort Community Association, and Provincial Government Department representatives is prepared to adopt the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan;

WHEREAS The municipal council wishes to adopt a comprehensive plan which governs land use within Castle Mountain Resort;

WHEREAS The purpose of proposed Bylaw No. 1313-19 is to adopt the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan which will govern the future subdivision and development of the lands within the plan boundary;

WHEREAS The municipality must prepare a bylaw and provide for its consideration at a public hearing.

NOW THEREFORE, under the authority and subject to the provisions of the *Municipal Government Act, Statutes of Alberta, Chapter M-26, 2000,* as amended, the Council of the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 in the Province of Alberta duly assembled does hereby enact the following:

1. This plan (attached as "Schedule A"), upon adoption, shall be known as the the "Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan Bylaw No. 1313-19".

2. Bylaw No. 1069-02 being the former Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan and any amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

3. This bylaw shall come into effect upon third and final reading hereof.

READ a first time this ____ day of _____, 2019.

A PUBLIC HEARING was held this ____ day of _____, 2019.

READ a second time this ____ day of _____, 2019.

READ a third time and finally PASSED this ____ day of _____, 2019.

_____ _____

Reeve *– Brian Hammond* ***Chief Administrative Officer*** *– Troy MacCulloch*

Attachment - "Schedule A"

Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan

June 2019

DRAFT

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Plan

The Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan (ASP) defines a planning and development framework to guide future growth in the Plan Area. The ASP supports both the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 (MD) Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw by adding another layer of detail to this particular development area. The Castle Mountain Resort ASP considers existing land uses, potential future land uses, public input, physical and environmental characteristics, infrastructure requirements, and growth trends on the private land comprising the ASP boundary. The plan outlines a vision statement with goals, objectives, and policies that promote the vision.

1.2 Background of the Plan

The 2002 Castle Mountain Resort ASP had not been reviewed or updated since its adoption. The role of the ASP in the processing of subdivision and development applications at the Resort has lacked clarity, as the needs and aspirations of the landowner and municipality have changed over time. The main objective of this review is to ensure conformance and compliance of the ASP with prevailing provincial and municipal policies.

1.3 Regional Site Location

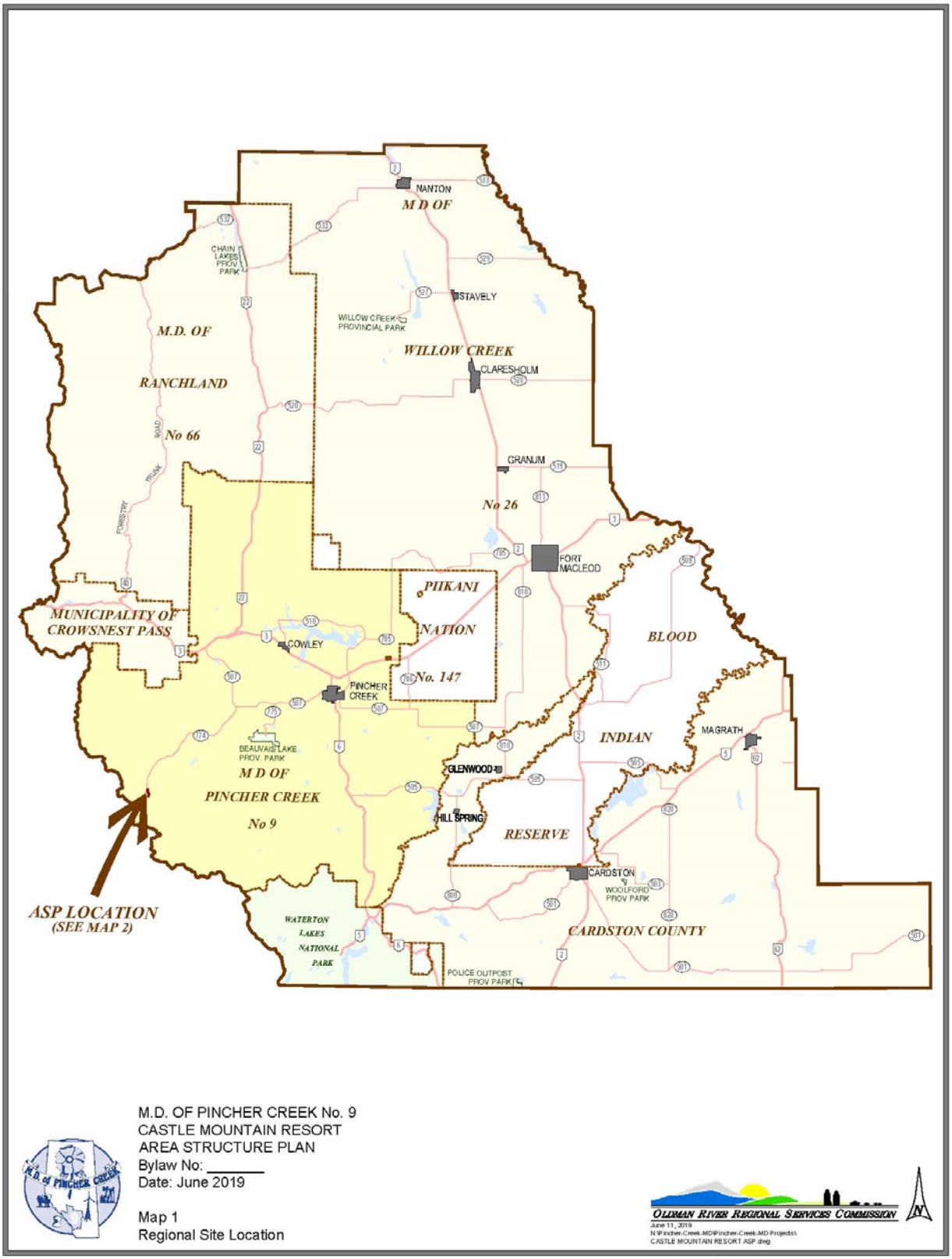
Castle Mountain Resort (CMR or Resort) is located just east of the continental divide along the border between Alberta and British Columbia. CMR is a part of the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9, approximately 40 kilometers southwest of the Town of Pincher Creek. The Resort is positioned in the Westcastle Valley surrounded by Gravenstafel Mountain, Barnaby Ridge and Haig Mountain and is about 25 kilometers northwest of Waterton National Park (See Map 1). As of 2017, Castle Mountain Resort is bounded on the north by the Castle Provincial Park and on the east, west and south by the Castle Wildland Provincial Park (See Map 2).

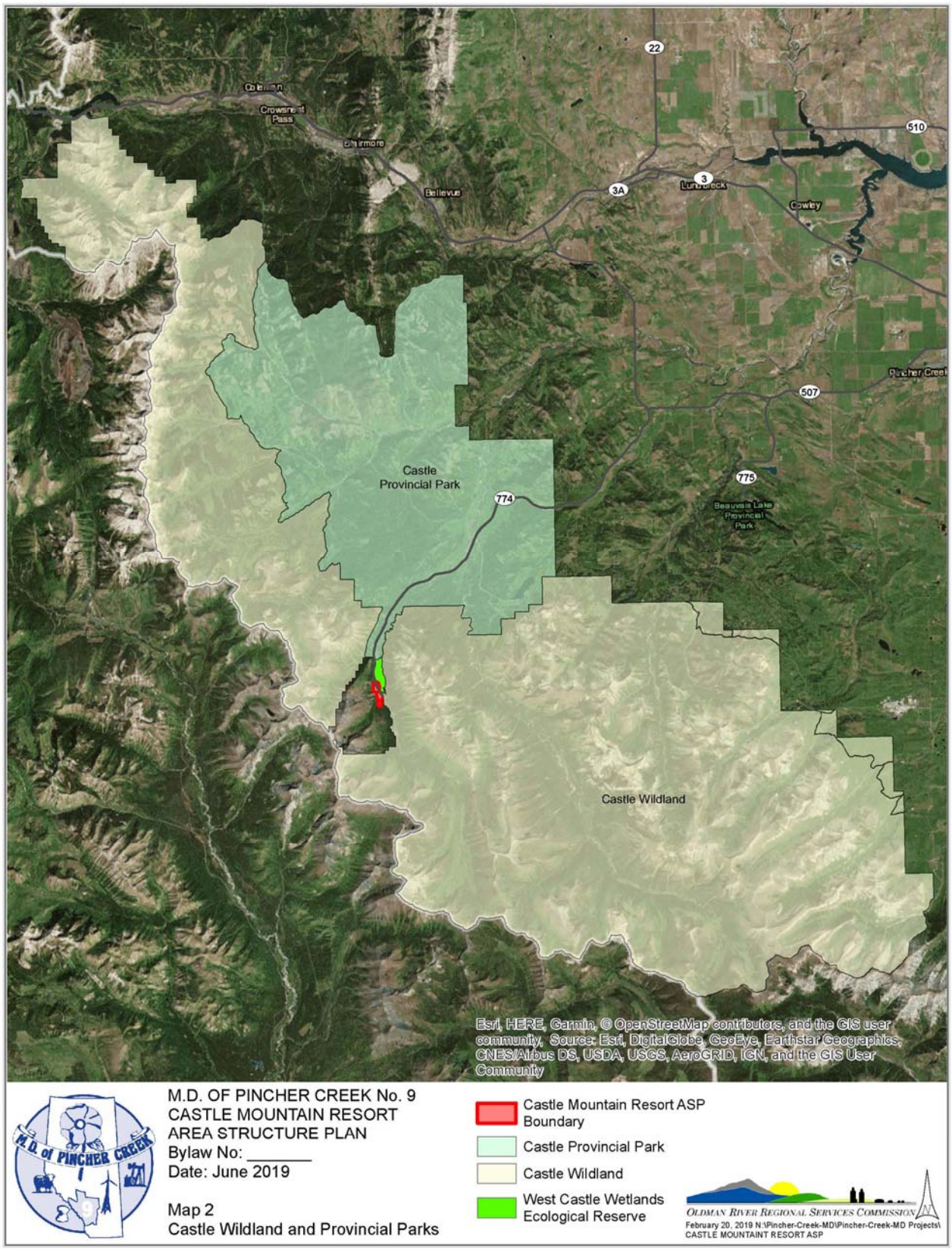
1.4 Physical and Environmental Conditions

Snow

The CMR ski area receives an annual average snowfall of 416 cm at the base of the mountain and 867 cm at mid mountain. Snow pack is heavily influenced by strong Chinook winds that can be both beneficial and detrimental to the Resort. Snow management is a major consideration in both on hill and resort core areas. Packing fresh snow to maintain a consistent ski base is essential. Snow fencing is used to protect some ski runs that experience snow loss from strong wind conditions.

Because of the desire to maintain high water quality for downstream use, careful attention is paid to snow plowing and storage. Snow storage areas are located on the west side of the highway, which serves as a barrier to prevent run-off from directly entering West Castle River.


NANTON
M D OF
CHAIN LAKES PROV. PARK
STAVELY
WILLOW CREEK PROVINCIAL PARK
M.D. OF
WILLOW CREEK
CLARESHOLM
RANCHLAND
No 66
GRANUM
No 26
FORT MACLEOD
PIIKANI
NATION
No. 147
MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS
COWLEY
PINCHER CREEK
BLOOD
INDIAN
RESERVE
MAGRATH
BEAUVAIS LAKE PROV. PARK
M D OF
PINCHER CREEK
No 9
GLENWOOD
HILL SPRING
CARDSTON
WOOLFORD PROV. PARK
CARDSTON COUNTY
ASP LOCATION
(SEE MAP 2)
WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK
POLICE OUTPOST PROV. PARK
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK No. 9
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
AREA STRUCTURE PLAN
Bylaw No: _____
Date: June 2019
Map 1
Regional Site Location
OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION


22
Coleman
Crowsnest Pass
Blairmore
Bellevue
3A
3
Lundbreck
510
Cowley
Pincher Creek
507
Castle Provincial Park
774
775
Beauvais Lake Provincial Park
Castle Wildland
Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
M.D. of PINCHER CREEK
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK No. 9
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
AREA STRUCTURE PLAN
Bylaw No: _____
Date: June 2019
Map 2
Castle Wildland and Provincial Parks
Castle Mountain Resort ASP Boundary
Castle Provincial Park
Castle Wildland
West Castle Wetlands Ecological Reserve
Oldman River Regional Services Commission
February 20, 2019 N:\Pincher-Creek-MD\Pincher-Creek-MD Projects\CASTLE MOUNTAINT RESORT ASP

Heavy snowfall also requires careful attention to building and roof structures, thus many of the newer buildings have adopted a steeper pitch and use a metal roofing material in response to snow loading conditions.

Avalanche areas

The risk of avalanches affecting the Resort core and ski slopes is mitigated by trained, skilled staff who monitor and control snow accumulation. Resort development is concentrated in low risk areas.

Wind

Prevailing winds differ between lower and higher elevations. The higher elevation winds are predominantly west-southwest while lower elevations experience more south-southwest winds that are influenced by valley topography. Wind velocity also varies significantly from the exposed slopes on the upper mountain to the protected areas on the lower slopes and valley floor.

Flood Plain

The 1:100 year flood plain of the West Castle River lies along the east boundary of the Resort. The nearest resort development is 1 meter above the established flood plain contour.

Forest Conditions

Fire is a constant potential hazard within a forest environment. Although this is an unlikely event during the winter season, dry spells in the summer pose a threat to the Resort. CMR has installed fire hydrants throughout the Resort, and is working with the Pincher Creek Emergency Services Commission to enhance its firefighting readiness. In addition, Alberta Forestry began work on a firebreak south of the Resort in 2000. CMR also participates in both FireSmart and the MD wildfire prevention programs.

Wildlife

CMR is located in a rich and diverse wildlife area. The Westcastle Valley provides habitat for large mammals including bears, moose, elk, deer and cougars. Numerous small mammals also populate the area as do a wide range of birds. The Westcastle River provides habitat for Bull and Cutthroat Trout.

1.5 Provincial Legislative Framework

An ASP is a planning document adopted as a municipal bylaw and is intended to provide direction to Council, landowners, and developers on an area's future land uses. As an ASP is adopted by municipal bylaw, public input is sought. *Section 633 of the Municipal Government Act (MGA)* outlines the statutory contents of an ASP. It describes an ASP as follows:

> ***633(1)*** *For the purpose of providing a framework for subsequent subdivision and development of an area of land, a council may, by bylaw, adopt an area structure plan.*

(2) *An area structure plan*

(a) must describe

(i) the sequence of development proposed for the area,

(ii) the land uses proposed for the area, either generally or with respect to specific parts of the area,

(iii) the density of the population proposed for the area either generally or with respect to specific parts of the area, and

(iv) the general location of major transportation routes and public utilities,

and

(b) any other matters the council considers necessary.

In addition, section 638 of the *MGA* requires that all statutory plans adopted by the Municipality be consistent with one another. This includes consistency in content, policy implementation and method of amendment. Additional requirements for an ASP that may be included by municipalities consist of but are not limited to items such as internal subdivision, road standards, access points, right-of-way, municipal and environmental reserve dedication, developers' obligations, and architectural controls.

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

Pursuant to section 13 of the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA)*, regional plans are legislative instruments.

The *SSRP* has four key parts including the Introduction, Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan and Regulatory Details Plan. Pursuant to section 15(1) of *ALSA*, the Regulatory Details of the *SSRP* are enforceable as law and bind the Crown, decision makers, local governments and all other persons while the remaining portions are statements of policy to inform and are not intended to have binding legal effect. The Regional Plan is guided by the vision, outcomes and intended directions set by the Strategic Plan portion of the *SSRP*, while the Implementation Plan establishes the objectives and the strategies that will be implemented to achieve the regional vision.

In the provincial planning context under the *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan*, this plan meets the Implementation Plan subsection *6. Outdoor Recreation and Historic Resources* by providing outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism opportunities and preserving the region's unique cultural and natural heritage. Under the *SSRP*, the development meets the Implementation Plan subsection *8. Community Development* by providing municipal and regional recreation opportunities. As provided (Appendix A) in the area's history, the MD of Pincher Creek has been involved in the development of the Resort as a local amenity for many decades. This ASP has also considered land use patterns, transportation, and water as a resource.

1.6 2002 Plan Status

The 2002 ASP was envisioned to *"…outline a sustainable development plan for the community that is intended to ensure its viability for the next 10 to 20 years."* It was completed by Castle Mountain Resort Incorporated (CMR Inc.) and its consultants. The 2002 plan contained many topics outside the scope of a land use plan and bordered on a business plan in many respects. The plan also captured many planning aspects which are strictly the jurisdiction of the Alberta Government and not within the powers of the municipality to govern.

During the tenure of the 2002 ASP, the MD incorporated CMR related land use districts in the MD of Pincher Creek Land Use Bylaw (LUB) to govern development at the Resort. It also adopted five comprehensive siting plans to initiate the planning process for the various phases of development. Having broached the horizon of the 2002 vision, the MD of Pincher Creek initiated a review of the plan in 2013 through the Oldman River Regional Services Commission. The following plan is the result of that review.

1.7 Update Process

The MD of Pincher Creek No. 9 established council as the steering committee for the ASP review. The scope of work for the update was outlined with the aid of the Oldman River Regional Services Commission and began with a questionnaire which was circulated to CMR Inc. and CMR leaseholders. The questionnaire focused on the community's knowledge of the existing plan and areas where the respondents felt the plan could be improved. During a working meeting, the questionnaire results and a list of issues and opportunities were reviewed with the community and CMR Inc. At a second meeting, a list of potential goals and objectives were presented and reviewed with the leaseholders and CMR Inc.

A Draft ASP was presented for discussion purposes to a group of representatives from the community and CMR Inc. During the response period, CMR requested a tabling of the ASP pending the preparation of the Castle Mountain Resort Master Development Plan (CMRMDP). The CMRMDP was reviewed against the ASP and changes were incorporated where appropriate.

A final draft was then prepared and has resulted in this ASP.

2.0 Plan Vision

Castle Mountain Resort is dedicated to providing a year round experience in an aesthetic, family-oriented friendly atmosphere. The Plan will guide development in a sensitive environment while fulfilling recreation and tourism needs for Alberta.

3.0 Plan Goals

1. The Plan will guide development by:
    a. recognizing the development limitations and integration of locational attributes;
    b. providing the parameters for residential accommodation;
    c. providing the parameters for commercial and recreational amenities.
2. The Plan encourages sustainable development of the resort by:
    a. minimizing effects of resort use and development on adjacent lands;
    b. designing the resort for optimal use of infrastructure and capital improvements;
    c. recognizing water as a valuable resource to be preserved, protected, and used wisely.

4.0 Plan Objectives

The following objectives shall be used as a framework for the policies of this plan and its implementation.

1. To ensure the development of a resort master plan is in keeping with this area structure plan and other municipal planning documents.
2. To ensure the appropriate size and scale of development of the base area facilities are directly linked to the capacity, location and scope of the resort attractions.
3. To ensure that a pedestrian character of open space and connectivity is maintained.
4. To delineate the required parking among the various resort uses sufficient for day visits and events. To minimize the potential visual impact associated with large parking lots by proper design and distribution of the lots.
5. To minimize potential for pedestrian and vehicular circulation conflicts. The plan will ensure vehicular circulation and transportation improvements are safe.

6. To ensure the Municipal District and provincial agencies are included in any future planning of Castle Mountain Resort.

7. To ensure an Environmental Management Plan is in place to address environmental issues relevant to the location and the use and development of the land.

8. To outline redesignation, subdivision, and development processes that are transparent in their intent.

9. To ensure resort construction that is appropriate for the location through the use of commercial and residential architectural controls (or design and development guidelines).

10. To ensure there is sufficient infrastructure including water, sewer, storm water management, solid waste management and gas/electrical.

11. To accommodate a mix of residential housing types and commercial development given the finite amount of private land.

5.0 Plan Policies

In the context of the plan vision, goals and objectives, the following plan policies are to be utilized when considering any land use development processes.

5.1 Plan Area

Map 3 identifies the legal land descriptions for the Plan Area including portions of Quarter Sections 24 and 25 within Township 4 Range 4 West of the 5th Meridian. The area structure plan boundary contains approximately 96 acres of private titled land.

5.2 Density and Population Projection

Density

Density at CMR is a function of three components: residential development, commercial development, and water/sewer capacities. A defined amount of residential dwelling units and commercial patrons (described below) were used in developing the water and sewer capacities as found in Appendix B. It should be noted that a change to one of the components will affect the others and will require an ASP amendment.

Residential Component

Within the residential component, the term 'equivalent dwelling units' is utilized to capture all approvals related to overnight stays. The definition for equivalent dwelling units includes all single unit dwellings, multi-unit buildings, staff units, hostel and hotel. For plan purposes, single unit dwellings include all one unit dwelling types (i.e. single detached residences, manufactured homes, modular homes, prefabricated homes, caretaker suite, etc.) and all multi-unit buildings include semi-detached, plexes, apartments, mixed-use residential, and townhouse/rowhouse.

The residential component consists of a maximum of 225 equivalent dwelling units.

Commercial Component

Within the commercial component, CMR has chosen to maintain a comfortable carrying capacity of 2,400 peak daily skier visits. This carrying capacity is referred to as the CMR-CCC. To facilitate the CMR-CCC, Castle Mountain Resort have chosen to limit uphill capacity, the amount of parking, the amount of residential accommodation, the type and amount of commercial support facilities, and water/sewer capacities.

The peak daily usage and average weekly usage over the ski season equates to 100,000 skier visits annually. The following occupancy assumptions found in Table 5.2 have been prepared to determine the projected peak density at full build-out of the Resort in accordance with Appendix B, the equivalent dwelling units, and CMR-CCC.

Table 5.2:
Castle Mountain Resort
Occupancy Rate Assumptions

Season	Time Period	Type of Stay	Number of Occurrences	Number of Days	Occupancy Rate
Winter, ski season*	Mid week	Single family	16	5	25%
		Multi-family, hostel and hotel			60%
	Weekend	All dwelling units	14	2	75%
	Long Weekend	All dwelling units	2	3	90%
	Christmas	All dwelling units	1	7	90%
	Easter	All dwelling units	1	7	50%
Summer	Weekend	Single family	7 (3)	5 (4)	25%
		Multi-family, hostel and hotel			40%
	Long Weekend	Single family	3	3	40%
		Multi-family, hostel and hotel			25%
Spring / Autumn	Week	Single family	21	7	10%
		Multi-family, hostel and hotel			25%
Year round		Caretaker suites			40%

***** For purposes of developing user projections, it has been assumed that the Winter, ski season is 128 days in duration, commencing early December and lasting until mid-April. The Spring and Autumn seasons have been adjusted for the overlap.

Policy 5.2.1 Within the plan boundary and at current build out, CMR is limited to a maximum of 225 equivalent dwelling units and a comfortable carrying capacity of 2,400 peak daily ski visits.

Population Projection

For planning purposes, 3.5 persons per housing unit is used to project future populations. Based on the persons per housing unit and the permanent units, the population is estimated to be 788 persons. This estimate does not reflect the fact that the uptake of permanent residency is currently minimal with the majority of housing units being utilized as second homes in a recreational property context. Further, this estimate is reduced by the housing units that may be or are allocated to seasonal staff units, the hostel and a hotel.


SW25 4-4-5
SE25 4-4-5
BLOCK 2
9711993
2
9911497
3
9911497
NE24 4-4-5
NE24 4-4-5
NW24 4-4-5
NE24
LOT 6
9711993
LOT 7
9711993
NE24 4-4-5
NE24
NE24
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK No. 9
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
AREA STRUCTURE PLAN
Bylaw No: _____
Date: June 2019
Map 3
ASP Boundary
Aerial Photo Date: 2015
OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION
June 11, 2019 N:\Pincher-Creek-MD\Pincher-Creek-MD Projects\
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT ASP.dwg

5.3 Environmental

Environmental Mission Statement

Castle Mountain Resort ASP endeavors to make a positive difference in the region by adopting environmentally responsible initiatives to minimize the impact on the environment for the development within the ASP boundary.

Environmental Management Plan

This ASP requires adherence to an Environmental Management Plan. The environmental management plan will address the following issues:

- dissemination of environmental information and education to all users of the Resort, contractors and developers,
- methods used to reduce water use including limitations on sprinklers only to re-establish vegetation disturbed during the development process,
- land clearance and protection of existing trees in keeping with the FireSmart and MD wildfire prevention programs,
- drainage control (engineering required),
- erosion and sediment control,
- minimize conflict with wildlife,
- land restoration and landscaping,
- methods of protection of water bodies,
- waste management and hazard materials control,
- weed control, and
- solutions to other issues that may be identified given the specific location of each individual development.

Policy 5.3.1 The Environmental Management Plan (Appendix D) shall be implemented through subdivision and development approval processes.

Policy 5.3.2 The Environmental Management Plan will be monitored and updated as needed in cooperation with the MD of Pincher Creek No. 9 Council and government agencies.

Policy 5.3.3 All development will adhere to the approved Environmental Management Plan and shall submit as part of a development permit a check list of compliance with that plan.

Sustainable Development

In accordance with the CMRMDP, *"the ongoing development at CMR will adapt and implement sustainability best practices. The intent is to ensure that development of all elements of the resort are environmentally sensitive, designed to maintain the ecological integrity of the setting and to mitigate all impacted areas."*

Policy 5.3.5 The ASP supports all measures taken by CMR to incorporate green building objectives, incorporate soil erosion best practices, utilize renewable energy systems, monitor water usage, reduce light pollution, manage solid waste and recycling, encourage the installation of energy efficient mechanical equipment and appliances, and utilize appropriate building materials for the alpine environment.

5.4 Sequence of Development

It is recognized that build out at CMR has not and may not proceed sequentially. Some areas that have been built out will be entering into a redevelopment phase while others will be entering into newly proposed development.

Policy 5.4.1 For the purposes of this plan, the sequence of development will proceed in a cohesive manner, where services are available and market demand dictates.

5.5 Transportation

The major transportation route to Castle Mountain Resort is Highway 774. This highway has been upgraded by Alberta Transportation to a full paved surface and remains under the care and control of Alberta Transportation.

Policy 5.5.1 All approvals for access adjacent to the highway shall be processed through Alberta Transportation with notification to the Municipality.

Policy 5.5.2 All other roads within the Plan Area excepting Highway 774 are considered internal to the Resort and are to be managed by the Resort. Maintenance and upgrades to these private roads shall ensure pedestrian and traffic movements are safely designed.

Policy 5.5.3 Day-use parking lots for a minimum of 850 vehicles is required at build out.

Policy 5.5.4 Parking for a minimum of 10 buses is required with a pick up and loading area designated in the Resort core.

Policy 5.5.5 Clearly delineated barrier-free (handicapped) parking must be provided in close proximity to the Resort core and developed in accordance with Alberta Building Code.

5.6 Water Source and Supply

Castle Mountain Resort has a licensed water source with the capability to meet the ASP build out. This system will in the near future be upgraded to a Municipal water source via Cowley/Beaver Mines.

Policy 5.6.1 The build out design criteria maximum day water demand during ski season is to be 63,500 Imperial gallons/day (290 m^3/d). Appendix B, the Mercon Engineering report provides the detailed analysis.

Firefighting Water Supply

Policy 5.6.2 CMR must ensure Firefighting Water Supply of approximately 800 Imperial gallons/ minute (Igpm) [3640 l/s] for a duration of 1.5 hours. Matrix Solutions Inc. engineering report (Appendix C) concluded that a fire storage requirement in the order of 72,000 Igal coupled with the aquifer providing 400 Igpm for firefighting needs is necessary.

Water Treatment

CMR's groundwater well is a deep well and is located away from any source of pollutants, flooding or direct surface influences. Although treatment of CMR's groundwater supply would not be required, Mercon Engineering recommends that disinfection, by means of chlorination, be undertaken to ensure safe, potable water in constructed storage and distribution mains.

Policy 5.6.3 CMR must ensure the continued safety of its potable water system until such time that the municipal water system becomes the resort's water source.

Water Distribution System

Typically, a water distribution system is designed to supply and deliver peak hourly water demands or maximum day demand plus fire flows, whichever is greater. Further, the distribution system is designed to handle normal operating pressures between 350 kPa and 550 kPa (50 to 80 psi) under a condition of maximum hourly design flows. Water mains designed to carry fire flows should have a minimum inside diameter of 150 mm (6 inches). The existing CMR water distribution system consists of 150 mm diameter mains, complete with fire hydrants, and meets the above design criteria.

Policy 5.6.4 Future extensions to the water distribution system will be designed and constructed to meet engineering standards of the MD of Pincher Creek.

5.7 Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System

At present, the design capacity of the facultative lagoon is not being fully used during the peak winter season. The existing wastewater polishing/storage cell has the construction hydraulic capacity to accommodate all CMR Area Structure Plan development.

Policy 5.7.1 To provide an insurance/safety margin in regards to CMR's wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, the wastewater flow design criteria used shall be the same as those previously defined for water supply requirements/demands. Appendix B, the Mercon Engineering report provides the detailed analysis.

5.8 Solid Waste

Residential and commercial solid waste is currently disposed of in bear-proof disposal containers. There are a number of medium sized containers which are sufficient for the current lots.

Policy 5.8.1 As more development occurs the number of containers will increase proportionately. The locations for additional containers will be determined as they are needed and will be placed so that they are convenient and visually unobtrusive.

Policy 5.8.2 Additional procedures shall be developed for solid waste produced during construction projects. These procedures shall be incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (Appendix D).

5.9 Gas Distribution System

Castle Mountain Resort has an agreement with Superior Propane regarding the propane tank farm that services the entire resort. The propane farm was constructed in 2006 to service the existing resort. CMR will be transitioning to natural gas supplied by Atco Gas.

Policy 5.9.1 All commercial, residential and resort operation lots shall be included in the gas distribution system.

5.10 Electrical

Fortis Alberta, Inc. provides Castle Mountain Resort electric power.

Policy 5.10.1 Upgrades to the distribution and service system will be completed as necessary and as development in the resort core continues.

Policy 5.10.2 All electrical servicing is encouraged to be underground.

5.11 Snow Storage and Run-off Control

The majority of spring snow melt and run-off water from rain storms does not flow directly to a water course, but rather to a ponding area where it percolates into the ground. The ponding areas are located on the east edge of the CMR property. The gravel road forms a berm which holds the water in these tree and grass covered areas thus allowing it to percolate through the gravel to join the ground water. There is one culvert under Highway 774 to prevent flooding and the highway from being washed out. This culvert does flow in the case of extreme water volumes, which allows the water to flow into the swampy section of the wetlands on the east side of the highway. The water passing through this culvert has been slowed down by the flat area of the trees and grasses and the major portion of silt is settled out.

The resort core has most of the snow plowed to the edge of or the south end of the main parking lot. It is occasionally hauled to the edge of the north parking lot adjacent to the sewage lagoons. This snow melts

and percolates into the soil at this site. The grasses and trees in the area also act as retention devices to slow the movement of surface water.

Policy 5.11.1 All snow storage and run-off control should be addressed in a stormwater management plan.

Policy 5.11.2 The development of new snow and run-off storage sites or culverts across Highway 774 requires consultation with Alberta Environment, Alberta Transportation, and the MD of Pincher Creek No.9.

Policy 5.11.3 All erosion damage created by run-off should be evaluated against the stormwater management plan and remediated, where possible.

5.12 Design Parameters

Since a finite base area exists within the plan boundary, careful consideration of the developable land is essential. Further base development must be realized in a manner that will not compromise ski terrain development or the environment. The plan endeavors to ensure that new development and redevelopment occurs in a way that fulfils this plans vision and is in keeping with the CMRMDP.

Policy 5.12.1 CMR development review committee (or its equivalent) and all approval authorities shall consider the following design parameters:

a. respond to the topography with all buildings and site modifications;

b. acknowledge environmental factors as identified in the Environmental Management Plan and those found at each particular building site;

c. create a “village” focal point or resort core, recognizing the linear nature of the Resort;

d. create a “sense of arrival” through gateway entrance features by including enhanced landscaping, vegetative screening, and coordinated entrance and information signage;

e. provide underground servicing;

f. create pedestrian connections/walkways between parking lots, and activity areas as well as residential areas;

g. utilize distinctive architecture and finishing materials as defined by the architectural controls;

h. build parking areas that consider slope, snow removal, snow storage, snow shedding from roofs and responsible tree clearing;

i. promote the pedestrian nature of the village by minimizing vehicle traffic and parking in the commercial core area;

j. the provision of privacy in residential areas and the avoidance of potential conflict between adjacent land uses shall be resolved through site design considerations such as building placement, window locations, visual screening and the adequate buffering and separation of potentially incompatible areas;

k. consider weather and climatic impacts related to snow removal, ice build-up, sheltering of outdoor amenity areas from extreme winds, and solar access into public areas;

l. preserve dramatic views and sight lines; and

m. review for utilization of the FireSmart program.

5.13 Land Use

The general land use concept is depicted on Map 4 (Land Use Concept). The purpose of the land use concept is to show the general relationship of proposed land uses. It is intended to guide future growth and development within the boundaries of the ASP. The location and size of the land uses shown are conceptual and general. The exact size and location of a particular land use will be defined at the subdivision, development, and land use designation stages.

Resort Core Commercial

The resort core is the center of base area development and functions as the service and amenity focal point within CMR. The amount and type of core area space has a direct relationship to the CMR-CCC.

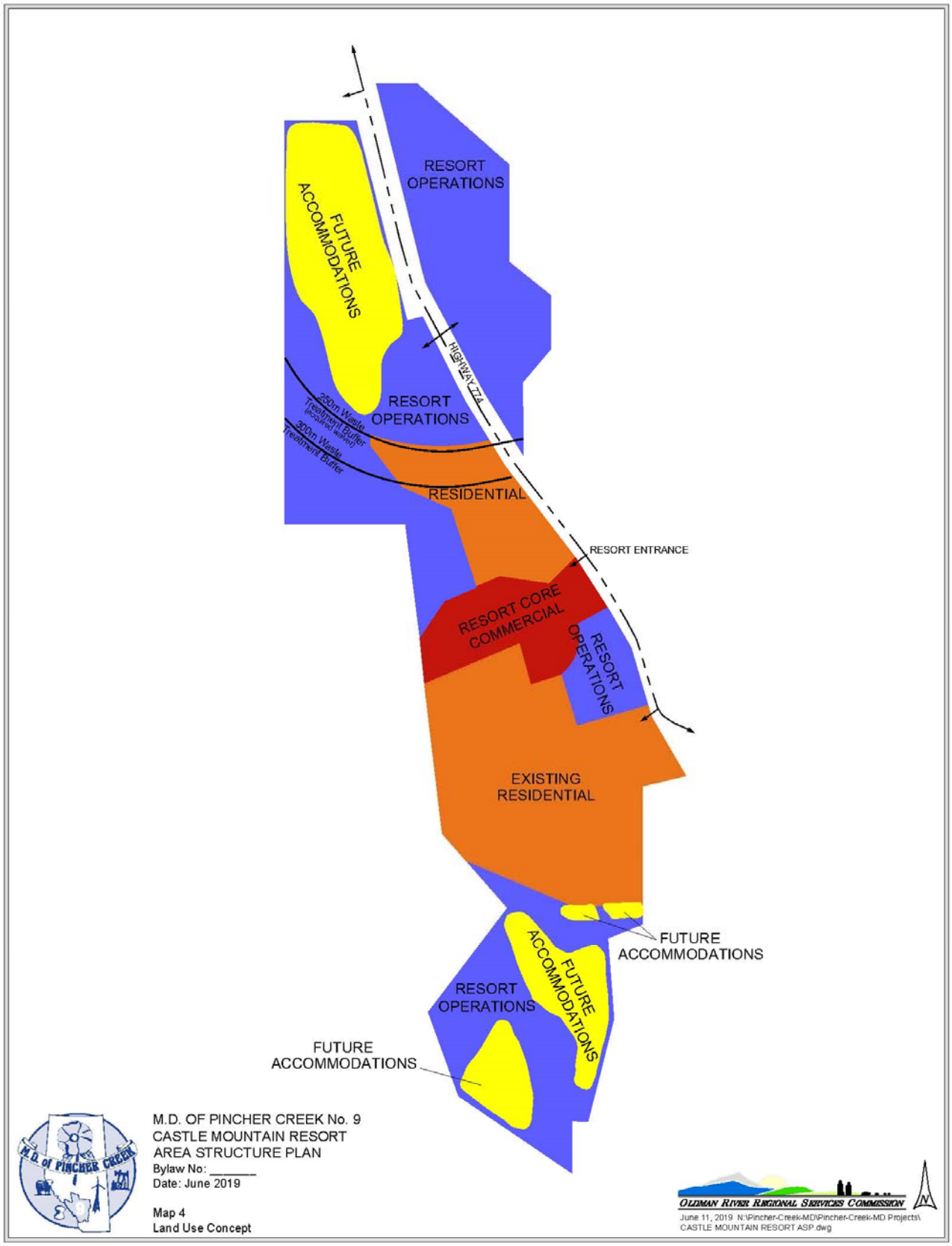
Policy 5.13.1 The manner in which the resort core is designed and the types of facilities established will determine the character and ambiance of the Resort. Attention will be paid to the amount and placement of new construction. To that end, development proposals will be designed with 360-degree architecture (where appropriate) and siting reviewed within the context of the visibility from the hill as well as adjacent buildings and structures.

Policy 5.13.2 A design capacity of 2,400 skiers per day will require 2,600 m^2 (28,000 ft^2) of commercial space. CMR currently has approximately 2,050 m^2 (22,000 ft^2) in place, thus an additional 550 m^2 (6,000 ft^2) of retail, restaurant/bar, or other commercial uses as listed in the land use bylaw may be developed at current build out.

Policy 5.13.3 Mixed-use housing and caretaker suites are allowed uses in the core.

Policy 5.13.4 Commercial accommodation is envisioned to include hotel and hostel uses.

Policy 5.13.5 The numbers of residential units and commercial accommodation developed under policy 5.13.3 and policy 5.13.4 will coincide with parameters set out in the density section of this plan.


RESORT OPERATIONS
FUTURE ACCOMMODATIONS
HIGHWAY 774
RESORT OPERATIONS
250m Waste Treatment Buffer (excludes wetland)
300m Waste Treatment Buffer
RESIDENTIAL
RESORT ENTRANCE
RESORT CORE COMMERCIAL
RESORT OPERATIONS
EXISTING RESIDENTIAL
FUTURE ACCOMMODATIONS
FUTURE ACCOMMODATIONS
RESORT OPERATIONS
FUTURE ACCOMMODATIONS
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK No. 9
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
AREA STRUCTURE PLAN
Bylaw No: _____
Date: June 2019
Map 4
Land Use Concept
OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION
June 11, 2019 N:\Pincher-Creek-MD\Pincher-Creek-MD Projects\
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT ASP.dwg

Residential Development

The following provides the policy expectations of future housing types and their characteristics:

Policy 5.13.6 The future housing unit mix may include: single detached housing units, two-unit dwellings, and multi-unit dwellings.

Policy 5.13.7 Architectural controls (or design and development guidelines) will be adopted by CMR and reviewed by the MD of Pincher Creek to ensure that a standard or quality of presentation is established throughout the base area.

Policy 5.13.8 The numbers of residential units will coincide with parameters set out in the density section of this plan.

Policy 5.13.9 The amount of residential infill to be developed will take into account existing and committed developments.

Policy 5.13.10 Additional staff accommodation may be provided by developing multi-unit buildings and by encouraging the development of secondary suites into the residential units.

Resort Operations

The following provides the policy expectations of Resort Operations land use and its characteristics:

Policy 5.13.11 Resort Operations land use areas include the waste water treatment area, parking lots, maintenance facilities, ski operation facilities, propane tank farm, recreation amenity areas, and recreational vehicle (RV) camping areas.

Policy 5.13.12 The areas north and south of the existing residential development contain undisturbed vegetation, new development should minimize impacts and the design should incorporate natural environmental features while utilizing FireSmart guidelines.

Policy 5.13.13 Recreational vehicles provide non-permanent, low cost accommodation for the Resort. Upon redevelopment of the existing RV area, a new site of 50 stalls may be constructed. To support the needs of RV users, a central common building may be constructed to provide restroom, shower, laundry, meeting area, and common kitchen facilities.

5.14 Architectural Controls (or Design and Development Guidelines)

Architectural controls (design and development guidelines) are intended to supplement the requirements of the Land Use Bylaw by providing a set of rules that ensure consistent quality development will be attained and to ensure that there will be an appropriate level of housing design compatibility. Architectural controls may vary to some extent depending on the location within the development area and may be registered on land titles by the developer.

Typical controls that may be in effect include, but are not limited to, the following:

- diversity in home design,
- incorporation of energy efficiency features,
- roof pitch and materials,
- exterior finishing materials,
- landscaping requirements,
- grading and slope requirements,
- snow management, and
- FireSmart program requirements.

Policy 5.14.1 Architectural Control document(s) shall be submitted to the MD of Pincher Creek for review and approval prior to registration on title. Where an architectural control conflicts with provisions of the Land Use Bylaw, the Land Use Bylaw shall prevail.

Policy 5.14.2 Development Applications shall include a letter certified by the Castle Mountain Development Committee (or its equivalent). This is to insure projects are certified compliant by the Castle Mountain Development Review Committee prior to being processed through the MD. To support this process, CMR shall identify the approved signatory(s) and submit a letter of authorization to the development authority.

6.0 Plan Implementation

6.1 Intent and Jurisdiction

This Area Structure Plan is intended to present the total build out of the Castle Mountain Resort to a level that creates an economically sustainable residential development and resort facilities. The Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 has jurisdiction over the area structure plan, zoning, subdivision, development and building permit approval processes for the private titled lands in Castle Mountain Resort.

6.2 Government Approvals

The proposed development described in the Area Structure Plan requires other jurisdictional approvals. These other jurisdictions are charged with ensuring that provincial regulations are met that will protect water quality, fisheries and wildlife, and other environmental issues. Castle Mountain Resort will seek and receive all provincial approvals required for continued operation and development.

Policy 6.2.1 Within CMR's development parameters, the province has not required an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Prior to approval of any amendment that would increase the total residential equivalent housing units, resort area boundary or CMR-CCC, Council will request that Alberta Environment rule on the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Policy 6.2.2 All new applications to the Government of Alberta that would expand the department license of occupation area, change licensing for water or sewer capacity, change or improve access to Highway 774, and all environmental applications shall be made known to the MD of Pincher Creek at the time of application and all resulting decisions by the government shall be copied to the MD of Pincher Creek. An evaluation of the impact on the ASP will result.

Policy 6.2.3 All references to a specific government agency, body, or department were accurate at the time of writing. It is understood that agency, body and department names change from time to time. All references throughout the Plan shall therefore be considered to be applicable to the current relevant agency, body, or department.

6.3 Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw Review

Policy 6.3.1 Upon adoption or amendment of this plan, the MD Administration shall initiate a review of the Land Use Bylaw and Municipal Development Plan (MDP) in relation to the Area Structure Plan. Their findings shall be forwarded to the MD of Pincher Creek Council for consideration.

Policy 6.3.2 The Comprehensive Siting Plans shall be rescinded and the relevant information be incorporated into the Land Use Bylaw.

Policy 6.3.3 The requirement for CMR architectural control approval letters shall be added to the Land Use Bylaw as a requirement for all permit applications within the resort.

6.4 Redesignation Application Referrals

Policy 6.4.1 When considering applications for redesignation of lands, the application and relevant information shall be sent to the following agencies:

a. utility providers including, but not limited to, phone and electrical;
b. local authorities:
    - Livingstone Range School Division,
    - Holy Spirit Roman Catholic Separate Regional Division No. 4,
    - Pincher Creek Emergency Services;
c. provincial government departments:
    - Alberta Culture and Tourism,
    - Alberta Environment and Parks,
    - Alberta Health Services,
    - Natural Resources Conservation Board (when appropriate),
    - Alberta Transportation (when appropriate);
d. others that Council may deem appropriate.

Council will consider any responses received within a reasonable period of time.

6.5 Subdivision

Policy 6.5.1 Subdivision applications will be made through the Oldman River Regional Services Commission on behalf of the MD of Pincher Creek. MD approvals will be in accordance with Provincial Legislation, the Municipal Development Plan, the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan and the MD Land Use Bylaw.

Policy 6.5.2 In accordance with *MGA* and the MDP municipal reserve policy, the MD of Pincher Creek will require payment of cash-in-lieu of land as a condition of each subdivision.

Policy 6.5.3 For the area described in Map 5, an application for subdivision to convert leasehold titles to fee simple titles will only be accepted as a condominium plan in accordance with the *Condominium Property Act, Municipal Government Act,* and *Land Titles Act*.

Policy 6.5.4 The subdivision authority requests that all proposed subdivision applications include information on the availability of a water supply, sewage disposal system, and storm water management. In the case of water supply, the calculation shall include number of units being proposed and the impact on the supply.

M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK No. 9
CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
AREA STRUCTURE PLAN
Bylaw No: _____
Date: June 2019

Map 5
Condominium Only Area

Year Round Road
Condominium Only Area

Aerial Photo Date: 2015

OLDMAN RIVER REGIONAL SERVICES COMMISSION

June 11, 2019 N:\Pincher-Creek-MD\Pincher-Creek-MD Projects\Castle Mountain Resort - Condominium Only Area (ASP Map 5).dwg

6.6 Development

Policy 6.6.1 A development permit is required for each proposed development at the Resort in accordance with the Land Use Bylaw.

Policy 6.6.2 A building permit is required for all non-exempt construction in accordance with Alberta Safety Codes.

Policy 6.6.3 All permanent residential and commercial development shall be serviced to the satisfaction of the Development Authority and Alberta Environment.

Policy 6.6.4 All resort parking shall be in accordance with the Castle Mountain Resort Comfortable Carrying Capacity. The layout will be provided according to a resort master plan and shall include all public and private parking areas. The design and construction of all parking areas will be provided to the satisfaction of the Development Authority and shall take into consideration: site slopes; snow storage and snow shedding from roofs.

Policy 6.6.5 In addition to the preceding application and approval procedures, the MD will withhold the approval of any development application that does not demonstrate the architectural control approval of CMR. This will ensure that any proposed development meets with the architectural controls of the Resort. To support this process, CMR shall identify the approved signatory(s) and submit a letter of authorization to the development authority.

Policy 6.6.6 The development authority requests that all proposed development applications include reporting on the availability of a water supply, sewage disposal system, storm water management, and solid waste disposal.

Policy 6.6.7 Development Application notification processes will be updated in the Land Use Bylaw to include a registered Condominium Board.

6.7 Castle Mountain Resort Master Development Plan

Although the Area Structure Plan is the governing land use document for the base area titled lands, there is a need to coordinate resort business planning including the agreements with the Alberta Government to this document. The completed Castle Mountain Resort Master Development Plan provides the guiding vision as the resort development moves forward, but does not constitute an ASP required policy.

Policy 6.7.1 Any changes to the CMRMDP developed by Castle Mountain Resort shall be submitted to the MD of Pincher Creek for review for compliance with this document and other Municipal planning documents. The MD upon receipt of the document will produce a response brief to Castle Mountain Resort outlining recommendations.

Policy 6.7.2 **I**t is expected that the CMRMDP document will utilize this ASP and other provincial and MD planning documents in its implementation.

Policy 6.7.3 If the Master Development Plan implementation requires amendment to this document, Castle Mountain Resort shall apply for the amendment.

6.8 Infrastructure Master Plan

Policy 6.8.1 CMR Inc. is encouraged to complete an Infrastructure Master Plan and to submit a copy to the Municipal District of Pincher Creek Council. This plan should cover, but is not limited to, an Asset Management Investment Strategy which should contain the following:

a. Existing water and sewer infrastructure inventory,
b. Replacement value of water and sewer infrastructure,
c. Remaining life of water and sewer infrastructure, and
d. An implementation plan for maintaining the water and sewer infrastructure systems.

6.9 Waiver of Area Structure Plan Policies

Policy 6.9.1 As allowed for in the Municipal Development Plan and Land Use Bylaw, the Subdivision Authority or Municipal Planning Commission may approve an application for subdivision or development approval even though the proposed application does not comply with the area structure plan if, in its opinion, the proposed application would not:

a. unduly interfere with the amenities of the neighbourhood; or
b. materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment or value of neighbouring parcels of land.

Policy 6.9.2 When the Subdivision Authority or Municipal Planning Commission is considering a policy waiver as allowed for above, the authority shall consider the following:

a. whether the variance is minor and if it complies with other statutory plans and bylaws,
b. the comments of the appropriate persons and agencies received through the referral process have been considered,
c. effects on the operations of the municipality's road network,
d. the professional plans or studies provided by the applicant which support the proposed need for waiver.

6.10 Plan Review and Amendment

As the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan is a bylaw of the Municipality, a formal process as outlined in the *Municipal Government Act* is required to amend the Plan.

Policy 6.10.1 The future land use and development outlined in the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan is intended to address a long-term time horizon. Periodic review and occasional amendment of the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan through public hearing may be required in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act.*

Policy 6.10.2 The Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan is flexible enough to allow for review and amendment every five years or when the Municipality should deem it appropriate.

7.0 Definitions

For the purposes of this plan, the definitions stated below apply. If a word or term is not defined below, then the definition in the *MGA* or the land use bylaw applies.

Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA) – The *Alberta Land Stewardship Act, Statutes of Alberta, 2009, Chapter A-26.8*. The Act and its regulation are the legislated legal basis for regional land-use planning in Alberta, which for the MD of Pincher Creek is the *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan*.

Area Structure Plan – A statutory plan, adopted by Bylaw, which provides a policy framework for the evaluation of proposals for redesignation, subdivision and development of a specified area of land in the Municipality.

Caretaker Suite – As defined in the Municipal District of Pincher Creek Land Use Bylaw.

Castle Mountain Resort (CMR) – For the purposes of this document, Castle Mountain Resort refers to the development area for Castle Mountain Resort which includes the Castle Mountain Community Association and Castle Mountain Resort Incorporated.

Castle Mountain Resort Development Review Committee – A CMR committee (or its equivalent) established to internally review subdivision and development proposals prior to submittal to the MD of Pincher Creek.

Castle Mountain Resort Master Development Plan (CMRMDP) – A conceptual planning document representing the preferred development direction for Castle Mountain Resort.

Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC) – A ski industry concept referring to the number of skiers/boarders that a mountain can accommodate per day, in a fashion where guest experiences match their expectations, while having the least amount of impact on the physical environment.

Condominium – A building or structure where there exists a type of ownership of individual units, generally in a multi-unit development or project where the owner possesses an interest as a tenant in common with other owners in accordance with the provisions of the *Condominium Property Act*.

Condominium Plan – A plan of survey registered at a Land Titles Office prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Condominium Property Act*, *Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter C-22*, as amended.

Council – The Council of the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9.

Day visitors – The number of day visitors is estimated by subtracting the number of overnight onsite stays from the total number of visitors

Day Lodge – A ski amenity building housing a cafeteria style restaurant, large dining room and restrooms. The walkout basement beneath the day-lodge houses the ticket office, administrative offices, staff room and additional guest areas.

Development Agreement – A contractual agreement completed between the municipality and an applicant for a development permit or subdivision approval which specifies the roadways, walkways, public utilities, and other services to be provided by the applicant as a condition of a development permit or subdivision approval, in accordance with the *Municipal Government Act*.

Development Authority – The body established by bylaw to act as the Development Authority in accordance with section 624 of the *Municipal Government Act*.

Designate ("Redesignate", "redistrict", or "rezone") – The changing of an existing land use district on the official Land Use Districts Map in the Land Use Bylaw.

FireSmart – A program developed in Alberta by Partners in Protection and the Alberta Government to educate stakeholders on the risks of developing in the Wildland Urban Interface and methods to reduce the risk of wildfire to developments. The publication "FireSmart Guidebook for Community Protection" outlines minimum standards for development in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Goals – Goals are broad statements that define the ultimate condition desired. In this framework, goals are intended to elaborate upon the fundamental principles of the community vision, and express an ideal. Some goals will conflict with other goals, which simply means that in the real world, trade-offs are necessary.

Infrastructure – Public and private utility systems in the Municipality that may include, but are not limited to, the transportation network, water and sewage disposal systems, and utilities.

Land Use Bylaw – A bylaw of the Municipality passed by Council as a *Land Use Bylaw* pursuant to the provisions of the *Municipal Government Act* and intended to control, and/or regulate the use and development of land and buildings within the Municipality.

Land Use District – One or more divisions of the Land Use Bylaw establishing permitted and discretionary uses of land or buildings with attendant regulations.

MD – Refers to the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9, in the Province of Alberta.

Municipal Government Act (MGA) – Refers to the *Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26* as amended from time to time.

Municipal Development Plan – The Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 *Municipal Development Plan* is the principal statutory land use plan for the entire Municipality, adopted by Council, in accordance with the provisions of the *Municipal Government Act*.

Municipal Reserve – The land specified to be municipal and school reserve by the Subdivision Authority pursuant to section 666 of the *Municipal Government Act*.

Municipality – The Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 and, when the context requires, means the area contained within the boundaries of the Municipality.

Objectives – Objectives are very similar to goals, except they are more specific, and use terms that indicate the direction of change that is needed. The increased clarity of the objectives makes it easier to understand the problems that are addressed, and to set measurable targets for performance.

Plan – Refers to the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan as adopted by Council and amended from time to time.

Plan of Subdivision – A plan of survey prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Land Titles Act* for the purpose of effecting subdivision.

Private Utility – A utility service offered to the public by a private utility company or co-op including, but not limited to, the provision of gas, electricity, water or telephone services.

Qualified Professional – An individual with specialized knowledge recognized by the Municipality and/or licensed to practice in the Province of Alberta through the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) or the Alberta Land Surveyors' Association (ALSA). Examples of qualified professionals include, but are not limited to engineers, geologists, hydrologists and surveyors.

Redesignation – Refers to the reclassification by the Municipality of a land use designation in the *Land Use Bylaw* applicable to a specific area of the Municipality.

Resort Core – Refers to the central development area containing mainly commercial and amenity development and is intended to establish the theme character and ambiance of the resort.

Secondary Suite – As defined in the Municipal District of Pincher Creek Land Use Bylaw.

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

360-Degree Architecture – The full articulation of all building facades. This includes variation in massing, roof forms, and wall planes, as well as surface articulation. The concept of 360-degree architecture is to design a building where all sides of the structure have been detailed to be complementary in architecture, massing, and materials to the primary street elevation or front facade. In other words, the building should be aesthetically pleasing from all angles.

8.0 Appendix A

History

8.0 Appendix A

History

The Westcastle Ski Area has operated virtually as it exists today for 50 years. It was developed initially by Castle Mountain Resorts Ltd., a private company owned by Paul Klauss, a Swiss alpinist, and Charlie Virtue, a Lethbridge lawyer. The facility opened in 1966 with Lift No. 1, the north T-bar on the novice slope, and Lift No. 3, the long T-bar serving the expert terrain on the east facing slopes of Gravenstafel Ridge.

In 1967, the operation expanded, a second storey was added to the day lodge, and two new T-bars were constructed. Lift No. 2 was added for the intermediate runs and Lift No. 4 was provided to access the high alpine bowl.

In 1970, Lift No. 4 was sold to cover expenses. In 1971 Castle Mountain Resort Ltd. went into receivership and subsequently obtained a loan from the Alberta Opportunity Corporation to consolidate debts, as well as provide on hill accommodation. Sixteen camper stalls, eight lots and ten chalet sites were developed and the sewage disposal system was improved.

In 1974, the parking lot was enlarged, the telephone service was completed, and three trails were cut on the north face of Haig Ridge. In 1975 the Westcastle Ski Area hosted the alpine events of the Alberta Winter Games.

In 1976, the day lodge was destroyed by fire, and in 1977 Castle Mountain Resort Ltd. declared bankruptcy. After unsuccessful attempts to sell the property, the Town of Pincher Creek and the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 purchased the assets in 1978. Since then, the facility has been operated by the Westcastle Management Committee, with the ultimate goal of developing a complete ski area with a diversity of terrain by expanding onto Haig Ridge.

In 1985, The Legislative Assembly of Alberta passed Bill PR 10, the *Westcastle Development Authority Act*, incorporating the Westcastle Development Authority (WDA). The mandate of the WDA was as follows:

> *"…establish, develop, sell, lease, maintain, manage and operate Westcastle Park with all related facilities including, but not limited to housing, recreation, and commercial requirements."*

The goals of the WDA were to preserve alpine skiing in southern Alberta, and to have a four-season family recreation area established as Westcastle on a scale large enough to provide significant social and economic opportunities for southern Albertans.

The site proposed for the development of Westcastle Village was subject to the following planning documents registered by the Province of Alberta.

1. A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes, (Revised 1984)
2. The Castle River Sub-Regional Integrated Resource Plan, (1985)
3. The Westcastle Resort Area Structure Plan, (1987)

In 1982, Travel Alberta commissioned the preparation of a survey and mapping report for the West Castle River flood plain and the existing ski area.

In 1985, the Alberta government approved the Castle River Sub-Regional Integrated Resource Plan on June 19, 1985. The plan "*applies to public lands within the Castle River Planning Area, and not to any private or federal lands*."

In 1986, Ecosign Mountain Recreation Planners Ltd. were engaged by the Westcastle Development Authority to complete a study to evaluate the physical and economic feasibility for the private sector development and operation of a major resort; featuring downhill skiing at the Westcastle Ski Area. The study concluded that the ski area could comfortably accommodate 3,200 skiers per day.

The Alberta government sold 12.5 hectares (31 acres) of public lands in the West Castle for an expansion of the ski hill, as well as commercial and residential development. The land is sold for $1,235.50/hectare ($500/acre). Provisions were made in the Agreement for an option to purchase an additional 135 acres (54.63 hectares). The purchased land included most of the existing base area development at the Westcastle Ski Area, and the optioned land incorporated the remainder of the river valley which appeared appropriate for future development.

In March 1989, Vacation Alberta Corporation, a private Albertan company, entered into a three-party agreement entitled "Memorandum of Understanding" with Alberta Tourism and the WDA. This agreement stated the priorities of all three parties to complete a proposal for capital funding and operation of a four-season destination resort at Westcastle.

In April 1989, Stevenson Kellogg Ernst and Whinney completed a market analysis for The Government of Alberta Department of Tourism, entitled: *Potential Market Demand for a Four-Season Resort at Westcastle*. The study concluded that there is a market demand for a phased expansion of the ski area to 3,200 skiers per day, a golf course, hotel accommodation, as well as affordable recreation property.

In July 1989, a "Land Agreement" was completed outlining the terms and conditions under which Vacation Alberta Corporation may purchase the lands from the WDA. Subsequently, The Lombard North Group (1980) Ltd. was engaged by the WDA and Vacation Alberta to conduct a preliminary environmental analysis of the site and prepare the Westcastle Resort Concept Plan.

In March 1991, Golder Associates Ltd. completed for the Province of Alberta, a groundwater investigation at Westcastle Ski Area, which confirmed the availability of groundwater to supply the resort. The governments of Alberta and Canada have agreed to provide assistance to complete further studies.

In May 1991, William C. Rutledge Architects Ltd. was commissioned to summarize the information gathered in previous studies and prepare a Preliminary Master Plan to become the basis of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

In June 1991, the firm Hardy BBT commenced an Environmental Impact Assessment of the proposed resort, to evaluate the physical, social, economic and environmental effect of the proposed development. The issues were identified in consultation with a local advisory committee, which is comprised of representatives from the Pincher Creek Town Council, the Municipal District No. 9 Council, and The

Mayors Round Table on the Environment, as well as concerned citizens. The final document was presented to the Natural Resource Conservation Board (NRCB).

In August 1992, The Preliminary Master Plan was revised to reduce the environmental impact of the development. The detailed analysis of the Wildlife Management and Hydrological Consultants indicated that the proposed concept restricted the migration of the ungulates and would require significant mitigation to justify the relocation of the river. Subsequently, the design was changed, the golf course was shifted out of the established wildlife corridor, and the access to the ski lift at the base of Haig Ridge was provided with four pedestrian bridges over the river. The illustrations and text of the Preliminary Master Plan document have been adjusted and re-issued as The Revised Master Plan.

In 1993, the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) finds that the ski resort operated by Vacation Alberta can be expanded only if the rest of the area receives Wildland designation.

Vacation Alberta sues the Alberta government over its failure to designate the West Castle Wildland Recreation Area, and its subsequent withdrawal of permission to develop the ski resort. They claim that the Alberta government has no right to unilaterally cancel their project or to revoke the NRCB permission. The case is settled out of court. West Castle Development Authority purchases an additional 40 hectares (100 acres) of public land for $1,235.50/hectare ($500/acre). This land adjoins those public lands sold in 1986 and allows further development of the Castle Mountain Resort. *(Alberta Wilderness Association (AWA)*. Castle - History, 2014. http://albertawilderness .ca/castle-history. February 24, 2015.)

The Westcastle Supporters Association [WSA] a group of avid Castle-men and women created a trust fund to ensure the solvency of the hill and with the MD's best wishes undertook to operate the mountain. The first year was a struggle but the second year, 1995, demonstrated the possibility of greater things to come. The present day groundwater supply well was drilled during this time period and was extensively tested in February / March 1999. (*Water and Wastewater Utility Infrastructure Systems at Castle Mountain Resort* Mercon Engineering, September 2001)

In 1994, Order in Council 812/94 to annex the lands containing Castle Mountain from an Improvement District governed by the province to the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No.9 took effect on December 31. This process was followed up with the amalgamation of the Improvement District to the MD which took effect under Order in Council 363/95 January 1, 1996.

In 1995, the Alberta Government rescinds the *Planning Act* and adopts the *Municipal Government Act* under which the municipalities are given more autonomy to plan private lands under Part 17. The government limited the powers of local government over crown interests through sections 618 and 619.

Following the resignation on April 19, 1995, of four of the twelve members of the Castle River Consultation Group, on May 11, 1995, the Government of Alberta decides to withdraw its conditional authorization of the NRCB approval. Thus ending the proposed development and nullifying the NRCB conditions and recommendations set out in its 1993 decision report.

An investor group incorporated Castle Mountain Resort Inc. and in the summer of 1996 purchased the resort and its assets from the MD of Pincher Creek. An initial share offering raised enough money to install a triple chair at the base, buy a second snowcat and most importantly purchase a double chair from

Sunshine. There were also plans to open the top of the mountain and quadruple the ski terrain. During the summer of 1998 this was accomplished. The resulting terrain improvements put Castle on the map of great places to recreate with some of the best fall-line steeps in North America. CMR also upgraded the water distribution system with the installation of fire hydrants to provide some firefighting ability. (*Water and Wastewater Utility Infrastructure Systems at Castle Mountain Resort* Mercon Engineering, September 2001.)

In June 1999, CMR Inc. was granted approval by Alberta Environment, under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* for the construction, operation and reclamation of a Class 1 wastewater treatment plant for Castle Mountain Resort. The new wastewater lagoon treatment facility was placed into operation in mid-December 1999. (*Water and Wastewater Utility Infrastructure Systems at Castle Mountain Resort* Mercon Engineering, September 2001.)

In 2000, the Legislative Assembly of Alberta repealed the *Westcastle Development Authority Act* under Bill PR 3. The private members bill put forward by MLA Coutts proposed the dissolution of the Authority. Legal Counsel Doug Evans for the MD provided testimony to the Legislature for the rationale of ending the municipal control of the ski hill. He reported that the Municipal District and Town of Pincher Creek having spent $200,000 each had wiped out their funding for the resort and that operations were now under control of Castle Mountain Resort Inc.

In 2002, the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan was adopted as Bylaw 1069-02.

In December of 2006, Mount Haig opened adding terrain for intermediate and novice runs. In 2009, the Province of Alberta adopts the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA)*.

In July 2014, as a measure of implementing *ALSA*, the Province of Alberta adopted the *South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (SSRP)* and it came into effect September 1, 2014. During the planning process, the Regional Advisory Council identifies Castle Mountain Resort as a tourist destination node. The final plan established a strategic plan and an implementation plan which places Castle Mountain Resort in the Destination Management Area called Southwest Alberta.

The SSRP replaced the *Provincial Land Use Policies* and *A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern* Slopes (Revised 1984).

Castle Provincial Park and Castle Wildland Provincial Park were established on February 16, 2017, and are managed according to Alberta's *Provincial Parks Act*. The Castle Provincial Park and Castle Wildland Provincial Park Draft Management Plan was adopted May 2018.

Castle Mountain Resort Inc. with their consultant Brent Harley and Associates Inc. completed a Master Development Plan in May of 2017. The document in consultation with Alberta Government officials sets a new vision for the Resort as it looks to the future.

8.0 Appendix B

Water and Wastewater Utility Infrastructure Systems

WATER and WASTEWATER UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS at CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

Prepared For:

CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT INC.

Prepared By:

MERCON ENGINEERING (1988) LTD.
#340, 1414-8 Street SW
Calgary, Alberta T2R 1J6
Phone: (403) 244-2172 Fax: (403) 229-3778

September, 2001

File: 1040-1-1

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Phone (403) 244-2172

13 September, 2001

File: 1040-1-1

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Castle Mountain Resort Inc.
Box 610
Pincher Creek, Alberta
T0K 1W0

Attention: Mr. G. Robinson
Director

RE: WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS AT CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed the above referenced report outlining Castle Mountain Resort's (CMR) existing water and wastewater utility infrastructure systems, their present system capacities/capabilities, and system upgrades and/or expansions required to provide sound servicing of the development of CMR as documented in its Area Structure Plan.

We trust that this information satisfies your requirements. Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly,
MERCON ENGINEERING (1988) LTD.

Peter Mulyk, P. Eng.

Encl.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Castle Mountain Resort (CMR) ski area is located in the Westcastle Valley and the Clarke Range of the Rocky Mountains in the southwestern corner of Alberta.

The Ski resort area was first developed in 1966 by a private developer. In 1976, the then day lodge was destroyed by fire and by the Fall of 1977, the resort had gone into bankruptcy. From 1977 to 1996, the Town of Pincher Creek and the Municipal District of Pincher Creek, through the Westcastle Management Committee and the Westcastle Development Authority operated the resort area.

In June 1985, the Legislative Assembly of Alberta passed the Westcastle Development Authority Act (Bill PR10), which created a corporate body known as the Westcastle Development Authority (W.D.A.) and empowered the W.D.A. to:

> "...establish, develop, sell, lease, maintain and operate Westcastle Park with all related facilities but not limited to housing, recreation and commercial requirements."

The current corporation, Castle Mountain Resort Inc. (CMR), assumed ownership of the former Westcastle Park in 1996 and has, and continues to concentrate its efforts in achieving the goal of developing, operating and maintaining a competitive and viable regional ski hill.

Currently, CMR is assembling a "Castle Mountain Resort – Area Structure Plan" (ASP) to outline and document the various aspects of its growth and development into a viable, stable regional ski hill resort.

This report outlines CMR's existing water and wastewater utility infrastructure systems, their present system capacities/capabilities and defines system upgrades and/or expansions required to provide sound servicing of the development of Castle Mountain Resort as documented in the Area Structure Plan.

WATER & WASTEWATER UTILITIES: BACKGROUND

WATER SYSTEM

Since its original development as a ski hill area, Castle Mountain has secured its domestic, potable water supply from a groundwater well source located near the ski lodge. The present day groundwater supply well was drilled in 1995 and was extensively pump tested in February/March 1999 (1).

Groundwater from the well supply is pumped to a $90^{\pm}$ m^3 (20,000 Imperial Gallon) concrete reservoir located to the west of, and above the ski lodge. The concrete water reservoir is some thirty-five (35) years old. From the reservoir, potable water is distributed by means of gravity watermains to the area's user developments.

After acquiring the ski resort area in 1996, CMR upgraded the water distribution system with the installation of fire hydrants to provide some firefighting ability. In 1997 and 1999, extensions to the water distribution system were made to service the present day 88 residential lease lots. The watermain distribution systems installed by CMR are in accordance to Alberta Environment's "Standards and Guidelines for Municipal Waterworks, Wastewater and Storm Drainage Systems".

WASTEWATER SYSTEM

In 1996, when CMR assumed ownership of the Castle Mountain ski area, all domestic wastewater was collected, via gravity sewers, and flowed to a central septic tank located adjacent to the then existing day lodge. From this septic tank, the effluent flowed, again by gravity, to a tile field disposal area located east of the ski hill's base parking lot area. The disposal field contains approximately 760m (2500 feet) of weeping lateral pipe. This existing septic tank and disposal field system had been in operation for some thirty ($30^{\pm}$) years.

In February/March, 1996, CMR retained the services of KNG Limited to conduct a reconnaissance survey of the West Castle River (2) to:

> "•characterize the chemical nature of the river water as a reference for future studies;
>
> •determine if the sewage from the Westcastle Park ski area is having an impact on the water quality in the West Castle River in the immediate vicinity of the resort."

---

(1) Reference Report: "1999 Pump Test, Supply Well, Castle Mountain Resort, N ½-24-004-04 W5M" prepared for Castle Mountain Resort Inc. by Matrix Solutions Inc., March, 1999.

2) Reference Report: "West Castle River, Water Quality Survey at the Westcastle Park Ski Area in SW Alberta." prepared by KNG Limited for Castle Mountain Resort Inc., March 1996.

The KNG Limited report [2] concluded that:

> "There is no evidence, from the chemical analyses of any impact from sewage."

In 1997, the 30 ± year old existing septic tank was decommissioned by CMR in favour of a newly constructed 68 m^3 (15,000 Imperial gallon) dual compartment septic tank located at the head of the disposal laterals field. Improvements were made to the piping header system to the existing laterals and a pumping system was installed to dose the disposal field with effluent from the septic tank.

In 1997, CMR commissioned Groundwater Solutions Ltd. "to install new monitoring wells for the septic system and to prepare the groundwater monitoring portion of the 1997 wastewater report".[3] This Groundwater Solutions report concluded that:

> "Down-gradient groundwater indicates minimal impacts from the septic field; chloride and NO_3 are increased as a result of septic discharge, but both are below Canadian drinking water guidelines (Health Canada, 1996)." [3]

The CMR septic tank and disposal system continued providing the resort's wastewater treatment and disposal until December 15th, 1999, when Castle's new wastewater stabilization ponds were commissioned into operation. The 1999 annual Wastewater Report for Castle Mountain Resort [4] concluded again that:

> "Down-gradient groundwater indicated that there were minimal impacts from use of the septic field."

Although the septic tank and tile field system had, over its some thirty years in operation, been providing acceptable levels of service to the existing Castle Mountain improvements with minimal impacts, it was concluded that expansion of this system to handle future CMR developments would not represent best practicable domestic wastewater treatment technology for the resort area. In 1998 and 1999, engineering reviews and consultations with Alberta Environment were undertaken. These assessments, reviews, and consultations concluded that a wastewater lagoon system represented the Best Practicable Technology Standard for the CMR area.

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(2) Reference Report: "West Castle River, Water Quality Survey at the Westcastle Park Ski Area in SW Alberta." prepared by KNG Limited for Castle Mountain Resort Inc., March 1996.

(3) Reference Report: "1997 Well Installation and Sampling Program, Castle Mountain Resort, Pincher Creek, Alberta" prepared by Groundwater Solutions Ltd. for Castle Mountain Resort Inc., February 1998.

(4) Reference Report: "1999 Annual Wastewater Report for Castle Mountain Resort, Pincher Creek, Alberta, N ½ 24 and S ½ 25-004-04 W5M" prepared for Castle Mountain Resort Inc. by Matrix Solutions Inc. (formerly Groundwater Solutions Inc.), March, 2000.

Alberta Environmental Protection's December, 1997 publication, "Standards and Guidelines for Municipal Waterworks, Wastewater and Storm Drainage Systems" ("Standards and Guidelines"), states:

> "3.1.2 Best Practicable Technology Standards
>
> Only those technologies identified in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 are considered "Best Practicable Technologies", and the corresponding effluent standards as "Best Practicable Technology Standards."

Table 3.1 of the Alberta Environment, "Standards and Guidelines" lists the best practicable technology standards for municipalities with current population levels less than 20,000 as being secondary (mechanical), aerated lagoons, and wastewater lagoons.

The seasonal (i.e. ski season) use nature of Castle Mountain and the availability of land to accommodate a wastewater lagoon facility were two (2) key factors in selecting wastewater lagoons as the Best Practical Treatment Technology.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT APPROVAL NO. 18777-01-00

In June of 1999, Castle Mountain Resort Inc. was granted approval by Alberta Environment, under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (Approval No. 18777-01-00) for the construction, operation and reclamation of a Class 1 wastewater treatment plant (wastewater lagoons) for the Castle Mountain Resort. CMR constructed the wastewater treatment plant during the Summer and Fall of 1999. This new, wastewater lagoon treatment facility was placed into operation in mid-December, 1999.

Alberta Environment Approval No. 18777-01-00 grants approval to CMR to dispose of treated wastewater by means of discharge to:

- An irrigation system and area, or,
- Upon prior written approval by Alberta Environment, to the existing septic tank and tile bed system for use as a backup for treated wastewater disposal.

The CMR wastewater lagoon treatment system has now been in operation for twenty-one (21) months, encompassing two (2) full winter ski seasons. No discharge of treated wastewater has occurred at the Resort since December 15, 1999. All wastewater from December 15, 1999 to date has been treated and held/stored within the lagoon cells.

As at the time of this report, CMR is receiving and reviewing supplier/contractor submissions for the construction installation of the effluent irrigation discharge component of its wastewater system. It is anticipated construction of the irrigation system will be undertaken this Fall, 2001 or in the Spring of 2002. It is noted that the CMR lagoon system has sufficient, available capacity to treat and store wastewater from the upcoming 2001/2002 ski season.

CMR DEVELOPMENT AREA STRUCTURE PLAN DESIGN CRITERIA

CMR will be striving to realize 100,000 skiers annually at its regional ski and snowboarding area. The skier use/numbers will be generated from housing units at its base and day-use visitor skiers.

The CMR Area Structure Plan (A.S.P.) envisions a total of 225 housing units at its base. A fifty (50) site recreation vehicle (R.V.) park is envisioned by the A.S.P. The R.V. park will not be fully serviced with water and sewer to the sites. A central washroom facility will be provided to meet the needs of the R.V. visitor.

For the housing units, an average occupancy density of 3.5 people per housing unit is defined. For the R.V. park, a density of 2.0 people per R.V. unit is defined. It is estimated that 80% of the housing units and R.V. unit occupants will be skiers and will utilize the ski hill during their time at the resort. The A.S.P. also projects that during peak winter season periods (i.e. Christmas, long weekends), 90% of the housing units and R.V. park would be occupied.

The above A.S.P. development criteria are used as the basis for defining the requirements of CMR's water and wastewater utility systems.

CMR AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

WATER SUPPLY AND SYSTEM

EXISTING WATER SUPPLY

As previously discussed, the water supply for the Castle Mountain area and its developments is obtained from a groundwater well source located near the ski lodge. The well was drilled in 1995. In 1999, CMR retained Matrix Solutions Inc. (Matrix) to conduct a pump test on its subject supply well. The Matrix pump test and report [(1)] concluded that:

- "Using the lowest transmissivity estimate, the approximate 20-year yield of the well is estimated at 4 L/s, or 50 Igpm."

- "Laboratory analysis indicates a low-total dissolved solids groundwater that is of excellent quality for a potable supply."

In a subsequent Matrix Solutions Inc. report [(5)] and on the topic of firefighting, the report noted:

- "It is recommended that a new well be drilled at CMR and that it should be supplied with a pump capable of producing up to 400 Igpm. Thus, the water for firefighting could be directly pumped from the aquifer when necessary".

WATER DESIGN CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS

The water requirements/design criteria for the Castle Mountain developments have been defined in previous engineering works as follows:

- Day Use Skiers.....15 Igpcd
- R.V. Park Units.....30 Igpcd
- Recreational Housing Units.....50 Igpcd

Imperial Gallons per Capita per Day

For the recreation, housing unit component for Castle Mountain, the Area Structure Plan uses a design criteria of 3.5 people per unit and an average 55% occupancy/usage factor over the ski season. In addition, the A.S.P. assumes 80% of the housing units occupants will be skiers.

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(1) Reference Report: "1999 Pump Test, Supply Well, Castle Mountain Resort, N ½-24–004–04 W5M" prepared for Castle Mountain Resort Inc. by Matrix Solutions Inc., March, 1999.

(5) Reference Report: "Snowmaking and Firefighting at Castle Mountain Resort – Water Use Analysis", prepared by Matrix Solutions Inc., March 2001

1999/2000 Recorded Flows Versus Design Criteria

For the 1999/2000 ski season, the design criteria water flow for the existing housing units (i.e. 60 homes) and skier use would be calculated as follows:

- Housing Units
  (60 units at 3.5 p.p.u. @ 50 Igpcd @ 55%
  occupancy over ski season of 114 days actual).....658,350 Igal
- Housing Resident Use Skiers
  (10,534 skiers: included in housing units)..... incl.
- Day Use Skiers
  (61,667 less 10,534 @ 15 Igpc).....766,995 Igal

Total Calculated, Design Criteria Water Use
Over 1999/2000 Ski Season.....1,425,345 Igal
(6480 m^3)

Actual Metered Water Use for 1999/2000 Ski Season.....1,391,500 Igal
(6325 m^3)

As may be noted from the above, the design criteria calculated water use and actual metered volumes (i.e. 6480 m^3 versus 6325 m^3) are comparable. The water requirement/design criteria, as herein defined, are considered representative.

Continued analyses and reviews of ensuing years of Castle Mountain's metered water volumes, skier numbers, housing units, occupancy figures, etc., will provide CMR with a historical data base on which to draw conclusions as to the validity of the water design criteria.

PROPOSED CMR AREA DEVELOPMENT: WATER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Castle Mountain Resort Inc. will be striving to realize 100,000 skiers annually at its regional ski and snowboarding area. The CMR Area Structure Plan envisions a total of 225 housing units at its base and 50 non-serviced R.V. sites. It is estimated that a peak winter season day would encompass 2400 skiers (G. Robinson, CMR director, personal communication to P. Mulyk, Mercon Engineering (1988) Ltd., May 4, 2001).

For the projected Castle Mountain Area Structure Plan development, the design criteria maximum day water demand during the ski season would be estimated as follows:

• Housing Units (225 units @ 3.5 ppu @ 50 Igpcd @ 90% occupancy)	35,450 Igpd
• R.V. Units (50 units @ 2.0 ppu @ 30 Igpcd @ 90% occupancy)	2,700 Igpd
• Resident Use Skiers (710 skiers – included in-housing and R.V. units)	Incl.
• Peak Day Use Skiers (1690 skiers at 15 Igpcd)	25,350 Igpd
TOTAL, ESTIMATED MAXIMUM WINTER DAY WATER DEMAND	63,500 Igpd (290 m^3/day) (44 $\pm$ Igpm)

WATER SOURCE AND SUPPLY

The above maximum day water demand of 63,500 Igal equates to a supply rate of 44 $\pm$ Igpm. Alberta Environment's "Standards and Guidelines" note that "water supply should be designed for at least 110% of the projected maximum daily design flow". For Castle Mountain, the water well pumping system should be ultimately capable of a supply rate of approximately 50 $\pm$ Igpm.

Any water supply source should be capable of meeting the developments maximum day water requirements. As previously noted, the Matrix well pump test and reports concluded the 20-year yield of Castle's well at 50 Igpm, using the lowest transmissivity estimate, and that the aquifer is capable of producing 400 Igpm for firefighting or other short-term emergency needs. The projected maximum day demand of 50 $\pm$ Igpm can be readily supplied by the existing groundwater well source and aquifer.

At the present time, Castle has one (1) groundwater well supplying its water needs. For security of supply purposes, and to assist in the emergency supply of firefighting flows, it is recommended that a new water well be completed at CMR. The reader is referred to the Matrix Solutions Ltd., Water Use Analysis report [5] for additional information and details concerning a second CMR well.

TREATMENT

Castle's groundwater well is a deep well and is located away from any source of pollutants, flooding and/or direct surface influences. As concluded in the Matrix reporting, laboratory analyses indicate groundwater "that is of excellent quality for potable supply". No treatment of Castle's groundwater is presently being carried out.

Although treatment of CMR's groundwater supply would not be required, it is being recommended that disinfection, by means of chlorination, be undertaken to ensure safe, potable water in constructed storage and distribution mains.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Typically, a water distribution system is designed to supply and deliver peak hourly water demands or maximum day demand plus fire flows, whichever is greater. Further, the distribution system is designed to handle normal operating pressures between 350 kPa and 550 kPa (50 to 80 psi) under a condition of maximum hourly design flows. Watermains designed to carry fire flows should have a minimum inside diameter of 150 mm (6 inches).

The existing Castle Mountain water distribution system consists of 150 mm diameter (6 inches) mains, complete with fire hydrants, and meets the above design criteria. Future extensions to the system would be designed and constructed to continue to meet good engineering standards and guidelines.

The existing CMR distribution system has a water flow capability in the order of 800 Igpm. This rate is more than sufficient to meet the CMR's Area Structure Plan developments peak day and peak hourly water design flows. Under an emergency fire situation, the distribution system would be capable of flowing this estimated 800 Igpm.

POTABLE WATER STORAGE

Potable water storage reservoirs are designed to provide sufficient volumes of storage to control distribution pump operation, balance fluctuations in use demands, and to provide some capacity for standby/emergency purposes. In addition, where fire flows are to be provided, the water reservoir is designed to hold the necessary volume of water for firefighting purposes.

(5) Reference Report: "Snowmaking and Firefighting at Castle Mountain Resort – Water Use Analysis", prepared by Matrix Solutions Inc., March 2001

The total potable water storage requirement is typically calculated by the following empirical formula:

$$S = A + B + C$$

Where **S** = Total Storage Requirement
A = Fire Storage
B = Equalization Storage (approximately 25% of projected maximum daily design flow)
C = Emergency Storage (approximately 15% of projected maximum daily design flow)

In determining fire storage requirements for the CMR area, two (2) factors were considered:

(1) The ability to withdraw 400 Igpm from the existing groundwater aquifer [5], and

(2) The ability of CMR's water distribution system to flow approximately 800 Igpm.

With the ability to flow approximately 800 Igpm (3640 l/s), the Insurer's Advisory Organization [6] recommends a flow duration at this rate of 1.5 hours. This would equate to a fire storage requirement in the order of 72,000 Igal.

CMR is in a unique situation in that its area's groundwater aquifer is a major natural water reservoir. This aquifer/natural reservoir is capable of being pumped, for "firefighting and other short-term emergency needs", at a rate of 400 Igpm, thereby providing half (1/2) the fireflows. The other half (1/2) of the fireflow storage is required in a man-made structure.

(5) Reference Report: "Snowmaking and Firefighting at Castle Mountain Resort – Water Use Analysis", prepared by Matrix Solutions Inc., March 2001

(6) Reference document: "Water Supply for Public Fire Protection – 1999", Fire Underwriters Survey, c/o Insurers' Advisory Organization Inc.

On the basis of the above, the potable water storage requirements for Castle Mountain, and its Area Structure Plan developments, would be calculated as follows:

(A)	Fire Storage (400 Igpm for 1.5 hours) (36,000 Igal in aquifer)	36,000 Igal
(B)	Equilization Storage (25% of 63,500 Igal)	15,875 Igal
(C)	Emergency Storage (15% of 63,500 Igal)	9,525 Igal
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTED, WATER STORAGE REQUIREMENT	61,400 Igal

Castle's present reservoir has a storage capacity of 20,000 Igal. Additional water reservoir capacity, in the order of 41,400 Igal, would be required to be constructed to meet the design calculated storage requirements.

With the provision of additional storage reservoir capacity, the sequencing of CMR's water system operation under an emergency, fire situation would be as follows:

(1) Initial fireflow supply volumes provided from CMR reservoir to distribution system by means of gravity.

(2) Emergency water supply from new groundwater well pumped to reservoir at 400 Igpm.

(3) In the event of emptying of the reservoir, continued emergency water supply from well, at rate of 400 Igpm, until situation controlled.

SUMMARY: WATER SYSTEM

Castle Mountain Resort has a proven potable water supply source with the capability to meet its existing and proposed Area Structure Plan developments.

It is recommended that a second groundwater well be completed to increase the security of supply and to allow for increased pumping/supply capacity under an emergency situation.

It is recommended that disinfection, by means of chlorination, be installed and operated to ensure safe, potable water in constructed storage and distribution mains.

The existing distribution system meets good engineering standards. Any extension(s) would be engineered to the same standard. The gravity flow from the reservoir to the distribution system negates the need for a distribution pumping system and standby power.

The existing Castle Mountain water reservoir meets some of the equalization and emergency storage components. However, additional reservoir capacity is required to fully meet the equalization and emergency storage needs and satisfy fire storage requirements. Sufficient land area is available in proximity to the existing reservoir in which to construct additional water storage, and at elevations to maintain gravity flow distribution.

CMR AREA STRUCTURE PLAN

WASTEWATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

EXISTING WASTEWATER STABILIZATION PONDS: DESIGN CRITERIA AND CAPACITY

The Castle Mountain wastewater treatment plant consists of one (1) facultative pond and one (1) storage/polishing pond having the following treatment/storage capacity volumes:

- Facultative Cell.....5,800 m^3 (1,276,000 Igal)
- Polishing/Storage Cell.....27,075 m^3 (5,956,500 Igal)

The wastewater flow design criteria used for the engineering designs of the Castle Mountain treatment facility were as follows:

- Day Use Skiers.....15 Igpcd
- R.V. Park Users.....30 Igpcd
- Recreational Housing Units.....50 Igpcd

Imperial Gallons per Capita per Day

As may be noted, the above wastewater flow design criteria are the same as that used for water supply/demand. Although "The volume of sewage generated in a resort setting similar to the Westcastle Ski Area is typically 95% of water demand" [7], CMR wishes to ensure complete adequacy in their wastewater treatment and disposal facility. Therefore the somewhat higher wastewater design criteria are proposed.

1999/2000 Recorded Flows Versus Design Criteria

On the basis of the A.S.P. development criteria and for the 1999/2000 ski season, the design criteria wastewater flow would be calculated at 6480 m^3 (1,425,345 Igal). Actual metered wastewater volume for the 1999/2000 ski season was 5,551 m^3 (1,221,200 Igal). The design criteria calculated volume of 6480 m^3 is approximately 16.7% higher than the actual volume recorded of 5551 m^3.

Again, although the design criteria calculates higher than recorded wastewater flows, these criteria are proposed for use to provide an insurance/safety margin in regards to CMR's wastewater treatment and disposal facilities.

(7) Reference Report: "Castle Mountain Resort Inc., Westcastle Park, Water & Sewer System Upgrading Report" prepared by UMA Engineering Ltd., April 1996.

PROPOSED CMR AREA DEVELOPMENTS:
WASTEWATER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

As previously noted, Castle Mountain Resort Inc. will be striving to realize 100,000 skiers annually at its regional ski and snowboarding area. The CMR Area Structure Plan envisions a total of 225 housing units at its base including 50 non-serviced R.V. sites.

For the projected Castle Mountain Area Structure Plan development, the design criteria maximum monthly average daily wastewater flows for the ski season would be estimated as follows:

- Housing Units (225 units @ 3.5 ppu @ 50 Igpcd @ 55% occupancy)..... 21,660 Igpd
- R.V. Units (50 units @ 2.0 ppu @ 30 Igpcd @ 55% occupancy)..... 1,650 Igpd
- Resident Use Skiers (390 skiers included in housing and R.V. units)..... Incl.
- Day Use Skiers (610 skiers at 15 Igpcd)..... 9,150 Igpd

TOTAL ESTIMATED MAXIMUM MONTHLY AVERAGE WINTER DAY WASTEWATER FLOW..... 34,460 Igpd (157 m^3/day)

For the non-winter seasons, the CMR Area Structure Plan assumes a 30% occupancy of the housing units development at Castle Mountain. On this basis, the design criteria average daily wastewater flows for the non-skiing, warm season would be estimated as follows:

- Day Use Skiers..... Nil
- Housing Units (225 units @ 3.5 ppu @ 50 Igpcd @ 30% occupancy)..... 11,800 Igpd
- R.V. Units (50 units @ 2.0 ppu @ 30 Igpcd @30% occupancy)..... 900 Igpd

TOTAL ESTIMATED MAXIMUM MONTHLY AVERAGE WARM DAY WASTEWATER FLOW..... 12,700 Igpd (58 m^3/day)

Assuming an approximate 17-week ski season (119 days), the annual design criteria calculated wastewater flow/volume for the CMR area structure plan scenario would be 32,951 m^3 (7,248,000 $\pm$ Igal). On a monthly basis, this annual flow is approximated as follows:

Month	Wastewater Flow (m^3)
January	4867
February	4396
March	4867
April	3225
May	1798
June	1740
July	1798
August	1798
September	1740
October	1798
November	1740
December	3184
ESTIMATED ANNUAL FLOW	32,951 m^3

FACULTATIVE CELL

Under Alberta Environment's "Standards and Guidelines", a facultative cell should have a two (2) month retention time. The present day Castle Mountain facultative cell has a treatment capacity of 5800 m^3.

The months of January, February and March represent the high use and wastewater flow period at Castle. The wastewater flows for these three (3) months have been estimated above at 4867 m^3, 4396 m^3 and 4867 m^3 respectively. The two (2) month flow for January and February, or February and March would total approximately 9263 m^3.

Under the full, complete CMR area structure plan development scenario, the facultative cell component of the existing wastewater treatment system may have to be upgraded and/or expanded. A number of options are available regarding upgrading and/or expansion, as follows:

- Aeration of the existing facultative lagoon could be implemented to increase the treatment efficiency/capacity of this cell.

- The existing facultative cell could be re-constructed and converted into an aerated lagoon system. Under this option, two (2) aerated cells, operating in series or in parallel, would be constructed with each cell sized to 50% of the maximum monthly average daily design flow.

- The existing facultative cell could be maintained, and an aeration basin(s) constructed. The process flow would be aeration basin(s) to facultative, and then to storage/polishing pond.

As has been discussed, the wastewater design flow criteria being used results in higher than actual recorded wastewater flows. It is recommended that CMR continue to diligently monitor wastewater flows and treated wastewater quality. Analyses of actual flow and quality data will enable the operation of the facultative cell to be assessed, and appropriate upgrading and or expansion (if any) defined in the future.

In January and February, 2000, Castle Mountain recorded 38,267 skiers, had 60 housing units, and generated a metered wastewater volume flow of 2786 m^3. This two (2) month flow of 2786 m^3 used 48% of the designed capacity of the existing Castle Mountain facultative cell, leaving 52% available to accommodate future growth in skier numbers and/or housing units.

POLISHING/STORAGE CELL

Under Alberta Environment's "Standards and Guidelines" for treated effluent disposal to land, at least seven (7) months storage retention time is required in the polishing/storage cell. Castle Mountain's Alberta Environment Approval No. 18777-01-00 further states that:

> "5.1.3 Wastewater flows into the wastewater treatment facility shall not exceed the following limits:
>
> (a) an eight month volume of 27,075 m^3 based on any consecutive eight months."

Under the wastewater flow estimates herein present, the period December to July would represent the maximum eight (8) month volume period. The design wastewater flow for this period is estimated at 25,875 m^3. The existing Castle Mountain polishing/storage cell has a constructed volume capacity of 27,075 m^3 and is therefore sufficiently sized to accommodate the proposed CMR Area Structure Plan development.

TREATED EFFLUENT IRRIGATION DISPOSAL

At the time of this report, September, 2001 and since December 15, 1999, all wastewater from the Castle Resort development has been discharging to, and has been contained within, the constructed wastewater lagoons. No disposal of treated effluent has been required since December 15, 1999 as the wastewater lagoons have had more than sufficient, available volume capacity to accept, treat and store the wastewater being generated.

The engineering works identified in CMR's Alberta Environment Approval No. 18777-01-00 included a forest slope irrigation system design, site management and monitoring plans for the effluent irrigation disposal at the Castle Mountain Resort development area. As the constructed wastewater stabilization ponds have had the capacity to treat and hold Castle Mountain's wastewater flows since November, 1999, there has been no need to have the irrigation system in place, as no discharge would be necessary. Further, and as previously discussed, the existing CMR wastewater lagoons have available capacity to treat and store the wastewater flows from the upcoming 2001/2002 ski season.

CMR is presently reviewing supplier/contractor submissions for the construction of the irrigation component of its wastewater system. It is anticipated construction of the irrigation system will be undertaken this Fall, 2001 or in the Spring of 2002.

As concluded in the Cochrane Engineering, Irrigation Site Management Proposal report[8]:

> "The effluent irrigation system will be an effective and environmentally acceptable method of disposal for the treated wastewater from Castle Mountain Resort Inc. development."
>
> "Additional areas are available for effluent irrigation and will be utilized as required to allow the safe operation of the system."

(8) Reference Report: "Castle Mountain Resort Inc., Irrigation Site Management Proposal" report prepared by Cochrane Engineering Ltd., January 1999.

SUMMARY: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Castle Mountain Resort's wastewater lagoons system represents Best Practicable Technology.

Subject to analyses of future actual wastewater flows and resultant treatment quality data, the facultative treatment cell component may require upgrading and/or expansion to service the full CMR Area Structure Plan development. Acceptable methods and technologies are available to realize any treatment expansions and upgrades which may be required. At present, less than 50% of the design capacity of the facultative lagoon is being used during the peak winter ski season.

The existing wastewater polishing/storage cell has in place the hydraulic capacity to accommodate the CMR Area Structure Plan development.

The disposal of treated effluent by means of an irrigation system has been approved by Alberta Environment Approval No. 18777-01-00. The construction and commissioning of an irrigation system will realize the controlled, environmentally acceptable discharge of treated effluent. Sufficient land area for irrigation disposal is available to accommodate the full CMR Area Structure Plan development.

8.0 Appendix C

Snow Making and Fire Fighting Water Use Analysis

8.0 Appendix C

Snow Making and Fire Fighting Water Use Analysis

Matrix Solutions Inc.

SNOWMAKING AND FIREFIGHTING AT CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

WATER USE ANALYSIS

Report Prepared for:

CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

Prepared by:

MATRIX SOLUTIONS INC.

James T. Freeman, M.Sc.
Principal Hydrologist

reviewed by
Robert Pockar, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Project Engineer

April 2001
Calgary, Alberta

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FIGURES

TABLE

1.0 BACKGROUND

Castle Mountain Resort ski area (CMR) is located in the Clark Range in the southwestern corner of Alberta. The current corporation assumed ownership of the former Westcastle Park in 1996. Currently, CMR is assembling an Area Structure Plan (ASP) to outline various aspects of its growth into a viable regional ski area.

This document examines potential water use by CMR, particularly for fire fighting and snowmaking. An analysis to estimate sustainable groundwater extraction rates relative to the surrounding environment and recommendations on water source options are made. The present and likely future water needs of CMR for residential and resort consumption are met by an existing groundwater supply well. This well and its capacity are the subject of a previous report (Matrix, 1999).

2.0 WATER USE OPTIONS

Firefighting is the least consumptive of water uses considered. It was assumed that firefighting could use 20,000 imperial gallons (igals) over a two-hour period (J.Harker, CMR director, pers. comm. to J. Freeman, Matrix, January 24, 2001).

Snowmaking is a non-consumptive use of water, in that water is stored on the mountain as snow, then returned to the water shed over the snowmelt season in late spring. However, the requirements for snowmaking are for water deliveries over a short period to time in the autumn. For the purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that all of CMR's snowmaking would occur during a 15 day period in November.

The snowmaking water requirements are outlined in Table 1. This spreadsheet assumes that snowmaking would attempt to cover portions of the lower mountain (Gravenstafel), troublesome, high-traffic portions of the upper mountain (Phases 2-3) and future development on Haig Ridge, south of the present base area. The covered acreage is converted into water requirements using 200,000 igals/acre (T. Tataryn, CMT manager pers. comm. to J. Freeman, Matrix, March 2001).

Options for water supply include the following:

Cirque pond - A lined pond could be constructed in the cirque on the upper mountain. This is a relatively flat area that could hold a large pond. The pond would be filled during spring runoff at the end of one ski season and used for snowmaking the next fall.

Haig Creek - Haig Creek is not gaged, but it appears to flow 1,000 to 3,000 m^3/d during the fall and winter. The creek has no known fish species, so there are no in-stream flow requirements (T. Tataryn, CMR Manager, pers. comm. to J. Freeman, Matrix, March 2001). However, without more gaging information, it would be recommended that Haig Creek be used only to supplement groundwater supplies and that only a maximum of 1,500 m^3/d (230 igpm) is assumed to be available.

Groundwater - CMR is located within the Westcastle valley. This valley is a typical southwestern Alberta montane river valley, with a buried channel deeply incised into the bedrock surface that is more or less coincident with the river valley. This channel is filled with alluvial and colluvial gravels and is hereafter, referred to as the Westcastle aquifer. Drilling by Golder (1991) indicates that the buried channel is an unconfined aquifer up to 40 m thick.

The present day Westcastle river meanders across the surface of this aquifer and likely only represents a portion of the flow along the Westcastle valley, particularly during periods of low flow, such as in the late fall and winter. Much of the flow occurs as flux down the valley through the buried channel aquifer. The down-valley aquifer flux has been estimated as 0.06 m^3/s, 800 igpm (Matrix, 1999).

The aquifer beneath the ski area is capable of well yields in excess of 3,000 m^3/d, however, sustained pumping of the aquifer at high rates is likely to drawdown groundwater levels and could affect the river. An analysis of pumping rates and aquifer drawdowns is provided below.

Storage in Large Sewage cell - The large cell in the sewage lagoon can be used for water storage for snowmaking. It can be emptied during the summer and filled from groundwater

during the fall. The storage cell would have a secondary use in cooling groundwater for efficient snowmaking. The large cell holds 21,000 m^3 (4.5 Migal).

3.0 BULL TROUT

One of the principal environmental effects that could be caused by water withdrawal from the Westcastle aquifer is potential impacts on bull trout spawning and egg development in the Westcastle River. Prior to the second half of the 20th century, bul trout were the predominant trout and char species in foothills rivers and streams, but since this time, populations of this species have experienced drastic reductions. Reasons for the decline in bul trout include over-fishing, habitat degradation and the often deliberate introduction of competing species, such as rainbow and brook trout (Brewin, 1997). There is an existing bull trout population in the Westcastle River, and like most bull trout populations in southwestern Alberta, it is considered "vulnerable" (K. Brewin, Trout Unlimited Canada, pers. comm. to J. Freeman, Matrix, March 6, 2001).

Most of the data on bull troat occurrence in the Westcastle River has been collected within the last 10 years. Vacation Alberta, in a proposal to develop the former Westcastle Park ski area into a four-season resort, conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that included 2 years of intensive fish studies on the river (Boag and Hvenegaard, 1997). Subsequent to that work, Alberta Environment conducted autumn fish spawning surveys for 5 years; in 1994-98. This work counted fish and redds (fish nests) along key reaches of streams and rivers across the Oldman River Basin, including a reach of the Westcastle River between the washed out bridge adjacent to the resort and about 1.5 km downstream of CMR (Gerrand and Watmough, 1999; and Natural Resources, 2001).

The Vacation Alberta EIA work concluded that bull trout in the Westcastle River were resident and largely did not migrate to or from downstream rivers. This population is also limited in its upstream migration by Westcastle Falls, about 6 km upstream of CMR. Within its Westcastle habitat, the favoured area for bull trout spawning is a several-hundred meter stretch of the river, located immediately north of the ski hill (Figure 1). Spawning in this area typically occurs between late August and October, with eggs hatching in March and April of the following spring. The EIA demonstrated

the preference of fish to this area by the field identification of redds and the tracking of several individual fish throughout the fall and early spring of 1991-93 (Boag and Hvenegaard, 1997).

Spawning bull trout prefer gravelly stream bottoms, with water temperatures below 18 C, (but above freezing during the winter), groundwater discharge and some cover, if available. The area identified in the EIA study had all of the conditions favourable for spawning; 12 bull trout redds were found in 1991 and 10 were found in 1992 along this reach (Boag and Hvenegaard, 1997). Between 1995 and 1998, three to seven redds were found each year in the same stretch of the river (Gerrand and Watmough, 1999; Natural Resources, 2001).

Therefore, for the present work, the assumption was made that water use schemes by CMR should be protective of groundwater discharge into the bull trout spawning area. In order to do this, the amount of water level decrease (drawdown) in the bull trout spawning area should be minimized over the fall and winter months. This will prevent the river from drying up and freezing the trout eggs and minimize decreases in the groundwater discharge into this area.

4.0 ANALYTICAL GROUNDWATER MODELING

An analytical groundwater flow model was used to predict the groundwater level declines (drawdowns) that would result from pumping a water well located in the center of the Westcastle Valley adjacent to the CMR parking lot. Numerical groundwater modeling had previously been conducted by consultants for Vacation Alberta's EIA, where drawdowns were predicted for a number of pumping scenarios. However, as published in the EIA, these drawdowns were not quantified (HBT Agra, 1992).

Therefore, a new model of flow in the Westcastle aquifer was constructed. This model was based on the Theis solution of the transient groundwater flow equation (Theis, 1935). The Theis solution assumes an infinite, confined and homogeneous aquifer. One of the more important limitation of these assumptions, the fact that the Westcastle aquifer is bounded on either side by the valley walls,

was accounted for by the use of two image wells, located west and east of the pumping well, respectively. The image well method is described in Kruseman and deRidder (1990).

To simulate water level decreases in the bull spawning area, drawdown was monitored at an observation point located 400 m downgradient of the pumping well. In reality, drawdown in the spawning area will be buffered by groundwater that discharges in this area and, to some extent, by water recharging the aquifer from the river. If there is very little drawdown, there will be no effect on the river or the groundwater discharge. On the other hand, if there is an excessive amount of drawdown, groundwater discharge and river levels could be affected.

It is assumed that less than 10 cm of drawdown in the vicinity of the bull trout spawning area would not be detectable in the field by a change in water levels or river flow. Over 1 m of drawdown would likely be detectable and could have an appreciable effect on river flows and the groundwater discharge. Between 10 cm and 1 m of drawdown, the drawdown would likely be detectable, but would likely not have significant effects on the bull trout spawning area. At this simulated range of drawdowns, the actual field drawdown will likely be buffered by flow from the river and interception of groundwater discharge.

Values of aquifer parameters were based on previous studies, including Golder (1991), HBT Agra (1992) and Matrix (1999). Transmissivity of the aquifer was assumed to be 3×10^{-2} m^2/s and the storativity was assumed to be 3×10^{-3} m^2/s. The water level gradient down the Westcastle River valley was assumed to be 0.3% (Figure 2).

An approximate calibration was conducted by estimating the aquifer drawdown at an observation point 400 m downgradient of the pumping well, pumping at 230 m^3/d (35 igpm), similar to the 1999 pump test. The analytical model predicted 5 cm of drawdown at 400 m at the end of 1 day (Figure 2), whereas no pumping drawdown was observed in observation wells during the pump test (Matrix, 1999). Based on the model calibration and in comparison to the results of other studies, the values of transmissivity and storage used for this analysis are believed to be low and therefore, conservative for drawdown predictions.

From Table 1, it is seen that total water requirements for snowmaking are approximately 45,000 m^3/d. All of this water could theoretically be pumped from a single well at a pumping rate of 3,000 m^3/d, but, as simulated, could result in 1.3 m of drawdown at 400 m at the end of the 15 day snowmaking period (Figure 4). This amount of drawdown would not be protective of the bull trout spawning area, so this option was discarded as infeasible.

Simulated pumping rates were lowered, until an approximate rate that supplied the snowmaking water needs, but resulted in about 0.5 m of drawdown was found. Simulated pumping at 1,000 m^3/d for 45 days resulted in 55 cm of drawdown (Figure 5).

The conclusions of this analysis are that pumping in excess of 3,000 m^3/day cannot be conducted for more than a few days without a risk of impacting the spawning area. On the other hand, pumping at 1,000 m^3/day can be conducted for two weeks with an estimated 55 cm of drawdown, so this is the approximate, maximum sustained pumping rate that should be considered for a snowmaking scenario. This rate best balances a maximum groundwater withdrawal rate for short-term snowmaking requirements with the amount of groundwater that naturally flows down the Westcastle River valley.

5.0 WATER USE SCENARIOS

5.1 Firefighting Scenarios

It is recommended that a new well be drilled at CMR and that it should be supplied with a pump capable of producing up to 400 igpm. Thus, the water for firefighting could be directly pumped from the aquifer when necessary.

5.2 Snowmaking Scenarios

It is believed that a combination of water storage, groundwater pumping and use of Haig Creek is reasonably protective of the bull trout spawning area north of CMR. The recommended snowmaking procedure would consist of the following:

The large sewage cell would be filled with clean groundwater after emptying over the summer. This could be done by pumping in groundwater at 330 to 660 m^3/day (50 to 100 igpm) for 30 to 60 days prior to the snowmaking season. Total sewage cell storage: 21,000 m^3, used for bottom requirements (Table 1).

During the 15 day snowmaking period, groundwater could be produced at 1,000 m^3/day (150 igpm). Thus, between storage in the large sewage cell and direct pumping, the snowmaking requirements for all the resort, except for 5,000 m^3, could be supplied from groundwater, with the maximum drawdown less than the 55 cm predicted in the 1,000 m^3/d scenario (Figure 5). Total groundwater pumping: 15,000 m^3.

Additional water would be supplied during the snowmaking period by supplementing groundwater in the large sewage cell with water from Haig Creek at a rate of 330 m^3/d (50 igpm). Total creek: 5,000 m^3.

Snowmaking above Tower 7 on the present ski area (Gravenstafel Ridge) would be fed from the cirque pond for top snowmaking requirements. This would considerably reduce power costs. The cirque pond would have to store 11,000 m^3 (2.3 Migal) of water (Table 1).

Note that prior to development of snowmaking on Haig Ridge and if the snowmaking period was stretched from 15 to 20 days Haig Creek water would not be necessary and the large sewage cell could be filled completely from groundwater without significantly affecting the wetland. There may be a consideration for the temperature of water in the pond, however, warmer water is far less efficient for snowmaking than cold water.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this work, the following recommendations for long term water use by Castle Mountain Resort are made:

Protection of the bull trout spawning area - The bull trout population in the Westcastle River is not thriving, and it is recommended that CMR take measures to further protect the extensive spawning and overwintering area located immediately downstream of the ski base area.

Pumping of groundwater - Pumping of the Westcastle aquifer will likely be possible at rates of 3,000 m^3/day or more, but it is recommended that such high pumping rates should be limited to firefighting or other short-term emergency needs. Long term pumping requirements, such as snowmaking, should limited to rates of 1,000 m^3/day or less, to avoid excessive drawdown of groundwater levels in the bull trout spawning area.

New water supply well - It is recommended that a new water well be completed at CMR to satisfy the needs of firefighting and snowmaking. The existing well could continue to be used for domestic supply, although the new well could also be used. While the present analysis assumed that the new supply well would be drilled in the CMR parking lot, further efforts to optimally locate this well should be undertaken. To potentially minimize the effects of drawdown from the well, it is recommended that the well be drilled with a casing or downhole hammer, into the bedrock underlying the aquifer. Then, the casing would be withdrawn to expose a 6 m stainless steel well screen located at the bottom of the well. The well should be thoroughly developed with air to remove fine sediments and to set the gravel pack around the well screen. A variable speed pump could be considered for installation in the well, which would be capable of supplying water at a variety of flow rates from 300 to 3,000 m^3/d.

Well testing - It is recommended that a 72-hour pump test be conducted on the new supply well. The pump test should be conducted at a minimum of 3,000 m^3/d. The objective of this testing is to calibrate the sustained pumping and drawdown in the field with the predictions

made in this work. It is recommended that water levels in the new well, OW6, OW7, OW8 and several shallow wells, including the wells around the sewage lagoons, be monitored during the test. In addition, flow rates on the Westcastle River should be gaged during the test: upstream of the washed out bridge near the Haig Creek confluence, in the springs area and downstream near the Syncline Creek confluence.

Long term monitoring - Water levels in the Westcastle aquifer should be monitored to ensure that excessive drawdown does not occur, particularly during the snowmaking season. During the first year of snowmaking, frequent (at least daily) water level monitoring in the deep aquifer and near the bull trout spawning area is recommended.

Re-vegetation of the ski slopes - CMR has begun a re-vegetation program to establish plant growth on the ski slopes. This program should be continued to ensure that spring runoff entering the Westcastle River has a minimum of total suspended solids (TSS).

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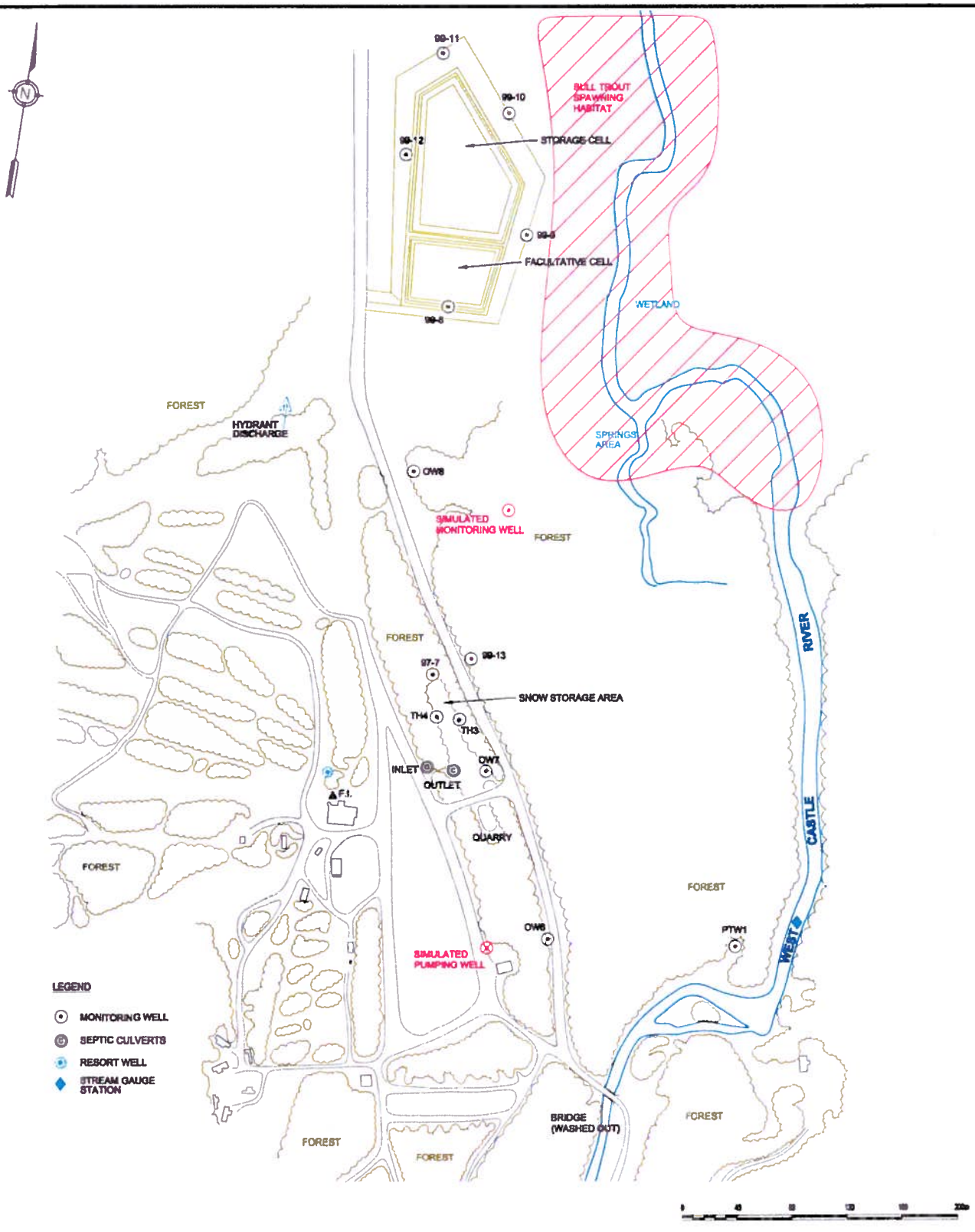
8.0 LIMITATIONS

We certify that we supervised and carried out the work as described in this report. The report is based on and limited by circumstances and conditions referred to throughout the report and on information available at the time of the site investigation. Matrix Solutions Inc. has exercised reasonable skill, care and diligence to assess the information acquired during the preparation of this report. Matrix Solutions Inc. believes this information is accurate but cannot guarantee or warrant its accuracy or completeness. Information provided by others was believed to be accurate but cannot be guaranteed.

The information presented in this report was acquired, compiled and interpreted exclusively for the purposes described in this report. Matrix Solutions Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the use of this report, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than intended or to any third party for any use whatsoever.



CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

N1/2-24, S1/2-25, 04-04 W5M

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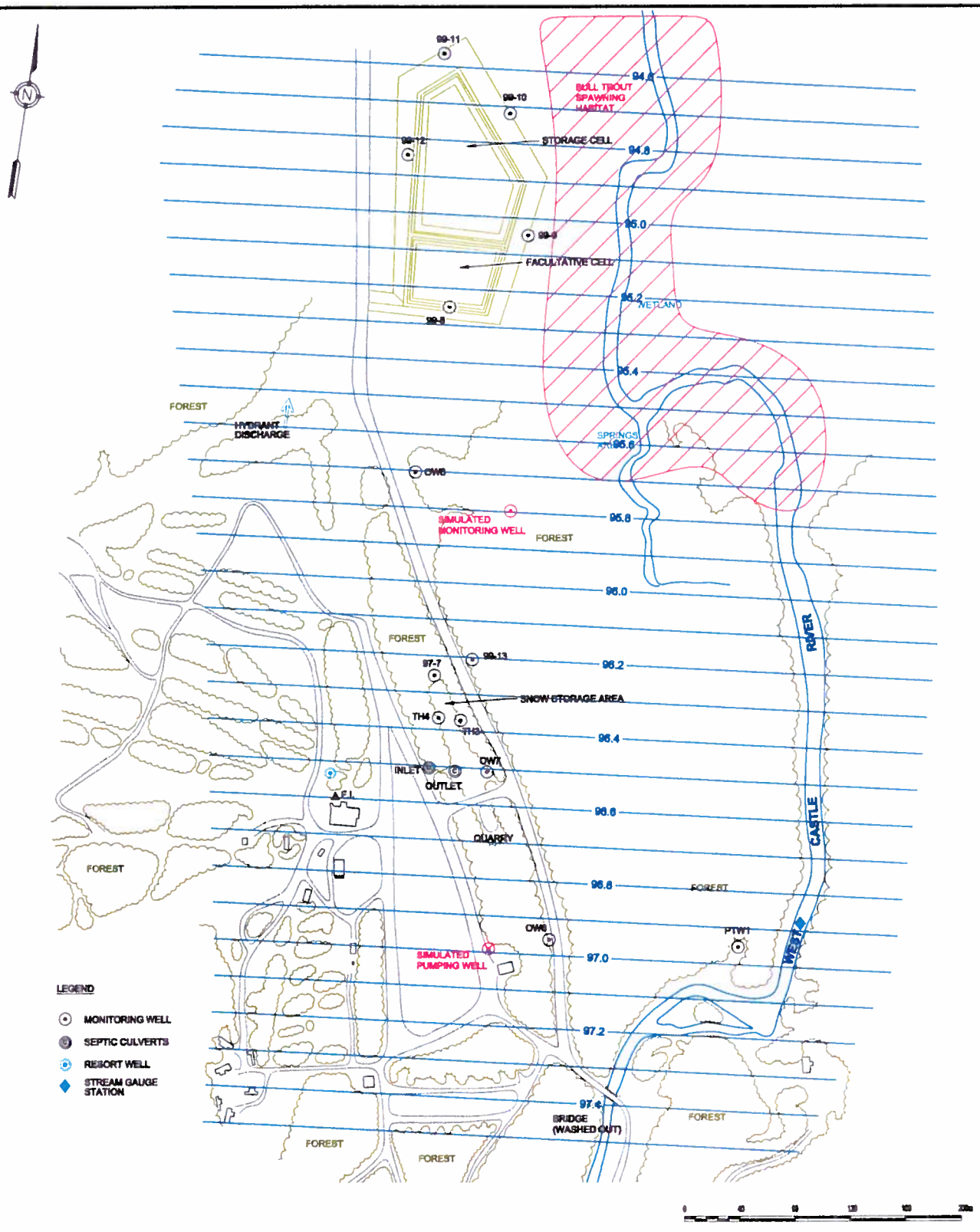

CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

N1/2-24, S1/2-25, 04-04 W5M

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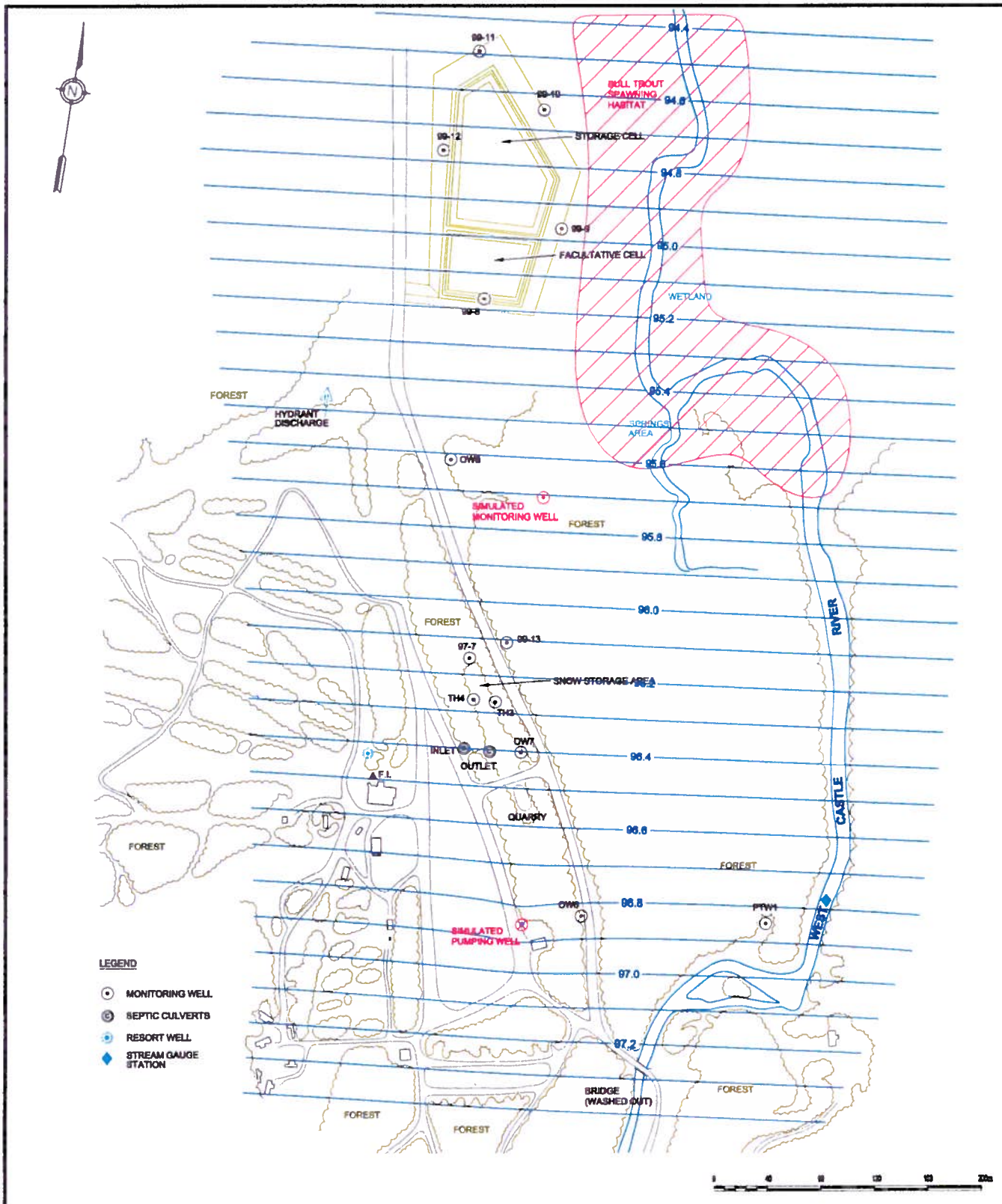
Date	03/21/00	Drwn	TLR/CC
Scale	1:5000	Chkd	JTF
File	2000CASTLE	xREF	

Matrix Solutions Inc.

NON PUMPING WATER LEVELS

Figure 2



CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
N1/2-24, S1/2-25, 04-04 W5M

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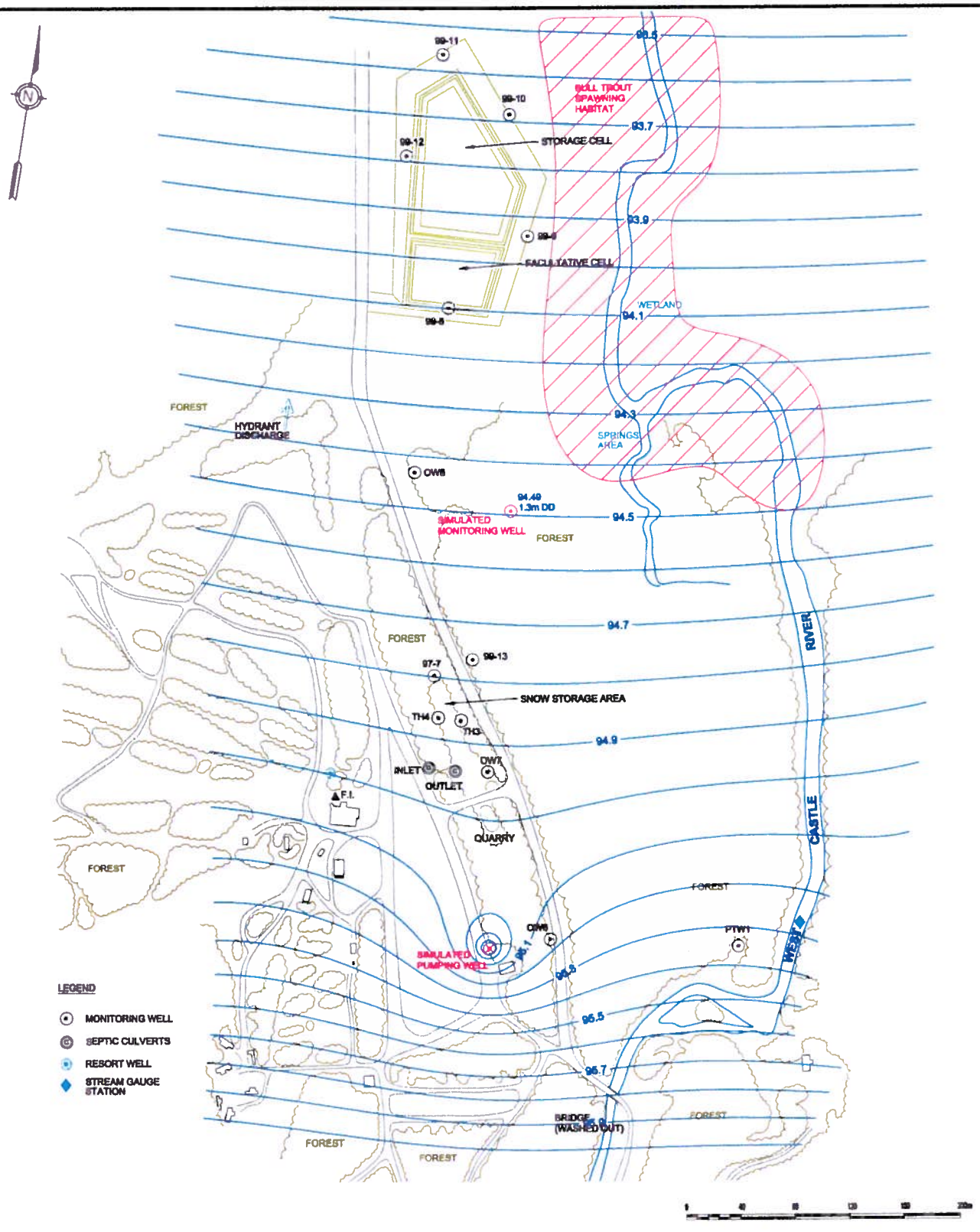

CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT

N1/2-24, S1/2-25, 04-04 W5M

Job	1511	By	JTF
Date	03/21/00	Drwn	TLR/CC
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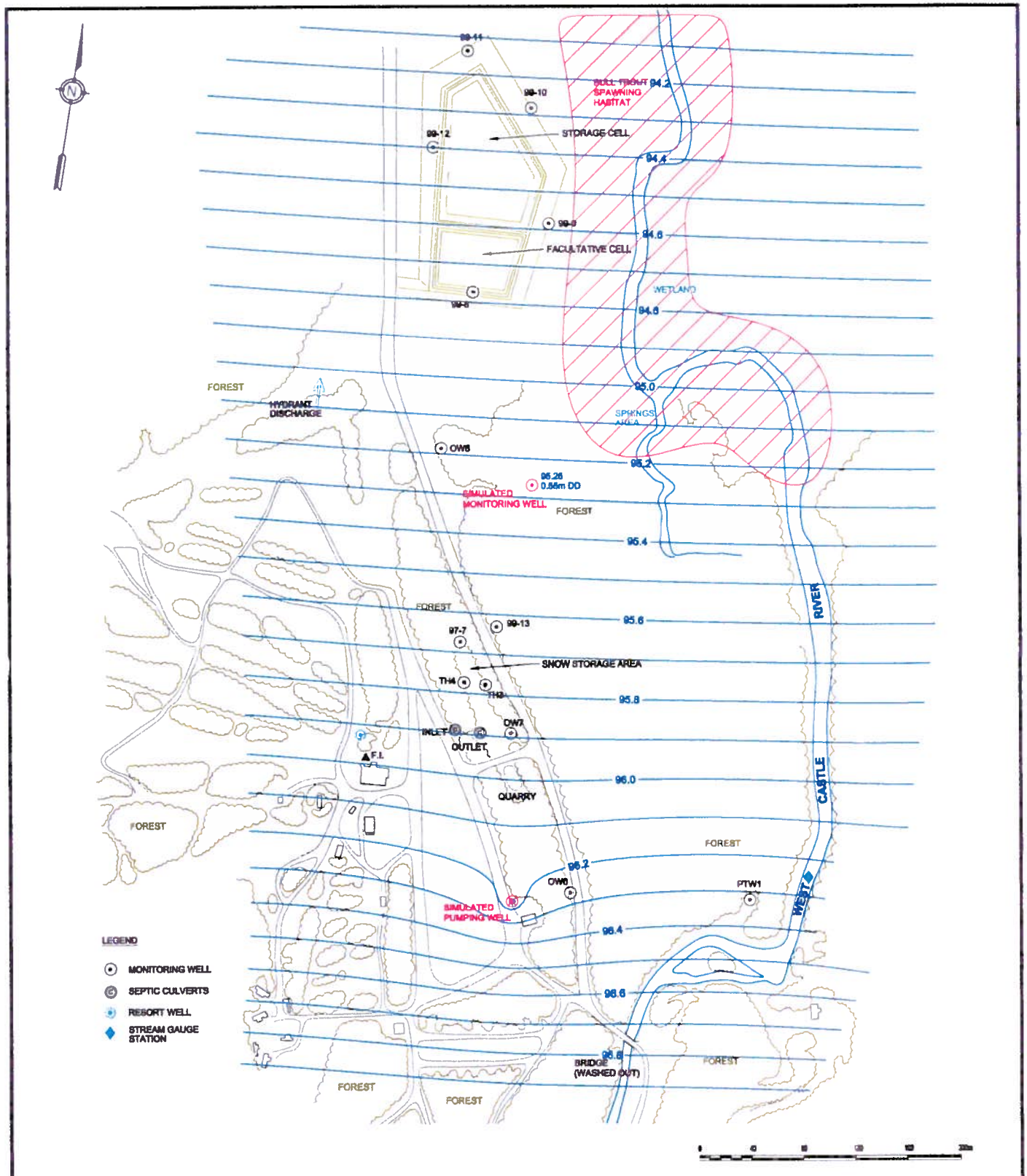
File	2000CASTLE	xREF	

SIMULATED PUMPING 3000 M3/DAY FOR 15 DAYS

Figure 4



CASTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT
N1/2-24, S1/2-25, 04-04 W5M

Matrix Solutions Inc.	Job	1511	By	JTF	**SIMULATED PUMPING 1000 M3/DAY FOR 45 DAYS**
	Date	03/21/00	Drwn	TLR/CC	
	Scale	1:5000	Chkd	JTF	
	File	2000CASTLE	xREF		

Figure 5

Table 1. Projected Water Requirements for Snowmaking
Castle Mountain Resort

Gravenstafel	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m^2)	Acreage	Top (T) or Bottom (B)
Whiskey Jack	400	50	20000	4.9	B
Beginner	300	120	36000	8.9	B
Mouse Trap & Jelly Roll	450	50	22500	5.6	B
Tower 10	240	20	4800	1.2	T
Top of Blue to Tower 10	260	75	19500	4.8	T
Phase 2-3					
South Bowl	450	50	22500	5.6	T
Haig Ridge					
Lift Line	1500	50	75000	18.5	B
Run 6	1200	40	48000	11.9	B

Total acreage	acres
Bottom acreage	49.8
Top acreage	11.6

Water requirements	igal	m^3
Bottom acreage	9958000	45000
Top acreage	2313000	11000

8.0 Appendix D

Environmental Management Plan

Castle Mountain Resort

Environmental Management Plan

Prepared for Castle Mountain Resort Inc.

Prepared by Summit, an Earth Services Company

June 24, 2019

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Castle Mountain Resort Inc. (CMR Inc.) endeavors to avoid and minimize negative effects on the environment through the adoption of environmentally responsible initiatives. CMR Inc. has retained Summit, an Earth Services Company (Summit) to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for development within the resort.

This EMP identifies potential environmental concerns and describes environmental protection measures to minimize negative effects on the environment during construction and operation under the authority of the Castle Mountain Resort Area Structure Plan (ASP), per the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9 (MD) Municipal Development Plan (No. 1062-02) (MD, 2002) and Land Use Bylaw (No. 1289-18) (MD, 2018). The EMP applies to private lands (the Plan Area) within the ASP.

1.1. Environmental Management Plan Overview

This EMP contains the following individual management plans that identify environmental sensitivities and guide mitigation strategies to reduce potential impacts from resort development:

- Water Management Plan (Section 2)
- Aquatic Habitat Management Plan (Section 3)
- Vegetation Management Plan (Section 4)
- Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan (Section 5)
- Construction Reclamation and Monitoring Management Plan (Section 6)
- Wildlife Management Plan (Section 7)
- Waste Management Plan (Section 8)
- Stormwater and Snowmelt Management Plan (Section 9)

This EMP has been prepared to guide environmental mitigation and management during development and should be read and used in conjunction with other supporting documents, legislation, regulations, and guidelines (Section 10).

Environmental protection measures specific to the scope of work being performed and supported by the EMP will be developed to address site-specific sensitivities. These measures will be documented in the Environmental Construction and Operations Plan (ECO Plan) (Attachment 1).

1.2. EMP Distribution and Environmental Awareness

The EMP will be appended to the ASP and will be publicly accessible on the MD website. Additionally, the EMP will be appended to Castle Mountain Resort (CMR) Development Guidelines. The CMR Development Guidelines document applies to all CMR developments (residential, commercial, operational and maintenance) and considers site drainage, natural vegetation, water conservation, waste management, energy efficiency and sensory disturbance to wildlife consistent with this EMP.

Along with meeting design guidelines, construction contractors will be responsible for developing and implementing site-specific/project-specific environmental protection plans as listed in the ECO Plan (Attachment 1) and supported by this EMP. These plans will educate and train onsite personnel to identify, address, and report environmental concerns.

With the proposed development of CMR and integrating year-round activities, effective communication to visitors will help to reduce human-wildlife conflict. CMR Inc. may incorporate public advisories into an electronic bulletin board on their website to inform visitors of any sensitivities in the area, such as closures for wildlife.

2. Water Management Plan

CMR Inc. recognizes water as a valuable resource that must be preserved, protected, and used wisely. This Water Management Plan describes water sources and methods of water conservation that can reduce potential adverse environmental effects on the local hydrology of the West Castle River Basin.

2.1. Water Sources

CMR is currently licensed for use of groundwater from the Westcastle buried aquifer channel. Withdrawn water is filtered and treated with chlorine onsite prior to consumptive distribution. CMR Inc. plans to upgrade the current domestic water system and add a treated municipal water source via a regional water pipe. Following construction of the municipal water pipeline to the Plan Area, groundwater is planned to be withdrawn and stored in a constructed reservoir to be used for snowmaking along with surface water withdrawals from Haig Creek.

A well designated for fire response was completed in 2002 and is able to produce 400 gallons per minute (gpm). In addition, an auxiliary power plant is available to supply water for a fire that demands a large amount of water (CMR Inc., 2018).

2.2. Water Conservation Measures

During the planned expansion of CMR facilities, daily domestic water use is expected to increase with increased visitation and services. As water demand for CMR increases, conservation of water sources will become increasingly important. Methods for water conservation may include the following initiatives implemented individually or in combination, as warranted, to allow for the continuation of activities and reduce potential adverse environmental effects on the local hydrology of the West Castle River Basin.

2.2.1. Limited Sprinkler Use

A significant amount of water can be used by sprinklers or irrigation systems during landscaping. CMR Inc. promotes conservative sprinkler use, limited to revegetation of disturbed areas . Disturbed areas should be revegetated with native species that are adapted to the regional climate and will have reduced water demands.

2.2.2. Water Metering

Water metering at both the source and service connection can provide an accurate estimate of consumptive use. This information can be used to inform more efficient plans and procedures to reduce water use.

Discrepancies between source and service connection estimates can also be used to identify unaccounted water losses. This information is useful in leak detection and maintenance of water distribution systems. Recovery of losses can increase water use efficiency by reducing the volume of water required for operation as well as the cost of operation.

Following connection with the MD-supplied municipal water source, water entering the CMR storage cistern from the MD source will be metered. Service connection water meters are planned for installation in all buildings to monitor water use of individual users.

2.2.3. Domestic Appliances and Fixtures

Water conserving plumbing fixtures and appliances can increase the efficiency and reduce the demand on public and commercial water uses. Residential and commercial buildings at CMR should be outfitted with the following water conserving devices with the following minimum standards (CMR Inc., 2017a):

- Low flow shower heads with a flow rate of less than 9.8 litres/minute;
- Lavatory and kitchen faucets with a flow rate of less than 8.3 litres/minute; and,
- Low consumption toilets with a maximum water use of 6 litres/flush.

By reducing the amount of water extracted from the environment, energy and infrastructure costs are reduced and is a significant environmental benefit to the West Castle River Basin.

3. Aquatic Habitat Management Plan

The CMR Plan Area is located adjacent to the main stem and tributaries to the West Castle River. The West Castle River and its tributaries provide habitat to sensitive bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout (CMR Inc., 2002; GoC, 2014). The Plan Area is also adjacent to the West Castle Wetlands Ecological Reserve, a provincially designated protected area.

Should work be required within or under a waterbody (e.g., watercourses, marshes and open water wetlands), applicable permits, authorizations, and notifications must be obtained prior to the commencement of construction. These may include notifications for crossing of a waterbody under the *Water Act* or permits to conduct fish or wildlife salvage under the *Fisheries Act* and *Wildlife Act*, respectively. No in-stream activity is to occur within the West Castle River and tributaries restricted activity period (RAP) of September 1 to August 15 (GoA, 2019) without the written specifications and recommendations of a qualified aquatic environmental specialist (QAES) or regulatory approval.

This Aquatic Habitat Management Plan identifies mitigation measures to minimize potential environmental effects to the West Castle River, its tributaries, West Castle Wetlands Ecological Reserve, and any other waterbodies within or immediately adjacent to the Plan Area.

3.1. Protection of Bed and Banks

The bed and banks of waterbodies are sensitive to disturbance and should be avoided during construction, where possible. Construction activities within these sensitive areas can cause erosion of the banks and sedimentation of the waterbody. Disturbance to or removal of vegetation along watercourses (riparian areas) can negatively affect aquatic habitat and stability of the bank and bed.

If tree clearing is required within a riparian area, trees should be felled away from the watercourse to avoid impacts to the bed and banks. All debris and soil should be immediately removed from below the high watermark of the watercourse.

Following construction activities, disturbed bed and banks should be recontoured as close as possible to preconstruction conditions.

3.2. Protection of Riparian Areas

Riparian areas are segments of terrestrial vegetation bordering waterbodies that are beneficial for wildlife, water quality, aquatic habitat, and channel stability of the associated waterbody. Removal of riparian vegetation may lead to an increase in water temperatures, resulting in changes to aquatic vegetation and habitat (CMR Inc., 2002).

To protect riparian areas, the clearing of riparian vegetation should be limited to the area required for safe construction, and not include storage/stockpile workspaces. Any required clearing should occur immediately before construction activities. Post-clearing, bank stability should be assessed and reinforced, if necessary, to prevent slumping and erosion. Erosion control measures (Section 5) should be put in place to limit the introduction of sediments to the watercourse from the cleared area.

3.3. Maintaining Water Quality

Protection of waterbody bed and banks and riparian vegetation are important factors in maintaining high water quality. Should sediments or contaminants be observed migrating into waterbodies within or adjacent to the Plan Area, erosion control measures (Section 5) and water quality monitoring should be incorporated into site-specific plans such as watercourse crossing plans and/or environmental protection plans for construction projects.

Water quality monitoring involves sampling specific water parameters upstream (i.e., a control site) and downstream of a point source introduction of erosion or contaminants. The frequency and protocol of sampling is determined based on the duration and magnitude of the impact. Should water quality thresholds be approached or exceeded, mitigation measures should be implemented immediately, including suspending activities temporarily until sedimentation or contamination is controlled. Water quality monitoring should continue until the affected area meets control levels.

4. Vegetation Management Plan

The preservation of existing vegetation and the restoration of disturbed areas have both environmental and aesthetic value to CMR. Areas of existing vegetation protect watercourses and waterbodies (Section 3), increase soil stability and provide erosion control (Section 5), habitat for wildlife (Section 7), and aesthetic value for visitors of CMR. The disturbance of vegetated areas during construction activities may result in the introduction and proliferation of weeds. Introduced weeds must be managed to prevent the inadvertent infestation of the Plan Area and surrounding areas.

This Vegetation Management Plan describes methods to protect existing vegetation, revegetate disturbed areas, and manage weeds and invasive species, while incorporating FireSmart guidelines.

4.1. FireSmart Guidelines

The Pincher Creek Wildfire Mitigation Strategy provides FireSmart recommendations to reduce the threat of wildfire (Cox, 2016). Landscape Level fuel types consist of coniferous, mixedwood, and deciduous forests, and cured grass. Community-Level fuel types are predominantly coniferous.

Within the Plan Area, the FireSmart hazard level varies between Low, Moderate, High, and Extreme, depending on location. In areas of Moderate to High/Extreme Hazard Level, the MD recommends removal and reduction of fuel (i.e., vegetation) around structures to increase clearance between combustible structures and surrounding wildland fuels. The clearance area should also be inspected regularly to maintain vegetation growth and fuel load.

The majority of structures within the Plan Area were determined to have an overall FireSmart hazard level of Extreme for FireSmart Structure and Site hazard classes (Cox, 2016). The following measures are recommended to reduce the threat of wildfire within the Plan Area:

- Vegetation management by residents (e.g., removal of firewood piles stored near structure) is recommended within FireSmart Zones 1 and 2 (0-30 m around structures)
- Coordinated vegetation management, including thinning, pruning, and removal of dead vegetation, is recommended within Zones 2 and 3 (10-200 m around structures).

CMR Inc. manages clearing in accordance with FireSmart and MD wildlife prevention programs.

4.2. Protection of Native Trees and Vegetation.

The protection of native trees and vegetation species are important factors in maintaining the biodiversity of the Plan Area.

The clearing of trees and vegetation should be minimized during construction and operation activities to the extent possible and while abiding by FireSmart guidelines for the MD. Trees and vegetation that will not be cleared during construction should be marked, flagged, and/or roped off to prevent inadvertent damage. Clearing of trees and vegetation surrounding a construction area to be used for temporary workspace, storage, vehicle travel lanes, and stockpiling of materials or soil should be minimized to the amount required to safely complete construction activities. Alteration of surface grades, contours and drainage should be avoided, where possible, to minimize effects to surrounding vegetation.

Some ecological communities or species are more sensitive to disturbance and have a disproportionately large effect on the surrounding ecosystem. The Plan Area is within endangered and threatened plant ranges. Sensitive plant species (i.e., provincially or federally listed species at risk), rare plants, and rare ecological communities should be avoided with a suitable setback to prevent inadvertent disturbance. Sensitive vegetation and ecological

communities require implementation of additional protections, including signage and restricted access as determined by provincial and/or federal legislation.

Should the clearing of trees be required for development or FireSmart initiatives, merchantable timber should be salvaged, where feasible.

4.3. Control of Weeds and Invasive Plant Species

Weeds and invasive plant species are undesirable as they provide competition for native vegetation, limiting their capacity to grow. Weeds and invasive species can be introduced into natural areas during construction and operation activities through multiple vectors, including construction equipment, foot and vehicle traffic, and infested soils and building materials. Preventing the introduction of weeds and invasive species is the best defense as these species are often fast growing and easily dispersed.

Once established, weeds and invasive species should be managed aggressively to prevent spread. Weeds deemed “noxious” and “prohibited noxious” are required to be controlled and destroyed, respectively, per the *Weed Control Act*.

4.3.1. Preventing the Introduction of Weeds and Invasive Plant Species

Minimizing the risk of introduction of weeds and invasive plant species can be achieved through a number of preventative measures. During construction, it is important that only clean vehicles and machinery arrive on site. Entry to the construction site should not be permitted to equipment showing dirt or mud until the equipment can be cleaned off-site, in a suitable location. Imported soil, granular fill material, and other organic materials (e.g., straw) used for construction or operation activities should be thoroughly examined for the presence of weeds.

Weeds and invasive species can also be inadvertently introduced through reseeding. To minimize the risk of introduction, reseeding should be done using plant species from the natural subregion and should be free of weeds and invasive species. Use of certified seed that includes weed seed analysis is recommended.

Timely reseeding of disturbed areas is essential to reducing weed infestations. Bare areas will be quickly colonized by fast growing and easily spread weeds species. Once established, weeds can quickly produce seeds which can spread to other vulnerable areas or be stored in the soil seed bank. Growth of native vegetation will reduce the amount of bare areas vulnerable to weed colonization, reducing effort required for weed management in the future.

4.3.2. Managing Weeds and Invasive Plant Species

The growth of weeds and invasive plant species should be monitored following construction and periodically during operation at a frequency deemed reasonable to control weed growth and spread. Should an infestation or uncontrolled spread of weeds or invasive species be observed, a site-specific weed control program should be developed and corrective measures (e.g., spraying, picking) should be implemented. All chemical application should follow the Pesticide (Ministerial) Regulation (GoA, 1997a) and Environmental Code of Practice for Pesticides (AENV, 2010).

Under the *Weed Control Act*, if noxious weeds or prohibited noxious weeds (as prescribed by Weed Control Regulation) are observed at any time, they *must* be controlled using corrective measures as quickly as possible.

Equipment used in the management of weeds or invasive plant species should be cleaned thoroughly after use to control inadvertent spread of these species to subsequent locations.

5. Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan

Soil erosion is the process by which soil becomes mobilized sediment by wind or water. The erosion of topsoil can result in the loss of productivity to an area as topsoil contains the highest concentration of organic material. Both short-term and long-term increases in suspended sediments in waterbodies can have significant effects to water quality and affect aquatic life. Deposition of suspended sediments (i.e., sedimentation) may negatively affect aquatic habitat.

The rate and magnitude of erosion are dependent on a variety of factors including soil type and texture, and can be expected to increase with slope length, slope gradient, exposure to water and wind, and decreased soil stability. Preventative and mitigative measures can be used to reduce the susceptibility of soils to erosion.

This Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan describes control of sediment during and following construction activities through implementing erosion and sediment control measures and pre-construction planning to reduce susceptibility and exposure. Project-specific measures and management may be employed in detailed site-specific plans.

5.1. Erosion Control Structures

Watercourses and waterbodies are sensitive to the effects of suspended sediments and sedimentation. Riparian vegetation provides an important natural barrier to sediments and clearing should be avoided within this area. Natural drainage paths toward watercourses and waterbodies, which are made apparent by erosion gullies, should be identified and monitored for the introduction of sediments. Obstruction and/or alteration of natural drainage should be avoided during all construction and operation activities.

If erosion or sedimentation is observed, erosion control structures should be constructed to mitigate the impacts to watercourses and waterbodies. Erosion control structures should also be installed around areas prone to erosion, such as soil stockpiles. Examples of erosion control structures include the following:

- Diversion berms;
- Silt fencing;
- Wattles;
- Rollback;
- Riprap; and,
- Settling traps or basins.

Once installed, erosion control structures should be monitored regularly and after extreme weather events for damage and effectiveness. If damage is observed, erosion control structures should be repaired. If erosion control structures are observed to be ineffective in stopping erosion, additional erosion control may need to be implemented until erosion has been controlled.

Should pumps be used for water diversion or to dewater the construction site, the water should be released onto well vegetated areas or into filter bags to dissipate water energy and minimize the introduction of sediment into stream channels. The area should be monitored regularly during pump operation for erosion and erosion control structures should be implemented, as required.

5.2. Minimizing Erosion Risk

The removal of vegetation during clearing or grading reduces the stability of soil and increases erosion across the surface. To reduce the risk of erosion, clearing and grading should be minimized to the area required for construction. Where possible, the clearing of trees and vegetation surrounding a construction area for temporary workspace, storage, vehicle travel lanes, and the stockpiling of materials or soil should be minimized to the amount required to safely complete construction activities to reduce exposure of bare areas. Clearing extra temporary workspace within riparian areas should be prohibited. If possible, construction should be conducted in phases to reduce the area required for workspace and stockpiling. Clearing should avoid areas on steep slopes or with a high degree of exposure, as these areas are prone to erosion. Where clearing and grading is required, erosion control measures should be implemented.

Cut and fill techniques used for leveling will decrease stability of the soil. Work areas should avoid steep slopes, where possible, to reduce the extent of cut and fill required to level. If instability is observed, the soil should be immediately stabilized (e.g., using retention berms, matting).

6. Construction Reclamation and Monitoring Management Plan

Reclamation involves returning disturbed soil, landscape, and vegetation properties to former or other productive uses. Timely reclamation is an important measure in reducing adverse environmental effects caused by erosion, sediments, and changes to drainage resulting from construction.

This Construction Reclamation and Monitoring Management Plan describes soil management, re-contouring, soil stability, and revegetation measures to return a disturbed area to a stable condition with a trajectory to land capability comparable to surrounding vegetation and land uses.

6.1. Soil Reclamation

Should development areas require soil stripping and/or grading, topsoil should be stripped and stored separately from subsoil to prevent admixing and a reduction in soil productive capability. Soil piles should be protected with erosion control measures (Section 5) to prevent loss. During reclamation, subsoil should be replaced first, followed by topsoil. Following the replacement of topsoil, erosion control measures (Section 5) should be implemented until revegetation has taken hold to prevent the loss of topsoil.

If areas of compacted soil are identified, compaction should be alleviated and subsoils smoothed prior to the replacement of topsoil to prevent issues with natural water infiltration.

6.2. Landscape Reclamation

Post soil reclamation, disturbed areas should be assessed for areas of impaired drainage, erosion, reduced soil stability, and any other potential concerns and compared to the surrounding landscape.

6.2.1. Drainage

Development resulting in changes in drainage and contours on the landscape can result in ponding and disruption of natural flows, potentially affecting offsite habitats (e.g., drying or flooding). Onsite ponding may increase the difficulty of revegetation and/or the potential for flooding of infrastructure. Drainage patterns and contours should be adjusted to match conditions adjacent to the disturbed area.

Immediately following construction, the bed and banks of any watercourses should be returned to pre-disturbance conditions and stabilized, if necessary. Watercourses should not be re-aligned or altered during reclamation. If in-channel structures (e.g., matting, corduroy) have been constructed, they should be removed before spring break-up so they do not impede natural drainage patterns.

6.2.2. Erosion

Disturbed areas are often prone to a greater degree of water and wind erosion due to the removal of onsite vegetation. Evidence of water erosion includes gullying and/or the presence of depositional fans (alluvial fans or triangle-shaped sediment deposits) caused by improper drainage. Evidence of wind erosion includes the removal or piling of soil and abrasive damage to vegetation. Increased erosion can cause the removal of nutrients from the disturbed site, which can impair revegetation of the site. For mitigation measures, see Section 5.

6.2.3. Soil Stability

Disturbance to an area may affect soil stability, particularly soil located on a slope. Reduced soil stability can result in the mass movement of soil through slumping and subsidence, potentially affecting infrastructure and operability within the area. Unstable soils are more vulnerable to erosion and may cause sedimentation of nearby watercourses. Bioengineering techniques, including transplanting native shrubs, brush matting, and willow staking can mitigate problems with soil stability on slopes.

6.3. Revegetation

Revegetation should commence as soon as possible following disturbance activities, pending seasonal or weather conditions. Timely reclamation will minimize the erosion of topsoil and result in more successful revegetation. Should reclamation be incomplete before frozen conditions, erosion control measures (Section 5) should be implemented until final contouring and seeding can commence. Where possible, construction should be planned to be completed with sufficient time to allow seeding of the disturbed area prior to frozen conditions.

Seeding is recommended to be undertaken using a seed mixture of locally sourced native plant species. Seed mixtures should be free of weeds and undesirable invasive species (Section 4.3.1). Fertilizer and supplemental watering can be applied depending on nutrient requirements of the soil and plant species. Vehicle and pedestrian access to reseeded areas should be restricted to prevent disturbance. Seeding should be done at a density appropriate to the species and should be monitored and supplemented with additional seeding, if necessary.

Seeding of wetlands or riparian areas is not recommended unless otherwise required due to steep slopes and/or erodible soils.

Monitoring should compare the reclaimed area with adjacent areas using the following parameters:

- Percent vegetation cover;
- Plant density;
- Vegetation type and dominant species;
- Relative level of erosion; and,
- Presence of bare areas.

Supplemental seeding may be required if the following is observed:

- Vegetation cover or density is less than desired (e.g., bare areas);
- Vegetation cover does not reduce erosion to pre-disturbance conditions;
- Presence of weed, invasive, or undesirable plant species; and,
- Excessive wildlife grazing.

All areas seeded should be recorded to maintain records of seed mixes and any additional mitigation measures implemented.

7. Wildlife Management Plan

The Plan Area is located in West Castle Valley and provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, primarily associated with forested areas and waterbodies. Wildlife with potential to be found within the Plan Area include migratory birds, raptors, small and large carnivores, furbearers, and ungulates. Sensitive wildlife species (provincially or federally listed species at risk) identified by the Fish and Wildlife Information Management Tool (FWIMT) (AEP, 2019) include boreal toad, golden eagle, grizzly bear, harlequin duck, long-toed salamander, and red-tailed chipmunk. The plan area is within a grizzly bear zone and a mountain goat and sheep range. The Plan Area is adjacent to the West Castle River, which contains sensitive bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout (CMR Inc., 2002; GoC, 2014). Tributaries to the West Castle River are within the Plan Area.

This Wildlife Management Plan describes methods that protect wildlife habitat and reduce disturbance to wildlife during construction and operations.

7.1. Mitigating Disturbance to Wildlife during Construction

Construction activities have the potential to disturb wildlife through habitat removal and fragmentation, sensory disturbance, and disruption of wildlife movement. Effects to wildlife can be avoided or mitigated for using the following measures.

7.1.1. Habitat Removal and Wildlife Features

Construction activities may require the clearing of forested areas which may influence habitat use of large mammals and birds that require tree cover for foraging, cover from predation, protection from extreme weather, and nesting. Clearing should be minimized, to the extent possible, to avoid removal of valuable wildlife habitat.

Wildlife features, such as a nest or bear den, may be present in forested areas planned for development. Provincially, a house, nest or den of prescribed wildlife is protected under the Alberta *Wildlife Act*. Prescribed wildlife are included under Schedule 4 of the Alberta Wildlife Regulation (Section 36 (1)) and include birds of prey, migratory and upland game birds, and non-game animals (GoA, 1997c). A wildlife sweep should be conducted prior to construction to identify the presence of wildlife and wildlife features. Active wildlife features should be avoided spatially (i.e., with a defined setback) or temporally (i.e., constructing when feature becomes inactive). If active wildlife features cannot be avoided, site-specific and species-specific mitigation measures should be implemented.

Migratory Bird Nesting Period

The active nest of a migratory bird is protected from disturbance, destruction or removal under the federal Migratory Birds Regulations (Section 6(a)) (GoC, 2018). The inadvertent harming, killing, disturbance or destruction of breeding birds, nests and eggs are referred to as “incidental take” and have the greatest potential to occur during construction preparation and vegetation clearing (e.g., timber clearing and mowing).

The Plan Area is located within nesting zone B3 which has a migratory bird nesting period of April 8 to August 24 (ECCC, 2018). If construction is planned during this time, a migratory bird nest sweep should be conducted immediately prior to construction. Nest sweeps should be conducted at all construction areas (i.e., not just forested areas) as migratory bird nests are often present on anthropogenic structures and disturbed areas. If active nests are found, the feature should be avoided using an appropriate species-specific setback until the birds have fledged.

7.1.2. Sensory Disturbance

Sensory disturbance, such as the presence of construction personnel, vehicles and equipment, or construction noise and lights may disturb wildlife in surrounding wildlife habitats. Disturbance of wildlife may displace wildlife from suitable habitat and disrupt foraging and breeding activities. Disturbance and attractants, such as garbage, may also result in wildlife conflict and interactions at the construction site. An increase in vehicle traffic during construction may increase the risk of wildlife mortality.

Mitigation measures will vary depending on the site-specific conditions but should consider vehicle traffic (e.g., speed limits, use of multi-passenger vehicles, designated travel areas), noise abatement on equipment, and human-wildlife interactions (e.g., harassment of wildlife, disposal of garbage). Developments within the Plan Area are encouraged to design exterior lighting that reduces light pollution.

7.1.3. Barriers to Movement and Fragmentation

During construction, wildlife movement may be impaired by the erection of structures and fencing. Clearing may also disrupt connectivity of wildlife habitat through fragmentation, which may affect the movement of wildlife or cause some habitat patches to be too small for suitable use. Breaks should be constructed into any long linear barriers to allow for wildlife movement and escape. Development plans should integrate existing clearings and disturbances, where practical, to limit habitat fragmentation.

7.2. Mitigating Disturbance to Wildlife during Operations

Operations have the potential to affect wildlife largely through human-wildlife encounters. Impacts to wildlife from encounters with humans may include vehicle collisions, harassment of wildlife by and exposure to waste materials. Effects to wildlife should be avoided and can be mitigated using the following measures.

7.2.1. Vehicle Collisions

Vehicle collisions can be reduced through the implementation of speed controls and signage identifying areas of high wildlife traffic, such as wildlife trails. When encountering wildlife, drivers should maintain a safe and appropriate distance and avoid chasing wildlife. If possible, drivers should stop and turn off headlights to allow stressed wildlife to disperse. Access controls may be used to limit unauthorized vehicle access to sensitive areas and to manage clearly designated access points in appropriate locations. Recreational off-highway vehicle use is not permitted within the Plan Area.

7.2.2. Harassment of Wildlife

Reductions in the harassment of wildlife and the disturbance of wildlife habitat, nests, and dens, can be achieved through education and avoidance. Access should be controlled within the vicinity of any active wildlife feature, nest, or den to prevent inadvertent disturbance or destruction. Recreational hunting and firearm use are not permitted within the Plan Area. Encounters between wildlife and pets can be reduced through pet controls, such as the requirement for dogs to be on a leash within the Plan Area.

7.2.3. Wildlife and Waste Management

Food waste and garbage may be an attractant to wildlife and can pose a safety hazard (e.g., increased human-bear encounters) or nuisance (e.g., pests) to the Plan Area. Waste can also pose a danger to wildlife through ingestion. Solid waste from both residential and commercial sources should be managed and disposed of using wildlife-proof containers (Section 8).

Hazardous materials, such as gasoline or other vehicle fluids, may affect wildlife or wildlife habitat. Measures should be taken to prevent migration of inadvertent spills into wildlife habitat or waterbodies through runoff or stormwater. Should spills be observed, they should be cleaned up immediately (Section 8).

8. Waste Management Plan

Within the Plan Area, wastes are to be handled, stored and disposed of in an environmentally responsible manner. These include accidental spills of potentially hazardous products.

This Waste Management Plan describes solid and liquid waste storage, removal, and prevention of potentially hazardous releases into the environment during construction and operations.

8.1. Solid Waste

Within the Plan Area, solid waste is produced by commercial, residential, and operational and maintenance facilities, as well as construction activities.

8.1.1. Facility and Residential Waste

Waste from commercial, operational and maintenance and residential sources are deposited into centrally located community garbage containers by resort staff, contractors, and visitors where it is picked up and disposed of by the MD. Garbage is removed regularly from the community garbage containers to the Crowsnest-Pincher Creek Landfill to prevent overfilling of the community garbage containers. There are currently enough community garbage containers to accommodate current solid waste levels. Waste receptacles will be added to the Plan Area as required to accommodate anticipated growth.

Waste is not permitted to be stored or accumulated in a manner that attracts wildlife. Waste receptacles located outdoors are closed and wildlife-proof to reduce the attraction of bears and nuisance animals. Garbage receptacles should not be left unsecured in outdoor locations. Maintenance staff are responsible for gathering loose waste to keep the Plan Area litter-free. Disposal of waste by burning is not permitted within the Plan Area.

Signage is used to identify the locations and correct disposal (e.g., recycling) of solid waste. Receptacles for cardboard recycling are provided by the Crowsnest-Pincher Creek Landfill and are located next to the centrally located community garbage containers. Individuals are encouraged to return other recyclables (e.g., tin cans, plastics, returnable drink containers) to the nearby recycling depot in Pincher Creek.

Some forms of solid waste, such as toxic hazardous wastes (e.g., from construction materials), are not accepted by the Crowsnest-Pincher Creek Landfill and must be alternatively disposed of (Crowsnest/Pincher Creek Landfill Association, 2014). These types of waste are rarely found within the Plan Area, and are managed by the contractor, in the case of development, or CMR Inc. Construction materials and non-household waste are not acceptable for disposal in the community garbage containers.

8.1.2. Construction Waste

During construction, contractors are responsible for maintaining a clean work area through daily clean-up of waste generated by construction activities. Prior to construction, a site-specific waste disposal plan should be created by the contractor and approved by CMR Inc. to outline the types of wastes being generated, how wastes will be stored and collected classified and, disposed of, and who is responsible for coordinating waste management activities. Each construction site will be equipped with adequate garbage receptacles, supplied by the contractor for solid waste and debris. Non-hazardous waste generated from construction will be disposed of to the Crowsnest-Pincher Creek landfill. Hazardous wastes will be stored separately from non-hazardous wastes and will removed by the contractor. Bear-proof containers will be used for food waste. All contractor personnel should be made aware of and understand their responsibilities for proper waste handling.

8.2. Liquid Waste

Wastewater generated within the Plan Area is treated using a lagoon treatment system (Class I wastewater treatment plant). The treatment system consists of a facultative lagoon and a storage cell, designed to have sufficient capacity for peak build-out use as facilities within the resort expand and year-round services develop. Lagoon use is currently highly seasonal and operates at half of maximum capacity during days of peak volume.

The Castle Mountain Resort General Reference Guide lists prohibited substances for wastewater disposal as well as requests the use of phosphate-free cleaning supplies to be used by residents to limit eutrophication to aquatic habitat (CMR Inc., 2018).

Effluent generated by the wastewater lagoon is disposed of through irrigation of the mountain to the application rates permitted. Should generated effluent exceed the amount or depth of irrigation permitted, CMR will explore additional options for effluent disposal in accordance with applicable approvals and regulations.

8.3. Spill Prevention and Contingency Plans

During construction and operations at CMR, there is the potential for the accidental release of hazardous substances. To prevent spills and mitigate their potential impacts to the environment, health and safety, a site-specific spill prevention and contingency plan should be developed for all construction activities prior to commencement of work. Spill prevention and contingency plans should be developed for any ongoing operations that risk an uncontained release of a hazardous substance into the environment. Timely containment, recovery, and clean-up measures will minimize the potential for adverse environmental and human effects.

8.3.1. Spill Prevention

To prevent the inadvertent release of a hazardous substance and minimize impacts should a release occur, the following guidelines should be considered when creating a site-specific plan:

- All hazardous substances should be stored at least 100 m from any watercourse and waterbody;
- Secondary containment may be required depending on the location, type, volume and duration of waste and chemical being stored. Secondary containment should have a capacity of at least 110% the capacity of all primary containment units to account for potential precipitation;
- Spill prevention equipment, such as an impervious tarp, should be used during activities that have a high risk of spills (e.g., refueling, mixing).
- Contractors should oversee the regular maintenance and cleaning of any equipment that may develop leaks. Cleaning of equipment and vehicles should not be conducted where drainage has the potential to impact waterbodies; and,
- Equipment should be clean and otherwise free of external grease, oil, dirt and vegetation prior to use in any instream work.

If there is potential for a hazardous substance to be inadvertently released into a watercourse or waterbody, additional containment structures and berms should be considered.

8.3.2. Spill Contingency

To minimize impacts of a release of a hazardous substance, the following factors should be considered when creating a site-specific plan:

- Safety of on-site personnel and nearby public;
- Removal of hazards (e.g., ignition sources);
- On-site availability of spill response and clean-up materials, including sorbent pads, shovels, and a portable disposal container;

- Measures to contain and prevent further spread of the spill;
- Measures to restrict access to all non-essential vehicles and personnel;
- Emergency contact information
- Recovery and disposal of released materials;
- Requirement of remedial measures;
- Onsite spill documentation (e.g., product, time, estimated quantity, source, proximity to waterbodies); and,
- Spill reporting to appropriate regulatory agency, as required.

If there is the potential for a hazardous substance to be inadvertently released into a waterbody (i.e., watercourse or wetland), additional response and isolation materials should be considered including watercraft and a large spill containment boom.

9. Stormwater and Snowmelt Management Plan

Stormwater and snowmelt runoff from the uphill mountain areas will discharge directly into natural drainages, including tributaries to West Castle River. Within the Plan Area, the volume and rate of runoff from stormwater and snowmelt runoff can increase due to development of roadway surfaces, building rooftops and parking lots.

This Stormwater and Snowmelt Management Plan discusses current infrastructure and mitigation measures in place to reduce the potential for adverse environmental effects within and surrounding the Plan Area.

9.1. Snowmelt Management

Snow plowing and storage within CMR parking lots have the potential to directly influence water quality within watercourses due to sanding applied and resultant integration into snow piles. Snow storage areas are located on the west side of Highway 774, which serves as a barrier to prevent any runoff from directly entering watercourses. Snow is plowed and stored either at the south end of the main parking lot, or the east end of the north overflow parking lot. Snowmelt runoff is retained by vegetation adjacent to the snow storage piles and percolates into the soil. Well-vegetated areas decrease the velocity of snowmelt, allow groundwater infiltration and the settlement of suspended sediments. These functions mitigate erosion and sedimentation to nearby waterbodies during spring runoff.

9.2. Stormwater Management

Efforts are made to protect fish populations and their habitat from the introduction of suspended sediment. Drainage is managed and maintained within the Plan Area through ditches, culverts, and localized areas of ponding. Concentrating the flow of stormwater runoff around infrastructure reduces the risk of erosion. Rock-armored ditches and culverts direct flow through the residential area into a ponding area. Retaining water in the areas of localized ponding on the eastern edge of the Plan Area allows sediments to settle out of suspension within the water and for infiltration into groundwater to occur. These measures reduce potential impacts to water quality that could result from direct drainage to watercourses. The areas of localized ponding are physically separated from the West Castle River and West Castle Wetlands Ecological Reserve by Highway 774 which serves as a barrier to surface flow.

A contingency culvert across Highway 774 is in place to prevent the highway from washing out during extreme weather events. In these events of extreme water volumes, surface water travels through the culvert and drains into a vegetated area of the wetlands on the east side of the highway.

CMR Inc. strives to maintain existing hydrological patterns, and design drainage and stormwater facilities to prevent flood damage, erosion, and environmental impacts to the surrounding waterbodies. Any erosion damage as a result of an extreme weather event or higher than expected precipitation levels will be evaluated against the adequacy of current stormwater management and re-evaluated, as required.

10. Legislation, By-laws, Guidelines, and Codes of Practice

Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9

- Land Use Bylaw 1289-18 (MD, 2002)
- Municipal Development Plan No. 1062-02 (MD, 2018)
- Pincher Creek Wildfire Mitigation Strategy (Cox, 2016)

Alberta

- Code of Practice for Wastewater Systems Using a Wastewater Lagoon (GoA, 2003)
- Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings (GoA, 2019)
- Code of Practice for Waterworks Systems Using High Quality Groundwater (GoA, 2012)
- Environmental Code of Practice for Pesticides (AENV, 2010)
- Environmental Quality Guidelines for Alberta Surface Waters (AEP, 2018a)
- *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*
- *Forest and Prairie Protection Act*
- *Historical Resources Act*
- Master Schedule of Standards and Conditions (AEP, 2018b)
- Pesticide (Ministerial) Regulation (GoA, 1997a)
- Pesticide Sales, Handling, Use, and Application Regulation (GoA, 1997b)
- *Water Act*
- *Weed Control Act*
- *Wildlife Act*
- Wildlife Regulations (GoC, 1997c)

Federal

- Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines (CCME, 2001)
- *Fisheries Act*
- Measures to Avoid Causing Harm to Fish and Fish Habitat (DFO, 2016)
- *Migratory Birds Convention Act*
- Migratory Birds Regulations (GoA, 2018)
- *Species at Risk Act*

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Attachment 1 Environmental Construction and Operations Plan

Environmental Construction and Operations (ECO) Plan

(Adapted from Alberta Transportation Environmental Construction Operations (ECO) Plan Framework)

An ECO plan is compulsory for all developments within Castle Mountain Resort that require a Development Permit from the Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9.

Project: _____

Company: _____

Representative: _____

Castle Mountain Resort Contact: _____

The following ECO Plan details required documentation and environmental considerations when working within the Plan Area of CMR. Required lists, descriptions, drawings, permits and protection plans will together form an ECO Plan and provided to CMR Inc. prior to construction activities. Any items marked "No" require explanation in the comments section.

Step	Requirement Description	Yes	No	N/A
Environmental Sensitivities and Site Drawings(s)				
Schedule	Provide a project schedule. Identify all environmental restricted activity periods.			
Site Sketch	Provide a site sketch showing site topography, vegetation, drainage, and existing infrastructure.			
Environmental Sensitivities	Identify environmental sensitivities. These should include consideration of the following: • Sensitive species ranges and timing windows; • Waterbodies (watercourses and wetlands); • Vegetation (including rare plants and weeds); • Susceptibility of site to erosion and sedimentation; • Wildlife and wildlife habitat; • Site contamination; • Historical resources; and, • Any other relevant environmental factors.			
Site Drawing(s)	Site drawings should include the following details: • Project location and orientation; • Project phases (if applicable); • Site set-up and layout; • Location of first aid and spill kits; • Mitigation measures (e.g., fencing, erosion control); and, • Environmental sensitivities and buffers (e.g., hawk nest, wetland).			

Step	Requirement Description	Yes	No	N/A
Environmental Permits and Approvals				
Permits, Approvals, Authorizations, and Notifications	Include a list and append copies of all environmental permits, approvals, authorizations, and notifications (including Codes of Practice).			
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management				
Hazardous Materials	List all hazardous materials to be used and stored on site. Describe handling, containment, storage, and disposal methods for each hazardous material.			
Site-specific Environmental Protection Plans				
Aquatic Habitat Protection Plan	Site-specific Aquatic Habitat Protection Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Vegetation Protection Plan	Site-specific Vegetation Protection Plan (including a Weed Control Plan, if applicable), per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Construction Reclamation and Monitoring Plan	Site-specific Construction Reclamation and Monitoring Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Wildlife Protection Plan	Site-specific Wildlife Protection Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Waste Disposal Plan	Site-specific Waste Disposal Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan	Site-Specific Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan, per the Castle Mountain Environmental Management Plan.			
Implementation of ECO Plan				
On-site Representative	List the names and contact information for all on-site representatives, including sub-contractors.			
Training and Communication	Detail orientations and procedures that will be used to train on-site personnel of environmental sensitivities, protection and response.			
Monitoring and Reporting	Provide monitoring and inspection procedures, as required by regulations and contractual obligations. Procedures should include: • Location; • Monitoring frequency; • Reporting requirements; and, • Process for addressing deficiencies.			

Step	Requirement Description	Yes	No	N/A
Documentation	Describe all documentation and records (e.g., ECO Plan, MSDS sheets, safety records) that will be kept on-site to be available for inspection or review.			
ECO Plan Review and Update	List the regular frequency at which the ECO Plan expires and requires updating. Describe the process for updating the ECO Plan should scope or activities change.			

Comments and Deficiencies:

Contractor Responsibilities

All contractors are responsible for protecting the environment. A contractor is responsible for creating and implementing the ECO Plan, either through their own actions or through sub-contractors. Contractors are responsible for ensuring all site representatives, including sub-contractors, understand their roles and responsibilities, and operate in compliance with the ECO Plan. Contractors are responsible for referring to and understanding all applicable contractual and regulatory requirements, as they pertain to protection of the environment. In general, Contractors must:

- Identify potential environmental issues and measures for avoidance and/or mitigation;
- Implement, monitor, and maintain mitigation measures;
- Record, report, and correct deficiencies to mitigation measures;
- Identify and understand all environmental legislation, permits, approvals, authorizations, codes of practice, notifications, guidelines, standards, policies, and programs applicable to the project;
- Prepare and update the ECO Plan, as required;
- Submit copies of the ECO Plan to Castle Mountain Resorts Inc.;
- Identify on-site personnel responsible for implementing the ECO Plan;
- Ensure all on-site personnel understand and comply with the ECO Plan;
- Educate and train on-site personnel in identifying, addressing, and reporting environmental concerns;
- Review ECO Plan requirements, as applicable, at project kick-off, orientation, pre-construction meetings, tailgate meetings, etc.; and,
- Stop work when environmental impacts have occurred or may occur.

Sign-off

The ECO Plan has been completed to the best of our abilities. The undersigned acknowledges and accepts the responsibilities detailed herein.

Contractor Principal-in-Charge	Name (print)	Date

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

September 25, 2019 – October 8, 2019

DISCUSSION :

Sept 25	SMT – Fall Objectives Update Meeting – Assigning Deadlines
	RCMP Meeting
	PCREMO Meeting
Sept 26	Staff Meeting
	Rural Crime Meeting at General Quarters
Sept 27	Sick Time Review
	HR Meeting
Sept 30	Capital Budget Review Meeting
	Shell Appreciation Day Re-Arrangements
Oct 01	Planning Session
	MPC
Oct 02	Emergency Municipal Resiliency Training
	Alberta SW
Oct 03	Council Prep Day
Oct 04	Ag Services – 2019 Review and 2020 Planning
	Shell Appreciation Day
	Monthly PW Safety Meeting
	Prov Police Funding Formula Conference Call – RMA
Oct 07	Emergency Advisory Committee
Oct 08	Committee and Council Meetings

Upcoming Meetings

Oct 09	JHSC Meeting
Oct 10 - 16	Vacation in NS
Oct 17-18	ICF meetings at the Annex
Oct 18	Chamber Awards of Excellence Dinner
Oct 23	Elected Officials Meeting
Oct 24	Joint Council Funding Meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive for information, the Chief Administrative Officer's report for the period of September 25, 2019 to October 8, 2019

Prepared by: Troy MacCulloch, CAO Date: October 3, 2019

Respectfully presented to: Council Date: October 8, 2019

Administration Guidance Request

TITLE: Meeting with Minister Madu During RMA Fall Convention	
PREPARED BY: Jessica McClelland	**DATE: October 2, 2019**
DEPARTMENT:	
Department Supervisor / **Date**	**ATTACHMENTS:** • **Letter from Bill Benwick, Chief of Staff**

APPROVALS:

		Troy MacCulloch	
		Oct 2, 2019	
Department Director	**Date**	**CAO**	**Date**

REQUEST:

That Council advise if they want to meet with Honourable Kaycee Madu, Minister of Municipal Affairs, at the 2019 Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) Fall Convention, scheduled from November 12 to 15, 2019, at the Edmonton Convention Centre, and if so, what specific items or issues did they want to discuss.

BACKGROUND:

Attached is the letter from Bill Benwick, Chief of Staff, advising that Honourable Kaycee Madu, Minister of Municipal Affairs, will be at the 2019 Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) Fall Convention.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nothing further, Council is already planning on attending RMA.

ALBERTA
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Office of the Minister
MLA, Edmonton - South West

AR98536

Dear Chief Elected Officials and Chief Administrative Officers:

I am writing regarding a potential opportunity for municipal officials and representatives to meet with the Honourable Kaycee Madu, Minister of Municipal Affairs, at the 2019 Rural Municipalities of Alberta (RMA) fall convention, scheduled from November 12 to 15, 2019, at the Edmonton Convention Centre.

Should your council wish to meet with Minister Madu at the 2019 RMA fall convention, I invite you to submit your meeting request to Laura Wiljala, Stakeholder Relations Advisor, Municipal Affairs, at MA.MSLEngagementGroup@gov.ab.ca, on or before **Tuesday, October 15, 2019**.

In your meeting request, please be sure to include two to three specific policy items or issues you would like to discuss with the Minister, as well as an estimate of how many people will attend the meeting on behalf of your municipality. In order to plan effectively for the Minister's time at the convention, we will not be able to consider requests that arrive past October 15 or honour requests that do not specifically include agenda items.

We generally receive more requests to meet with the Minister than can be reasonably accommodated over the course of the convention. Therefore, to ensure suitable consideration of your request, please be mindful of the following criteria:

- Policy items or issues directly relevant to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and the department will be given priority.
- Municipalities located within the Capital Region can be more easily accommodated throughout the year; therefore, priority will be given to requests from municipalities at a distance from Edmonton and to those municipalities with which Minister Madu has not yet had an opportunity to meet.

Meeting times with the Minister are scheduled for approximately 20 minutes per municipality. This will allow the Minister the opportunity to engage with as many municipalities as possible.

.../2

132 Legislature Building, 10800 - 97 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6 Canada Telephone 780-427-3744 Fax 780-422-9550

All municipalities submitting meeting requests will be notified the week of October 28, 2019, as to the status of their request.

Our ministry will make every effort to find alternative opportunities throughout the remainder of the year for those municipalities we are unable to accommodate during the fall convention.

Regards,

Bill Bewick, PhD
Chief of Staff

Request for Direction of Council

Council Meeting, October 8th

TITLE: OHV (Off Highway Vehicle) Development of Bylaw and Education Component for OHV Use within the MD of Pincher Creek No.9	
PREPARED BY: CAO	**DATE: 01 Oct, 2019**
DEPARTMENT: Admin	
Department Supervisor / **Date**	**ATTACHMENTS:** **1. Nothing at this time**

APPROVALS:

Department Director	**Date**	**CAO**	03 Oct, 2019 **Date**

RECOMMENDATION:

Request Council to Direct Administration to Develop both a Bylaw for enforcement and an Education Program for the proper and permitted use of OHV's within the MD, along with the corresponding fines for contravention of said Bylaw.

BACKGROUND:

Council may, according to the *Traffic Safety Act* and pursuant to the *MGA*, pass a bylaw to regulate the use of Off-Highway Vehicles on roadways under its jurisdiction when used for legitimate business purposes.

As Bylaws are implemented to control and restrict use, Administration feels it is just as important to have an accompanying educational piece that spells out the permitted uses for recreational users within our MD. To this end, we are wishing to educate users about Municipal Bylaws and Provincial regulations relating to the proper OHV operation and safety precautions to consider.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Possible legal fees to review the final document but Administration feels there is enough info that has been previously vetted in other jurisdictions that we can safely build from what has already been established elsewhere.

Road signage in strategic places throughout the MD. (cost will be determined at the next stage when locations of permitted uses are established)

Beaver Mines Community Association
P.O. Box 2563
Pincher Creek, AB, T0K 1W0

M.D. of Pincher Creek No. 9
P.O. Box 279
Pincher Creek, Alberta
T0K 1W0

September 27, 2019

Subject: Beaver Mines Resident Engagement Survey - BMCA Comments

Attention: MD Council

The BMCA Board recently reviewed the Beaver Mines Resident Engagement Survey. We would like to thank the MD for conducting the survey and making it available to the community.

In general, the BMCA board did not find any surprises in the nine key findings. During our discussion at the August 3rd board meeting, we highlighted the need to address the following as priorities:

- Snow removal (Volker Stevin and MD appear to have different requirements) and Clean-up of streets - including vegetation (issues with both Volker Stevin and MD) (see our letter of April 8, 2019)
- Pathways/Trail – we need to better understand the plan for pathways post Water & Wastewater.
- Playground/Park – BMCA needs to have a long term plan. The Community Facility Operating agreement needs to be finalized in 2020.
- Development plans required that consider large lots for parts of the community.

We look forward to being further involved with the Beaver Mines planning process. Please provide us more information about the documents that will be created, the timeline, and the opportunities that the BMCA board and individuals in the community will have to get involved.

Yours truly

Rob Branson
for
Garry Marchuk
President BMCA

KOOTENAI BROWN PIONEER VILLAGE PRESENTS

Hi Pincher Creek Merchants and Organizations!

This year Kootenai Brown Pioneer Village is hosting the 3rd Annual 'Halloween In The Village'! It is a fun, family friendly community event for school kids, children's groups and the public to attend which will take place on Thursday, Oct. 31 from 12:30 – 4:00. It is a great and fun opportunity to involve all of you as a Pincher Creek community event. Each business or group, who wishes to participate, will decorate the doorway and/or porch area of the Village building you get assigned and bring candy (or whatever you want to give out). Kids will 'trick or treat' to each building in the Village so you will need to send a staff member to man your building for the event. Last year we had approx. 500 kids and over 800 people attend! This year we already have confirmed attendance by several school classrooms so we could easily have big numbers again! The Museum will provide free hot chocolate. There will also be other activities/crafts hosted by Pincher Creek Family Center and other children's organizations. Please advise ASAP if you would be interested in attending and if you have other ideas to contribute or if you can donate towards the Trick or Treating. Decorating of your building can be done ahead of time that day or a few days before. We are open M - F 10:00 - 4:30 (if these times don't work let us know and we can try to make other arrangements). This will be a fun day to get some exposure for your business and enjoy some community spirit! We will recognize the sponsors in the paper after. We have lots of buildings to use so the more participation the better! Please advise if you are interested mail.kbpv@gmail.com or 403-627-3684 or stop by!

Oldman Watershed Council
319 – 6 Street South
Lethbridge, AB T1J 2C7
oldmanwatershed.ca

Brian Hammond
Municipal District of Pincher Creek
PO Box 279
Pincher Creek Alberta T0K 1W0

Dear Reeve Brian Hammond and Council,

Thank you for your on-going support of the Oldman Water Council and our mission to keep our water and land healthy and safe. You have been an essential part of the fabric of our organization and we can't thank you enough for your support as a donor. Your contribution provides critical funding which allows us to educate citizens of Southern Alberta, restore critical habitat, and be an unbiased forum for all voices in the watershed. We hope that, this year, you will continue your support.

As a non-profit, charitable organization, we work vigilantly to efficiently and effectively maximize our resources to benefit the land, water, and quality of life for every person in the watershed. Investments over the past ten years have yielded enormous results for watershed health, but as our population and reliance on our natural resources increase, there is still so much to be done.

Your donation, and donations from community-building people like you, have supported over sixty restoration projects directly benefitting the health of the land and water. Some of these projects included building forty-nine kilometres of riparian fencing, twenty-five off-stream watering systems (which resulted in over seven-thousand head of livestock removed from water bodies and streambanks), as well as hosting twenty-six weed pulls and eleven garbage clean ups. Other projects include eight biocontrol releases, over three-hundred assessments and surveys, and six bioengineering projects, not to mention providing education to thousands of people in the urban, rural, and backcountry areas of Southern Alberta. All of this work is tied directly to improving and maintaining the health of our land and water, and would not have been possible without your generous support.

Each year, we experience natural events like floods, fires, and drought, and experience new demands on our water system from increased population and industry. Wildfires have destroyed significant areas of land and forest; drought, followed by storms ravaged the farming community; low snowpack limits the amount of predictable water entering the water system. While we may not be able to prevent some of these challenges, we can work together to be better prepared and informed, and be more resilient to future challenges.

It is time for every citizen to step up and do what they can to improve the health of our watershed. We live in one of the most water-limited regions in Canada; **with your continued support**, we can prepare for a prosperous, healthy, and sustainable future for every citizen, agricultural producer, industry member, and business in the watershed.

Your municipality is asked to help with a standardized rate of 47¢ per resident.
For 2965 residents based on 2018 Municipal Affairs Population List, that is a donation of **$1,393.55.**
Your donation is *critical* for OWC to continue and maintain watershed health work that directly impacts every resident in our watershed.

If you have any questions, or would like a presentation about the important work of the OWC, please contact OWC's Executive Director, Shannon Frank, at (403) 330-1759 or shannon@oldmanwatershed.ca.

Sincerely,

Doug Kaupp, Chair

Pincher Creek Community
EARLY LEARNING CENTRE

864 Christie Ave. Box 2067 Pincher Creek AB T0K 1W0
403-632-6539 info@pincherchildcare.ca www.PincherChildcare.ca

October 3, 2019

The Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9
Box 279
Pincher Creek, Alberta T0K 1W0

Attention: Troy McCullough, CAO
Re: PCCELC Board Membership

Dear Sir;

As you know, Reeve Hammond had been attending the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Pincher Creek Early Learning Centre Ltd. (PCCELC Ltd) for some time. Following discussion at the September 19, 2019 Board meeting, the following resolution was approved:

Motion ELC-088 / McGillivray
That the Board direct Administration to extend an invitation to the M.D. of Pincher Creek #9 to appoint Brian Hammond to the PCCELC Board of Directors.
CARRIED

As the Town is the sole shareholder in the Corporation, this matter will go to Town Council for consideration on October 15, 2019. We will advise you of Council's motion.

Sincerely,

Don Anderberg
Chair

SOUTHGROW
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GROWTH • INNOVATION • PROSPERITY

SouthGrow Regional Economic Development
403.394.0615
P.O. Box 27068
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada T1K 6Z8

September 29, 2019

Attn Council: Invitation to Water Security Forum – November 7th, 2019

Dear Municipal District of Pincher Creek Council,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of SouthGrow Regional Economic Development, I would like to invite you to appoint a representative from your organization to attend the Southern Alberta Water Security Forum on **November 7th, 2019 in Lethbridge, Alberta**. (See attached invitation)

The intent of this forum is to convene the key stakeholders in the Milk River and Oldman River basins to form a united group that can advance water security projects in the region. We are doing this for several reasons.

1. Water is the most important ingredient in the economic success of our region and planning to secure a sustainable water supply is a necessity.
2. The long-term sustainable development of the larger region requires foresight. Work begun now will take many years to come to fruition and we need to begin if we are to act responsibly on behalf of future generations.
3. Finally, while expertise and information is not lacking, political will is. We feel that the stakeholders invited to this forum can provide that political will.

Please review the attached supporting documents and draft Memorandum of Understanding. We ask that you critique the points listed in this document and discuss if they are points that your organization could formally support or if there are amendments you would like to see made. For more information on this initiative, please contact the SouthGrow office at the contact information on this page.

SouthGrow Regional Economic Development is an alliance of 26 communities in south-central Alberta that represents the interests of over 170,000 people. It is our mission to provide new opportunities and improve the quality of life for our member communities by engaging in regional economic development work.

Village of Arrowwood
Blood Tribe
Town of Cardston
Cardston County
Village of Carmangay
Village of Champion
Town of Claresholm
Town of Coaldale
Town of Coalhurst
Village of Coutts
City of Lethbridge
Lethbridge County
Village of Lomond
Town of Magrath
MD of Taber
Town of Milk River
Village of Milo
Town of Nobleford
Town of Picture Butte
Town of Raymond
Village of Stirling
Town of Taber
Town of Vauxhall
Town of Vulcan
Vulcan County
Village of Warner

Sincerely,

Peter Casurella
Executive Director
SouthGrow Regional Initiative
peter.casurella@southgrow.com
403-394-0615

CC: Bev Thornton, Alberta SouthWest Regional Alliance

SOUTHGROW
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GROWTH • INNOVATION • PROSPERITY

SouthGrow Regional Economic Development
403.394.0615
P.O. Box 27068
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada T1K 6Z8

September 29, 2019

Backgrounder: Water Security for Southern Alberta

Dear Stakeholder,

The SouthGrow Regional Economic Development Alliance has a mission to accelerate and enhance the quality of life, development, and sustainability of the communities in our region. While this mission pushes us to undertake a wide variety of economic and social programs and projects, we are aware that everything our communities have built and are trying to achieve depends on the secure and sustainable supply of water for our municipalities, industries, and ecosystems. We also know that this supply is under threat as our glaciers rapidly disappear and climate change data demonstrates a consistent environmental drying trend across the region[1].

We believe that southern Alberta needs to strategically plan today for the future sustainment of our communities by securing our water future. This will mean continuing to improve the efficiency of our water use and protections to preserve the health of our watersheds, but it will also – importantly – involve the construction of new storage facilities to capture spring runoff and overland drainage, hold back our excess inter-provincial allotments, and subsequently guard and preserve our region against multi-year drought events and flooding.

The greatest barrier to pushing forward with such ambitious and costly projects is political will. We believe that the over forty communities of south-central and south-western Alberta who collectively represent over 200,000 people can supply that political will and secure support from key ministries to start our region down the road towards increased water security.

We are therefore proposing to bring together municipal, provincial, and industry stakeholders for a one-day Water Security Forum in Lethbridge, Alberta on November 7th, 2019. At this forum we will be presented with the realities of our water future by qualified experts through a series of speakers and panels. We also propose that the delegates will review, revise, and subsequently ratify a joint Memorandum of Understand which commits the stakeholders to pull together towards a set of broad goals. For simplicity sake (and since one has to start somewhere) SouthGrow intends to draft this MOU and present it to the identified stakeholders for review and discussion. We ask that your representatives come to the forum prepared to debate, propose revisions, and be empowered to commit the organization that they represent to the adoption of the MOU.

Hoped for Outcomes

The final outcome of the Water Security Forum may vary based on decisions made by the stakeholders as these ideas are further explored. The following might be the appropriate next steps that come out of the meeting:

1. Each stakeholder organization produces a letter to be held in trust by an appropriate governing organization (one of the REDAs, a non-profit etc..) that **formalizes their commitment to the MOU**.
2. The stakeholders agree to jointly hold an annual Water Security Forum to maintain the **big-tent coalition** and discuss and address issues of importance on the topic.
3. The stakeholders agree to form a working group similar in form to **The Bow Valley Working Group** to engage with the appropriate provincial and federal ministries to communicate our collective resolution and be the vehicle through which our united political will is expressed, and to begin the work of assessing project priorities in the region with the intent of proposing a ranked list of projects to secure our water security. This may involve seeking grants and funding to engage contractors to conduct the appropriate studies to justify project ranking etc.

Final Comments and Our Ask for you today.

[1] https://abrecords.cfapps.io/

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SouthGrow Regional Economic Development
403.394.0615
P.O. Box 27068
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada T1K 6Z8

Securing our water security is nothing if not a long-term project that will involve sustained work for many years. It will necessarily be a marathon that we must pace ourselves for. However no journey is ever finished if it isn't begun. We want this to be that beginning.

Our from you today is to:

1. Agree that this is a worthwhile project and that we all collectively have a vested interest in seeing it advanced.
2. Empower your representatives to attend this event and speak on behalf of your organization.
3. Agree to operate in good faith for the joint benefit of all of the communities of southern Alberta in the spirit of regional community and individual compromise.

Please let me know if you require any additional information to help you evaluate this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Peter Casurella
Executive Director
SouthGrow Regional Initiative
peter.casurella@southgrow.com
403-394-0615

A Memorandum of Understanding to Advocate for Water Security in Southern Alberta

2019

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

(List of Partners)

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets for the terms and understanding between the listed partners as they work together to pursue long-term Water Security for Southern Alberta.

Background

The agri-food economic backbone upon which the majority of Southern Alberta relies to create and sustain a high quality of life for its residents is dependent upon continued water security in plentiful and continued supply to not only maintain the level of development we enjoy, but to expand our industries as global markets demand an increased supply of high-quality crop and food production. While Southern Alberta has vastly expanded its capacity to supply water to its communities and agricultural regions over the years, no new large-scale storage project has been undertaken since the 1990's. Meanwhile, increasing demand for water allotments due to growing populations and industrial activity, coupled with a general drying of the region due to climate change, and the recession of the glaciers, has raised fears about the long-term sustainability of the region's water resources. The time to act is now if southern Alberta wishes to secure its water future for the generations ahead, sustaining our industry, culture and environment, while being well-placed to participate in the growing food-market of the future.

Purpose

This MOU will specify high-level points of mutual agreement on essential issues involved in securing Water Security for southern Alberta which will serve as a starting point for continuous collaboration amongst the stakeholders, and as the starting point for the formation of a block of stakeholders that can provide political support for the advancement of big (and sometimes controversial) projects within the region.

Articles of Mutual Understanding

The undersigned partners to this Memorandum of Understanding endorse the following statements:

The shared foundation of southern Alberta

1. **That the water resources of southern Alberta are the foundation upon which our shared economy is built, and that without that foundation, the high quality of life of our communities would decline.**

2. **That the development of water infrastructure in southern Alberta has contributed importantly to the growth of our regional economy, the sustainability of our communities, and the high quality of life that we enjoy.**

The work that needs to be done

3. **That the development of additional water infrastructure is needed to secure and enhance the water security of our region and to be able to take full advantage of the global economic opportunities that lie ahead.**

4. **That the partners support in principle the development of new water infrastructure in the region to achieve water security for the decades ahead. This may include, but is not limited to, projects that enhance the efficient use of water, the expansion of irrigation districts, overland capture and storage, and the development of new water storage capacity.**

How we will support the work that needs to be done

5. **That the partners agree to seek consensus on a prioritized list of projects, as advised by appropriate experts, and to support the projects on that list with the authority entrusted to them.**

6. **That the partners recognize the often-controversial nature of individual water security projects and intend to work together in good faith with the higher goal in mind to overcome obstacles on the path to security.**

7. **That the partners agree to meet together at least once per year to renew their shared commitment to these goals and to make such decisions as are necessary to advance the goal of water security.**

Reporting

Following the adoption of this MOU by the partners, they will hold each other accountable to the agreed upon statements. Each partner will retain a copy of this MOU, and in the event of disagreements all parties can go back to its articles and proceed forward again from there to seek an understanding. The MOU can be revisited each year at an annual meeting.

Funding

This MOU does not commit any of the partners to commit funding to any projects at this time.

Duration

This MOU is at-will and may be modified by consensus of the partners. This MOU shall become effective upon signature by the authorized representatives of the partners and will remain in effect until modified or terminated by any one of the partners by mutual consent. In the absence of mutual agreement by the authorized officials representing the partners this MOU shall cease to be in force.

This MOU is not legally binding, but it should be considered morally binding upon those partners that formally agree to support it.

Contact Information

Partner name
Partner representative
Position
Address
Telephone
Fax
E-mail

Partner name
Partner representative
Position
Address
Telephone
Fax
E-mail

_____Date:
(Partner signature)
(Partner name, organization, position)

_____Date:
(Partner signature)
(Partner name, organization, position)

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

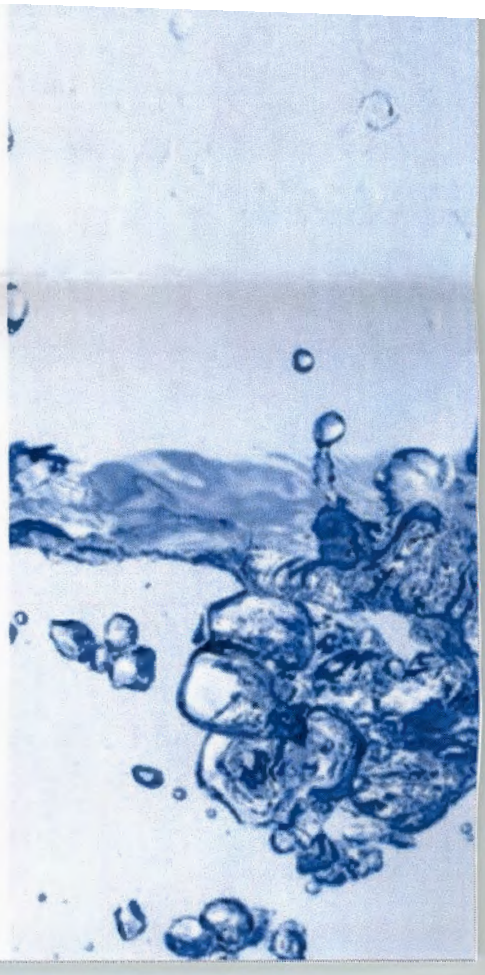
WATER SECURITY FORUM 2019

NOVEMBER 7, 2019
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA
COAST HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTRE

LUNCH PROVIDED

SOUTHGROW
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GROWTH+INNOVATION+PROSPERITY



Alberta Municipal Affairs

Deputy Minister
18th Floor, Commerce Place
10155 – 102 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4L4
Canada
Telephone 780-427-4826
Fax 780-422-9561

AR94189

October 1, 2019

Mr. Troy MacCulloch
Chief Administrative Officer
Municipal District of Pincher Creek
PO Box 279
Pincher Creek AB T0K 1W0

Dear Mr. MacCulloch:

Thank you for the email of September 16, 2019, from Jessica McClelland, Executive Assistant, Municipal District of Pincher Creek, regarding the completion of all non-compliant items identified in the 2018 Municipal Accountability Program (MAP) report for the Municipal District of Pincher Creek.

I commend the municipal district for moving forward and addressing these items in a timely manner, and I am pleased to advise you the Municipal District of Pincher Creek 2018 MAP review has been completed to the satisfaction of the Minister.

On behalf of Municipal Affairs, I wish the municipal district all the best for the future.

Sincerely,

Meryl Whittaker
Deputy Minister

cc: Honourable Kaycee Madu, Minister of Municipal Affairs
Jessica McClelland, Executive Assistant, Municipal District of Pincher Creek

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION PINCHER CREEK BRANCH #43
P.O. BOX 131, 691 MAIN STREET, PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA T0K1W0
Tel: 403 627 4024

RECEIVED
SEP 19 2019
M.D. OF PINCHER CREEK

September 11, 2019

Municipal District of Pincher Creek #9
Box 279
Pincher Creek, Alberta
T0K 1W0

During the coming months, the Royal Canadian Legion Pincher Creek Branch #43 will be honoring and remembering our Veterans and their families, through our sale of Poppies and Wreaths and our REMBRANCE DAY SERVICES.

The Royal Canadian Legion Pincher Creek Branch #43 request permission for:

1. Pincher Creek Branch #43 Members and Pincher Creek Branch #43 Ladies Auxiliary Members to canvas businesses, individuals and organizations beginning October 1, 2018 for the sale of wreaths and donations to the Royal Canadian Legion Pincher Creek Branch #43 Poppy Fund.

2. To distribute poppy boxes, as soon as authorized by Dominion Command

3. Youth Groups to canvas the residential areas with poppies on the first Saturday in November

Funds received from donations and the sales of poppies and wreaths are used exclusively to assist Veterans of the Canadian Forces and the RCMP and their families, who need assistance.

Thank you for considering our request and we await your response.

Yours sincerely

Dick Burnham, Poppy Chairman
Royal Canadian Legion Pincher Creek Branch #43

MD office historically has poppies at the counter, this is just for Councils information

LEST WE FORGET

Alberta SouthWest Regional Alliance

Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting

Wednesday September 4, 2019 –MD Willow Creek Administrative Office

Board Representatives	**Resource Staff and Guests**
Barney Reeves, Waterton	Bev Thornton, Executive Director, AlbertaSW
Brent Feyter, Fort Macleod	Linda Erickson, AEDTT
Scott Korbett, Pincher Creek	Shalane Friesen, AEP
Jim Bester, Cardston County	Clara Yagos, LRSD
Brad Schlossberger, Claresholm	Kathy Wiebe, CAO, MD Ranchland
John Van Driesten, MD Willow Creek	Derrick Kriszan, CAO, MD Willow Creek
Dennis Barnes, Cardston	Karla Pyrch, Lethbridge College
Dale Gugala, Stavely	Alan Hall, PPAA
Beryl West, Nanton	Natalie Gibson, InnoVisions
Terry Yagos, MD Pincher Creek (alt)	Carolyn Guichon, InnoVisions

1.	Call to Order and welcome-	Chair called the meeting to order.
2.	Approval of Agenda	Moved by Brad Schlossberger THAT the agenda be approved as amended. **Carried.** [2019-09-646]
3.	Approval of Minutes	Moved by Scott Korbett THAT the minutes of August 7, 2019 be approved as presented. **Carried.** [2019-09-647]
4.	Approval of Cheque Register	Moved by Brad Schlossberger THAT cheques #2674 to #2681 be approved as presented. **Carried.** [2019-09-648]
5.	Request for Collaboration: Proposed MOU between AlbertaSW and SouthGrow	Moved by John Van Driesten THAT AlbertaSW support the SouthGrow "Water Security" project by sending representation to the "Water Forum" event on November 7, 2019 with intent to draft a mutually agreeable MOU to address this issue. **Carried.** [2019-09-649]
6.	Request for Letter of Support: Lethbridge College Integrated Agriculture Technology Centre	Moved by Jim Bester THAT AlbertaSW provide a letter of support for this initiative, as it aligns with regional priorities. **Carried.** [2019-09-650]
7.	Waterton Springs Campground -	Moved by Brent Feyter THAT AlbertaSW re-send a letter of request to the Province to re-engagement with Nature Conservancy and other relevant parties to move forward with the process to enable Waterton ID #4 to take on operation of this important campground. **Carried.** [2019-09-651]

8.	Print Advertising 2020	Consensus that AlbertaSW decline the back cover ad on the Waterton Guide this year. Bev will talk to publisher to see if there are other options. Moved by Brent Feyter THAT AlbertaSW participate in the partnership ad for "Peaks to Prairies" in the 2020 Invest in Alberta magazine. **Carried.** [2019-09-652]
9.	Training Requests	Consensus that AlbertaSW decline the proposal from Grant Ainsley and pursue other options in the new year. Moved by Jim Bester THAT we schedule a session of the EDA training "Economic Resilience Training for Community and Regional Leaders" on October 2, 2019 in Pincher Creek. **Carried.** [2019-09-653]
10.	Upcoming Events	a) SouthGrow Quarterly meeting–Stirling AB, September 12, 2019 Scott Korbett and John Van Driesten volunteered to attend. b) EDA Ministry Dinner–Edmonton AB, October 24, 2019 Bev will attend c) Claresholm Immigration Project Town Hall, November 9, 2019 Event open to all who are interested.
11.	Executive Director Report	Accepted as information.
12.	Round table updates	Accepted as information.
13.	Board Meetings:	➢ October 2, 2019 – MD Pincher Creek ➢ November 6, 2019 – to be determined ➢ December 4, 2019 –Pincher Creek Provincial Building- NOTE: this is the annual Organizational Meeting,
14.	Adjournment	Moved by Terry Yagos THAT the meeting be adjourned. **Carried**. [2019-09-654]

Chair

Approved October 2, 2019

Secretary/Treasurer

Alberta SouthWest Bulletin October 2019

Regional Economic Development Alliance (REDA) Update

"Energizing Agricultural Transformation" (EAT) Project Underway…

Subsequent to the Resource Roundtable held on September 4th, InnoVisions and Associates followed up with participants to further explore the ideas presented at the meeting. Project interviews are progressing quickly; Phase 1 (Inventory) and Phase 2 (Tactical Plan) are being developed in parallel. It is expected that initial milestones will be reached at end of October. A second Resource Roundtable will be convened in early 2020.

Proposal for new "Multi-Technology" National Association…

Canadian Wind Energy Association (CanWEA) and Candian Solar Industries association (CanSIA) are proposing to combine and form one multi-technology association that would include wind, solar, energy storage and other emerging innovations. The Southern Alberta Alternative Energy Partnership (SAAEP) is a member of both CanWEA and CanSIA; input is welcome from our communities.
Contact bev@albertasouthwest.com for links to the information presented at the webinar.

Economic Resiliency and Disaster Recovery for Municipal Leaders

Representatives from across the AlbertaSW region gathered to attend this Economic Developers Alberta (EDA) training in Pincher Creek on Wednesday October 2, 2019. The weekend snow event emphasized that we continue to be disrupted by the weather and the evolving dynamics of businesses and new technologies. We benefit from sharing ideas and looking ahead. By anticipating possible issues, we can help our communities and businesses be prepared to manage infrastructure, health and safety, and economic impacts. Great discussion and ideas!

News to be revealed in Croatia on October 10th!!

The "Alberta SouthWest Crown of the Continent" region has applied to the 2019 Top 100 Global Sustainable Tourism Destination program. Using our Crown of the Continent designation aligns with, and builds upon, the recognition that the region has as a *National Geographic* Geotourism Destination.
We look forward to knowing if our region is named to this Global Top 100 for the second year in a row!
The Top 100 are named during the three-day "Global Green Destinations Days Conference" in Croatia.
Details of the conference can be viewed at https://greendestinations.org/events/ggdd19/
This yearly international event brings together leading sustainability experts in government, business, and academia to participate in workshops, peer-to-peer learning, field trips, and panel discussions.

Alberta SouthWest Regional Economic Development Alliance
Box 1041 Pincher Creek AB T0K 1W0
An International Economic Development Council (IEDC) Accredited Economic Development Organization (AEDO)
403-627-3373 (office) 403-627-0244 (cell)
bev@albertasouthwest.com
www.albertasouthwest.com

Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association
Minutes of the Meeting
10:00 a.m., Friday, September 20, 2019
Country Kitchen Catering

Member Municipal Districts & Counties Present:	
Cardston County	County of Forty Mile
M.D. of Taber	Vulcan County
Lethbridge County	County of Newell
M.D. of Pincher Creek	Foothills County
County of Warner	M.D. of Willow Creek
Cypress County	
Absent:	
Municipality of Crowsnest Pass	
M.D. of Ranchlands	

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Brian de Jong called the meeting to order at 10:01 a.m.

A. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

B. ROLL CALL OF PERSONS PRESENT AND SIGNING OF THE REGISTER

Roll Call was taken and representatives of all Municipal Districts and Counties were accounted for except the MD. of Ranchlands and the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass.

C. AGENDA ADDITIONS

Chair Brian de Jong asked if there were any additions to the September 20th agenda.

Robin Kurpjuweit, Cypress County, added "Meeting Location Discussion." – after association bylaw meeting location discussion P3.

D. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

120/19 *MOVED by Steven Wikkerink, County of Forty Mile; seconded by Dan Hamilton, Cypress County that the agenda of September 20, 2019 be approved with the following addition:*

P.3 Meeting Location Discussion

CARRIED

E. TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS PASSED AWAY SINCE THE LAST MEETING

Chair Brian de Jong asked whether there have been any members that have passed away since the last meeting.

A moment of silence was held for Donald Laqua of the County of Forty Mile No. 8.

F. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 15, 2017 MEETING

Ian Sundquist, M.D. of Willow Creek, indicated that Motion 116/19 (page 7) contains an incomplete sentence. Discussion followed and John Turcato, M.D. of Taber, confirmed that the resolution had been approved.

121/19 *MOVED by Anne Marie Philipsen, County of Newell; seconded by Alf Belyea, Cypress County that the minutes of the January 18, 2019 Foothills Little Bow Meeting be approved with the following amendment:*

N.1 M.D. of Taber – Solar Power Reclamation (page 7) should read "…that Resolution FA 01-19 – Solar Power Reclamation be approved."

CARRIED

G. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

No business arising from the minutes.

H. GREETINGS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA

H1. Greetings from the Government of Alberta

Joseph Schow, MLA – Cardston-Siksika, brought greetings on behalf of the Government of Alberta.

H2. Greetings from the Official Opposition

The representative from the Official Opposition was not in attendance.

H3. Greetings from MP's in Attendance

Martin Shields, MP – Bow River was present and provided greetings.

Rachel Harder, MP – Lethbridge was present and provided greetings. She stressed the importance of the Agriculture industry.

H4. Greetings from MLA's in Attendance

Joseph Schow, MLA – Cardston-Siksika was present and provided greetings.

H5. Greetings from Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

Tanya Thorn was present and provided greetings on behalf of AUMA. She gave an overview of some highlights of the McKinnon Report, indicating that while it appears capital grants to municipalities will remain relatively stable, cuts in other areas can be expected. Gas Tax funding is doubling this year. She provided information on the proposed police funding model, indicating that every municipality should pay for police services, but the funds collected must be reinvested into policing. The Alberta Urban Municipalities Convention will be held on September 25-27, 2019.

I. REPORTS

I1. RMA Zone Director – Mr. Brian Brewin
I2. RMA President – Mr. Al Kemmere
I3. RMA Vice President – Ms. Kara Westerlund

Mr. Brian Brewin, RMA District 1 Director, Mr. Al Kemmere, RMA President, and Ms. Kara Westerlund, RMA Vice President, provided a joint report on the following:

- Water Act Approvals
- Meetings with Minister of Service Alberta on Rural Broadband
    - Meet minimum standards by 2026 and have 100% coverage by 2030
    - Tie broadband connectivity to overall connectivity (cell phones)
- Meeting with Minister of Agriculture & Forestry
    - Agriculture
    - Head tax
- Meeting with Associate Minister of Mental Health & Addictions
    - Explore local ideas to drive provincial solutions
- Shallow Gas Tax Relief Initiative
    - Meeting with UCP rural caucus and municipalities
    - Municipalities are to reduce property taxes by 35% for eligible producers and will receive Education tax refunds for 2019.
    - Anticipate that the 35% reduction will be reflected in the Assessment Review model
    - Industry is advocating for accelerated depreciation on assets
- Meeting with Minister of Environment
    - Water Act Approval process
    - Land Use Framework
- Minister of Seniors & Housing
- Red Tape Reduction
    - Meetings have been scheduled
- MacKinnon Report
- Proposed Police Costing Model

    - A conference call between the RMA and municipalities has been scheduled for September 23, 2019 at 8:00 a.m.
- Municipal Funding Framework
    - The RMA and the AUMA have developed a joint submission
    - Any reduction must be tied to a formula that is linked to the provincial economy
- Private Sewage Systems
    - Decisions on suitability and safety are to be transferred to the local level
    - A working group has been created to discuss the transition
- Federal Election
    - The Federation of Canadian Municipalities has released their 2019 Election Platform
- Federal Disaster Relief Support
- Agricultural Plastics Recycling
    - Clean Farms has been hired for a three-year pilot project
    - 20 collection sites identified across Alberta
    - The first collection should start within the next month
- Alberta Energy Regulator Review
- RMA Fall 2019 Convention (November 12-15, 2019 in Edmonton, AB)

Lorne Hickey, Lethbridge County provided an update on legal issues, indicating that they will continue with the business tax as it was set up.

Molly Douglass, County of Newell provided an update on regionalization discussions with neighbouring municipalities. The County of Newell officially withdrew from the discussions on September 5, 2019 and the municipalities will now continue to work on Intermunicipal Collaboration Framework documents.

Al Kemmere reported that Robin Kurpjuweit, Cypress County, is an appointed member to the FCM Standing Committees and in that capacity attends board meetings and provides a voice on rural issues.

The members were given the opportunity to ask questions.

Al Kemmere provided an update on the Proposed Police Costing Model. It has been confirmed that the funding collected will be redirected to frontline policing.

J. DELEGATIONS

Darren Davidson – Regional Director – Alberta Transportation
Update on Provincial Projects

Darren Davidson, Regional Director was present from Alberta Transportation and provided an update on Alberta Transportation's current business plan, departmental reorganization, and Alberta Transportation Projects.

The members were given the opportunity to ask questions about the status of specific Alberta Transportation Highway matters within their respective jurisdictions.

Darren Davidson also provided an update on Highway 61.

K. DELEGATIONS
Leigh Bond – Director & Founding Member – PACE Alberta Co-op Ltd.
Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program

Leigh Bond, Director and Founding Member of PACE Alberta Co-op Ltd., was present and spoke about the PACE Program. The PACE Program allows property owners to install renewable energy systems in their buildings with no upfront costs and repayment through their property tax bill.

Chair Brian de Jong thanked FortisAlberta for sponsoring the meal for this meeting.
Paula Kot, Stakeholder Relations Manager, brought greetings on behalf of FortisAlberta.

The meeting recessed for lunch at 11:57 a.m. and reconvened at 1:01 p.m.

L. DELEGATIONS
Heather Clair – Regional Digital Ag Lead – Farmer's Edge
Precision Farming

Heather Clair, Regional Digital Ag Lead for Farmer's Edge, was present and spoke about Precision Farming and their integrated farm management platform.

M. DELEGATIONS
HALO

Paul Carolan, HALO Funding Director, was present and spoke about the HALO Air Ambulance service and the issues that they face with emergency dispatch and a lack of provincial funding. He explained the difference between STARS and HALO, indicating that the two programs are nearly identical except STARS can fly 24/7 and is staffed with doctors and nurses whereas HALO uses paramedics. He also provided an update on HALO's fundraising efforts for night vision goggles.

N. DELEGATIONS
Irrigation Meeting Update – Lethbridge County

Ann Mitchell, Lethbridge County, provided an update regarding the Irrigation Meetings. Three meetings have been held so far and subcommittees were created to discuss roads, bridges, and common concerns with the *Water Act* and *Municipal Government Act*. Lethbridge County has entered into an agreement with the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District and the St. Mary River Irrigation District that outlines how they are working together. Some joint lobbying may be required.

The members were given the opportunity to ask questions.

O. RESOLUTION SESSION

O1. Resolution Policy – Proposed Amendments

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read the proposed amendments to the Resolution Policy, which are as follows:

- References to the "Alberta Association of Municipal Districts & Counties" will be changed to "Rural Municipalities of Alberta."
- References to the "AAMDC" will be changed to "RMA"

B. Resolution Guidelines

9) Resolutions must be submitted electronically in 'Word' format to the Secretary Treasurer at least two (2) weeks prior to each meeting of the association.

C. Resolution Types

Add article:

4) Resolutions deemed by the Resolutions Committee to be emergent in natures will be distributed to the membership via e-mail at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

5) Resolutions deemed by the Resolutions Committee to be emergent in nature that cannot be distributed to the membership via e-mail at least 48 hours prior to the meeting will come to the meeting floor and must be accepted as emergent by the membership with a simple majority vote in order to come to the meeting floor for debate. The sponsoring municipality (ies) must provide and distribute copies of the emergent resolution to all full members in attendance at an Association meeting.

122/19 *MOVED by Ken Benson, Lethbridge County; seconded by Molly Douglass, County of Newell that the Resolution Policy be adopted as amended.*

CARRIED

O2. Resolution FA 02-19 – Water Security/Off Stream Storage – Municipal District of Taber

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read Resolution FA 02-19.

O2. M.D. of Taber – Water Security/Off Stream Storage

123/19 *MOVED by Merrill Harris, M.D. of Taber; seconded by Steven Wikkerink, County of Forty Mile that Resolution FA 02-19 – Water Security/Off Stream Storage be approved.*

Merrill Harris from the M.D. of Taber spoke in favor of Resolution FA 02-19.

Seconder Steven Wikkerink, County of Forty Mile waived to make comment.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in opposition to Resolution FA 02-19.

Quentin Stevick, M.D. of Pincher Creek spoke in opposition to Resolution FA 02-19, providing a personal perspective on the issue.

Ross Ford, County of Warner suggested that the third 'Whereas' in Resolution FA 02-19 be deleted so that the resolution is not specific to the South Saskatchewan River because there are other rivers in the region.

Ian Sundquist, M.D. of Willow Creek stated the final 'Therefore Be It Resolved' paragraph is the important one and it references all of Southern Alberta.

Ross Ford, County of Warner indicated that all of Southern Alberta is included in the "Now Therefore Be It Resolved" part but the third 'Whereas' lists specific rivers and it should be clear the resolution is not limited only to the South Saskatchewan River.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner suggested adding additional references to other rivers in the province as a friendly amendment in the 'Whereas' section of the resolution. Merrill Harris, M.D. of Taber agreed.

Merrill Harris, M.D. of Taber and seconder Steve Wikkerink, County of Forty Mile waived the opportunity to provide final comments on Resolution FA 02-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question. Resolution FA 02-19 *CARRIED*

O3. Resolution FA 03-19 – Landowners Rights – County of Warner

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read Resolution FA 03-19.

O3. County of Warner – Landowners Rights

124/19 *MOVED by Ross Ford, County of Warner; seconded by Maryanne Sandberg, M.D. of Willow Creek that Resolution FA 03-19 – Landowners Rights be approved.*

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in favor or against Resolution FA 03-19.

Ross Ford from the County of Warner spoke in favor of Resolution FA 03-19.

Seconder Maryanne Sandberg, M.D. of Willow Creek waived to make comment.

No one spoke in opposition to Resolution FA 03-19.

Ross Ford, County of Warner and seconder Maryanne Sandberg, M.D. of Willow Creek waived the opportunity to provide final comments on Resolution FA 03-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question. Resolution FA 03-19 *CARRIED*

O4. Resolution FA 04-19 – Water & Wastewater Approvals – Foothills County

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read Resolution FA 04-19.

O4. Foothills County – Water & Wastewater Approvals

125/19 *MOVED by Delilah Miller, Foothills County; seconded by Serena Donovan, Vulcan County that Resolution FA 04-19 – Water & Wastewater Approvals be approved.*

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in favor or against Resolution FA 04-19.

Delilah Miller from Foothills County spoke in favor of Resolution FA 04-19.

Seconder Serena Donovan, Vulcan County waived to make comment.

No one spoke in opposition to Resolution FA 04-19.

Ian Sundquist, Willow Creek suggested a friendly amendment:

> Remove the word "shall" and delete the last sentence so that Resolution FA 03-19 reads as follows:
>
> "NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the RMA ask the Provincial Government…to endorse the statement of concern or appeal."

Delilah Miller, Foothills County agreed to the proposed amendment.

Delilah Miller, Foothills County and seconder Serena Donovan, Vulcan County waived the opportunity to provide final comments on Resolution FA 04-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question. Resolution FA 04-19 *CARRIED*

O5. Resolution FA 05-19 – Provincial Funding for Regional Air Ambulance – Cypress County

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read Resolution FA 05-19.

O5. Cypress County – Provincial Funding for Regional Air Ambulance

126/19 *MOVED by Dan Hamilton, Cypress County; seconded by Craig Widmer, County of Forty Mile that Resolution FA 05-19 – Provincial Funding for Regional Air Ambulance be approved.*

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in favor or against Resolution FA 05-19.

Dan Hamilton from Cypress County spoke in favor of Resolution FA 05-19.

Seconder Craig Widmer, County of Forty Mile waived to make comment.

No one spoke in opposition to Resolution FA 05-19.

Ian Sundquist, Willow Creek suggested a friendly amendment:

> Change “Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association” to “Rural Municipalities of Alberta” so that Resolution FA 05-19 reads as follows:
>
> “NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Rural Municipalities of Alberta request…”

Dan Hamilton, Cypress County accepted the amendment.

Discussion followed.

Ross Ford, County of Warner suggested a further amendment:

> Move the last ‘Whereas’ so that it is after the ‘Now Therefore Be It Resolved’ so that Resolution FA 05-19 reads as follows:
>
> “FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Government of Alberta commissions an independent review of the Helicopter EMS system in Alberta. This review should engage the public and stakeholders such as industry and municipalities in all parts of the province.”

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read out the proposed amendment to Resolution FA 05-19.

There was no further discussion on the proposed amendment to Resolution FA 05-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question all in favor of the proposed amendment to Resolution FA 05-19 – *CARRIED*

There was no further discussion on Resolution FA 05-19.

Dan Hamilton, Cypress County and seconder Craig Widmer, County of Forty Mile waived the opportunity to provide final comments on Resolution FA 05-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question. Resolution FA 05-19 *CARRIED*

O6. Resolution FA 06-19 – Community Peace Officer Access to RCMP Radio Channels – Foothills County

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in favor or against Resolution FA 06-19.

Suzanne Oel from Foothills County spoke in favor of making Resolution FA 06-19 an emergent resolution.

No one spoke in opposition.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner called the question all in favor of making Resolution FA 06-19 an emergent resolution.

CARRIED

Randy Taylor, County of Warner read Resolution FA 06-19.

Randy Taylor, County of Warner asked for comments in favor or against Resolution FA 06-19.

Suzanne Oel from Foothills County spoke in favor of Resolution FA 06-19.

Seconder Tamara Miyanaga, M.D. of Taber waived to make comment.

No one spoke in opposition to Resolution FA 06-19.

O6. Foothills County – Community Peace Officer Access to RCMP Radio Channels

127/19 *MOVED by Suzanne Oel, Foothills County; seconded by Tamara Miyanaga, M.D. of Taber that Resolution FA 06-19 – Community Peace Officer Access to RCMP Radio Channels be approved.*

CARRIED

P. FOOTHILLS LITTLE BOW ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL REPORTS

P1. Approval of Accounts – Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet Comparison

128/19 *MOVED by Kelly Christman, County of Newell; seconded by Laurie Lyckman, Vulcan County that the accounts be approved as presented.*

CARRIED

P2. Review and Approval of 2020 Annual Member Dues

129/19 *MOVED by David Cody, County of Warner; seconded by Anne Marie Philipsen, County of Newell that the 2020 Annual Member Dues be approved as presented.*

CARRIED

P3. Meeting Location Discussion

Discussion followed regarding whether members are interested in taking turns hosting the Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association meeting in their municipality.

Chair Brian de Jong called for a show of hands in favor of moving the location of the Foothills Little Bow Municipal Association meeting to other municipalities.

DEFEATED

Q. ASSOCIATION BYLAW

130/19 *MOVED by Delilah Miller, Foothills County; seconded by Ross Ford, County of Warner to approve the following amendment to the Association Bylaw:*

Change "M.D. of Foothills" to "Foothills County."

CARRIED

R. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Brian de Jong adjourned the meeting at 2:33 p.m.

_____ _____

Chair Secretary-Treasurer

Good Morning

Not only is October Breast Cancer Awareness month, it is also Pregnancy and Infant Loss awareness month.

Did you know that One in Four women have lost a baby whether it was utero or after birth. On every October 15th thee is a Worldwide event called the Wave of Light, in which at 7 pm local time, people from all over the world light a candle, take a picture of it and post it to various social media platforms.

It has been a vision of mine to see our small tight knit community come together for this candle lighting service ever since I lost my first unborn baby. I am a mother to not only one earthly child but, to three perfect angels to whom I never got to meet earthside. Having said that, there are more women that you know in our community that have gone through this insurmountable grief! A number of us have gotten together and mutually agreed there needs to be an awareness out there and a place for the women and families to get together who have been affected by Pregnancy and Infant loss.

It is our hope that on Oct 15th, a small ceremony could take place for all those affected. It needs not to be long, just to have a place for these people to go to support each other and remember their Angel Babies!. Hopefully this could be done at the town office.Perhaps some coffee or tea could be donated to make this a community event. It would be awesome if the towns Social Media could be there to help go live with the candle lighting. Anyone can post on social media where ever you are. Go to #waveof light2019.

Thank you for your time.

Dawna Elliott

*spoke to Dawna.
- she is hoping for town a MD to assist in planning event
- help spread the word through social media
- Town is taking lead.

From: Troy MacCulloch
To: Jessica McClelland
Subject: FW: Destination Marketing Organization Regional Discussion
Date: Thursday, October 3, 2019 2:39:40 PM

For correspondence and especially those assigned to this committee

Thx

troy

From: Administrative Manager <adminmanager@pinchercreek.ca>
Sent: October 3, 2019 2:28 PM
To: Mayor and Council <councillors@pinchercreek.ca>; Troy MacCulloch <CAO@mdpinchercreek.ab.ca>
Cc: economic <economic@pinchercreek.ca>
Subject: Destination Marketing Organization Regional Discussion

Good Afternoon,
Please be advised that the Destination Marketing Organization Regional Discussion scheduled for 3pm on October 23 will be rescheduled to a later date.

Kind Regards,

Lisa Goss
Administrative Manager
Town of Pincher Creek
403-627-3156 ext 140
www.pinchercreek.ca

ALBERTA
TRANSPORTATIQN

Office of the Minister
Deputy Government House Leader
MLA, Calgary-Hays

September 25, 2019

AR 76886

Mr. Drew Barnes
MLA for Cypress-Medicine Hat
6th Floor, Federal Building
9820 - 107 Street
Edmonton, AB T5K 1E7

Dear Mr. ~~Barnes~~ Drew:

Thank you for your August 8, 2019 letter regarding Highway 3 twinning. I appreciate the time you took to write.

I understand the twinning of Highway 3 is a high priority. At this time, the Highway 3 twinning project is not in the Provincial Capital Plan and is considered a future project. However, Alberta Transportation continues to study the possible twinning of Highway 3; two functional planning studies are nearing completion for the segments of Highway 3 between Taber and Burdett and between Sentinel and Pincher Creek. This leaves the section through the Piikani Reserve to be studied when planning priorities and budget allow.

The Government of Alberta is currently operating under fiscal restraint. To support this fiscal restraint, all capital infrastructure projects are under review. The Highway 3 twinning projects will be considered along with all other projects throughout Alberta as part of the overall capital planning process. Further information on funding for transportation projects will be available once Budget 2019 is released in the fall.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Mr. Darren Davidson, Regional Director. Mr. Davidson can be reached at 403-381-5533, or at darren.davidson@gov.ab.ca.

Sincerely,

Ric McIver
Minister

cc: Honourable Grant Hunter, MLA for Taber-Warner
Nathan Neudorf, MLA for Lethbridge-East
Roger Reid, MLA for Livingstone-Macleod
Joseph Schow, MLA for Cardston-Siksika

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