



Rural Municipality of Craik No.222

Official Community Plan



The Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222

Bylaw No. 2018-02

A Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 to adopt a Zoning Bylaw.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in an open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

- (1) Pursuant to Section 29 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* the Council of the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 hereby adopts the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 Official Community Plan, identified as Schedule "A" to this Bylaw.
- (2) The Reeve and Administrator of the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 are hereby authorized to sign and seal Schedule "A" which is attached to and forms part of this Bylaw.
- (3) This Bylaw shall come into force on the date of final approval by the Minister of Government Relations.

Read a first time the 5th day of July, 2018

Read a second time the 9th day of August, 2018

Read a third time the 9th day of August, 2018

Adoption of Bylaw this 9th day of August, 2018

(Reeve)

(Administrator)





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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Official Community Plan, hereinafter referred to as the Plan, applies to the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 (RM). The Plan enables growth and change through policies that will guide the municipality with its development-related decisions to ensure the area develops as intended by the Plan under an established decision-making process. This Plan will encourage a stronger, creative and more cohesive Municipality that can, through improved regional links, manage change towards a desired future by increasing regional capacity.

In Saskatchewan, The Planning and Development Act, 2007 (the PDA) states that:

The Official Community Plan responds to the requirements of the Act by providing policies based upon "community goals" for the conservation and use of municipal resources. The day-to-day decisions of the Municipal Council will be based upon these goals, objectives and the policies in this Plan to promote orderly and sustainable development throughout the Municipality.



2.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Land use policies are a foundation to guide action. Applying sound land use principles ensures growth and development needs are met while minimizing adverse impacts on other land uses, municipal services, and the environment.

Planning is a shared responsibility among levels of governments and individuals. Strong communities embrace the principle of shared responsibility, where residents and decision makers are responsible for stimulating and sustaining the environment and economy and where individuals and governments are accountable for decisions and actions, in a spirit of partnership and open cooperation. These guiding principles are broad statements intended to assist decision makers as they consider the impact of their choices both locally and regionally.

BALANCE OF INTERESTS AND FLEXIBILITY

Planning decisions will consider and balance the interests of all stakeholders. This means understanding the effects of development decisions on the cultural, natural, social, and economic environments. There may be situations where one interest outweighs another, and trade-offs may be necessary. Council will apply flexibility to determine an outcome in the best interests of the community, region, and province.

SUSTAINABILITY

Planning decisions are enduring. Decisions regarding the management and development of resources and the economy will be made with consideration to present and future generations. Conservation, reclamation, rehabilitation, mitigation and prevention are tools to be employed to ensure growth and development is sustainable. The application of sustainable planning, development, and production practices benefits everyone and demonstrates Saskatchewan's commitment to the global community.

PROVINCIAL-ABORIGINAL-MÉTIS INVOLVEMENT

The RM is committed to working with the Province of Saskatchewan and First Nations. The RM recognizes the provincial legal duty to consult on actions and developments which could impact Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. They will take part in cooperation between governments, municipalities and First Nations in land use planning and development for the mutual benefit of all parties. The RM recognizes and respects the rights and responsibilities of Aboriginal people as legally defined through Treaties and The Constitution Act, 1982.

STATEMENTS OF PROVINCIAL INTEREST

Statements of Provincial Interest (SPI) identify the key provincial policies for land use and provide direction to communities for orderly and responsible development. This OCP will address the SPI's to ensure community and provincial priorities are aligned, facilitate economic growth and development, consistent development processes, a sustainable environment and social and cultural values within the community.



MUTUAL RESPECT

Mutual respect between stakeholders is fundamental to good planning. Differences in status, cultures, traditions, social, and economic views, and values will be respected as we plan together to create a community. The needs and views of all people must be mutually respected as Council works together with the public managing common resources, and developing economic, social and environmental opportunities.

COOPERATION

Cooperation maximizes the use of people and resources. Planning in collaboration with multiple jurisdictions and sectors allows for greater access to resources, a larger resource base, shared responsibility and wealth, and increases the opportunity for growth and success across regions.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The RM is committed to providing opportunities for active and meaningful engagement with the community. Council will engage the community during the preparation of plans to guide land use and development, and communicate with the public as development opportunities are considered. The process, notification period and appeal mechanisms will be clearly outlined in the planning documents. Council will encourage developers to also engage the public in discussion, work to avoid conflicts, and resolve issues as they arise.

2.1 AUTHORITY & MANDATE

The PDA provides the authority that governs plans of subdivision, zoning bylaws, servicing agreements, development levies and review processes to ensure that the plan is effective over the long term.

2.1.1 DEFINITIONS

The definitions contained in the RM's Zoning Bylaw apply to this Plan.

2.1.2 ADOPTION OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

Adoption of this Plan by the RM will give it the force of law. Once adopted, no development or land use change may be carried out within the area affected by the Plan that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in the Plan.

By setting out goals, objectives, and policies, the Plan will provide guidance for the RM in making decisions regarding land use, zoning, servicing extension, subdivisions and development in general. These decisions must be made in conformity with the stated objectives and policies to ensure that the goals for the future development of the RM will be achieved.

The application of the Plan policies is illustrated in the Future Land Use Map contained in the Appendix. This Plan is intended to illustrate the locations of the major land use designations within the RM. This "map" should not be interpreted in isolation without consideration of the balance of



the Plan. The land use designations have been determined by a number of factors including existing patterns of land use, projected land needs, resource areas, natural attributes and man-made features.

The Plan will be implemented, in part; by the development-related decisions that will be made in the future; however, the two most important tools available for guiding the future development of the RM are the Zoning Bylaw and the subdivision process, including associated agreements.

2.1.3 ADOPTION OF THE ZONING BYLAW

Following the adoption of the Plan, the RM is required to enact a Zoning Bylaw which will set out the following regulations for land use and development:

1. The Zoning Bylaw must generally conform to the Plan and future land use and development shall be consistent with the goals and objectives of this Plan.
2. Future development will avoid land use conflict and meet minimum standards to maintain RM amenities.
3. The Zoning Bylaw will designate areas for certain types of development and prescribe permitted and discretionary uses and development standards for each zone.
4. Development will be consistent with the physical opportunities of the land and of reasonable engineering solutions.
5. Undue demand shall not be placed on the RM for services, such as roads, parking, water, sewers, waste disposal, and open space.
6. The objectives and policies in the Plan provide guidance to Council when preparing the Zoning Bylaw or considering an amendment to the Zoning Bylaw.

The Zoning Bylaw will be used to implement the policies and achieve the objectives of this Plan by prescribing the uses of land, buildings or other improvements that will be allowed in the different zoning districts established in the RM. Additionally, the Zoning Bylaw regulates how these uses may be carried out and the standards that developments must meet.

The Zoning Bylaw provides the RM with control over land use and the types of development and uses allowed in each land use district. The associated supplementary requirements and development standards will be specified in the Zoning Bylaw respecting building setbacks, parking, loading, landscaping, signage, buffering and all other relevant standards prescribed by the RM.

To ensure that these regulations work to help achieve the stated goals and objectives, the Bylaw itself must be consistent with the policies and the intent of this Plan. In considering a Zoning Bylaw or an amendment, the RM should refer to the policies contained in this Plan and the Future Land Use Map, to ensure the development objectives of the RM are met.



3.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

3.1 MUNICIPAL VISION

The RM of Craik recognizes that our people are our most valuable resource. We wish to support and maintain the rural lifestyle of the RM while encouraging economic growth through attracting new opportunities and enhancing the existing agricultural sector.

3.2 MUNICIPAL GOALS

The RM of Craik recognizes that our people are our most valuable resource. We wish to support and maintain the rural lifestyle of the RM while encouraging economic growth through attracting new opportunities and enhancing the existing agricultural sector.

4.0 LOCATION & GEOGRAPHY

The RM is located in South Central Saskatchewan situated between the cities of Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw. The RM represents a planning area of approximately 885.41 square kilometres. The Town of Craik and Village of Aylesbury are located within the RM. Highway 11 runs through the RM allowing easy and safe access to the north and south.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

NATURAL HAZARD LANDS

Within the RM there are several rivers, creeks, and lakes. Development adjacent to these waterbodies will need to consider the potential hazards of flooding and unstable slopes. The Zoning Bylaw will address policy for the development of natural hazard lands.

LANDFILL SITE (CLOSED)

The R.M. owns a landfill site that is no longer in use on Parcel A in SE 18-24-27-W2. This landfill is no longer in use but has not been decommissioned. Any new residential development shall be located 457m from the landfill site.

SEWAGE LAGOON BUFFER

A substantial portion of the Eco-Village is located within the sewage lagoon buffer area. This buffer area prohibits residential development within it. When the first phase of the Eco-Village was subdivided, the minimum sewage lagoon buffer for residential development was met; however, amendments to *The Subdivision Regulations, 2014* have increased the buffer area from 300m to 457m (Figure X). All current residential properties are considered non-conforming, meaning that

extensive repairs or additions cannot be made to the residences. All new residential subdivisions in the Eco-Village must adhere to the updated sewage lagoon buffer requirement.



Figure 1: Sewage Lagoon Buffer, 457m

5.0 DEMOGRAPHICS

As reported by the 2016 Census, there are a total of 259 residents and 137 private dwellings within the RM. The RM is characterized by a low density rural population distribution with country and lakeshore residential development.

6.0 FIRST NATION & METIS ENGAGEMENT

The RM wishes to ensure that First Nations and Métis communities, where appropriate, are engaged in land use planning and development processes. Additionally, the RM wishes to minimize, mitigate or avoid adverse impacts on hunting, fishing and trapping on unoccupied Crown lands from development. Where possible, the RM will consider social and economic development opportunities that achieve shared goals of the RM, First Nations, and Métis communities.



The First Nation communities located in nearest proximity to the RM are outlined below:

Community	Distance from Craik
Piapot First Nation	148 kilometres
Muskowpetung First Nation	156 kilometres
Whitecap Dakota First Nation	161 kilometres

7.0 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 AGRICULTURAL & VALUE-ADDED AGRIBUSINESS

Agriculture is the primary economic industry driver in the RM. The global grain company CPS services this industry directly with an outlet situated in the Town of Craik. There are several other service related businesses in the community offering agriculture-based goods like fuel, parts and service to area grain producers. Highway 11 provides a means of transporting grains and oilseeds to markets nearby and across the province.

7.1.1 POLICIES

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

1. Protecting the dominant role of agriculture and promoting a full range of agricultural activities shall be accomplished in ways compatible with the environment and adjacent land uses where it is desirable and feasible to provide protection to such activities.
2. Agricultural land includes, but is not limited to, intensive agriculture, intensive livestock operations, or secondary activities that will enhance the economic viability and diversification of the agricultural sector.
3. The development and operation of farms and farmsteads for field crops, pastures and livestock operations shall be encouraged to continue in the RM. Innovative agricultural production methods which maximize sustainability shall be supported to enable producers the ability to diversify, process and potentially provide for the direct sale of locally produced commodities.
4. Intensification of agricultural activities shall be planned and sited recognizing their full potential and in a manner that requires minimal improvement to RM infrastructure.
5. Highly productive agricultural lands should not be developed for non-agricultural uses, unless there is no suitable alternate site with equal attributes capable of serving the



proposed use or if the development at the selected location meets an important public need.

6. Crop spraying, intensive agriculture production, pasturing livestock, and manure spreading are legitimate operations and should be restricted only by public health regulations and environmental protection measures, unless otherwise stated herein.
7. Legitimate farming activity shall not be curtailed solely on the basis of objections from property owners even though that activity was not practiced when the small holdings were created or non-farm uses were allowed. Agricultural operations using new technology or management practices that are environmentally sustainable shall be supported.
8. Existing agricultural enterprises which operate within normally accepted practices of farm management and in conformance with The Agricultural Operations Act, 1995 shall be protected from new development which might unduly interfere with their continued operation.
9. Small land holdings for small-scale or specialized agricultural operations may be considered for approval, provided that such proposals are compatible with other existing agricultural operations, and that the size of the proposed parcel is appropriate for the intended use.
10. Agri-Industrial developments which directly serve farming activities, and either process or store agricultural produce or products shall be allowed in agricultural areas. When possible, preference shall be given to locations on lower quality land.
11. Rural and Agri-Tourism ventures shall be encouraged throughout the district.
12. The use of best management practices for agricultural enterprises, particularly with regard to manure management and chemical applications, shall be encouraged in order to minimize risks to groundwater and surface water.
13. New developments in rural areas shall be located to be compatible with existing agricultural operations. The establishment of urban-like uses in rural areas, which would compete with urban areas, or have the potential to create land use conflicts, shall be discouraged.
14. Development along existing all-weather road allowances where road construction and improvement are not required are encouraged.
15. Separation areas, landscape buffers or shelterbelts, are encouraged to separate agricultural land use from urban municipalities, residential acreages, multi-parcel subdivisions or recreation areas.

INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK OPERATION POLICIES

1. Proponents and operators of intensive livestock operations will be required to develop facilities and conduct their operations in a manner which reduces the production of offensive odours and the potential for pollution of soils, groundwater and surface water.
2. Livestock operations will be characterized by the total number of animal units and animal type. Intensive livestock operations will be required to locate where they provide an



appropriate land base size to support their operation and where they have a sufficient land base for manure application.

3. The development, application and environmental monitoring of livestock operations shall be undertaken in consultation with Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture to ensure the land use decisions and agricultural operating practices regulated by the Province are coordinated with the RM.
4. Building setback standards shall be applied to new intensive livestock development along RM roads, in order to provide a measure of safety for the travelling public, to provide a measure of buffering of buildings from roadway nuisances, such as noise and dust, and to reduce snow drifting on roads.
5. The Zoning Bylaw shall provide for mutual separation distances to be established between livestock production operations and residences not related to the operation and to provide separation buffers between new and expanding livestock operations and residential areas to minimize environmental and socio-economic impacts upon residential uses. The separation distance may vary, depending upon density of residential use, size of community, nature and intensity of livestock operation and method of manure storage and management. Special review and approval shall be required for residences and other non-agricultural developments, which may be proposed, within this mutual separation distance.
6. The RM will work with Water Security Agency (WSA) to monitor ground water resources and may require an annual assessment of residual nutrient levels in the soil, ground and local surface water by a qualified professional recognized by WSA demonstrating:
 - The development and on-going operation of activities associated with the land use will not pose a risk or cause pollution of the soil, surface water or groundwater resources; and
 - The precautionary measures which are required to be taken to sufficiently mitigate the potential risks of endangering soil, surface and groundwater quality resources.

8.0 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

8.1 COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL

Residential development in the RM largely consists of rural residential developments.

8.1.1 POLICIES

1. Residential development shall be encouraged to maintain the country-living environment which retains its land value, where land use conflicts are avoided and where efficient cost effective municipal services can be provided.



2. The subdivision of land for Country Residential purposes shall meet all requisite government department/ministry/agency requirements including but not limited to Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Government Relations, the Saskatchewan Health Authority and Water Security Agency.
3. All residential subdivisions, regardless of the level of development, shall have access to an existing all-weather road and the proponent may be responsible to enter into an agreement with the Municipality to upgrade an existing road or develop a new road access to the municipal standard. The proponent shall be solely responsible for all costs of the new or upgraded roadway construction which will be addressed through a Development or Service Agreement.
4. Residential subdivisions shall be required to provide adequate physical separation through the implementation of design buffering techniques, transitioning land uses, shelterbelts or landscape buffering from adjacent agricultural operations.
5. Residential subdivisions shall seek to minimize the loss of habitat and wildlife corridors by retaining and incorporating natural vegetation and watercourses within their location and design.
6. Where subdivision is proposed adjacent to a watercourse, Council will identify and designate the channel, adjacent floodplain, and significant natural habitat as Environmental Reserve to protect sensitive areas and preserve the potential for public access. This will be done through consultation with relevant agencies and adjacent municipalities.
7. Residential subdivision shall not be permitted:
 - Within 1 km (0.6 mile) of a hazardous industry except in instances where transition and buffering can mitigate concerns;
 - Within 1 km (0.6 mile) of a rural industrial site except in instances where transition and buffering can mitigate concerns;
 - Within 457 m (1,500 ft.) of a sewage lagoon site;
 - Within the required separation distances from intensive livestock operations as provided within the Zoning Bylaw, or
 - Within 457 m (1500 ft.) of a solid waste disposal site.
8. Residential development is encouraged to locate in proximity to regional and complementary public uses (e.g. recreation facilities, parks, and libraries), institutional uses (e.g. schools) and commercial uses.
9. All residential development proposals should be guided by Concept Plans. Concept Plans should address the following:
 - Future major roads;
 - Drainage systems and improvements required to meet non-agricultural drainage requirements;
 - Major open space (including unique physical) areas;



- Cultural and archaeological significant areas;
- Areas requiring protection through buffering or other means;
- Major hazards such as flooding, high water table areas, and slope lands;
- Staging of development and future development or expansion into adjacent land; and
- Adjacent municipalities' planning and future growth needs.

8.2 RESORT RESIDENTIAL

Serenity Cove is an 80-acre residential development located on the western shore of Arm Lake near the Craik & District Golf Course. Serenity Cove was envisioned to be a resort village with lakeside homes and access to recreation amenities. The development consists of 65 lots, 73% of which were sold as of 2015.

8.2.1 POLICIES

1. All Multi-Parcel provisions will apply where applicable to Resort Residential. In addition, a variety of housing styles and choice of lot sizes shall be encouraged to provide greater housing alternatives. Larger residential lots retain the resort nature and ensure there is adequate separation distances to enable private water wells.
2. New residential developments will be based upon appropriate planning and engineering studies to ensure proper land use design and engineering infrastructure. The development of Concept Plans for growth areas will be required.
3. Single Detached dwellings are the preferred form of housing type in the residential areas. Accessory buildings (i.e. garages, sheds etc.) shall only be permitted after the principle residence has been constructed.
4. In areas where land is re-developed or infilled for residential use, the full range of residential options shall be explored in determining the best product for the specific redevelopment. Infill shall be encouraged in existing residential areas.
5. New residential areas shall be developed and integrated with existing development in a manner that facilitates linkage to the community, efficient servicing, and adheres to appropriate development standards to ensure an equitable quality of life for all residents.
6. Residential developments shall occur where municipal services are present or where they can be economically provided. Rezoning from another land use district to a Residential District will be considered where servicing can be economically and safely supplied to a standard equal to the remainder of the municipality.
7. Home-based businesses will be accommodated provided that they are clearly secondary to the principal residential use of the dwelling unit, compatible with the surrounding residential area.



8. Non-residential developments will not be allowed in residential areas except for developments that accommodate municipal services and Community Service/institutional uses compatible with the residential area.

9.0 ECO-VILLAGE

An Eco-Village is a community that is assembled around principles of sustainability and minimizing the ecological impact on the environment. Eco-Villages are planned settlements of like-minded people that understand the importance of fostering a sustainable lifestyle, and those who desire an alternative way of living. Integrating a low-impact lifestyle with a supportive social environment is another critical component of an Eco-Village. Eco-Villages utilize aspects of ecological design, green production, alternative energy, community building practices, and represent a settlement model in which human activities are integrated into the natural world. According to Johnathan Dawson (Global Ecovillage Network President), Eco-Villages are developed around the following five principles:

- Eco-Villages are grassroots movements;
- Eco-Villages are not overly dependent on government, corporate, or other centralized sources for water, food, shelter, power, and other necessities;
- Eco-Villages often serve as research and demonstration sites, and many offer educational experiences for others;
- Eco-Villagers value community living; and
- Eco-Villagers have a strong sense of shared values.

These five principles reflect overarching themes of successful Eco-Villages from around the world. It is important to note that the success of a development is not directly linked to the presence of all five principles.

CRAIK SUSTAINABLE LIVING PROJECT

The Craik Sustainable Living Project (CSLP) was created in 2001 to form a long-term plan for a sustainable community-based development project. The two major partners of the CSLP are the Rural Municipality of Craik and the Town of Craik. The CSLP is a non-profit organization for sustainable development that is intended to stimulate the local use of ecologically orientated technologies and to promote an alternative way of living. The CLSP oversees the Eco-Village and provides community outreach and education programs.

CRAIK ECO-VILLAGE

The Craik Eco-Village was the second development in the CSLP. The 127-acre parcel along the access road was sold on an individual lot basis in 2005. The Eco-Village has:

- Promoted tourism in the area;



- Attracted new residents to the community;
- Increased awareness and importance of sustainability;
- Promoted the Forest 2020 Plan, by planting 64,000 trees;
- Created a place to hold community meetings; and
- Created opportunities for informal networking and education.

The first phase of the Eco-Village has been completed and development applications for the second phase are currently being accepted. Each Phase 2 development application must include plans for energy efficient housing and details for all systems that will be built on the site.

9.1 POLICIES

1. Development within the Eco-Village should use alternative forms of energy, waste water management and heating in order to achieve the goal of sustainability.
2. In addition to the above, Commercial uses within the Eco-Village should consist of eco-businesses that strive to function in a capacity where there is limited impact made on the local or global environment.
3. Development within the Eco-Village must meet requirements of the National Building Code of Canada (NBC) either through acceptable solutions prescribed in NBC or through alternative solutions that provide at least an equivalent performance.

10.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

10.1 COMMERCIAL

10.1.1 POLICIES

1. Highway commercial development that is well planned and serves the regional economy is encouraged in the RM.
2. Commercial developments are encouraged to locate where it is possible to consolidate access to major roadways and Provincial highways via the municipal road system. In addition, dispersed commercial developments will be considered where it serves rural needs or is resource based.
3. Commercial uses which primarily serve the travelling public are encouraged to locate where there is access from major roadways, including provincial roads and Provincial highways if appropriate.



4. Commercial development shall provide a high quality, visually attractive environment regarding signs, landscaping, buffers, and vegetation, building design, outdoor storage and parking areas as prescribed in the Zoning Bylaw.
5. A Comprehensive Development Proposal are required to rezone, subdivide, or re-subdivide land for commercial development, prior to consideration of the application by Council. The review shall be undertaken similar to residential and industrial reviews and shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development.
6. Commercial lot sizes shall permit effective functioning of waste disposal systems, provide separation in order to minimize hazards such as fire and provide an adequate protective buffer to neighbouring uses. Commercial activities that are dependent upon an abundant water supply and which may affect ground water resources need to address water issues prior to locating in rural areas without waterline infrastructure.
7. The Zoning Bylaw may establish procedures and conditions to ensure commercial development is compatible with surrounding uses, the natural environment and has access to the primary rural transportation network.
8. Home Based occupations shall be encouraged throughout the RM as a valuable contribution to the regional economy. Home-based businesses shall be accommodated provided that they are clearly secondary to the principal residential use of the dwelling unit, are compatible with and do not change the character of the surrounding residential area and are not of a size, scale or use that would affect the viability of established commercial areas.
9. A Comprehensive review process will be followed by the Municipality and a Concept Plan along with a Comprehensive Development proposal shall be completed by any person proposing to rezone, subdivide, or re-subdivide land for commercial development prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall be undertaken similar to residential and industrial reviews and shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development.

10.2 INDUSTRIAL

10.2.1 POLICIES

1. The designation of industrial areas shall be directed to locations that have good access to highway networks or to the primary rural transportation network. Agricultural and Resource related industrial development may be located in appropriate rural areas. Industrial development shall be concentrated in a minimal number of separate locations or nodes where transportation infrastructure and servicing provision is sufficient for the projected use/intensity and these nodes may provide market benefits by locating an industrial activity adjacent to other complementary enterprises.



2. Industrial development which is non-polluting and is complementary to other uses by providing larger lots with limited infrastructure for industrial uses which serve the agricultural, resource extraction or transportation sectors is encouraged.
3. Care shall be taken in the siting of industrial and intensive agricultural or natural resource uses that normally create very significant land use conflicts with regard to noise, vibration, smoke, dust, odour or potential environmental contamination. Such uses are required to comply with separation distances prescribed in the Zoning Bylaw.
4. A Comprehensive review process will be followed by the Municipality and a Concept Plan shall be completed by any person proposing to rezone, subdivide, or re-subdivide land for industrial development prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall be undertaken similar to residential reviews and shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development.
5. Industrial lot sizes shall permit effective functioning of waste disposal systems, provide separation in order to minimize hazards such as fire and provide an adequate protective buffer to neighbouring uses. Industries or resource extraction like potash that are dependent upon an abundant water supply and which may affect ground water resources will need to address water issues prior to locating in rural areas.
6. To minimize the encroachment of incompatible lands near landfills, waste management facilities, airports, transportation corridors, rail yards, industrial activities and intensive livestock operations, adjacent uses shall be setback from these existing facilities and any planned future expansion.
7. Industrial uses exhibiting high potential for conflict with adjacent lands and necessitating distance separation as the sole means of mitigating these conflicts shall be located in isolated areas as required by Provincial regulations. These industries include but are not limited to landfill sites, sewage lagoons, ethanol plants, transformer stations, and anhydrous ammonia storage and distribution centres.
8. Industrial uses which are likely to be unsightly due to the nature of the industrial operations, exterior storage, or type of building or structures, shall generally be discouraged from locating along the highway approaches and entrance roadways to urban areas. If such uses are proposed in these areas, special landscape buffer or other mitigation measures shall be taken to screen these industrial uses from view.
9. Where areas are designated for industrial development, the Zoning Bylaw may establish:
 - Special limitations and conditions for potentially incompatible uses, including residences, within a specified distance of the designated area; and
 - Procedures and conditions to ensure rural industrial development is compatible with surrounding uses and the natural environment.



10.3 SAND, GRAVEL, & MINERAL RESOURCES

Saskatchewan RM's are responsible for the construction and maintenance of approximately 174,000 kilometres of road which represents 92% of the province's rural road network. The RM currently maintains 325 kilometres of roads and gravel is an important non-renewable resource necessary for infrastructure construction and maintenance. About 90% of gravel use in Saskatchewan is used for road construction and maintenance. RM's are responsible for managing and maintaining road classes 4-7 (including gravel acquisition, grading, surfacing and construction). The cost of road construction and maintenance is covered by ratepayers and municipal programs and grants.

10.3.1 POLICIES

1. Resource development benefiting the region is encouraged in the RM. Locational requirements, separation from incompatible uses, and community and environmental externalities will be considered when determining the suitability of resource development in the RM.
2. Land designated resource development includes the development of mineral resource extraction. Proposals for these activities shall be referred to the appropriate government agencies for their review.
3. Existing extraction operations and lands containing a valid mineral disposition shall be protected from incompatible and potentially incompatible land uses, in nearby areas. In areas with known aggregate resources, or areas having high discovery potential for these resources, uses shall be limited to non-intensive agriculture (i.e. livestock grazing, cropping) temporary uses or other uses that will permit continued access to the resource.
4. Extraction operations including such minerals as potash and petroleum resource operations shall be protected from incompatible and potentially incompatible development and activities that would restrict exploration hinder their expansion or continued use, or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.

11.0 RECREATION AND TOURISM

11.1 PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

The RM has an abundance of recreational opportunities available to residents and visitors.

Craik & District Regional Park

Nestled in a beautiful valley setting, the "Craik & District Regional Park" is an extraordinary summertime destination. The Arm River serves as a surreal back drop to this little piece of paradise



for family and friends to enjoy a summer get-a-way. Constructed by local residents over forty years ago, the park has grown into a lush green, well treed camping facility. With more than 56 powered sites and other non-powered sites if you really want to "rough it," two camp kitchens, a concession stand, playground and of course our famous "BIG" round swimming pool, there is ample room and activities for people of all ages. The Arm Lake, better known as the "Craik Damn" is only a stone's throw away for fishing and boating. A cement dock is available for launching your craft on the lake. A very short drive up the hill will find you at the Craik Golf Club where spending a day golfing will certainly be a day to remember. An evening campfire with the kids or friends (or both!) on a quiet, peaceful summer night is what it's all about at the Craik Regional Park.

11.1.1 POLICIES

1. Areas with high recreational capability, interesting and/or rare natural features shall be conserved for outdoor recreation and related uses. All development shall be compatible with recreational development and shall consider the impacts on Arm Lake, Lovering Lake, Buffalo Pound Lake, Alexandra Lake, and Provincial and Regional Parks.
2. Sites designated Recreational shall be compatible with the existing and adjacent land uses. Land uses and activities adjacent to parks or recreation areas shall be limited to those which would not detract or degrade the primary function of the recreation area.
3. Existing outdoor recreational uses and areas shall be protected from incompatible or potentially incompatible land uses, which may threaten their integrity and/or operation.
4. Proposed recreational developments will be encouraged to carefully match the activity and its intensity to the capability of the land and its ability to sustain the use over an extended period. Proposed recreational development shall not preclude access to and use of public resources (i.e. trail systems).
5. The RM will work with private sector developers and provincial agencies to encourage and facilitate the development of new, or the renewal of existing recreational facilities and parks to broaden the recreational activities available for residents and visitors to the RM.
6. The RM may consider allocating some of its cash-in-lieu funds from the municipal reserve fund for the purposes of assembling and developing regional recreational land and facilities within the region.

11.2 DEDICATED LANDS

Dedicated Lands are buffer strips, environmental reserves, municipal reserves, walkways, and open spaces. The provision, leasing, ownerships, use, and sale of dedicated lands are governed by the PDA and The Dedicated Lands Regulations, 2009. Utilities such as power, gas, telephone, water, and sewer facilities may be located on any dedicated land if the land can still be used for its original purpose. Buffer strips are used for separating different land uses that may be incompatible. Environmental reserves contain environmentally sensitive features, including: ravines, coulees, swamps, water courses, unstable land, flood prone areas, land needed to prevent pollution and preserve lakeshores, land offering protection against flooding, and land with historical or significant natural features. In contrast, municipal reserves are used for parks,



open space, recreational facilities, public buildings, schools, and natural areas. Finally, walkways are parcels of land that are required for pedestrian paths through long developed blocks or at the end of cul-de-sacs linking green spaces.

11.2.1 POLICIES

1. Subdivision applicants will be required to dedicate the full amount of Municipal Reserve owing in the forms provided for in the PDA.
2. Subdivision applicants will be required to dedicate, as environmental reserve, all lands in an area to be subdivided that can be defined as Environmental Reserve in accordance with the provisions of the PDA, in some instances the approving authority may consider conservation easements in place of environmental reserves.
3. Where development is proposed adjacent to a watercourse, the RM requests the subdivision approving authority to dedicate Municipal or Environmental reserve as appropriate to protect sensitive areas and ensure continued public access to these areas.

12.0 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COOPERATION

The RM wishes to work with adjacent municipalities, First Nations and Metis communities with regards to land use planning and development. Inter-municipal cooperation is an effective way for municipalities to tackle issues of mutual concern and issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Local priorities dealing with sustainable development, economic development, utilities, or the delivery of services can easily be resolved through regional action. Inter-municipal cooperation also creates opportunities that individual municipalities could not normally achieve. This collective approach is exemplified by cost sharing agreements, regional recreational committees, joint by law enforcement officers and even regional planning. It is important to remember that inter-municipal cooperation is not the process of integrating municipalities but is an agreement to work together to create area wide opportunities.

12.1 INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

1. Inter-Municipal agreements shall be pursued to ensure that local and regional growth issues are addressed proactively. A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach shall be used when dealing with planning matters within the RM, or which cross municipal boundaries, including:
 1. Managing and/or promoting growth and development;
 2. Managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
 3. Infrastructure, public service facilities and waste management systems;



- Ecosystem, shoreline and watershed related issues;
 - Natural and human-made hazards; and
 - Population, housing and employment projections, based on regional market areas.
2. The RM shall pursue partnerships with municipalities to minimize potential land use conflicts for existing and proposed uses on the undeveloped lands adjacent to the Town of Craik and the Village of Aylesbury.
 3. The RM will cooperate to ensure that development and land use patterns which are adjacent or in proximity to urban areas that may hinder the Town of Craik's or Village of Aylesbury's expansion will be discouraged, or mitigated. This does not apply to such effects that arise in the course of normal, non-intensive farm operations.
 4. Inter-Municipal cooperation and public/private sector initiatives that focus on a cooperative approach to providing cost efficient services that optimize the RM's financial and infrastructure resources are encouraged. The capital works program and public improvements are an important implementation tool for municipalities and actions by one municipality may influence the location of future development and growth through the provision of municipal services to land in an adjacent municipality.

12.2 REVENUE SHARING

1. Inter-Municipal revenue sharing and other agreements to equitably share costs and benefits of future development in the region are encouraged.
2. Revenue sharing shall be explored where there are significant opportunities to promote and enhance development and growth within the region by working together in a cooperative manner, when any "regional type" business or development is considering this region that will provide benefit to several municipalities. All tax-sharing arrangements will be negotiated on fair and equitable basis with respect to: recovery of capital investment, land use development standards, and negotiating compatible servicing agreements.

12.3 ANNEXATION

1. The periodic need for urban expansion through the annexation process should be consistent with the provisions and intent of this Plan and the annexing municipality. Annexation shall be undertaken in a positive, orderly, timely and agreed-upon process where there is a clear and present need and development is expected to occur within a five (5) year period. Municipalities should avoid a large and complex annexation in favour of annexations involving smaller amounts of land occurring on an as-needed basis.
2. Where it is necessary to expand the boundaries of an existing urban municipality, community expansion should occur on a logical basis and should be well-integrated with the existing community structure and directed away from large acreages of prime farmland and livestock operations.



3. The need for community expansion should address the timely conversion of rural land for urban expansion in areas adjacent to urban municipalities to protect existing rural land uses from premature conversion to urban development when timing of development is uncertain. Annexation shall follow legal boundaries or natural features to avoid creating a fragmented pattern of land ownership and should, as much as possible, have support from the current landowners involved.
4. The RM will develop a coordinated approach with urban municipalities for future boundary expansions to ensure consistent planning, cost effective and efficient service delivery, and good governance.
5. Development and land use patterns which are adjacent or in proximity to urban areas that would hinder the expansion of these areas, or which may have negative effects on future urban growth, will be discouraged. As stated in the inter-Municipal Cooperation policy, the RM will ensure that areas around the urban centres will be designated for complementary development and it is expected that all municipalities will consult with each other prior to any annexation. As stated, the lands adjacent to all urban communities will be protected through this Plan policy and where development is proposed in these areas of the RM, it must be compatible with the urban municipality's demonstrated growth needs.
6. In the event of annexation where land is not currently serviced, the Town of Craik or Village of Aylesbury may enter into an agreement to compensate the RM for the existing municipal portion of property taxes on a descending scale. The annexation should not dramatically alter the taxes collected from agricultural lands in the annexation area simply because of annexation. Where annexation involves existing developments such industrial or commercial tax-loss compensation will be determined based on currently accepted rates.

12.4 TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS AND SPECIFIC CLAIMS AND DUTY TO CONSULT

1. Where land within the RM has been purchased by a First Nations Band and it is pursuing "reserve" status through either the Treaty Land Entitlement process or the Specific Claims process, the RM will encourage compatible development. Council will offer to meet with the Band Council of the First Nation to discuss, and if possible, negotiate shared services, compatible bylaws and other matters of mutual interest.
2. Council shall encourage the Band Council to enter into an agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) with the RM to achieve complementary Band Bylaws by adopting a Land Use Code or other land use Bylaws similar to the provisions of the RM's OCP and Zoning Bylaw, as well as to achieve continuity or the sharing of public services.



13.0 PUBLIC SAFETY

13.1 POLICIES

1. Public safety and health requirements shall guide all development. The RM shall ensure that emergency and responsive plans are current and reflect changes in land use or activities.
2. Emergency planning needs to be undertaken before an event to identify risk and to research risk reduction measures that lower the probability of an event even occurring. An understood and practiced plan needs to be maintained.
3. The RM will participate with the adjacent municipalities, in working with existing emergency planning and response agencies in the area. The objective will be to participate in the planning and integration of a regional Emergency Response Plan which is mutually supportive, but reduces unnecessary duplication of resources.
4. An Emergency Response Plan for the RM will be coordinated with all federal and provincial programs and policies and supportive of other urban and rural municipalities within the region.
5. Subdivision and development below the estimated peak water level (EPWL) is prohibited. Flood hazard area site development regulations are prescribed in the Zoning Bylaw.

14.0 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

14.1 POLICIES

1. Developments shall be located and designed to conserve and complement natural areas, contribute to a high quality built and natural environment, and provide welcome benefits to the region.
2. Public access to natural areas and wildlife habitat will be encouraged, where feasible, to foster appreciation for and enjoyment of nature, but such access should not lead to levels of activity which will exceed the capability of the area to sustain the environment and ecosystem integrity. In cases where private lands are involved, access to these areas will be subject to the approval of landowners.
3. The RM will work with Provincial Ministries and agencies to manage:
 - Critical Wildlife Habitat and rare or endangered species; and
 - Wetlands and sensitive environment.



4. Natural areas and sensitive environmental areas shall be protected where development may create potential to stress the environment, by managing these activities in the Zoning Bylaw.
5. Highly sensitive environment areas or sites with potential for significant heritage resources will be identified to ensure the protection of these resources when these lands may be affected by development. When development is proposed in these areas an assessment of the potential impact on natural and human heritage resources prepared by Heritage Branch or qualified environmental professionals shall be required as part of the development proposal.
6. Surveys of landscapes, soils, vegetation, and wildlife should be reviewed. If sensitive features are identified (coulees, wetlands, riparian areas) the development shall be modified to avoid these areas. If avoidance is impossible, mitigative strategies shall be developed in consultation with environmental managers.
7. Natural areas and habitats shall be protected from incompatible or potentially incompatible uses where:
 - Rare or endangered flora and fauna have received Provincial designation and protection;
 - Lands designated under the Wildlife Habitat Protection Act, and amendments;
 - Private lands that have been voluntarily protected by landowners; or
 - Lands which may be designated under a variety of other environmental protection legislation or policy.
8. When reviewing any development proposal, an attempt shall be made:
 - To provide for minimum loss of habitat by retaining natural vegetation and watercourses;
 - Providing continuous wildlife corridors;
 - Conserving habitat for rare and endangered species; and
 - Providing landscaping, naturalization or otherwise mitigating the loss of natural habitat where such habitat loss is necessary in the context of a desirable development.

15.0 SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

15.1 POLICIES






1. Developments shall not deplete or pollute groundwater resources within the RM and shall occur in a manner which sustains the yield and quality of water supply. Land development that may pose a hazard requires analysis of the specific site, prepared by a qualified engineer.



2. Developments will be encouraged to ensure that waterways, water bodies, shore land areas and groundwater resources are sustained. Development proposals, which may impact riparian systems or water bodies, will be referred to WSA for review and advice prior to approval.
3. Waterways and/or waterbodies in the RM may require protection to limit impacts of development. The RM will seek opportunities to work with other municipalities and government agencies to investigate and improve the water quality in the region. This may be achieved through site-specific planning programs and cooperation with Federal, Provincial or regional programs.
4. The extent of protection required will be directly related to the characteristics of the local situation. The size and configuration of the waterway and water body, the need for public access, environmental characteristics, and economic potential will all have a bearing on the method of protection adopted. These studies shall be undertaken by a qualified professional at the expense of the developer.
5. Buffer strips should be maintained adjacent to watercourses and water bodies to allow for shoreline protection measures against erosion and flood hazards. Wetlands shall be preserved, whenever possible, for the benefit they serve as catchment basins for drainage.
6. The use of best management practices for agricultural enterprises, particularly with regard to manure management and chemical applications, shall be encouraged in order to minimize risks to groundwater and surface water.

16.0 PUBLIC WORKS

The RM public works team is dedicated to maintaining a high level of service for the community. Duties of the public works team include:

-  Maintaining, grading and gravelling roads;
-  Rural snow removal;
-  Cutting road allowance grass;
-  Installing and repairing road signs and culverts;
-  Controlling pests and noxious weeds; and
-  Repairing and maintaining RM equipment.



16.1 POLICIES

1. Sufficient services and infrastructure capacity should be available to support new development as a pre-condition to approval as determined through the development review process.
2. Where a particular development is expected to result in the accelerated deterioration of municipal roadways, the RM may require the applicant, as a condition of approval, to enter into a road maintenance agreement to recover the costs of maintaining all affected roadways.
3. All subdivision proposals shall allow for the expansion of abutting roads to standards as prescribed by the RM from time to time.

17.0 IMPLEMENTATION, TOOLS, AND POLICIES

17.1 ZONING BYLAW

The Zoning Bylaw will be the principal method of implementing the objectives and policies contained in this OCP, and will be adopted in conjunction with it. The Zoning Bylaw will control the use of land, providing regulations for individual districts within Council's jurisdiction and contribute to the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. The Zoning Bylaw will contain standards that prescribe permitted and discretionary uses, site dimensions, setbacks, building locations, parking, landscaping, and other regulations as necessary to meet the objectives of a specific zoning district.

17.1.1 MINOR VARIANCES TO THE ZONING BYLAW

Council will allow for minor variances to the Zoning Bylaw as a means of providing flexibility in the administration of the bylaw and as a way of providing timely development decisions. Approval of the variance may be granted if the general intent of this OCP and Zoning Bylaw are maintained. The Zoning Bylaw will identify how the site standards may be varied and will also establish a procedure for processing and recording of minor variance applications.

17.1.2 CONTRACT ZONING

The RM may enter agreements for site specific rezoning where it is deemed to minimize potential negative impacts of a development on the environment, services, and existing development by controlling the specific type of use and development of the site, or ensuring development is completed within a specific time frame. Contract zoning agreements are subject to provisions set out in section 69 of the PDA and run with the land. The following guidelines and procedures will apply to all contract zoning agreements:



1. The proposal is in conformance with the policies of this OCP.
2. The contract zoning application will provide to Council:
 - a. Site plans showing lot lines, easements, right of ways, streets, driveways, parking areas, building locations, landscaping, and topography;
 - b. Blueprints of any proposed new development or additions or major alterations to existing structures; and
 - c. A written description describing the proposed development including proposed uses on site, traffic generation, and required municipal servicing.
3. Once the proposed site plan and development proposal are acceptable to both parties, a draft agreement setting out the terms and conditions of development, including the time frame for the work, will be prepared.
4. A contract zoning agreement must be accompanied by an amendment to the Zoning Bylaw, with Council ensuring public participation pursuant to Zoning Bylaw amendment procedures in Part X of the PDA.
5. Council may only formally enter into the agreement for rezoning following the public hearing.
6. Final reading of the Zoning Bylaw amendment shall only be given after the contract zoning agreement has been entered.
7. The RM will register an interest based on the agreement in the land registry against the affected title. This interest binds the registered owner of the land affected by the agreement.
8. If a proponent fails to develop the site in conformance with the agreement, fails to meet the time frames set out in the agreement, or ceases to use the site for the use set out in the agreement, Council will rescind the agreement and the zoning will revert to the prior zoning designation.
9. If the agreement is voided for cause, the proponent shall, at their cost, remove all development that does not comply with the prior zoning, or Council may have the development removed and the proponent billed for any costs associated with the removal.
10. Council may require a performance bond from a proponent prior to the finalization of an agreement to assure the implementation of that agreement.

17.1.3 AMENDMENT TO THE ZONING BYLAW

Council will consider amendments to the Zoning Bylaw for rezoning, subdivision, and development, regarding the following factors:

1. The nature of the proposal and its conformance with all relevant provisions of this OCP;
2. The provision of dedicated lands as may be required for subdivision;
3. The need to protect land uses from harmful encroachments by incompatible uses;



4. The need for the form of land-use proposed and the supply of land currently available in the general area, capable of meeting that need;
5. The capability of the existing road network to service the proposed use;
6. The capability of existing or planned community infrastructure to service the proposal, including water and sewer services, parks, schools, and other utilities and community services; and
7. The completion of a servicing agreement for onsite and offsite services.

17.2 SUBDIVISION & CONCEPT PLANS

The RM directs and supports the subdivision of land through this OCP and Zoning Bylaw. Council will apply the tools provided in these documents to guide subdivision and lot design, street layout, location of municipal reserve, and other dedicated lands, as well as exercise control over municipal agreements and leases.

Concept plans may be required for providing a framework for subdivision and development of land. Concept plans may describe:

1. A land use proposed for the area, either generally or with respect to parts of the area;
2. The density of development proposed for the area, either generally or with respect to parts of the area;
3. The general location of services proposed for the area; and
4. The phasing of development proposed for the area.

Development will proceed at a rate which meets requirements for future growth. This will involve phased development that:

5. Occurs in an efficient and cost-effective manner, taking into consideration the RM's capital works program and financial capability;
6. Is orderly and geographically contiguous (as far as practical); and
7. Provides sufficient land so that market demands are met.

In reviewing any application for subdivision, Council shall indicate support for such application when it has:

8. Ensured the policies and guidelines established regarding occupancy levels, development standards and design of the subdivision – as set out in this OCP – have been satisfied;
9. Ensured the application conforms to the Zoning Bylaw;
10. Negotiated the terms of a servicing agreement, if required; and
11. Ensured the adequate and acceptable dedication of lands.



17.3 SERVICING AGREEMENT

Where Council requires a servicing agreement, the agreement becomes a condition of approval of a subdivision by the approving authority. This agreement will ensure municipal standards are met for capital works and ensure such infrastructure development costs are borne fairly.

Council will, by resolution, establish the standards and requirements for such agreements and charges, including the posting of performance bonds or letters of credit.

Council will undertake studies as necessary to define the benefitting areas and the unit costs associated with required capital upgrading of offsite services. The studies will be used to determine a fair level of offsite servicing charges.

17.4 DEVELOPMENT LEVIES AND AGREEMENTS

The RM may pass a development levy bylaw to use development levies for recovering all or part of the RM's actual costs, as permitted in section 169 to section 170 of the PDA. In some circumstances, development agreements may be required pursuant to section 171 of the PDA.

17.5 BUILDING BYLAW

Pursuant to section 7 (1) of the Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act, the RM will ensure building construction is physically acceptable and meets minimum safety requirements. A building bylaw controls the minimum standard of construction through the issuance of permits signed by a certified building official.

17.6 MONITORING AND AMENDMENT

17.6.1 REVIEW

Critical to implementing an OCP and Zoning Bylaw is conducting a review at regular intervals to ensure it's a living document and remains relevant. The components within these documents provide the foundation for decision making regarding community interests to ensure that despite growth and change, the OCP continues to work towards the municipal vision. Council will require an administrative review of this OCP exploring the need for revisions or for legal consolidations of adopted amendments at least once every five years. An office consolidation shall be maintained to keep the working copies current.

Asking some of the following questions will ensure that the content of the OCP and Zoning Bylaw are still relevant.

1. Are the general policies within each section of the OCP still relevant to the community?
2. Have the projects been completed and achieved their objective?
3. Did the projects adapt or alter the original objective?



4. What areas of the OCP need updating, and what are the next steps to updating the plan to meet the community's needs into the future?
5. What policy changes need to occur?
6. Do any bylaws need to be updated to enforce these policy changes?
7. How will the projects or plans be evaluated?

The adoption process of an OCP requires community consultation to ensure the public is given an opportunity to contribute to future policy changes. Council should be prepared to share with residents the successes and shortfalls of the OCP implementation to date, and consider or incorporate community feedback they receive.

Working with this level of transparency improves Council rapport with residents, and ensures resident buy-in in the implementation of the plan. Feedback that is documented, reviewed, and considered shapes this OCP into a plan that truly represents the needs and wishes of all residents.

17.6.2 AMENDMENT OF THE OCP

This OCP may be amended if determined desirable by leadership. Amendments may also be proposed by developers and the public to facilitate specific proposals. Council will consider such requests based on:

1. Appropriate community development and public interest; and
2. Overall community objectives as established by this OCP.



18.0 ADOPTION

This Bylaw is adopted pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*, and shall come into force on the date of final approval by the Minister.

Read a First time this 5th day of July, 2018

Read a Second time this 9th day of August, 2018

Read a Third time and adopted this 9th day of August, 2018.

Reeve

SEAL

Rural Municipal Administrator

Minister of Government Relations

SEAL

Ministerial Approval Date