

RATIONAL CATEGORIES

- **FORMATTING** – amendment corrects a typographical or formatting error within the Bylaw
- **CLARITY** – Amendment addresses an area in which uncertainty is created within the Bylaw as a result of organization, wording, duplication or circumstances
- **FEASIBILITY** – the amendment addresses a policy which in its current state, may create feasibility concerns
- **PROV/FED LEGISLATION** – Amendment is intended to bring the Zoning Bylaw more in line with federal or provincial legislation
- **COMMUNITY PRIORITY** – Need for amendment was identified via community consultation, and is based on community priorities
- **CURRENT PRACTICES** – Amends the text of the Bylaw to better align with current practices, and the reality of current processes OR circumstances
- **INDIGENOUS INCLUSION** – Amends the text of the Bylaw to better reflect the role of First Nations communities as regional partners and service providers.

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- Existing text is shown in **black**.
 - New text is shown in **blue**.
 - Repealed text is shown in **red-strikethrough**.

Amend #	Amendment	Rationale
1.0 Introduction		
1	1.6 Community Priorities The following identifies a consolidated list of key community priorities used to inform the goals and policies within this plan. The list has been developed based on the results of the Early Community Engagement Program; comments and communications received by the municipality's Council and administration over the past three years and the interactions with external stakeholders such as representatives of different provincial ministries and our neighbouring municipalities. The priorities were determined using combined input from the public, Council, external stakeholders, and regional partners. These priorities will be regularly re-evaluated in conjunction with each comprehensive OCP review.	CURRENT PRACTICES • As the original wording refers specifically to initial bylaw development and events, this is modified to reflect ongoing review processes, and to be less specific.
1	1.6 Community Priorities - Ensure compatible land uses across the municipality.	COMMUNITY PRIORITY • Agricultural areas are added to the second bullet, as community

	- Protect and maintain the character of residential subdivisions in Emerald Park, country residential developments and agricultural areas. - Encourage and support the development of local recreation and leisure amenities. - Ensure new infrastructure and services are developed in an efficient and cost-effective manner. - Protect prime agricultural lands. - Address drainage issues. - Accommodate resource development while addressing potential related nuisances. - Improve signage for roadways and business districts. - Support a variety of housing forms new residential development in appropriate locations to meet the needs of the local work force and the growing population and changing demographics. – Broaden transportation options in high-density areas. - Continue to work collaboratively with neighbouring municipalities, local First Nations and other external authorities. and improve working relationship with White City Council.	feedback identified these areas of equal importance to country residential areas, when contemplating new development • Variety of housing forms was not a priority identified in stakeholder engagement, however, supporting changing demographics and aging in place do remain priorities. • Broaden transportation options was not a priority identified during stakeholder engagement and is thus removed • The specific reference to White City Council is removed, so that the wording reflects the RM's desire to work with all regional councils.
1	1.6 Community Priorities These community priorities have been analyzed under the framework of the Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations and all priorities align with the statements. A Municipal Action Plan chart has been developed based on the above list and the results of the Early Community Engagement Program, and other comments and communications received by the municipality. The chart is attached as Appendix E. The Municipal Action Plan chart is intended to be updated semi-annually to accurately reflect the community priorities of the moment	CURRENT PRACTICES • The Municipal Action Plan (MAP) has not been regularly updated since the OCP was adopted and having been effectively replaced by the RM's Strategic Plan, is removed from the Bylaw. • The MAPs short-term project focus also did not complement the long-term planning aspects of the OCP
2.0 Vision and Growth Strategy		
2	2.3 Overarching Goals of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold 3. Accommodate growth in the residential sector including rural and country-style options as well as a variety of other higher density housing forms that cater to residents through all phases of life and include options for different budgets and lifestyles.	COMMUNITY PRIORITY / CLARITY • The community has indicated a strong opposition towards some higher density housing forms (i.e. apartments) • The term high-density can be subject to interpretation and may have a negative connotation
3	2.3 Overarching Goals of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold	CLARITY

	5. Direct developments with associated nuisances to specific areas of the municipality, away from residential neighbourhoods, high-density commercial areas clusters and urban centres.	- The term high-density can be subject to interpretation and is unclear. “Commercial cluster” more accurately expresses the areas intended to be described
4	2.3 Overarching Goals of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold 6. Accommodate the extension of municipal services and public utilities to new and existing developments in a responsible, cost-effective manner. 6. Closely integrate infrastructure and land use planning to ensure roads, sewer, water, and drainage infrastructure are provided in a cost-effective manner funded by development charges where appropriate.	CURRENT PRACTICES Goal #6 is re-written to reflect the RM’s renewed focus and priority on strategic infrastructure planning, and modernized development fee models
5	2.3 Overarching Goals of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold 10. Promote institutional and community service developments within high-density areas in proximity to residential neighbourhoods.	CLARITY - The term high-density can be subject to interpretation and is unclear. - The goal is reworded to more accurately reflect the RM’s desire to provide services to residential areas in general.
3.0 Land Use and Development Objectives and Policies		
6	3.1.2.6 General Land Use and Development Policies – Consultation a) Ministries, external agencies, municipalities, First Nations or other stakeholders shall be consulted as required to assist in evaluating potential impacts of development proposals on the environment, heritage resources, adjacent lands, utilities or any other element of interest or concern for the specific proposal.	FORMATTING Corrects the typo consisting of the superfluous ‘s’
7	3.2.4.1 Transportation Networks - Transit Policies a) As demand and opportunities arise, the Municipality shall may undertake a study or series of studies to evaluate the need for a shared regional public transportation service within its boundaries with a focus on servicing the business districts near in the Highway No. 1 corridor as the primary employment areas and Emerald Park.	COMMUNITY PRIORITY / CLARITY - The revised wording clarifies that a transit study is something the RM may choose to do, rather than something it is obligated to do - Transit is not currently a high priority for Council or the community
8	3.3.3.9 Water and Wastewater Services and Infrastructure Policies – Inter Municipal Agreements a. Where development is contemplated on lands adjacent to another municipality or First Nations reserve lands where infrastructure and servicing capacities exist, an inter-	INDIGENOUS INCLUSION / FORMATTING First Nations are included in clause “a” as potential service providers

	municipal agreement may be considered to arrange for the provision of those services for the development. The developer may also be required to enter into an agreement for services with that municipality or First Nation, as the case may be, with respect to the construction and installation of the services that are required for the development. b. Where development is contemplated on lands in another municipality jurisdiction where infrastructure and servicing capacities may be provided by the RM of Edenwold, an inter-municipal agreement may be considered to arrange for the provision of those services for the development. The municipality may also require the development developer to enter into an agreement for services with respect to the construction and installation of the services.	- The more inclusive “jurisdiction” is used in place of “municipality” in clause “b” “Development” is also corrected to be “developer” in clause “b”
9/10	3.4.3.1 Hazard Lands: Flood and Slope Instability Policies – Comprehensive Planning a. All development on or in the vicinity of potentially hazardous lands shall be carefully planned to ensure the protection of public safety and property. Potentially hazardous lands are shown on Maps 5A and 5B in Appendix A and on the Zoning Map in the Zoning Bylaw and include the following: i. Lands that may be subject to flooding including all lands adjacent to a watercourse, waterbody or wetland and any land that may lie within an area that would be flooded by a 1 in 500 200 year flood event; ii. Lands that may be subject to flooding as a result of drainage issues based on historical data and site analysis; and, iii. Lands that may be subject to slope instability or erosion. b) Potentially hazardous lands are shown on Maps 5A and 5B in Appendix A, however the map should be used as a reference only and the presence of hazards should be determined using site-specific investigations	PROV/FED LEGISLATION / CLARITY <i>The Statements of Provincial Interest</i> have changed the flood standard from 1:500 to 1:200 - Clarifies that the lands shown on maps 5A and 5B are for reference only, as these maps are not based off a formal scientific study
11	3.4.3.3 Hazard Lands: Flood and Slope Instability Policies – Development On or Near Any Potentially Hazardous Lands c. Where development is proposed in an area with potentially hazardous lands, the following restrictions shall apply: i. No development shall obstruct, increase or otherwise adversely alter water and flood flows and velocities; ii. There shall be no added risk to life, health or personal safety as a result of the development; iii. No buildings or additions to buildings shall be developed in the floodway area or any area that is expected to experience flooding during a 1 in 500 year flood event; iv. All structures in the floodway fringe area, which is just beyond the floodway area must be protected against flood damage and must be fully functional during high water events or hazard conditions. All buildings shall be flood proofed to an elevation 0.5 metres above the 1 in 500 year flood elevation;	PROV/FED LEGISLATION / CLARITY <i>The Statements of Provincial Interest</i> have changed the flood standard from 1:500 to 1:200 - Clauses “iii”, “iv”, “v” are also redundant (similar policies are contained within the following section)

	v. All services must be protected against flood damage and must be fully functional during high water events or hazard conditions; vi. iii) Activities that alter existing slopes and that may accelerate or promote erosion or bank instability shall be prohibited unless appropriate mitigation measures are taken to minimize the potential of such erosion or instability; and, vii. iv) Existing tree and vegetation cover shall be preserved whenever possible to reduce erosion and maintain bank stability.	
12	3.4.3.3 Hazard Lands: Flood and Slope Instability Policies – Development Within or Near Flood-Prone Areas a. Development will be restricted in areas that may be subject to flooding in order to protect against the loss of life and to minimize property damage associated with flooding events. Flood-prone lands will generally be limited to agricultural, park and open space recreational uses. b. The development of any type of building including accessory buildings is prohibited within the floodway, as shown on Figures 2 and 2a. Development of the lands within the floodway will generally be restricted to temporary or passive uses such as agriculture, park space, or other open space recreational uses. c. Any building development within the floodway fringe shall be adequately flood-proofed to an elevation of no less than 0.5 metres above the 1 in 500 flood elevation. Any land uses and structures that are developed within the floodway and floodway fringe areas shall be carried out in strict compliance with the development standards outlined in Section 4.48 of the Zoning Bylaw. No buildings or additions to buildings shall be developed in the floodway of the 1:200 year flood elevation of any watercourse or water body. d. New buildings and additions to buildings in the floodway fringe shall be flood-proofed to an elevation of 0.5 metres above the 1 in 200 year flood elevation of any watercourse or water body in the flood fringe. Any land uses and structures that are developed within the floodway and floodway fringe areas shall be carried out in strict compliance with the development standards outlined in Section 4.48 of the Zoning Bylaw.	PROV/FED LEGISLATION • <i>The Statements of Provincial Interest</i> have changed the flood standard from 1:500 to 1:200 • The revised wording better aligns with the <i>The Statements</i>
13	3.6.2.5 Emergency Response and Protective Services Policies – Fire Protection Services b. As necessary, the municipality may also develop local fire protection infrastructure, facilities or services that are deemed necessary to ensure adequate fire protection for all sectors and all areas within the municipal boundaries. b. In addition to collaborating with other jurisdictions, the municipality will continue to provide fire protection services through the Emerald Park Volunteer Fire Department.	CURRENT PRACTICES • The revised wording reflects the creation of the Emerald Park Volunteer Fire Department following the adoption of the OCP.

14	3.7.2.4 General Agricultural Lands Policies – Agricultural Land Uses c. To support large farm operations in the attraction and retention of employees, farm worker housing may be permitted in accordance with the Zoning Bylaw.	CURRENT PRACTICES Reflects recent amendments to the Zoning Bylaw that allow temporary farm worker housing in association with Intensive Livestock Operations.
15	3.7.4.3 Intensive Livestock Operation Policies – Separation Distances a. Section 5.30, Intensive Livestock Operation (ILO), of the Zoning Bylaw shall establish minimum separation distances for ILOs from a variety of land uses. The separation distances shall be mutual and shall apply in all cases, regardless of which development occurs first, and may vary depending on the potential intensity of nuisances that could be experienced. i. Council, at its discretion, may apply a lesser separation distance than given in Section 5.30 of the Zoning Bylaw, considering the following: ii. A lesser separation distance than described in Section 5.30 of the Zoning Bylaw will not negatively impact the specific use or surrounding development. Prior to granting a reduction, Council may consult with appropriate agencies and adjacent landowners, and may consider any written agreement to a lesser separation distance provided by adjacent owners. iii. Where Council approves a lesser separation distance than given in Section 5.30 of the Zoning Bylaw, a written agreement between the ILO developer and any landowner or municipality agreeing to the lesser separation distance an interest may be registered against the applicable parcel titles of both parties at the cost of the developer the affected properties .	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY - Revised wording reflects current best practices for managing potential land use conflicts related to ILOs. - The updated policy removes the requirement for a formal agreement and allows for discretion, regarding the registration of an interest.
16	3.7.5.4 Pipelines and Linear Utility Policies – Public Health and Safety ea. Linear utility and pipeline developers shall cooperate with the municipality and the local Emergency Management Authorities to ensure that all safety requirements are met with respect to fire prevention and control plans and Emergency Management Plans.	FORMATTING Corrects the incorrect labelling of “c” which being the only clause in this section should be “a”
17	3.8.2.1 General Extractive and Heavy Industrial Lands Policies - Comprehensive Planning a. A Sector Plan, Concept Plan and/or a Comprehensive Development Proposal, as applicable, shall be submitted to the municipality by any person proposing may be required as part of an application to re-zone, subdivide or re-subdivide land for extraction activities or heavy industrial development prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall identify all impacts on municipal infrastructure such as roads and shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development. The requirements for a Sector Plan, Concept Plan and a Comprehensive Development Proposal are outlined in Sections 3.21 - 3.23 of the Zoning Bylaw.	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY Rewording allows for flexibility for circumstances in which a development proposal doesn’t justify a CDP due to its size, location, or intensity, and aligns with current CDP processing / practices.

18	3.8.4.1 Aggregate Resources (Sand and Gravel) Policies – Location Considerations a. Aggregate (including sand and gravel) extraction and related developments (sand and gravel developments) that benefit the region shall be encouraged to locate throughout the municipality in on sites that are appropriate for the proposed activities and separated from incompatible land uses. Known aggregate extraction sites are shown on Map 4 in Appendix A, however this map should be used as reference only. Not all sites shown on the map have active permits, and the presence of aggregate deposits should be confirmed through site-specific investigations.	CLARITY Additional wording clarifies the information shown of Map 4, with the intent of avoiding improper use of said map
19	3.8.5.1 Mineral Extraction/Processing Policies – Location Considerations b. Mineral resource extraction/processing developments that benefit the region will be encouraged to locate throughout the municipality according to their respective locational requirements and will be encouraged to be but separated from incompatible land uses to the extent possible. The municipality shall amend the MRE/P Area Mineral resource extraction/processing facilities shall be setback 500 metres from any single residence and 1 kilometre from multi-parcel residential subdivisions.	FORMATTING / CURRENT PRACTICE Removes the incomplete sentence referring to the MRE/P Area, which is being removed from the OCP Maps due to the sale of a large portion of the subject lands
20	3.9.2.2 General Business Districts, Commercial and Industrial Lands Policies – Comprehensive Planning a. A Sector Plan, Concept Plan and/or a Comprehensive Development Proposal shall be submitted to the municipality by any person proposing may be required as part of an application to re-zone, subdivide or re-subdivide land for commercial or industrial development prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation, and the provision of services to the development. The requirements for a Sector Plan, Concept Plan and a Comprehensive Development Proposal are outlined in Sections 3.21 - 3.23 of the Zoning Bylaw.	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY Rewording allows for flexibility for circumstances in which a development proposal doesn't justify a CDP due to its size, location, or intensity, and aligns with current CDP processing / practices.
21 / 22	3.9.3.2 Business District, Commercial and Industrial Lands Subdivision Policies – Complementary and Compatible Development a. To ensure compatibility with adjacent land uses, the municipality may require physical separation from adjacent sites through the inclusion of buffer strips, transition land use parcels, shelterbelts shelterbelts, landscape buffers or other techniques. 3.10.3.1 Country Residential Lands Subdivision Policies - Complementary and Compatible Development a. To ensure compatibility with adjacent land uses, the municipality may require physical separation from adjacent sites through the inclusion of buffer strips, transition land use parcels, shelterbelts shelterbelts, landscape buffers or other techniques.	FORMATTING The misspellings of “shelterbelts” are corrected
23	3.10.5.5 Multi-Parcel Country Residential Land Subdivision Policies – Potable Water and Sanitary Services a. For Except as otherwise provided in this section, all new multi-parcel country residential subdivisions, Council shall require the developer to extend shall connect to	FEASIBILITY The current policy of requiring municipal water for all multi parcel country residential subdivisions is

	a municipal potable water service. to the subdivision area including water mains and Where municipal services are extended to a subdivision area, all costs associated with these extensions shall be the responsibility of the developer, including mains, reservoirs, pump stations or other required infrastructure. Council may also require the developer to provide other related facilities (i.e. water reservoirs, pumps stations) or contribute to the development of related facilities in order to service the proposed subdivision. On-site water sources such as private wells may be considered, at the municipality's discretion, only in the following circumstances: i) The total number of existing and proposed dwellings on the quarter section is equal to or less than five; and ii) the average proposed lot size exceeds 2.02 hectares (5 acres) with no lot being smaller than 1.4 hectares (3.5 acres).	intended to protect groundwater resources and minimize the risk of contamination where on-site wastewater treatment systems are also proposed • There may be instances where it is not feasible (financially or otherwise) for low-density multi-parcel development to connect to municipal water. The proposed amendment allows for the RM to provide exceptions to this requirement in very limited circumstances for low-density multi-parcel country residential subdivision. • The densities and lot sizes proposed are based on the criteria used on the Government of Saskatchewan's Onsite Wastewater Disposal Guide to distinguish between high and low density residential developments and also take into consideration existing residential subdivisions and their level of servicing.
24	3.11. Urban Residential Lands (Emerald Park) The Community of Emerald Park is a vibrant urban community that is home to numerous recreational, commercial and community service amenities including an 18-hole golf course, a number of parks, playgrounds and sports facilities and a variety of restaurants, shops and services. The municipality has located its office in Emerald Park in order to be situated in the heart of the community. With respect to residential development, Emerald Park is primarily home to detached dwellings on lots of various sizes. While, tThere is a demonstrated need for a wider variety of housing options in the Emerald Park area, it is recognized that new residential development must be introduced in such a way that does not compromise the overall community character of the existing community. this Plan accommodates the introduction of some higher-density housing forms in select locations. These locations are based on consideration of compatibility with existing development and proximity to amenities and services.	COMMUNITY PRIORITY • The community has indicated a strong opposition towards some higher density housing forms (i.e. apartments), the revised word go the section reflects the communities desire for new development that does not comprise overall character.

	The policies in this Plan ensure the development of park spaces and public amenities alongside the higher-density housing forms, which will serve existing and new residents alike and increase the leisure and recreation opportunities in the area. To this end, the Plan provides a framework for the consideration of incremental, well-planned, and sensitive residential developments that are developed alongside the new services and amenities necessary to support a growing population.	
25	3.11.1 Urban Residential Lands (Emerald Park) – Objectives • Accommodate the new residential development that is compatible with community character of a variety of types of dwellings and residential lots to respond to a range of lifestyle choices, budgets and phases of life • Protect existing urban residential areas from drastic changes that would alter the character of the neighbourhoods • Maintain the high aesthetic quality of the Emerald Park community • Encourage the development of higher-density housing forms in specific locations that are well-served locally with services and amenities Identify opportunities for other forms of housing that accommodate a variety of lifestyles, with an emphasis on aging-in-place. • Maintain balance with respect to the land uses in the community • Ensure that parks, playgrounds and other recreational amenities are developed in accessible and convenient locations • Improve and promote opportunities for all forms of active transportation. • Accommodate the development of limited appropriate and compatible community service, recreational and/or commercial developments within higher-density urban residential areas • Ensure that new development is carried out with minimal impacts on existing properties and the environment • Ensure compatibility between urban residential and other land uses in the area • Ensure compatibility with existing and planned developments in the Town of White City	COMMUNITY PRIORITY • The community has indicated a strong opposition towards some higher density housing forms (i.e. apartments), the first and fourth objectives are therefore replaced with objectives that better reflect community priorities – including identifying forms of housing to accommodate a variety of lifestyles with an emphasis on aging in place
26	3.12.2.2 Community Service and Institutional Lands Policies – Comprehensive Planning a. A Sector Plan, Concept Plan and/or a Comprehensive Development Proposal shall be submitted to the municipality by any person proposing may be required as part of an application to re-zone, subdivide or re-subdivide land for community service or institutional development prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development. The requirements for a Sector Plan, Concept Plan and a Comprehensive Development Proposal are outlined in Section 3.21 - 3.23 of the Zoning Bylaw.	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY • Rewording allows for flexibility for circumstances in which a development proposal doesn't justify a CDP due to its size, location, or intensity, and aligns with current CDP processing / practices.

27	3.13.2 General Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Open Space Lands Policies - Comprehensive Planning e. Implementation of the objectives of this section will be further refined in the Parks & Recreation Plan.	CURRENT PRACTICES New clause reflects the adoption of the Parks & Recreation Plan which includes a regional needs assessment and defines opportunities for the RM to increase its role in the provision of recreational amenities and programming.
28	3.13.4.1 Recreation and Leisure Facilities Policies – Comprehensive Planning a. A Sector Plan, Concept Plan and/or a Comprehensive Development Proposal shall be submitted to the municipality by any person proposing may be required as part of an application to re-zone, subdivide or re-subdivide land for recreational facilities prior to consideration of an application by Council. The review shall address all matters of land use integration, potential conflict mitigation and the provision of services to the development. The requirements for a Sector Plan, Concept Plan and a Comprehensive Development Proposal are outlined in Section 3.21 – 3.23 of the Zoning Bylaw.	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY Rewording allows for flexibility for circumstances in which a development proposal doesn't justify a CDP due to its size, location, or intensity, and aligns with current CDP processing / practices.
4.0 Regional Planning and Inter-Municipal Cooperation		
29	4.2 Annexation Annexation is the process carried out when the boundaries of two municipalities are altered to remove lands from the jurisdiction of one municipality and add those lands to the jurisdictional area of another. In the RM of Edenwold, annexations are generally initiated by urban municipalities looking to acquire additional lands to accommodate their future growth. The annexation process is intended to be a collaborative process between the two affected municipalities as well as all potentially affected citizens and businesses. Throughout history, there have been numerous annexations of lands in the RM of Edenwold and several other annexation attempts that did not go forward. These annexations and attempts have, at times, caused conflict and negatively impacted the relationships between neighbouring jurisdictions and residents of the affected communities. Annexation attempts motivated by competition rather than cooperation create conflict among the councils and administrations of the two municipalities, and among the members of the communities. In the worst case, residents and businesses are forced to take sides, which ultimately creates winners and losers and hard feelings among neighbours. The RM of Edenwold is not opposed to annexations that are proposed in a respectful and professional manner pursued with municipalities who have a demonstrated need to increase their land base. The annexation process is necessary for the continued economic development of all communities located within or adjacent to the RM's	CLARITY - The proposed revisions make this section more general and concise, removing references to past annexation attempts, and potential City of Regina growth. - Criteria have been added for evaluating annexation proposals creating a clear framework for neighbouring municipalities.

	jurisdiction. It is anticipated that eastward expansion of the City of Regina will soon be adjacent to the RM of Edenwold. Once that occurs, annexation negotiations will take place regularly into the foreseeable future as Regina's population grows. In order to ensure a responsible, fair, collaborative and transparent process with Regina and other urban municipalities, the RM of Edenwold shall develop an annexation framework to assist its urban neighbours to properly evaluate their needs and prepare for potential annexations in a manner sensitive to all parties involved. Urban neighbours will be consulted regarding the framework and it is expected all will be interested in pursuing mutually-respectful annexations in the future. The RM of Edenwold will evaluate annexation proposals based on: • the demonstrated need to increase an adjacent municipality's land base; • the ability of the RM to efficiently service the subject lands; • the impacts of the annexation on adjacent rural land uses; and • the degree to which the proposal is supported by the applying municipality's growth strategy as shown in their Official Community Plan.	
30	4.3.3 Relationships with Local First Nations Bands – Opportunities for Collaboration Work in this realm will be carried out in accordance with the RM's Indigenous Engagement Strategy, which outlines recommendations for building trust through sustained outreach and a genuine commitment to partnership. The RM should endeavor to update this strategy regularly in addition to consistent and meaningful collaboration with local First Nations partners.	INDIGENOUS INCLUSION / CURRENT PRACTICES • An additional paragraph is added with mention to the RM's Indigenous Engagement Strategy created following the initial adoption of the OCP. • The proposed wording reinforces the RM's commitment to implementation of the strategy.
5.0 OCP and Zoning Bylaw Implementation and Administration		
31	5.1 The OCP The OCP will be used by a number of different stakeholders to help guide planning and decision-making regarding land use, growth and development. Some of these stakeholders include Council, administration, landowners, residents, business owners, developers, provincial ministries, crown corporations and agencies, First Nations, and neighbouring municipalities.	INDIGENOUS INCLUSION • First Nations are added to the list of stakeholders
32	5.1.4. Monitoring Regular Performance of the Plan The municipality shall ensure the successful implementation of the OCP by ensuring that all proposed Sector Plans, Concept Plans and subdivision and developments comply with this Plan. Further, the municipality will maintain the Municipal Action Plan, as shown as Appendix E, to ensure that the Vision, Overarching Goals and Growth Strategy as articulated in this Plan remain relevant. The municipality shall endeavour to update the Municipal Action Plan on a semi-annual basis.	CURRENT PRACTICES • The Municipal Action Plan (MAP) has not been regularly updated since the OCP was adopted and having been effectively replaced by the RM's Strategic Plan, is removed from the Bylaw.

		The MAPs short-term project focus also did not complement the long-term planning aspects of the OCP
6.0 Planning Tools and Procedures		
33	6.1. Sector Plan A Sector Plan is a plan considered secondary to the OCP. It provides additional specifications regarding intended land uses and development within a specified area. All elements included in the Sector Plan shall be in conformance with the goals, objectives and policies in this OCP. The purpose of the Sector Plan is to establish a framework for subdivision and subsequent development within the affected an area including multiple parcels that exhibit common characteristics and development opportunities. The plan should form a comprehensive plan for the area to coordinate the numerous different elements that must be considered to ensure proper functioning of the area into the future. A key focus of the Sector Plan should be the establishment of an overall layout for the area, but other elements that may need to be included are general infrastructure, drainage and utility plans, information on planned land use densities, proposed sequence of development, transportation network design plans, plans for recreational and/or institutional facilities, plans for open spaces including buffer areas and other matters considered necessary for development. A Sector Plan may, at the request of the municipality, be accompanied by a Comprehensive Development Proposal, as described below in Section 6.3. Sector Plans shall guide the preparation of Concept Plans as well as subdivision and development plans for the different phases of development included in the subject area. A Sector Plan further defines the Future Land Use Map by providing additional detail about intended land uses within a specified area. At the Municipality's discretion, a Sector Plan may be approved by Council as a guiding policy document or may be adopted by Council as an amendment to the OCP. All elements included in a Sector Plan shall conform with the goals, objectives and policies in this OCP. The full list of requirements for a Sector Plan are included in Section 3.21 of the Zoning Bylaw. In the municipality, Sector Plans will be required for large areas normally formed of more than one quarter section of land, where there are expected to be numerous different types of land uses and development forms present. Specifically, the Emerald Park future growth areas as shown on Map 15 in Appendix A is subject to the Emerald Park Sector Plan, attached hereto as Appendix H and which forms part of this Official Community Plan. The area north of Highway No. 46 and northwest of the Town of Pitot Butte will also be the subject of a future Sector Plan. There will likely be other areas of the municipality where Council will require Sector Plans. Typically, the sector planning process will be led by the municipality. Sector plans may be required in support of a	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY - This section as currently written duplicates information provided in the Zoning Bylaw and can be strengthened by being made clearer and more concise. - The revised text also more accurately reflects how the RM intends to use Sector Plans moving forward. - The proposed revisions do not change the overall intent of the policies and adds criteria for the RM to consider when evaluating areas for future sector planning initiatives.

	development proposal or initiated by the Municipality. In the case of discrepancies between a sector plan and the Official Community Plan, the policies within the Official Community Plan shall prevail. When considering areas for future sector planning, the Municipality should consider prioritizing areas that: - Are cost-effective to service with water, sewer, roadways and other amenities; - Are likely to experience significant development pressures; - Need to be managed carefully to avoid land use conflicts; - Are close to future growth areas for other municipalities or First Nations; or - Have regional significance. In order to obtain approval from Council for a Sector Plan, a public consultation process related to the plan must be carried out to the satisfaction of Council. At Council's discretion, a Sector Plan may be approved by Council as a guideline document or may be adopted by Council as an amendment to the OCP in accordance with Section 5.1.3 above and the public consultation requirements as outlined in Part X of The Planning and Development Act, 2007. The full list of requirements for a Sector Plan are included in Section 3.21 of the Zoning Bylaw. The Emerald Park Sector Plan guides development within the future growth areas of Emerald Park and is attached hereto as Appendix H.	
34	6.2. Concept Plan A Concept Plan is considered secondary to the OCP and is are similar to a Sector Plan, but are intended to be used for smaller areas or smaller-scale projects and provide more detail. A Concept Plan shall may be required for developments that cover approximately a quarter section of land and include numerous lots or a number of different types of land uses or development forms where a development includes multiple phases or in support of an application to amend the OCP Future Land Use Map. They may also be required for proposals including recreational, institutional or other public facilities or amenities and for proposals where the potential impacts of the development on the local community may require special consideration or supplementary community consultation. Concept Plans shall be accompanied by a Comprehensive Development Proposal (see Section 6.3 for further details). The purpose of the Concept Plan is to provide a design layout for the area. Other elements to be included are general infrastructure, drainage and utility plans, information on planned land use densities, transportation network design plans and plans for recreational or institutional facilities and open spaces including buffer areas. The most important element of a Concept Plan is a land use plan visually showing the proposed land uses and road network for the subject area.	CURRENT PRACTICES / CLARITY • This section as currently written duplicates information provided in the Zoning Bylaw and can be strengthened by being made clearer and more concise. • The revised text also more accurately reflects how the RM intends to use Concept Plans moving forward.

	A public consultation process may be required for the review of a Concept Plan. At Council's the Municipality's discretion, a Concept Plan may be approved by Council as a guideline document or may be adopted by Council as an amendment to the OCP. in accordance with Section 5.1.3 and the public consultation requirements as outlined in Part X of The Planning and Development Act, 2007. The full list of requirements for a Concept Plan are is included in Section 3.22 of the Zoning Bylaw. All policies with a Concept Plan shall be interpreted in the context of the Official Community Plan. In the case of discrepancies between a concept plan and the Official Community Plan, the policies within the Official Community Plan shall prevail.	
35	Appendix A – OCP Maps	CURRENT PRACTICES OCP Maps, including the Future Land Use Map, are updated to reflect recent developments and the municipality's current context
36	Appendix B – Municipal Profile	CURRENT PRACTICES The municipal profile is updated to reflect the municipality's current context
37	Appendix E – Municipal Action Plan	CURRENT PRACTICES - The Municipal Action Plan (MAP) has not been regularly updated since the OCP was adopted and having been effectively replaced by the RM's Strategic Plan, is removed from the Bylaw. - The MAPs short-term project focus also did not complement the long-term planning aspects of the OCP