

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS

BYLAW NO. 1226, 2025

LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT

BEING a bylaw of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass in the Province of Alberta, to amend Bylaw No. 1165, 2023, being the municipal Land Use Bylaw, in accordance with section 692 of the Municipal Government Act, Chapter M26, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, as amended.

WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass determines it prudent to clarify certain provisions, land uses, development standards, and administrative definitions, regarding the protection of wildlife, the environment, and historical resources, the incorporation of Municipal Development Plan policies regarding higher density infill development in a mature neighbourhood, and several housekeeping items regarding lot grading certificate, parking provisions, provisions of the Areas of Potential Environmental Concern Overlay District, and the standard practice of providing only one water service and one wastewater service connection to a parcel, it wishes to amend the Land Use Bylaw as identified in Schedule 'A' attached hereto and forming part of this bylaw.

AND WHEREAS the Municipality must prepare an amending bylaw and provide for its consideration at a public hearing.

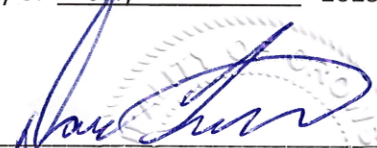
NOW THEREFORE, under the authority and subject to the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, Chapter M-26, as amended, the Council of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass in the Province of Alberta duly assembled does hereby enact the following amendments:

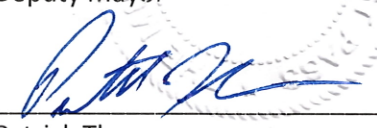
1. Replace the existing sections of the Land Use Bylaw with the revised sections of the Land Use Bylaw as identified in Schedule 'A' attached hereto and forming part of this bylaw.
2. Bylaw No. 1165, 2023 is hereby amended.
3. This bylaw shall come into effect upon third and final reading hereof.

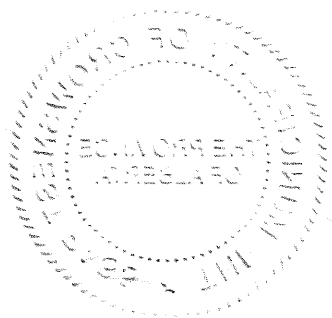
READ a **first** time in council this 27th day of May 2025.

READ a **second** time in council this 15th day of July 2025.

READ a **third and final** time in council this 15th day of July 2025.


Dave Filipuzzi
Deputy Mayor


Patrick Thomas
Chief Administrative Officer



**MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS
IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA**

LAND USE BYLAW NO. 1165, 2023

Council of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass in the Province of Alberta enacts as follows:

BEING A BYLAW OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, TO REGULATE THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AND BUILDINGS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES AND TO ESTABLISH THE AUTHORITIES REQUIRED TO EXERCISE THE RELATED POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES ON BEHALF OF THE MUNICIPALITY, PURSUANT TO THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACT, CHAPTER M-26, REVISED STATUTES OF ALBERTA 2000.

THIS BYLAW MAY BE CITED AS THE MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS LAND USE BYLAW.

1 INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 For Definitions, see Schedule 18.
- 1.2 Unless the context specifically implies otherwise, the land use definitions shall be interpreted to imply the requirement of the construction of a building as defined in this Bylaw.
- 1.3 If a regulation under a provincial act is repealed and a new regulation is substituted for it, any reference in this Bylaw to the repealed regulation shall be construed as a reference to the provisions of the new regulation relating to the same subject matter as the repealed regulation.

2 SCHEDULES AND MAPS

- 2.1 The Schedules and maps attached hereto form part of this Bylaw.

3 DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY AND SUBDIVISION AUTHORITY

- 3.1 The office of "Development Authority" is established pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Act. It shall consist of the Development Officer, the Municipal Planning Commission and, in a Direct Control District, Council and, upon an appeal, the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board.
- 3.2 The incumbent(s) in the position(s) of Development Officer(s) and their direct supervisor, are hereby appointed as the "Development Officer" (or "Development Office") to fulfil that part of the Development Authority role assigned to the Development Officer in this Bylaw, with duties assigned by their supervisor in accordance with the applicable job description
- 3.3 Council shall, in accordance with the Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw, appoint the members of the Municipal Planning Commission (MPC).
- 3.4 The Development Officer, the Municipal Planning Commission, the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board and Council, as may be applicable, shall be the Development Authority for all purposes of the Act and shall exercise those powers, duties and functions assigned to them in this Bylaw and the Act.
- 3.5 Pursuant to the Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw, the MPC is the Subdivision Authority.

- 7.1 Development in the Municipality shall comply with the provisions, the land uses and land use districts, the regulations, and the development standards established in this bylaw, and with a development permit and the conditions imposed thereon; and further, failure to comply with this bylaw or a development permit will result in the development being considered illegal, with subsequent enforcement and/or the imposition of penalties and fines.
- 7.2 Development or Demolition requires a development permit as follows:
- (a) Except for those exemptions as provided in Schedule 3, no person shall commence a development or a demolition, unless they have applied for and been issued a development permit in respect of the development.
 - (b) An application for a development permit must be made by either the owner(s) of the land on which the development or demolition is proposed or by an agent of the owner, with written authorization from the owner.
 - (c) A person who has been issued a development permit, if one is required, to develop land or a building or to demolish a building in the municipality, shall comply with the regulations and standards of development specified in this Bylaw, the use or uses prescribed in the applicable land use district, the development permit, the approved site plan and any conditions attached to the development permit.
- 7.3 Specific Development or Demolition may not require a development permit as follows:
- (a) Development or demolition that does not require a development permit is specified in Schedule 3.

8 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS

- 8.1 An application for a development permit must be made to the Development Officer by submitting, at no cost to the municipality, the following information at the discretion and to the satisfaction of the Development Officer:
- (a) a completed application on the applicable form;
 - (b) proof of ownership or right to the land in question, including agent authorization where applicable.
 - (c) a current corporate search, where the applicant/landowner is a corporation/registered company;
 - (d) a copy of a certificate of title issued within 90 days prior to the date of the application;
 - (e) the prescribed fee including a penalty fee if applicable (the Development Officer may determine to proceed with the application review if they are satisfied that the fee will be paid or that the development permit will not be issued until the fee is paid);
 - (f) a site plan and such other plans acceptable to the Development Officer, if deemed necessary, including but not limited to:
 - (i) the location of all existing and proposed buildings and registered easements or rights-of-way, dimensioned to property lines and drawn to a satisfactory scale;
 - (ii) yard setbacks, building sizes, building heights;
 - (iii) existing and proposed accesses, parking and loading areas, driveways, abutting streets and intersections, traffic control devices, avenues and lanes, and surface drainage patterns;

- (iv) where applicable, the location of existing and proposed water wells, private sewage disposal systems, culverts, crossings and existing service connections to municipal water and wastewater mains;
 - (v) where applicable, a dimensioned floor plan and elevation plans of the existing and proposed buildings;
 - (vi) an application for a change of use of an existing building may require a site plan for the purpose of assessing off-street parking requirements;
 - (vii) the location of a building that is proposed to be demolished;
 - (viii) a Comprehensive Site Development Plan for the purpose of comprehensive planning, at no cost to the Municipality and to the Development Authority's satisfaction.
- (g) a copy of a roadside development permit issued by Alberta Transportation, if the subject property is within the provincial development control zone, i.e. 300 m from a provincial highway right-of-way or 800 m of the centerline of a provincial highway and public road intersection;
- (h) the abandoned well information from the Alberta Energy Regulator and/or Licensee (as required by the Subdivision and Development Regulation) for a building larger than 47 m² (506 ft²) or for an addition to an existing building that will, as a result of the addition, become larger than 47 m² (506 ft²), affecting land on which an abandoned oil or gas well may be present;
- (i) a copy of the written confirmation from the relevant provincial or federal government agency that the applicant is in communication with the agency regarding the work that is proposed for a property that is designated as a Provincial Historical Resource or is located within the Coleman National Historic Site of Canada.
- (j) additional information relevant to the proposed development, including but not limited to, servicing, grading, compaction, traffic impact assessment, ~~wetland assessment~~, geotechnical assessment, groundwater assessment, soil percolation tests, flood risk assessment, slope stability assessment, ~~environmental impact assessment~~ and/or a structural building plan. These studies shall be prepared by a qualified professional to demonstrate how any potential hazards can be mitigated. The Development Officer may impose conditions on the development permit to ensure that recommendations from these studies are followed in the development of the land;
- (k) as may be required under provincial or federal legislation relevant to matters such as, but not limited to, wildlife, the environment, and historical resources, written demonstration that the applicant is aware of the applicable requirements under such legislation, and either has approval from or is in communication with the relevant government agencies in an effort to comply with the requirements; and
- (l) such other information as may be required by the Development Officer to ensure that the development application conforms with the standards in this Bylaw.
- 8.2 The Development Authority may deal with an application without any of the information required in this section if, in its opinion, a decision can be properly made on the application without that information and an affected person can reasonably determine the possible effects of the proposed development.

9 COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS

General

- 9.1 Within the timelines prescribed in the Municipal Government Act, including any written agreement with the Applicant to extend the timelines:
- (a) for a development permit application, the Development Officer; and
 - (b) for a subdivision application, the Development Officer and the Subdivision Authority's delegate pursuant to the Municipal Planning Commission Bylaw or the Subdivision Authority Bylaw,
- shall determine if the application is complete, i.e. that it provides sufficient information for the Development Authority or the Subdivision Authority, as applicable, to make an informed decision and to allow any person who may be notified of the Development Authority's decision or the subdivision referral or the Subdivision Authority's decision, to determine its possible effects.
- 9.2 The Development Officer may deem a development permit application or a subdivision application to be incomplete:
- (a) where pertinent information required to properly evaluate the application is incomplete; or
 - (b) where, in the Development Officer's opinion, the nature and/or the quality of the material supplied is inadequate to support the merits of the application; or
 - (c) where the land use designation of the subject parcel requires correction, remedy or reconciliation (refer to subsection 9.4); or
 - (d) where the nature of the proposed development or subdivision requires an agreement between the adjacent landowner and the Municipality, or the applicant landowner and an adjacent landowner (e.g. an encroachment agreement or an access easement); or
 - (e) where, in the Development Officer's option, a Comprehensive Site Development Plan, a Conceptual Scheme, or an Area Structure Plan (or other statutory plan or plan amendment) is required for the purpose of comprehensive and coordinated planning of land uses and infrastructure to properly evaluate and make an informed decision on a development permit application or a subdivision applicant; or
 - (f) where the subject property is located within an approved plan of subdivision that has not yet been registered in the Land Titles Office; or
 - (g) where municipal improvements that are required to be undertaken by the applicant or a Third-Party to service the subject property have not been accepted by the Municipality through a Construction Completion Certificate; or
 - (h) where the Subdivision and Development Regulation prohibits a Development Authority or Subdivision Authority from issuing a development permit or approving a subdivision application under certain circumstances or otherwise prescribes the conditions under which a development permit or subdivision application shall be processed (e.g. with respect to the provincial development control zone from a provincial highway right-of-way, sour gas facilities, oil and gas wells, abandoned oil and gas wells, setback distances from wastewater treatment plants, landfills, etc), and the approval from the applicable authority or pertinent information relevant to those circumstances is incomplete; or

- (i) where provincial or federal legislation, of which the Development Officer may be aware, requires provincial or federal approval or review of the proposed development or subdivision prior to municipal approval (e.g. the Highways Development and Protection Act); or
- (j) where this bylaw requires the applicant to provide certain assessments, studies, or other information (e.g. but not limited to, a traffic impact assessment, or an engineered design of water, wastewater, or stormwater systems, or an assessment of slope stability, or the suitability of a parcel for Private Sewage Disposal Systems; or
- (k) where the subject property is designated as a Provincial Historical Resource or is located within the Coleman National Historic Site of Canada and provincial or federal approval that may be required for the proposed work is outstanding, unless the application is accompanied by written confirmation from the relevant provincial or federal government agency that the applicant is in communication with the agency regarding the work that is proposed for the property; or
- (l) where the applicant for a subdivision is required to obtain Historic Resources (HR) clearance from the appropriate provincial government agency, unless the applicant ~~could~~ be required as a condition of subdivision approval to provide to ~~the Development Authority or~~ the Subdivision Authority a copy ~~in writing~~ of the Historical Resources Act clearance prior to ~~issuance of a development permit or~~ final endorsement of a subdivision application.

Notifying The Applicant Of An Incomplete Application

- 9.3 Within the timelines prescribed in the Act, including any written agreement with the Applicant to extend the timeline, the Development Officer shall notify the applicant in writing (by regular mail or email) whether or not the application is deemed complete and, when applicable, what additional information is required by a specified date in order to make the application complete.

Lands With Multiple Land Use Designations

- 9.4 The Development Officer shall not accept an application for development approval for lands that bear more than one land use designation until such a time that the issue has been corrected, remedied or reconciled.

10 PERMITTED USES AND VARIANCES

- 10.1 Upon receipt of a completed application for a development permit for a permitted use, the Development Officer shall, if the application otherwise conforms with this Bylaw, issue a development permit with or without conditions.
- 10.2 Upon receipt of a completed application for a development permit for a permitted use that seeks variance from one or more standards in this Bylaw that fall within the restrictions assigned to the Development Officer in this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall issue a development permit with or without conditions and may approve or refuse the variances sought.
- 10.3 The Development Officer may refer any application for a permitted use or a variance that is within their variance authority, to the Municipal Planning Commission for a decision.

18 ADDITIONAL APPROVALS REQUIRED

- 18.1 In addition to the requirements of this Bylaw, a landowner, an applicant or their agent, as part of commencing a development permit issued to any of them under this Bylaw, is required and responsible, at their sole risk and to the exoneration of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass from any liability related to these matters and at no cost to the Municipality, to comply with the requirements of applicable municipal, provincial and federal legislation. This includes but is not limited to the *Safety Codes Act*.
- 18.2 The issuance of a development permit pursuant to this Bylaw does not preclude or absolve the landowner, the applicant and/or their agent from the responsibility to obtain any additional municipal, provincial or federal permits, authorizations, approvals or licenses that may be required before, during or after the development permitting process required in this Bylaw.
- 18.3 Every development permit shall include notes to make the landowner, applicant and their agent aware of their responsibility to comply with the requirements of applicable municipal, provincial and federal legislation.
- 18.4 Where a development requires the approval of an entity listed in Section 619 of the Municipal Government Act and which also requires a municipal approval (in accordance with the paramountcy established by the abovementioned provision), the provincial approval will normally be expected to be issued and received prior to the application for a development permit. This does not preclude the involvement of the municipality in making preliminary statements and/or recommendations, as the case may be.

19 CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPROVAL

- 19.1 The standards, regulations and other provisions established in this Bylaw are conditions that attach by default to any development permit as may be applicable without them being listed in a development permit. It shall be the responsibility of the Landowner and/or Applicant to ensure that they comply with those standards, regulations and other provisions.
- 19.2 In addition to the standards, regulations and other provisions established throughout this Bylaw the Development Authority may impose enforceable and reasonable conditions with a planning-related objective that do not exceed its jurisdiction or subdelegate its decision-making power on a development permit for a permitted use (regardless of whether or not a variance is involved) and on a development permit for a discretionary use, as may be specified below, and on a development permit for the demolition of a building, for the following purposes as may be applicable:
- (a) to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act and the Subdivision and Development Regulation;
 - (b) to ensure compliance with the uses, standards, regulations, use-specific conditions, and other provisions established in this Bylaw, the land use districts and other Schedules;
 - (c) to ensure that:
 - (i) in the case of a permitted use for which the development standards are being relaxed through a variance; or
 - (ii) in the case of any discretionary use; or
 - (iii) in the case of infill development in an existing mature neighbourhood or an historically significant area, whether the proposed development is a permitted or discretionary use;

appropriate mitigating measures are established and/or other measures imposed, based on the advice of suitably qualified professionals where applicable, such to the extent that the proposed development:

- would not affect public safety,
- would not result in environmental contamination,
- would not create a nuisance, or
- would not increase result in traffic safety issuesvolumes, and
- -that the proposed development is compatible with and would not unduly interfere with the amenities of the neighbourhood or materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment or value of neighbouring parcels of land.

-Measures to this effect may include but are not limited to:

- restricting the hours of operation,
- requiring dust control,
- requiring an appropriate form of landscaping, fencing and/or screening,
- requiring a standard of aesthetic appearance including but not limited to:
 - consideration for the impact of the proposed development on the historical significance of the subject or adjacent properties,
 - slope-adaptive building and site design,
 - the impact of proposed new or infill development on and its compatibility with existing development in mature neighbourhoods;
- increasing the yard setbacks or other standards for a proposed development (e.g. in exchange for variances);
- requiring that the applicant undertake relevant professional studies and incorporating the recommendations from those studies as conditions of development approval; and/or
- other mitigating measures as may be deemed applicable to ensure land use compatibility;

- (d) to require that the landowner or applicant enters into an agreement with the municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Act regarding the construction, upgrading and connection to roads, walkways, public utilities, off-street parking and loading facilities, off-site levies and redevelopment levies, agreement securities and oversized improvements;
- (e) to require the preparation of and/or compliance with recommendations in relevant engineering reports and other professional studies;
- (f) to require the preparation of detailed plans and construction drawings illustrating, to the Development Officer's satisfaction, access, site layout, landscaping, parking, building elevations, slope-adaptive building and site design, signs, slope stability, lot grading, stormwater management and/or utility servicing;
- (g) to require the consolidation of parcels by plan of survey prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor;

- (h) to require a lot grading certificate [confirming the completion of rough grade with tolerances that allow for finished grade (i.e. landscaping) to be completed] prepared by an Alberta Land Surveyor where an overall grading plan or stormwater management plan has been approved;
 - (i) to require the provision of a refundable security deposit to ensure that the conditions are complied with;
 - (j) to require the stake-out, a survey and a survey drawing of the property and/or building footprint area by either an Alberta Land Surveyor, professional engineer (see definition) or other certified agent prior to the commencement and/or after the completion of a development;
 - (k) to specify the temporary nature, maximum duration or other limitation on the time that a development permit remains in effect or a use may be exercised;
 - (l) to require, relative to a temporary development permit, the cessation and removal from the property of any improvements associated with the temporary development permit upon its expiry, the posting of a refundable security deposit to ensure its cessation and removal, and the implied consent and default agreement from the landowner or applicant upon accepting the issuance of a temporary development permit whereby the Municipality shall not be liable for any costs involved in the cessation or removal of any development at the expiration of the temporary development permit;
 - (m) to require that the landowner or applicant provide to the Development Officer copies of applications for, or copies of, permits issued under the Safety Codes Act to demonstrate that such applications or permits are consistent with the development permit issued for the proposed development;
 - (n) to specify the timing of the completion of any part of the proposed development.
- 19.3 Minor details of the conditions imposed upon a development permit may be revised, upon request from the applicant and landowner or upon the Development Officer's initiative as deemed necessary and applicable, pursuant to section 24 of the land use bylaw.

20 DECISION AND NOTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

- 20.1 The Development Authority shall decide on a development permit application within the timeline prescribed in the Act.
- 20.2 A decision on a development permit is deemed to have been made on the date that it is put into writing.
- 20.3 Notification of decisions on development permit applications are to be made in the following manner:
- (a) When the Development Officer has made a decision on a permitted use development permit application that conforms in all respects to the provisions of this Bylaw, the Development Officer **may notify** the public by publishing a notice in any manner that is deemed appropriate in accordance with an applicable Municipal policy or bylaw.
 - (b) When the Development Authority has made a decision on a permitted use development permit application in which the provisions of the Land Use Bylaw were relaxed or varied or where there is a possibility of the provisions having been misinterpreted, or has made a decision on a discretionary use development permit application, with or without a variance to a development standard, the Development Officer shall, on the same day the decision is made, notify, as may be applicable, the applicant, the landowner of the subject parcel (if not the same as the applicant), adjacent landowners and any other

- 26.3 A person who, without lawful excuse, fails to comply in part or in whole with any provision, condition or order identified in a Stop Order issued for the purpose of remedying an alleged contravention of this Bylaw, is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine pursuant to section 27 of this Bylaw.

27 PENALTIES AND FINES

27.1 Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Municipal Government Act:

- (a) A person who, without lawful excuse, contravenes or fails to comply in part or in whole with any provision or any standard or condition of this Bylaw or of a development permit or of a Stop Order or of a subdivision approval or of a decision by an applicable appeal board, is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine in an amount not less than that established in the Fees, Rates, and Charges Bylaw, and not exceeding \$10,000.00, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both a fine and imprisonment.
- (b) For the purposes of section 27.1 (a), it is not a lawful excuse to state that a development permit, a Stop Order, a subdivision approval, or a decision by an applicable appeal board, defectively states the substance of an alleged offence.
- (c) A Community Peace Officer or Bylaw Enforcement Officer, in collaboration with the Development Officer, may issue a Municipal Violation Tag for an offence under this Bylaw, a development permit, or a Stop Order in the amount established in the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw.
- (d) The penalty amounts for a second offence, third offence, or any subsequent offences, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw.
- (e) A person who is issued a Municipal Violation Tag may pay the fine amount to the Municipality on or before the required date, to avoid prosecution.
- (f) If a (provincial) Violation Ticket is issued in respect to an offence for which a Municipal Violation Tag has not been paid, the Community Peace Officer or Bylaw Enforcement Officer, in collaboration with the Development Officer:
 - (i) may specify the fine amount established in the Fees, Rates and Charges Bylaw, to be paid by the accused person for the offence; or
 - (ii) may require the accused person to appear in court without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.

28 LAND USE BYLAW ADMINISTRATION

Amendment Or Repeal Of Bylaw

- 28.1 The procedure and notification requirements for the amendment or repeal of this Bylaw, including a text amendment and / or a change to the land use district ~~redesignation~~ of a parcel of land, ~~is~~are prescribed under the relevant provisions of the Act.
- 28.2 An application to amend this Bylaw or to redesignate land from one district to another shall be made to the Development Officer.
- 28.3 The Development Officer may, in addition to the information provided on the amendment or land use designation application form, request such other information as the Development Officer ~~deems~~ necessary to properly evaluate the application.
- 28.4 A bylaw amendment to redesignate land is not required when the subject land is:

- (a) a portion of or the whole of a closed road or lane, or
- (b) a portion of or a whole parcel of a closed Municipal Reserve, ~~or at the discretion of the Development Officer having regard for the context of the situation, a portion or the whole of a parcel other than the above,~~

~~and in the case of (a) or (b) above,~~ in respect of which Council had previously notified the public and adjacent landowners, held a public hearing, and adopted a bylaw to close the road, lane or Municipal Reserve and ~~[including in the case of (c) above]~~ **provided** that the subject portion or parcel shall be consolidated with an adjacent designated parcel by means of a plan of subdivision; and further, the subject portion or parcel shall be deemed to assume the same district as the parcel to which it is consolidated and the land use district map shall be updated accordingly – *for clarity, if the subject portion or parcel is not to be consolidated with an adjacent designated parcel, then a bylaw amendment to redesignate the land is required.*

Deferring or Repealing of a Bylaw

- 28.5 Council may defer third reading of a land use redesignation bylaw, a Municipal Reserve closure bylaw, or a road closure bylaw, until after an associated subdivision has been registered at the Land Titles Office (to avoid the proliferation of parcels with multiple land uses), or until after the Notice of Decision for an associated development permit has been issued and it was not appealed, or until after the applicant has completed an associated subdivision application or an associated development permit application and has obtained approval (where Council required additional details, assessments, or studies to be completed prior to land use redesignation, Municipal Reserve closure or road closure).
- 28.6 Council, at its sole discretion, may rescind an amending bylaw which has redesignated certain lands within the municipality to accommodate a proposed subdivision and/or development. Council may rescind the said redesignation bylaw and redesignate the lands back to their original designation if:
 - (a) the proposed subdivision has not been applied for within twelve (12) months of the redesignation bylaw being given third and final reading; and/or
 - (b) the proposed development has not been applied for within twelve (12) months of the redesignation bylaw being given third and final reading.
- 28.7 The rescinding of a bylaw shall be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Notification To Adjacent Municipalities

- 28.8 A draft version of a proposed land use bylaw, amendment bylaw or redistricting bylaw shall be referred to an adjacent municipality in accordance with the provisions of an applicable intermunicipal development plan and regard shall be had to any comments received prior to amendment of this Bylaw.

Referral to Apprising the Municipal Planning Commission of Bylaw Amendments

- 28.9 The Development Officer may, ~~after first reading of and prior to a public hearing for a proposed land use bylaw, amendment bylaw or redistricting bylaw,~~ submit an adopted the proposed bylaw amendment to the Municipal Planning Commission to keep them apprised; alternatively, the Development Officer will provide the correct information about bylaw amendments in development permit reports to the Municipal Planning Commission, as required, who may provide a recommendation to Council.

Re-application for a Redesignation of Land Use

- 28.10 If an application for a land use redesignation is refused by Council, another application for a redesignation:

LAND USE DISTRICTS

1. The municipality is divided into those districts shown on the Land Use District Maps which form part of this Schedule.
2. Each land use district shall be known by the following identifying letters and numbers:

RESIDENTIAL	–	R-1
<u>RESTRICTED</u> RESIDENTIAL	–	R-1A
DUPLEX OR SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENTIAL	–	R-2
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	–	R-2A
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	–	R-3
MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES	–	R-4
NARROW LOT RESIDENTIAL	–	R-5
COMPREHENSIVE SKI VILLAGE	–	CSV
COMPREHENSIVE RESORT VILLAGE	–	CRV
GROUPED COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL	–	GCR-1
RETAIL COMMERCIAL	–	C-1
DRIVE-IN COMMERCIAL	–	C-2
COMPREHENSIVE COMMERCIAL	–	C-3
CANNABIS RETAIL COMMERCIAL	–	C-4
COMPREHENSIVE MIXED USE	–	CM-1
INDUSTRIAL	–	I-1
SENTINEL INDUSTRIAL PARK	–	SIP-1
RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE	–	RO-1
PUBLIC	–	P-1
URBAN TOURISM ACCOMMODATION & RECREATION DISTRICT	–	UTAR
NON-URBAN TOURISM ACCOMMODATION & RECREATION DISTRICT	–	NUTAR
NON-URBAN AREA	–	NUA-1
HISTORIC COMMERCIAL AREAS OVERLAY DISTRICT	–	HCA-OD
AREAS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN OVERLAY DISTRICT	–	APEC-OD
DIRECT CONTROL (Turtle Mountain Restricted Development Area)	–	DC-1



RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL – R-1A

PURPOSE: To provide for a residential environment with the development of predominantly Single-Detached Dwellings while providing opportunity for additional land uses, excluding Canvas Covered Structure, Manufactured Home, Moved-In Building, and Moved-In Dwelling.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Day Home
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Attached
Sign – Types:
Home Occupation
Subdivision Entrance
Subdivision or Development Marketing
Single-Detached Dwelling

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Canvas Covered Structure
Day Care Facility
Home Occupation – Class 2
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Detached
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
Tourist Home

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Use	Width		Length		Area	
	m	ft	m	ft	m ²	ft ²
Single-Detached Dwelling	13.7	45	30.5	100	418.1	4,500
All other uses	As approved by the Subdivision Authority					
Corner lots	See Schedule 4					

3. MINIMUM PRINCIPAL BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
All principal uses	6.1	20	1.5	5	7.6	25



DUPLEX OR SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENTIAL – R-2

PURPOSE: To accommodate predominantly two-unit dwellings while providing opportunity for additional land uses.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Day Home
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Attached
Sign – Types:
Home Occupation
Subdivision Entrance
Subdivision or Development Marketing

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Canvas Covered Structure
Day Care Facility
Home Occupation – Class 2
Manufactured Home
Moved-In Building
Moved-In Dwelling
Multi-Unit Residential Building not exceeding 2 storeys
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Detached
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
Single-Detached Dwelling
Tourist Home

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Use	Width		Length		Area	
	m	ft	m	ft	m ²	ft ²
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling (per building – i.e. for two units)	18.3	60	30.5	100	650.3	6,000
Single-Detached Dwelling	15.2	50	30.5	100	464.5	5,000
All other uses	As approved by the Subdivision Authority					

3. MINIMUM PRINCIPAL BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling	6.1	20	1.5	5	As approved by the Development Authority	
Corner lots	As approved by the Development Authority				As approved by the Development Authority	
All other uses	6.1	20	1.5	5	As approved by the Development Authority	

MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL – R-2A

PURPOSE: To provide for medium density residential environments by accommodating the development of predominantly Multi-Unit Residential Buildings up to two (2) storeys in height in accordance with Schedule 5, while providing opportunity for additional land uses, including Multi-Unit Residential Building up to three (3) storeys in height and Apartments Building up to three (3) storeys in height, in accordance with Schedule 5.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Day Home
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Multi-Unit Residential Building not exceeding 2
storeys
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Sign – Types:
Home Occupation
Subdivision Entrance
Subdivision or Development Marketing

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Apartment Building not exceeding 3 storeys ~~or 14.0 m~~
~~(45.9 ft)~~
Boarding House
Canvas Covered Structure
Day Care Facility
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling
Home Occupation – Class 2
Multi-Unit Residential Building not exceeding 3 storeys
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Seniors Supportive Housing Facility
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
Tourist Home

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Use	Width		Length		Area	
	m	ft	m	ft	m ²	ft ²
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling (per building)	18.3	60	30.5	100	557.4	6,000
Apartment Building	24.4	80	30.5	100	743.2	8,000
Multi-Unit Residential Building – per unit						
– interior unit	6.1	20	30.5	100	185.8	2,000
– end unit	9.1	30	30.5	100	278.7	3,000
All other uses	As approved by the Subdivision Authority					

3. MINIMUM PRINCIPAL BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling	6.1	20	1.5	5	7.6	25
Multi-Unit Residential Building						
– interior unit	6.1	20	–	–	7.6	25
– end unit	6.1	20	3.0	10	7.6	25
All other uses	As approved by the Development Authority					

4. MINIMUM ACCESSORY BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Front Yard	–	the actual front yard setback of the principal building
Side Yard	–	0.6 m (2 ft)
Rear Yard	–	0.6 m (2 ft)

5. MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE RATIO

Principal building	–	50%
Accessory buildings	–	15%

6. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Principal building, excluding Apartment Building and Multi-Unit Residential Building, up to 2-storey, no walkout basement	–	10.0 m (32.8 ft)
Principal building, excluding Apartment Building and Multi-Unit Residential Building, up to 2-storey walk-out basement	–	13.0 m (42.7 ft)
Apartment Building not exceeding 3 storeys	–	3 storeys or 14.0 m (45.9 ft)
<u>Multi-Unit Residential Building not exceeding 2 storeys</u>	–	<u>10.0 m (32.8 ft)</u>
Multi-Unit Residential Building <u>not exceeding 3 storeys</u>	–	3 storeys or <u>14.0</u> m (45.9 <u>45.9</u> ft)
Accessory buildings	–	5.0 m (16.4 ft)

7. MINIMUM HABITABLE FLOOR AREA OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING

This district does not prescribe a minimum habitable floor area for principal buildings.

8. STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT – See Schedule 4.

9. STANDARDS FOR APARTMENT, MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE BUILDINGS – See Schedule 5.

10. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING – See Schedule 6.

11. RELOCATION OF BUILDINGS – See Schedule 7.

12. HOME OCCUPATIONS – See Schedule 8.

13. STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM RENTAL/BED & BREAKFAST AND TOURIST HOME – See Schedule 17.

14. DEFINITIONS – See Schedule 18.



HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL – R-3

PURPOSE: To provide for high density residential environments by accommodating the development of predominantly Apartments Building and Multi-Unit Residential Buildings integrated into either existing or proposed residential neighbourhoods in accordance with Schedule 5.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Apartment Building not exceeding 3 storeys ~~or~~
14.0m (45.9ft)
Boarding House
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Multi-Unit Residential Building not exceeding 3
storeys
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Sign – Types:
Home Occupation
Subdivision Entrance
Subdivision or Development Marketing

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Apartment Building exceeding 3 storeys ~~or 14.0m~~
(45.9ft)
Canvas Covered Structure
Day Care Facility
Day Home
Extended Care Facility
Home Occupation – Class 2
Multi-Unit Residential Building
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Seniors Supportive Housing Facility
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
Tourist Home

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Use	Width		Length		Area	
	m	ft	m	ft	m ²	ft ²
Apartments – per building	24.4	80	30.5	100	743.2	8,000
Multi-Unit Residential Building – per unit						
– interior unit	6.1	20	30.5	100	185.8	2,000
– end unit	9.1	30	30.5	100	278.7	3,000
All other uses	As approved by the Subdivision Authority					

3. MINIMUM PRINCIPAL BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Apartment	6.1	20	As approved by the Development Authority		7.6	25
Multi-Unit Residential Building						
– interior unit	6.1	20	—	—	7.6	25
– end unit	6.1	20	3.0	10	7.6	25
All other uses	As approved by the Development Authority					
Corner lots	See Schedule 4					



4. MINIMUM ACCESSORY BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Front Yard	–	the actual front yard setback of the principal building
Side Yard	–	0.6 m (2 ft)
Rear Yard	–	0.6 m (2 ft)

5. MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE RATIO

Principal building	–	50%
Accessory buildings	–	15%

6. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Principal building, excluding Apartment Building and Multi-Unit Residential Building, up to two-storey, no walkout basement	–	10.0 m (32.8 ft)
Principal building, excluding Apartment Building and Multi-Unit Residential Building, up to 2-storey walk-out basement	–	13.0 m (42.7 ft)
Apartment Building not exceeding 3 storeys	–	3 storeys or 14.0 m (45.9 ft)
Apartment Building exceeding 3 storeys	–	as approved by the Development Authority
Multi-Unit Residential Building <u>not exceeding 3 storeys</u>	–	3 storeys or 14.0 12.0 m (45.940-0 ft)
Accessory buildings	–	5.0 m (16.4 ft)

7. MINIMUM HABITABLE FLOOR AREA OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING

This district does not prescribe a minimum habitable floor area for principal buildings.

8. STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT – See Schedule 4.

9. STANDARDS FOR APARTMENT, MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE BUILDINGS – See Schedule 5.

10. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING – See Schedule 6.

11. RELOCATION OF BUILDINGS – See Schedule 7.

12. HOME OCCUPATIONS – See Schedule 8.

13. STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM RENTAL/BED & BREAKFAST AND TOURIST HOME – See Schedule 17.

14. DEFINITIONS – See Schedule 18.



COMPREHENSIVE SKI VILLAGE – CSV

PURPOSE: To provide for the development of residential, recreational and tourist-oriented land uses in a ski village.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Day Home
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Multi-Unit Residential Building
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Attached
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
Single-Detached Dwelling
Sign – Types:
Home Occupation
Subdivision Entrance
Subdivision or Development Marketing

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Canvas Covered Structure
Day Care Facility
Home Occupation – Class 2
Manufactured Home
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Detached
Tourist Home

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Use	Width		Length		Area	
	m	ft	m	ft	m ²	ft ²
Single-Detached Dwelling	9.1	30	30.5	100	278.7	3,000
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling – per unit	9.1	30	30.5	100	278.7	3,000
Multi-Unit Residential Building – per unit						
– interior unit	6.1	20	30.5	100	185.8	2,000
– end unit	9.1	30	30.5	100	278.7	3,000
All other uses	As approved by the Subdivision Authority					

3. MINIMUM PRINCIPAL BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Single-Detached Dwelling- (see section 9)	0	0	1.5	5	3.0	10
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling	3.0	10	1.5	5	3.0	10
Multi-Unit Residential Building						
– interior unit	6.1	20	–	–	7.6	25
– end unit	6.1	20	3.0	10	7.6	25
All other uses	As approved by the Development Authority					

4. MINIMUM ACCESSORY BUILDING YARD SETBACKS

Front Yard	–	the actual front yard setback of the principal building
Side Yard, where building does not contain a Secondary Suite	–	0.6 m (2 ft)
Side Yard, where building contains a Secondary Suite	–	1.5 m (5 ft)
Rear Yard, where building does not contain a Secondary Suite,		
• laned or laneless	–	0.6 m (2 ft)
Rear Yard, where building contains a Secondary Suite,		
• laned	–	0.6 m (2 ft)
• laneless	–	1.5 m (5 ft)

5. MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE RATIO

Principal building	–	40%
Accessory buildings	–	15%

6. SPECIFIED GRADING PLANS FOR LOTS IN SOUTHMORE

In the Southmore subdivision a grading plan has been approved for each lot. A development permit issued in this subdivision shall include the approved grading plan for the subject property, and development on that property shall comply with the approved grading plan. Any deviation from the approved grading plan shall be prohibited, unless a revised grading plan has been designed and approved by a professional engineer (see definition) to the Development Officer's satisfaction.

7. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Principal building, no walkout basement (except Multi-Unit Residential Building)	–	10.0 m (32.8 ft)
Principal building, walk-out basement (except Multi-Unit Residential Building)	–	13.0 m (42.6 ft)
Multi-Unit Residential Building	–	12.0 m (39.4 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (above garage)	–	7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (stand-alone structure)	–	5.0 m (16.4 ft)
Other accessory buildings	–	5.0 m (16.4 ft)

8. MINIMUM HABITABLE FLOOR AREA OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING (per dwelling unit)

Single-Detached Dwelling	–	102 m ² (1,100 ft ²) habitable floor area
Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling (per unit)	–	69.7 m ² (750 ft ²) habitable floor area
All other uses	–	As approved by the Development Authority

9. ZERO FRONT YARD SETBACK VARIANCE – See Schedule 4 [Variances and Prevention of Encroachments](#).

10. STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT – See Schedule 4.

11. STANDARDS FOR APARTMENT, MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE BUILDINGS – See Schedule 5.



GROUPED COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL – GCR-1

PURPOSE: To provide for clustered residential development where conflicts with adjacent uses can be mitigated.

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 95.2 m² (1024 ft²), not prior to the establishment of the principal building or use
 Day Home
 Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration / Stockpiling
 Home Occupation – Class 1
 Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector and freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
 Secondary Suite, Attached
 Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast
 Sign – Types:
 Home Occupation
 Subdivision Entrance
 Subdivision or Development Marketing
 Single-Detached Dwelling
 Tree Felling, not within minimum yard setback

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 95.2 m² (1024 ft²) prior to the establishment of the principal building or use
 Accessory Building or Use over 95.2 m² (1024 ft²)
 Canvas Covered Structure
 Home Occupation – Class 2
 Manufactured Home
 Moved-In Building
 Moved-In Dwelling
 Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
 Secondary Suite, Detached
 Tree Felling, within minimum yard setback
 Tourist Home

2. LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Unserviced (private water wells and PSDS)	– minimum 1.2 hectares (3 acres) or existing titles
	– maximum 2.02 hectares (5.0 acres) or existing titles
Serviced (municipal water and wastewater)	– minimum 0.405 hectares (1.0 acre)
	– maximum 1.2 hectares (3 acres)

3. MINIMUM YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Principal use	15.2	50	15.2	50	15.2	50
Accessory buildings	15.2	50	6.1	20	3.05	10
Tree Felling	The same as Accessory Buildings in accordance with the above					

4. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Principal building, up to two-storey, no walkout basement	– 10.0 m (32.8 ft)
Principal building, two-storey walk-out basement	– 13.0 m (42.7 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (above garage)	– 7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (stand-alone structure)	– 5.0 m (16.4 ft)
Other accessory buildings	– 5.0 m (16.4 ft)

NON-URBAN TOURISM ACCOMMODATION & RECREATION – NUTAR

PURPOSE: *To provide for a variety of tourism accommodation and recreation experiences primarily outside or on the edges of the urban areas of the community for tourists to experience the broader community and regional outdoor recreation opportunities, in comprehensively planned and designed destination areas by assigning the majority of uses as discretionary to address site-specific compatibility with the use and enjoyment of adjacent properties.*

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 18.6 m² (200 ft²),
not in the front yard of the principal building
and/or not prior to the establishment of the
principal building or use
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Recreation Facility, Indoor (Small)
Sign – Types:
A-board
Fascia or Wall
Freestanding
Murals
Portable
Projecting
Subdivision or Development Marketing
~~Tourism Accommodation, Large~~ — applies only
on Block B, Plan 7510370 and is restricted to
resort accommodation as defined in this Bylaw
(43 cabins and one lodge as approved under
DP60/2008 to be commenced by no later than
June 30, 2025)
Tree Felling, not within minimum yard setback

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 18.6 m² (200 ft²) in the
front yard of the principal building and/or prior to the
establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 18.6 m² (200 ft²)
Boarding House
Cultural Establishment
Drive-in Theatre
Entertainment Establishment
Food and Beverage Services
Home Occupation – Class 2, restricted to an established
Security or Operator Dwelling Unit
Hostel
Hotel
Mixed-use Building
Motel
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Recreation Facility, Indoor (Large)
Recreation Facility, Outdoor
Recreational Vehicle Storage
Riding Arena / Rodeo Ground
Security or Operator Dwelling Unit
Sign – Types:
Roof
Third-Party
Tourism Accommodation, Large
Tourism Accommodation, Small
Tree Felling, within minimum yard setback

2. LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

This district does not establish a minimum or maximum lot size.

3. MINIMUM YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
All uses including Tree Felling	As approved by the Development Authority in a Comprehensive Site Development Plan					

4. MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE RATIO

As approved by the Development Authority in a Comprehensive Site Development Plan.

5. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

As approved by the Development Authority in a Comprehensive Site Development Plan, having consideration for the typical building height in the neighbourhood.

6. MINIMUM HABITABLE FLOOR AREA OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING

This district does not establish a minimum habitable floor area.

7. STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT - See Schedule 4

- The applicant for a Tourism Accommodation shall prepare a Comprehensive Site Development Plan to the satisfaction of the Development Authority.
- Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this bylaw, when a Tourism Accommodation (Small or Large) that contains camping accommodation units is approved in an urban growth node described in Policy 3.1.7 of the Municipal Development Plan the camping accommodation units must be held under a form of ownership that encourages long-term occupancy or control of occupancy (versus random short-term rental).
- Servicing: A Tourism Accommodation (Small or Large) in the NUTAR district may be connected to a municipal service connection for water supply and wastewater disposal to provide either, or a combination of, collective servicing of units and/or communal washrooms and wastewater dumping stations, for either year-round and/or seasonal operation, except that a Tourism Accommodation in the NUTAR district that is approved in an urban growth node pursuant to subsection 42.3 in Schedule 4 shall be connected to a municipal service connection for water supply and wastewater disposal to provide collective servicing of units for year-round operation.

8. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING – no parking is allowed on public roads - see Schedule 6.

9. RELOCATION OF BUILDINGS – See Schedule 7.

10. SIGN STANDARDS – See Schedule 11.

11. DEFINITIONS – See Schedule 18.

NON-URBAN AREA – NUA-1

PURPOSE: *To ensure that these areas, typically on the periphery of existing development, allow only restricted uses and maintain parcels of large sizes to provide maximum flexibility for use and development if or when the land is used for urban development.*

1. PERMITTED USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²),
not prior to the establishment of the principal
building or use
Agriculture
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration /
Stockpiling
Home Occupation – Class 1
Private Utility – except freestanding Solar Collector
and freestanding Small Wind Energy
Conversion System
Secondary Suite, Attached
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast, inside an
approved dwelling unit
Sign – Types:
Fascia or Wall
Freestanding
Murals
Portable
Projecting
Tree Felling, not within minimum yard setback

DISCRETIONARY USES

Accessory Building or Use up to 72.8 m² (784 ft²) prior to
the establishment of the principal building or use
Accessory Building or Use over 72.8 m² (784 ft²)
Animal Care Service Facility, Large
Animal Care Service Facility, Small
Auction Market
Auction Market, Livestock
Canvas Covered Structure
Contractor Services, Limited
Contractor Services, General
Drive-In Theatre
Home Occupation – Class 2
Intensive Horticultural Operation
Manufactured Home
Moved-In Building
Moved-In Dwelling
Private Utility – freestanding Solar Collector and
freestanding Small Wind Energy Conversion System
Recreational Vehicle Storage
Renewable Energy Operation
Resource Extraction
Resource Processing
Riding Arena / Rodeo Ground
Secondary Suite, Detached
Sign – Types:
Roof
Third-Party
Single-Detached Dwelling
Tourist Home, inside an approved dwelling unit
Tree Felling, within minimum yard setback
Work Camp

2. MINIMUM LOT SIZE – see Schedule 4 section 16

Contractor Services, General	– 2.0 hectares (5 acres)
Other uses	– 1.2 hectares (3 acres) or existing titles

3. MINIMUM YARD SETBACKS

Use	Front Yard		Side Yard		Rear Yard	
	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft
Principal use including principal structures under "Agriculture"	15.2	50	15.2	50	15.2	50
Accessory buildings	15.2	50	6.1	20	3.05	10
Tree Felling	<u>The same as Accessory Buildings</u> In accordance with the above					

4. MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Principal building, up to two-storey, no walkout basement	–	10.0 m (32.8 ft)
Principal building, two-storey walk-out basement	–	13.0 m (42.6 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (above garage)	–	7.5 m (24.6 ft)
Secondary Suite, Detached (stand-alone structure)	–	6.1 m (20.0 ft)
Other accessory buildings	–	6.1 m (20.0 ft)
Principal Structures under "Agriculture"	–	No maximum

5. MINIMUM HABITABLE FLOOR AREA OF PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Single-Detached Dwelling	–	102 m ² (1,100 ft ²) habitable floor area
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6. STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT – See Schedule 4.

7. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING – See Schedule 6.

8. RELOCATION OF BUILDINGS – See Schedule 7.

9. CRITERIA FOR HOME OCCUPATIONS – See Schedule 8.

10. MANUFACTURED HOME DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS – See Schedule 9.

11. SIGN STANDARDS – See Schedule 11.

12. STANDARDS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY OPERATIONS – See Schedule 12.

13. ANIMAL CARE SERVICE FACILITY REGULATIONS – See Schedule 13.

14. STANDARDS FOR SECONDARY SUITES – See Schedule 15.

15. STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM RENTAL / BED & BREAKFAST AND TOURIST HOME – see Schedule 17.

16. DEFINITIONS – See Schedule 18.

HISTORIC COMMERCIAL AREAS OVERLAY DISTRICT (HCA-OD)

PURPOSE: *To promote and preserve the significance of historic commercial areas by facilitating development that is designed and constructed in a manner that respects the sense of place evoked by these areas, reinforces the character of these areas, and promotes a high quality of development.*

1. **PERMITTED USES:** Those uses listed as permitted in the underlying land use district.
2. **DISCRETIONARY USES:** Those uses listed as discretionary in the underlying land use district.
3. **APPLICATION:**
 - 3.1 The extent of the Overlay District generally corresponds with the Main Streets and associated Downtown areas of Bellevue, Blairmore, and Coleman, as identified in the attached maps.
 - 3.2 The regulations in this District apply to:
 - demolition
 - new construction,
 - addition
 - a proposed change of use or occupancy,
 - renovation,
 - alteration,
 - new signage or a change to existing signage,
 - maintenance, or
 - improvementto a building on a property that is located in this Overlay District, of which the **current façade** and/or the inventoried character defining elements are likely to be affected or changed by the proposed work, in the sole discretion of the Development Officer.
 - 3.3 Applications for the type of work listed in section 3.2 shall be referred by the Development Officer to the Municipal Historic Resources Advisory Committee for review and comment.
 - 3.4 Where applicable the application must be accompanied by complete drawings to the satisfaction of the Development Officer. Complete drawings shall be to scale and shall consist of a site plan, full elevation drawings (including colours, materials etc.), floor plan, landscaping plan, and a statement from the developer as to how the application satisfies the purpose statement of this District.
 - 3.5 Based on the nature of the work (renovation, maintenance, improvement) the Development Officer may determine that an application is best suited to be processed as an approval instead of a development permit, provided that the application shall still be referred to the Municipal Historic Resources Advisory Committee as may be required.

7. SPECIAL PARKING AND LOADING AREA PROVISIONS:

7.1 ~~Provided that a~~ change of use or ~~a change of~~ occupancy ~~proposal and the renovation or redevelopment of an existing building~~ within the HCA-OD ~~does not reduce the number of existing parking spaces and loading areas,~~ **it isare exempted from** the parking and loading area requirements in Schedule 6 Off-street Parking and Loading Area Standards of this Bylaw, **except when:**

- (a) ~~the change of use or change of occupancy increases the parking and loading demand, and/or~~
- (b) ~~the change of use or change of occupancy reduces the number of existing parking spaces and loading areas, and/or~~
- (c) the net floor area of the building is increased, and/or
- (d) an additional dwelling unit is added;

and further, **the above standards may be varied** at the discretion of the Development Authority specifically **for the purpose of encouraging residential use** in the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay District pursuant to the Municipal Development Plan. ~~For clarity, the development of an existing vacant property or the demolition of an existing building and the subsequent redevelopment of that property is not exempted from the parking and loading area requirements in Schedule 6 Off-street Parking and Loading Area Standards of this Bylaw.~~

7.2 For developments that are not exempted in section 7.1 from complying with the Schedule 6 parking and loading area requirements:

- (a) the location and design of off-street parking and loading areas, including an alternative parking and loading plan, shall be subject to the approval of the Development Authority in accordance with Schedule 6 Off-street Parking and Loading Area Standards; and
- (b) the Development Authority may approve a modification of the parking and loading area layout standard and parking and loading requirements established in Schedule 6 Off-street Parking and Loading Area Standards, for all or a portion of a parking and loading area, provided that:
 - (i) in the opinion of the Development Authority the incidence of turnover of parking stall occupancy in the subject parking area and of on-street parking stalls and loading bays in the general area is such that a reduced standard is appropriate; and
 - (ii) an applicant applying for a modified parking and loading area layout must submit an accurate site plan based on a precise study of the area, to the satisfaction of the Development Authority.



AREAS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN OVERLAY DISTRICT (APEC-OD)

PURPOSE: *To promote public and landowner awareness of the presence and location of existing closed nuisance grounds that constitute Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APECs) in the Crowsnest Pass, and of the best practices and standards that are encouraged and, in some instances, required by legislation for the development of a residence, school or hospital, or for a subdivision for residential, school or hospital purposes, within proximity of these areas.*

1. **PERMITTED USES:** Those uses listed as permitted in the underlying land use district.
2. **DISCRETIONARY USES:** Those uses listed as discretionary in the underlying land use district.
3. **APPLICATION:**
 - 3.1 The extent of the Overlay District is the land area within the recommended 300 m setback distance from the Bushtown, Old Sartoris Staging Area, Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road, and Bellevue Old Highway 3 nuisance grounds / APECs, as identified in the attached maps- And the following legal descriptions:
 - (a) Bushtown: Lot N/A, Block B, Plan 3387AE and Lot 3, Block B, Plan 1311440
 - (b) Old Sartoris Staging Area: LSD 08; SE-35; 07; 04; W5M
 - (c) Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road: NW-29; 07; 03; W5M
 - (d) Bellevue Old Highway 3: Lot N/A, Block B, Plan 7046JK
 - 3.2 Except for the exemptions provided for herein, the regulations in this Overlay District apply to:
 - (a) a proposed subdivision for the purpose of residential, school or hospital development;
 - (b) the development of a residence and an addition to an existing residence or a school or hospital on an existing lot; and
 - (c) the development of parks and recreation areas (i.e. playgrounds and sportsfields); on property that is located within the distances from the APECs as determined in the Overlay District.
4. **EXEMPTION:**
 - 4.1 The following types of development and subdivision **are exempt** from the regulations prescribed in this Overlay District:
 - (a) a development permit application for a use or a building / structure that is deemed to not be a residence, school or hospital;
 - (b) an existing development or an existing parcel of land that existed on February 07, 2023, which may continue in its present form but shall not be added to or subdivided except as allowed as per the relevant provisions of this District; and
 - (c) a development permit application for an accessory structure associated with an existing or proposed residence, such as an outdoor space, an uncovered deck, a shed, or a garage.

4.2 **At the discretion** of the Development Authority or the Subdivision Authority, as may be applicable, ~~the following types of a~~ development permit application for a residence and/or a subdivision application for residential use **may be exempted** from the regulations prescribed in this Overlay District, **subject to the non-applicable clause in this section**:

- (a) a development permit application for a new residence or an addition to an existing residence that involves minimal soil disturbance, e.g. the development does not include a basement, or it involves a shallow foundation or walk-out basement and incorporates mitigative measures (i.e. soil disturbance of less than 1.0m in depth, the parcel is connected to municipal piped domestic water, and a soil vapour barrier is applied for that portion of the foundation or walk-out basement and its walls that are beneath the ground surface, as may be applicable); and
- (b) a subdivision application for a boundary line adjustment, a party wall subdivision, or a title separation; and
- (c) for the APECs at the Old Sartoris Staging Area and the Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road, development or subdivision of those properties that encroach into the 300 metres setback distance up to the greater distance of either the current property boundary of the APEC site or 50 metres from the buried waste limits, subject to the conditions stated in section 6.

Non-Applicable Clause

4.3 The exemptions provided for in this section **do not apply to**:

- (a) Lot 2, Block 2, Plan 0610447 (i.e. the property adjacent to the west of the Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road APEC), and
- (b) Properties within 300m of the Bushtown and Bellevue Old Highway 3 nuisance grounds / APECs, as identified in the attached maps.

5. DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS:

Development

5.1 Except as exempted ~~elsewhere in section 4.2 this Schedule, in order to support a setback distance variance request pursuant to the provincial Guideline for Setback Reviews (Waste Facility)~~, a development permit application for a ~~development that is not exempted and that is proposed on lands property~~ located within the Overlay District shall demonstrate compliance with the standards and best practices established in this Overlay District, to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, as follows:

- (a) An application for an addition with or without a basement to an existing residence or for the development of a new residence with or without a basement, or for the development of a school or hospital, ~~shall be accompanied by~~ requires a current (produced within the last two years) Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) that complies to the standard CSA-Z769-00 (R2023, as amended). The Phase II ESA is required to verify the absence of contaminants in soil, groundwater, and soil vapour at the subject property;:-

OR

- (b) If a Phase II ESA is not provided ~~completed~~, the Development Authority may impose a condition on a development permit to require that the applicant must commit to implementing on-going monitoring, mitigative measures and/or preventative measures, including the requirement to provide "as-built" drawings and report on-going monitoring results of the mitigative, preventative and monitoring measures, as

part of the proposed development to protect occupants of the property from exposure to contaminants; ~~unless the owner of the subject APEC previously completed the environmental assessment(s), monitoring, remediation, or implemented a risk management plan for the subject APEC that achieves the stated objective.~~

UNLESS the owner of the subject APEC previously completed the environmental assessment(s), monitoring, or remediation, or implemented a risk management plan for the subject APEC, that achieves the stated objective.

- 5.2 The Development Authority ~~shall~~may review and consider environmental assessment reports provided by the owner of the subject nuisance ground / APEC, environmental assessment reports provided by previous applicants relative to the subject APEC, previous application decisions, and/or an applicant's Phase II ESA, to make an informed decision whether to approve or refuse an application and/or to impose conditions of approval that require an applicant to include additional mitigative measures (e.g. soil vapour barriers applied to the basement walls and under the foundation as part of the new construction).
- 5.3 The development of a park or other recreational use should be restricted until a human health and ecological risk assessment is completed, to ensure there are no adverse ~~effects~~affects from exposure to reported contaminants.

Subdivision

- 5.4 Except as exempted ~~elsewhere in section 4.2 of this Schedule, in order to support a setback distance variance request pursuant to the provincial Guideline for Setback Reviews (Waste Facility)~~, a subdivision application for a ~~subdivision that is not exempted and that is proposed on lands property~~ located within the Overlay District shall demonstrate compliance with the standards and best practices established in this Overlay District, as follows:

- (a) A subdivision application that proposes new residential structures with or without basements, a school, or a hospital ~~shall be accompanied by~~requires a current (produced within the last two years) Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) that complies to the standard CSA-Z769-00 (R2023, as amended). The Phase II ESA is required to verify the absence of contaminants in soil, groundwater, and soil vapour at the subject property;:-

OR

- (b) If a Phase II ESA is not ~~provided~~completed, the Subdivision Authority may impose a condition on a subdivision approval to require that the applicant must commit to implementing on-going monitoring, mitigative measures and/or preventative measures, including the requirement to provide "as-built" drawings and report on-going monitoring results of the mitigative, preventative and monitoring measures, as part of the proposed subdivision to protect occupants of the property from exposure to contaminants; ~~unless the owner of the subject APEC previously completed the environmental assessment(s), monitoring, remediation, or implemented a risk management plan for the subject APEC that achieves the stated objective.~~

UNLESS the owner of the subject APEC previously completed the environmental assessment(s), monitoring, remediation, or implemented a risk management plan for the subject APEC that achieves the stated objective.

- 5.5 The Subdivision Authority ~~shall~~may review and consider environmental assessment reports provided by the owner of the subject nuisance ground / APEC, environmental assessment reports provided by previous applicants relative to the subject APEC, previous application decisions, and/or an applicant's Phase II ESA, to make an informed decision whether to approve or refuse an application and/or to impose conditions of approval that require an



applicant to include additional mitigative measures (e.g. soil vapour barriers applied to the basement walls and under the foundation as part of new construction).

- 5.6 A subdivision application for the development of a park or other recreational use should be restricted until a human health and ecological risk assessment is completed, to ensure there are no adverse effects from exposure to reported contaminants.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES – Old Sartoris Staging Area and Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road APECs:

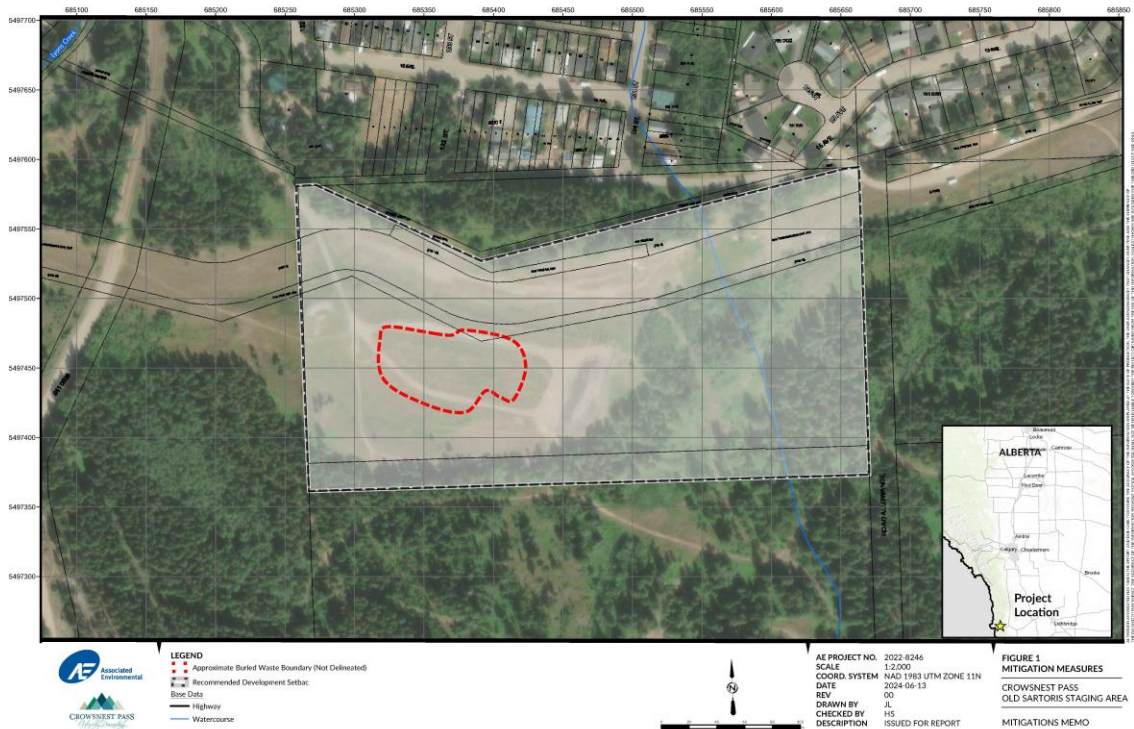
In June 2024, based on the available Preliminary Phase II ESA data for the Old Sartoris Staging Area APEC and the Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road APEC, Associated Environmental recommended that new subdivisions and developments may encroach into the 300 metres setback distance up to the greater distance of either the current property boundary of the APEC site or 50 metres from the buried waste limits, subject to the following conditions:

1. The Municipality gets the buried waste limits and soil impacts fully delineated, both laterally and vertically, and obtains additional groundwater data (vertical flow direction and hydraulic conductivity).
2. The Municipality follows provincial legislation, including responding to any requirements from Alberta Environment and Protected Areas.
3. The Municipality either remediates the sites or commits to a risk management plan, monitoring, and reporting to Alberta Environment and Protected Areas.
4. The Municipality maintains at least 1.0 metre of clay dominant soil cover, or places hardscape (i.e. asphalt or concrete), over the buried waste to mitigate exposure.
5. No school or hospital development should occur within 300 metres of the buried waste limits until the sites are either remediated or meet applicable environmental guidelines.
6. All new subdivisions and developments are connected to municipal-supplied water, and no private groundwater wells are permitted to be drilled or operated within 300 metres of then buried waste.
7. New residential developments between 50 to 300 metres from the buried waste limits that will have basements greater than 1.0 metre into the ground should have a vapour barrier and/or other ventilation systems installed under and around the entirety of the house foundation to mitigate potential soil vapour intrusion.
8. The nuisance ground properties should not be sold or transferred to another owner unless that person signed a full disclosure agreement as part of the land transfer wherein the person accepted full responsibility for the conditions prevalent on the nuisance ground property to the exoneration of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass from any liability related to these matters, and at no cost to the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass. If the nuisance ground properties are leased, all conditions and mitigative measures listed above remain in place and must be followed by the lessee.
9. Specifically for the Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road site, no part-time or permanent residential occupancy occurs in the existing building that is within 50 metres of the buried waste limits until, based on sufficient data and reporting, a qualified professional confirms that there are no human health concerns for soil vapour gas migration or soil vapour intrusion into the building.

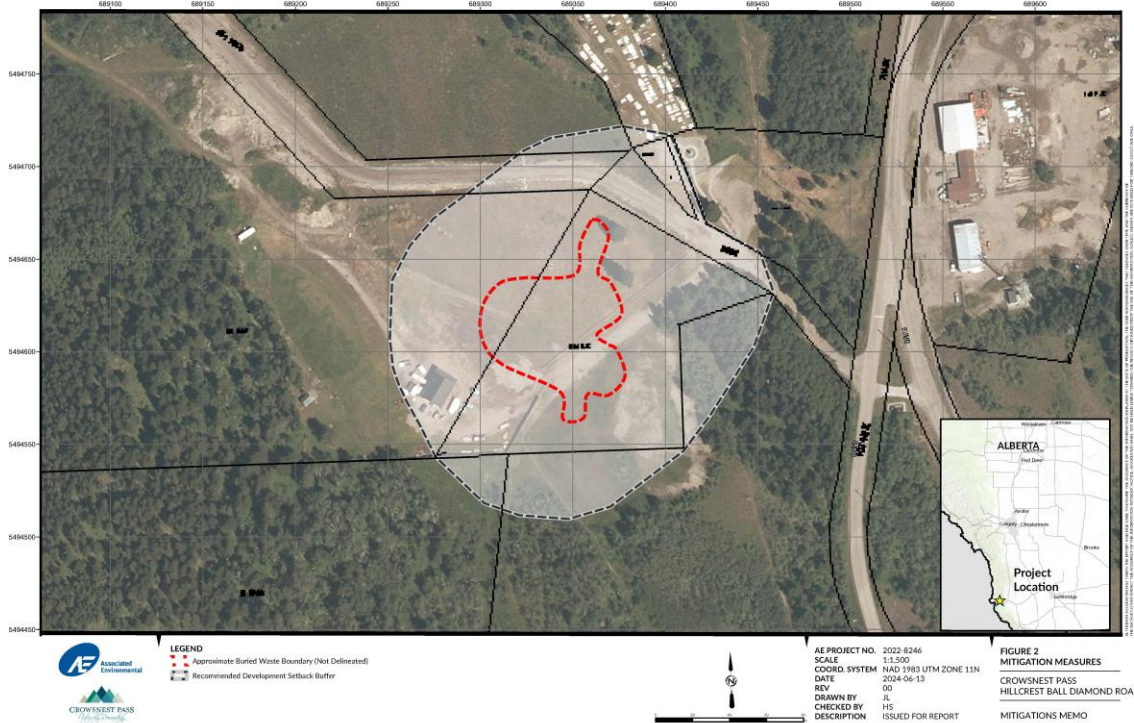
Attached in this Schedule are the two maps identifying the permitted encroachment distances subject to the stated conditions.

Table 1 in this Schedule demonstrates how the Environmental Overview Report and the data obtained through testing and monitoring during the Preliminary Phase II ESA reports, meet the "Guidelines for

Conditional Encroachment into the Setback Distance – Old Sartoris Staging Area APEC



Conditional Encroachment into the Setback Distance – Hillcrest Ball Diamond Road APEC





DIRECT CONTROL – DC-1 (Turtle Mountain Restricted Development Area)

PURPOSE: *To provide land use regulations for, and Council's control over, development of land in close proximity to the Turtle Mountain Slide Area, in the interest of public safety.*

1. PERMITTED AND DISCRETIONARY USES

Note: On March 14, 2025 there is no existing development on the lands within this Direct Control District, except for the Hillcrest Ball Diamonds, and the majority of the land in the Direct Control District is owned by either the Municipality or the Crown.

- 1.1 This Direct Control District does not include any permitted uses.
- 1.2 Any and all uses of land in this Direct Control District are discretionary.
- 1.3 New residential development shall not be allowed in the district.
- 1.4 Council may approve a development permit for any of the following uses:
 - (a) those residential buildings existing on November 01, 2007, shall be allowed to continue in use and may be repaired, maintained, altered or expanded on a discretionary use basis and only to the extent provided for in the Land Use Bylaw that applied to the subject property on November 1, 2007, but shall not be rebuilt; and
 - (b) non-residential buildings such as garages, garden sheds or other similar uses that existed on November 01, 2007 as well as the development of new non-residential buildings are allowed in the district as discretionary uses.

2. APPLICATION

- 2.1 The area that is the subject of this Direct Control – DC-1 district is shown on the map attached to this district.
- 2.2 A full extent version of the Direct Control District area is shown on Map 1 of this Bylaw.

3. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- 3.1 Council is the Development Authority for land that is subject to this Direct Control District.
- 3.2 The merits of a development permit application shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and having regard for site-specific circumstances.
- 3.3 Council shall determine the standards of development (e.g. maximum lot coverage, development setbacks) and other regulations for land that is subject to this Direct Control District, for each development permit application on a case-by-case basis and having regard for site-specific circumstances..
- 3.4 There are no appeals relative to Council's decision on a development permit application.
- 3.5 While the Municipal Planning Commission is the Subdivision Authority for this Direct Control District, the subdivision of existing certificates of title in this Direct Control District is discouraged.



Schedule 3

DEVELOPMENT NOT REQUIRING A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

General Exemptions

1. A development permit is not required:
 - 1.1 for any development exempted under either the Act or an exemption regulation ordered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council pursuant to the Act; or
 - 1.2 for the completion of a construction lawfully commenced on or before the coming into effect of this Bylaw or an applicable amendment to it, provided that the construction is completed:
 - (a) in accordance with the terms of a development permit granted in respect of it, and
 - (b) within 12 months of the coming into effect of this Bylaw.

Matters to which the Specific Exemptions Do Not Apply

2. Any exemption to the requirement to obtain a development permit that is provided for in section 3 of this Schedule **DOES NOT APPLY** to:
 - 2.1 “Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration / Stockpiling”, except as provided for in section 3.5 of this Schedule, or
 - 2.2 proposed change of use or occupancy, renovation, alteration, new signage or a change to existing signage, maintenance, or improvement to a building that is located on a property in one of the categories that require referral to the Municipal Historic Resources Advisory Committee pursuant to this Bylaw, or
 - 2.3 the demolition of a building or structure of any size that is located on a property in one of the categories that require referral to the Municipal Historic Resources Advisory Committee pursuant to this Bylaw,

and thus, in the above circumstances a development permit or another form of approval is required and, with reference only to section 2 2.1 and 2.2 above, the Development Officer may determine that, based on the nature of the work a conditional approval from the Development Officer is required instead of a development permit.

Specific Exemptions

3. In addition to the General Exemptions provided for in section 1 of this Schedule, and subject to the relevant provisions of this Schedule, and in the sole discretion of the Development Officer, a development permit is not required for the following development, provided that the use is listed in the applicable land use district and that all district regulations, standards of development and other applicable provisions of this Bylaw that relate to the proposed development, including Schedule 4 section 20 Projections into Yards, are complied with:

Agriculture, Change of Occupancy, Renovations, Maintenance, and Demolition

- 3.1 **“Agriculture”** as defined in the land use bylaw;

- 3.8 **a communication antenna** or structure for non-commercial, private use that complies with the following requirements:
- (a) a communication antenna installed on or attached to a roof,
 - (b) a communication structure that is not located in a front yard or in a secondary front yard; and/or
 - (c) a communication antenna or structure that will not exceed the height of the principal building on the site;

At-grade Outdoor Improvements

- 3.9 subject to section 2 in this Schedule, an at grade outdoor improvement, provided that such improvement is not located within the minimum yard setbacks, except as provided for in Schedule 4 and section 20 Projection into Yard Setbacks, and complies with the relevant provisions of Schedule 4 section 15. This may include but is not limited to landscaping, a driveway (excluding a new access approach or a new dropped curb onto a municipal road), a patio, a sidewalk, a wheelchair ramp, etc.;

Accessory Buildings, Structures, and Uses

- 3.10 the construction or maintenance of **gates and fences** or other means of enclosure, subject to any limitations in height, obstruction of corner sightlines or other features detailed in Schedule 4 hereof;
- 3.11 **a retaining wall** that is either not greater than 1.2 m (4 ft) in height above grade and/or that is not critical to the support of building foundations (notwithstanding any other provision in this Bylaw, a retaining wall is deemed to be an accessory structure and may be constructed with a zero-lot line yard setback without requiring the approval of a variance);
- 3.12 subject to section 2 in this Schedule, **a ground level deck**, a pergola, an uncovered enclosure (i.e. a structure without a roof), a privacy screen, a landing for ground floor building access, a staircase or other similar structure (except a sign), and building features that are allowed as projections into yard setbacks pursuant to Schedule 4 section 20, provided that:
- (a) the improvement does not alter lot drainage; and
 - (b) the improvement complies with all other development standards and provisions of this Bylaw, including Projections into Yards (see Schedule 4 section 20);
- 3.13 an **accessory structure** in ~~a Residential District~~ any district, such as a flagpole, a mailbox, a garbage container, a collapsable/moveable packaged greenhouse [maximum 10m² (108ft²)], a yard light standard, and similar structures at the sole discretion of the Development Officer;
- 3.14 **one accessory building per parcel with an established principal building** which is smaller than 10 m² (108 ft²) in area, provided it meets all applicable setbacks and other development standards of this Bylaw – additional accessory buildings, or an accessory building that does not comply with the development standards prescribed in the applicable land use district, require a development permit regardless of their size;
- 3.15 the temporary placement of **one temporary Accessory Building** (including specifically for this purpose only, a shipping container / transport trailer or construction trailer but not including a work camp), for the sole purpose of and directly in connection with an active construction project for which a development permit and a building permit under the *Safety Codes Act* have been issued, for the duration of the project, provided that:
- (a) the said temporary building is not used or intended to be used as a residence; and

Schedule 4

STANDARDS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The following is an alphabetical list with section number references of the general development standards and the land use specific development standards that are established in this Schedule:

Applicability of this Schedule.....	Section 2
Accessory Buildings and Uses.....	Section 28
General Provisions.....	28.1
Accessory Building or Use Prior to Principal Building or Use.....	28.2
Accessory Building in the Front Yard of a Principal Building.....	28.3
Canvas Covered Structures.....	28.4
Communication Antennae and Structures	28.5
Decks.....	28.6
Fences in any Residential Land Use District, CRV and CSV	28.7
Outdoor Washroom Facilities.....	28.8
Refuse Storage for Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Unit Residential Development	28.9
Retaining Walls.....	28.10
Shipping Containers.....	28.11
Signs.....	28.12
Swimming Pools	28.13
Access to Roads, Driveways and Parking Pads	Section 4
All Locations	4.1
Urban Locations.....	4.2
Rural / Non-Urban Locations	4.3
Animal Care Service Facilities	Section 29
Apartment, Multi-Unit Residential and Mixed-Use Building.....	Section 30
Cannabis Retail Sales.....	Section 31
Comprehensive Planning for Redesignation, Development Permit or Subdivision Applications	Section 3
Comprehensive Site Development Plan	3.1
Area Structure Plan.....	3.2
Corner Lot Sight Triangle	Section 4
Demolition, Removal or Replacement of Buildings	Section 6
Drive-in Commercial.....	Section 32
Easements, Setback Distances and Public Safety.....	Section 7
Easements, Rights-Of-Way and Legislated Setback Distances.....	7.1
Future Highway 3X	7.2
Railway Lines.....	7.3
Setbacks Adjacent to Highway	7.4
TC Energy High Pressure Gas Pipeline.....	7.5
Wildland-Urban Interface	7.6
Environmental Considerations	Section 8
Areas of Potential Environmental Concern (APEC)	8.1
Flood-Risk Lands.....	8.2
Private Sewage Disposal Systems	8.3



Municipal, Environmental and Conservation Reserve, and Conservation Easement	8.4
Tree Felling	8.5
Environmental Protection and Wildlife Wetlands, Watercourses, Riparian Areas, Regionally Sensitive Areas.....	8.6
Wildlife and Wildland-Urban Interface.....	8.7
Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration / Stockpiling	Section 33
Exposed Foundations	Section 9
Historic Resources and Main Street Ground Floor.....	Section 10
Home Occupations	Section 34
Industrial and Commercial	Section 11
Infill Development in Mature Neighbourhoods	Section 12
Landscaping and Screening.....	Section 13
Lighting (Outdoor)	Section 14
Lot Grading, Drainage and Stormwater Management (Retaining Walls)	Section 15
Lot Sizes and Non-Standard Lots	Section 16
Manufactured Homes.....	Section 35
Manufactured Home Communities.....	Section 36
Maximum Grade	Section 17
Fully Developable Lots.....	17.1
Slope Stability Assessment.....	17.2
Urban Driveways.....	17.3
Number of Dwelling Units, Recreational Vehicles and Principal Buildings on a Parcel of Land or a Bare Land Condominium Unit	Section 18
Number of Dwelling Units and Cabins and/or Recreational Vehicles on a Parcel of Land or a Bare Land Condominium Unit.....	18.1
Number of Principal Buildings and Uses on a Parcel of Land or a Bare Land Condominium Unit.....	18.2
Provisions for Additions and Demolitions.....	18.3
Parking and Loading	Section 19
Private Utilities	Section 37
Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, Gas, Electricity, and Telecommunications	37.1
Electric Utility – Solar Collector	37.2
Electric Utility – Small Wind Energy Conversion System	37.3
Projections Into Yard Setbacks	Section 20
Public Utilities, Infrastructure Mains, and Service Connections	Section 21
Quality and Design of Development.....	Section 22
Recreational Vehicles – Outdoor Storage and Temporary Sleeping Accommodations	Section 23
Relocation of Buildings.....	Section 24
Renewable Energy Operations	Section 38
Secondary Suites	Section 39
Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast and Tourist Homes.....	Section 40
Show Homes and Real Estate Sales Offices	Section 25
Slope-Adaptive Building and Site Design.....	Section 26



Temporary Auto Sales	Section 41
Tourism Accommodation	Section 42
Tree Felling	Section 43
Work Camps	Section 44
Yard Setbacks, Yard Setback Variances, Front Yard Location, and Secondary Front Yard	Section 27
<u>Zero Front Yard Setback in the CSV District.....</u>	<u>27.12(b)</u>

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

2. APPLICABILITY OF THIS SCHEDULE

- 2.1 In addition to more specific or more restrictive standards as may be established within an individual land use district or in a discretionary use development permit, the following standards apply to all land uses in all land use districts.
- 2.2 All development shall comply with this Bylaw, the land uses, standards and regulations prescribed in the applicable district, the conditions attached to a development permit, the standards established in this Schedule, any other standards established by the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass in and enforced through other municipal bylaws and any federal and provincial regulations that may apply to a development, which is to be determined by an applicant or landowner or their agent and complied with by an applicant or landowner or their agent at their sole risk and responsibility and to the exoneration of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass from any liability related to these matters and at no cost to the Municipality.

3. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR REDESIGNATION, DEVELOPMENT PERMIT OR BARELAND CONDOMINIUM SUBDIVISION APPLICATIONS

3.1 Comprehensive Site Development Plan

- (a) The Development Officer may require an applicant for a redesignation or a development permit or, where deemed applicable having consideration for the provisions in section 3.2, a bareland condominium subdivision, to prepare a comprehensive site development plan as follows:
- (i) As provided in sections 12.1, 18.2(a), 21.7~~21.6~~, 27.14, and 42 of this Schedule, or in Table 1 of Schedule 6, or in section 4.4 of Schedule 16.
 - (ii) When the Development Officer deems it necessary for the purpose of comprehensive and coordinated planning of land uses and infrastructure, the applicant for a redesignation or a development permit shall, at no cost to the Municipality and to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, prepare a Comprehensive Site Development Plan as part of the application for the redesignation or development permit.
 - (iii) A Comprehensive Site Development Plan must describe the following information:
 - (A) The layout of the proposed development, parcel boundaries and dimensions, land uses, density of population, location of buildings, parking and loading areas, landscaping, amenity spaces, property line yard setbacks and other relevant development standards to the Development Officer's satisfaction.
 - (B) The location and specifications of access and egress points into and from the parcel from and to public roadways, including vehicular and pedestrian

connections to adjacent properties, supported by a qualified transportation engineering review if required.

- (C) The location and capacity and upsizing requirements of existing or required municipal water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and servicing connections at the property line, based on the designed volumes required and produced by the proposed development.
- (D) The relation of the proposed development to future subdivision and development adjacent areas.
- (E) The sequence of the proposed development.
- (F) Any other information that the Development Officer deems relevant to making an informed decision on the development permit application.
- (iv) The Development Officer may require that a Comprehensive Site Development Plan for a bareland condominium subdivision application is subject to satisfactory public consultation, including a public hearing pursuant to s. 653 (4.1) of the Act, prior to an subdivision application being deemed complete.
- (v) The Development Authority may approve blanket variances to yard setbacks and building heights in a Comprehensive Site Development Plan.

3.2 Conceptual Scheme or Area Structure Plan

- (a) The Development Officer may require an applicant for subdivision to prepare a conceptual scheme or an area structure plan as follows:
 - (i) When the Development Officer deems it necessary for the purpose of comprehensive and coordinated planning of land uses and infrastructure, the applicant for a subdivision application shall, at no cost to the Municipality and to the Development Officer's prepare a conceptual scheme or an area structure plan in accordance with relevant Council policy as part of the application for subdivision.
 - (ii) A conceptual scheme must describe the following information to the Development Officer's satisfaction:
 - (A) The layout of the proposed subdivision, with parcel or block boundaries and dimensions.
 - (B) Municipal Reserve, Environmental Reserve, and Conservation Reserve.
 - (C) Land uses and density of population
 - (D) Public roadways.
 - (E) The location and capacity and upsizing requirements of existing or required on-site and off-site municipal water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, based on the design volumes required and produced by the proposed subdivision.
 - (F) The relation of the proposed subdivision to future subdivision and development of adjacent areas.
 - (G) The sequence of the proposed subdivision.
 - (H) The additional information provided for in the Subdivision and Development Regulation, that the Development Officer may deem relevant to making an informed decision on the subdivision application.

4.2 Urban Locations

- (a) Only one (1) driveway per parcel shall be provided for single-dwelling residential development unless otherwise approved in a development permit.
- (b) A driveway or other vehicular access into a subject parcel shall not be located less than:
 - (i) 6.1 metres (20 ft) from the intersection of any two streets, and
 - (ii) 3.0 metres (10 ft) from the intersection of two lanes or from the intersection of a lane with a street.
- (c) An urban driveway slope shall meet the requirements established in the municipal Engineering and Development Standards (12% maximum slope).
- (d) An urban driveway or parking pad shall be hard-surfaced as defined in this bylaw.
- (e) **Garage setback** distance from a street or a lane, and **parking pad / driveway length**:

From a Street

- (i) Notwithstanding any other front yard setback distance established in the land use districts or elsewhere in this bylaw, a garage wall with an overhead door facing a street shall be set back and a parking pad / driveway shall be a minimum length of either:
 - (A) 6.10m from the front property line;
 - or
 - (B) 6.5m from the back of an existing or future public walkway;
 - or
 - (C) 7.5m from the back of an existing or future public curb.

but not at a distance in-between these distances, to provide for a vehicle to be parked in the driveway in front of the garage door or on a parking pad by overhanging into the boulevard without overhanging over the curb or over a public walkway;

and further, for specific land uses and subject to conditions (see Schedule 6, section 1.4), such a driveway / parking pad may be shall counted as a valid parking space for the purposes of off-street parking requirements even though a portion of it encroaches into the boulevard.

Rear Lane Access

- (ii) “Rear lane access” requires a surveyed and registered public rear lane as defined in this bylaw. Informal access (i.e. not surveyed and not registered) across adjacent private land, Crown land, Municipal land or reserves, or other “public land”, or a surveyed and registered access that is less than 6.0m wide (sub-standard lane), is not legal access. A development permit shall not be approved for a building that is proposed to be accessed from land or a sub-standard lane that is not legal access as defined herein, except as provided in this section for a sub-standard rear lane (less than 6.0m wide) that existed in May 2024.

From a Standard Lane

- (iii) The garage wall with an overhead door facing a public lane as defined in this bylaw (**at least 6.0m wide**):
 - (A) Shall be set back from the property line adjacent to the lane at a distance of either 6.10m or 0.6m, but not at a distance in-between these distances

for Environmental Reserve Easement in place of Environmental Reserve does not apply, at the sole discretion of the Municipality, to a portion(s) of the subject land adjacent to the Crowsnest River or another water body, where the Municipality may require that the land shall be dedicated pursuant to subsection 8.4(c)(i). Also see subsection 8.4(c)(iv) below.

- (iv) The Subdivision Authority **shall not** negotiate on behalf of the Municipality with the applicant regarding an agreement pursuant to subsection 8.4(c)(iii) above, and **shall not** bind the Municipality into such an agreement either verbally or by imposing a condition of subdivision approval that provides for or implies that land that is to be taken as Environmental Reserve may instead be the subject of an Environmental Reserve Easement, or a Conservation Easement under the Land Stewardship Act or the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, or any strategy, partnership, program or other tool that may exist for the protection of wetlands pursuant to the Provincial Wetland Policy.

Conservation Reserve

- (d) The Subdivision Authority **shall not require** the dedication of Conservation Reserve pursuant to the Municipal Government Act:
 - (i) when the subject land is land that could be required to be provided as Environmental Reserve pursuant to the Municipal Government Act, and/or
 - (ii) unless the subject parcel or a portion(s) of it is identified for the purpose of Conservation Reserve in an approved area structure plan, and/or
 - (iii) unless the conservation of the subject land is recommended in a biophysical assessment to the Municipality's satisfaction.

Conservation Easement and Other Tools

- (e) The Subdivision Authority **shall not on behalf of the Municipality offer to, or accept from,** the applicant the option to grant a Conservation Easement under the Land Stewardship Act or the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, or any strategy, partnership, program or other tool that may exist for the protection of wetlands pursuant to the Provincial Wetland Policy, as a substitute for the dedication of Environmental Reserve, Environmental Reserve Easement, or Conservation Reserve as a condition of subdivision approval.

8.5 Tree Felling

- (a) Tree Felling is regulated only in those districts where it is listed as a use.
- (b) Tree Felling without the benefit of a development permit within the GCR-1, UTAR, NUTAR, and NUA-1 land use districts shall only be allowed on the part of a parcel that is not within the minimum yard setback. The minimum yard setbacks specific to Tree Felling are prescribed in the applicable land use districts.
- (c) Notwithstanding the prohibitions on Tree Felling prescribed above, Tree Felling within the minimum yard setback shall be allowed for the purposes of adhering to FireSmart Canada best practices, developing a driveway or a fence, and managing land subject to an easement or right-of-way in accordance with the underlying easement or right-of-way agreement.
- (d) Landowners shall refrain from felling trees within 30 m (98.4 ft) of the boundary of a water body or watercourse, in accordance with the guidelines promoted in the provincial policy document *Stepping Back from the Water*.

8.6 ~~Environmental Protection and Wildlife Wetlands, Watercourses, Riparian Areas and Regionally Sensitive Areas~~

Wetlands, Watercourses, Riparian Areas, and Environmentally Significant Areas

- (a) Development in the Municipality shall incorporate appropriate setbacks and other design considerations relative to its potential impact on the bed and shore of a watercourse or waterbody, riparian areas and/or ~~regionally sensitive environmentally significant~~ areas, by incorporating best practices, for example those promoted in relevant publications such as “Stepping Back from the Water” and “Environmentally Significant Areas of Alberta”.
- (b) It is the responsibility of the landowner or applicant for a development permit to obtain clearance from provincial agencies for wetland assessment and compensation and from provincial and/or federal agencies for the use of or impacting upon the bed and shore of a waterbody or watercourse, and other approvals that may be required.
- (c) The landowner and/or the developer is responsible to comply with provincial and federal legislation relevant to the environment, e.g. the Environment and Protected Areas Act, the Public Lands Act, acts and regulations relevant to Fisheries and Oceans, the Impact Assessment Act and its associated regulations, etc.

Wildlife

- (d) Development in the Municipality shall incorporate awareness of the presence of wildlife in the community. The Development Authority shall strive to provide educational information and to enhance public awareness of applicable programs, such as BearSmart.
- (e) The landowner and/or the developer is responsible to comply with provincial and federal legislation relevant to wildlife, e.g. the Wildlife Act, Wildlife Regulation, Species At Risk Act, the Impact Assessment Act and associated regulations, etc.

8.7 ~~Wildlife and~~ **Wildland-Urban Interface**

- (a) Development in the Municipality shall incorporate awareness ~~of the presence of wildlife in the community and~~ of the risk of wildfires affecting development in the Wildland-Urban Interface. The Development Authority shall strive to provide educational information and to enhance public awareness of applicable programs, such as ~~BearSmart and~~ FireSmart.
- (b) Landowners shall have regard to the development and planning related provisions in the FireSmart Bylaw.
- (c) In making a decision on a development permit, the Development Authority shall follow the development and planning related provisions in the FireSmart Bylaw and may impose development permit conditions for that purpose.

9. EXPOSED FOUNDATIONS

- 9.1 The maximum allowable height above the average finished grade of the surrounding ground of the exposed portion of a concrete or block foundation may be limited by the Development Authority.

10. HISTORIC RESOURCES AND MAIN STREET GROUND FLOOR

Historic Resources

- 10.1 Development shall comply with the standards and regulations established in the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay District (HCA-OD) of Schedule 2.
- 10.2 A development permit application that proposes, or a request for approval to undertake work that involves:
 - demolition,
 - new construction,
 - addition,

- a change of use or occupancy,
- renovation,
- alteration,
- new signage or a change to existing signage,
- maintenance, or
- improvement

to a building on a property in one of the following categories shall be reviewed in the context of any comments from the Municipal Historic Resources Advisory Committee and/or requirements from the federal or provincial government, as may be applicable, and the Development Authority may impose relevant conditions in a development permit or other approval:

- (a) A property located within the boundaries of the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay District.
- (b) Those properties that are designated by bylaw as a Municipal Historic Resource.
- (c) Those properties that are designated as a Provincial Historical Resource.
- (d) The properties, buildings and structures listed in the Heritage Management Plan Inventory as Historically Significant.
- (e) A property within the Coleman National Historic Site of Canada.

Main Street Ground Floor

10.3 Ground floor development on the historic commercial “Main Streets” in Coleman, Blairmore and Bellevue, as defined in the Historic Commercial Areas - Overlay District, shall:

- (a) predominantly consist of active commercial and/or retail uses that contribute to street-level pedestrian activity; and
- (b) provide a continuous street wall with activated spaces and transparency at the ground floor level (avoiding blank walls) that improves safety and surveillance while attracting interest; and
- (c) incorporate the requirements described in Schedule 5, section 6.

Historic Resource Values (Historical Resources Act)

10.4 A landowner or an applicant for a development permit or a subdivision shall be made aware of their responsibility to comply with the Historical Resources Act to make an application via the Online Permitting and Clearance (OPaC) process (<https://www.alberta.ca/online-permitting-clearance>) to the Historic Resources Management Branch of Alberta Arts, Culture, and Status of Women, and to comply with any requirements, terms, and conditions of such clearance.

11. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

11.1 Industrial and commercial development in the Municipality shall incorporate locational, design and operational considerations (including restricting its hours of operation) to reduce its impact on municipal infrastructure and improve its compatibility with nearby land uses by mitigating conflicts and adverse effects upon those uses, including but not limited to:

- (a) measures to control or mitigate noise, smoke, vibration, effluent, dust, ash, odour, electrical interference, glare, heat and/or industrial waste to a level below what is reasonably considered to be offensive, noxious or a nuisance to the character and purpose of the adjacent land use district;
- (b) design, exterior building finish, landscaping, siting, setbacks, hard-surfacing of parking areas, and other details, as appropriate and to the satisfaction of the Development Authority;

- (c) and the Development Authority may impose relevant conditions on a development permit to ensure compliance with this standard.

12. INFILL DEVELOPMENT IN MATURE NEIGHBOURHOODS

12.1 An application for redevelopment or infill of a Multi-Unit Residential Building and/or an Apartment Building adjacent to existing lower density residential development in a mature neighbourhood shall be consistent with the relevant Municipal Development Plan policies (e.g. 2.1.4, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, and others) and the standards established in this bylaw, including but not limited to the following aspects:

- (a) Infill development shall be designed to respect existing development in a mature neighbourhood by being compatible with existing development of a lower density.
- (b) Infill development shall be introduced into a mature neighbourhood thoughtfully and with high quality design to ensure compatibility with existing development of a lower density, by considering privacy, access to sunlight, and the transitioning of increased density, building height, building mass, yard setbacks, roof slopes, slope-adaptive building and site design considerations, and other standards as the Development Authority may deem applicable.
- (c) Where practical and possible, infill development shall be located adjacent to or in close proximity to parks or open space.

12.2 The Development Officer may require an applicant to prepare a Comprehensive Site Development Plan, ~~a Conceptual Scheme, or an Area Structure Plan, as applicable,~~ to complete a development permit application or a Conceptual Scheme or an Area Structure Plan to complete a subdivision application for infill development or subdivision within a mature neighbourhood. Typically, this would be required for the introduction of medium and higher density residential development adjacent to existing lower density residential development in a mature neighbourhood or for complex proposals where the proposed development or subdivision involves the coordination of infrastructure systems capacity and alignment – it is not likely required for simpler applications, such as a development permit for one or two additional dwelling units or to replace one or two existing dwelling units, or for a subdivision application for one or two additional parcels. ~~An application for redevelopment or infill in a mature neighbourhood shall be consistent with the Municipal Development Plan policies.~~

12.3 The Development Authority may impose development permit conditions to ensure that an infill development complies with the standards established in this bylaw.

~~The Development Authority shall require that a development permit application for infill development in a mature neighbourhood or area of historic significance is compatible with existing mature development, with regard to building height, mass and style, yard setbacks, roof slopes, slope-adaptive building and site design considerations, density, and other standards as may be deemed applicable. The Development Authority may impose development permit conditions to ensure that an infill development complies with this standard.~~

13. LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING

13.1 The Development Authority ~~may~~shall impose development permit conditions for commercial, industrial, “Tourism Accommodation”, multi-unit residential and apartment development, and bareland condominium development for a permitted or discretionary use relative to improving the aesthetic appearance of a development, including by the requirement of landscaping (with a requirement to use xeriscaping and/or recommended drought-tolerant vegetation and/or drip-irrigation), screening and/or buffering, when such requirements could serve to improve the

quality and/or compatibility of the proposed development, reduce water consumption for yard care, and/or to bring the development into compliance with the standards set out in this Bylaw.

14. LIGHTING (OUTDOOR)

- 14.1 Where artificial outdoor lighting is provided to illuminate any parcel, building or site, the type, location, intensity and orientation of lighting shall:
- (a) avoid direct illumination of the neighbouring properties;
 - (b) not adversely affect the use, enjoyment and privacy of any dwelling; and
 - (c) not interfere with traffic safety on public roadways.
- 14.2 Outdoor lighting is to be mounted not more than 6.1 metres (20 ft) above ground, excepting outdoor lighting for public uses and lighting approved in conjunction with a development permit.
- 14.3 Site lighting may be required as a condition of development and any such lighting shall be located, oriented and shielded so as not to adversely affect neighbouring properties or traffic safety on public roadways.

15. LOT GRADING, DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (RETAINING WALLS)

- 15.1 For Exploratory Excavation / Grade Alteration / Stockpiling, see section 33 of this Schedule.
- 15.2 Notwithstanding any other provision in this Bylaw, including exemptions provided for in Schedule 3, a development (i.e. land use activity, construction or earthworks) that involves or may result in:
- (a) a change to existing overland stormwater drainage patterns, whether natural or man-made, to an extent that may affect stormwater drainage to adjacent property, public road, or public lane, or
 - (b) a change to the existing grade of a property by more than 1.20 metres, or
 - (c) a deviation or variation in the finished grade elevation between the subject parcel and adjacent property, public road, or public lane, or
 - (d) a side slope ratio (metres) that exceeds 3:1 or a back slope ratio (metres) that exceeds 2:1,

shall not be undertaken without first obtaining a development permit, or a conditional approval as the case may be, that is supported by an engineered grading plan.

- 15.3 Development shall comply with the following standards:
- (a) In no circumstances shall any part of a building, including eaves, encroach into or cause runoff onto an adjoining property.
 - (b) The Developer and/or the Landowner shall ensure that any changes to the lot grading maintains positive drainage directing the flow of all surface stormwater away from building foundations towards adjacent streets and lanes without adversely affecting (e.g. erosion, flooding) the subject parcel, adjacent properties, roads, lanes, public property, or public infrastructure, including where applicable in such a manner that the post-development rate and volume of surface stormwater drainage from the subject property do not exceed the pre-development rate and volume of surface stormwater drainage.
 - (c) Roof and surface drainage shall be directed either:
 - (i) to the public roadway or lane adjacent to the property, or
 - (ii) to a rear or side property boundary pursuant to an approved engineered grading plan or stormwater management plan,

and it shall not drain from the subject parcel in any other manner, except as approved in an engineered grading plan or stormwater management plan.

- (d) A developer and/or the landowner shall ensure that a site on which a development is carried out is graded and construction of the development is completed in such a manner that surface stormwater runoff from the site complies with the standards in subsections (a), (b) and (c).
 - (e) A developer and/or the landowner shall undertake and complete the construction of an approved engineered grading plan or stormwater management plan at no cost to the Municipality.
 - (f) Should a retaining wall be required as part of the stormwater drainage system, and the retaining wall was not previously approved in a development permit, an additional development permit is required.
- 15.4 In order to deem a development permit application as complete the Development Authority, having consideration for site-specific field conditions including but not limited to slope, apparent drainage patterns, and an actual or potential deviation or variation in the finished grade elevation between the subject parcel and adjacent property, public road, or public lane, may require that an applicant provides to the Development Officer and/or includes into their site plan design, as may be applicable, any or all of the following:
- (a) an engineered grading plan and/or drainage plan and/or other measures deemed appropriate to control surface drainage, reduce, eliminate or resolve finished grade differences between the subject parcel and adjacent property, public road, or public lane, and minimize erosion or slope instability.
 - (b) the construction of a retaining wall when, in the opinion of the Development Authority, significant grade differences exist or will exist after construction between the subject parcel and adjacent property, public road, or public lane.
 - (i) A retaining wall that is either greater than 1.2 m (4 ft) in height above grade and/or that is critical to the support of building foundations, shall be designed by a professional engineer (see definition).
 - (ii) Should a retaining wall be required, and the retaining wall was not previously approved in a development permit, an additional development permit is required.
 - (iii) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Bylaw, a retaining wall is deemed to be an accessory structure and may be constructed with a zero-lot line yard setback without requiring the approval of a variance.
- 15.5 The Development Authority ***may*** impose conditions on a development permit for the purposes of subsections 15.3 and 15.4, including conditions to ensure that the applicant and/or landowner:
- (a) Is(are) responsible for ensuring adherence to and completion of construction in accordance with the approved engineered grading plan and/or drainage plan; and
 - (b) Provide(s) a survey or lot grading certificate stamped and permitted by an Alberta Land Surveyor or a professional engineer upon completion of the development to demonstrate that the approved engineered grades and drainage design have been implemented satisfactorily.

16. LOT SIZES AND NON-STANDARD LOTS

- 16.1 The Council may approve a bylaw to redesignate a parcel into a land use district when the subject parcel does not meet the minimum or maximum lot size or minimum lot dimensions established in the district, and such a parcel shall be considered a non-standard lot.

- 16.2 The Subdivision Authority may approve a subdivision application that will result in a parcel that does not meet the minimum or maximum lot size or minimum lot dimensions established in a land use district, and such a parcel shall be considered a non-standard lot. The Subdivision Authority shall not approve a subdivision that will result in a non-standard lot when the required variance is otherwise expressly prohibited by this Bylaw or a provincial or federal statute or regulation.
- 16.3 The approval of a non-standard lot either through redesignation or subdivision shall not be a guarantee that the Development Authority will approve a variance to a standard in this Bylaw to accommodate the subsequent development on a non-standard lot.
- 16.4 The Development Authority may approve a development permit on a non-standard lot with any variances that may be required to accommodate a proposed development, if in its opinion the proposed variances would not unduly interfere with the amenities of the neighbourhood or materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment or value of neighbouring parcels.
- 16.5 The Subdivision Authority may approve a subdivision application for a lot that contains an existing development that, after allowing for the variances provided for in this Bylaw and after the plan of subdivision is registered, will not meet the minimum measurable standards of this Bylaw:
- (a) only if the purpose of the subdivision is to accommodate a development that existed on the date of the initial adoption of this Bylaw (i.e. December 05, 2023), and
 - (b) only up to the variance authority that is assigned in this Bylaw to the Municipal Planning Commission,
- and such approval shall not be granted if the variance is otherwise expressly prohibited by this Bylaw or a provincial or federal statute or regulation.
- 16.6 The Subdivision Authority and the Development Authority may, at their discretion, omit from the calculation of minimum or maximum standards for lot area or from minimum standards for lot dimensions any part of a lot which, because of rock, steep slopes or other physical features cannot be reasonably developed for the proposed use, including access, parking and buildings.
- 16.7 The minimum lot size standards established in the land use districts do not apply in a bare land condominium subdivision.

17. MAXIMUM GRADE

17.1 Fully Developable Lots

- (a) A lot with an effective grade of 15% or less is considered fully developable.

17.2 Slope Stability Assessment

- (a) When a lot has an effective grade of greater than 15% a subdivision or development permit application for that lot shall be accompanied by, or a condition of approval shall be imposed to require, a slope stability assessment and/or foundation design and/or a grading plan, as may be applicable, approved stamped and permitted by a professional engineer (see definition) demonstrating the viability and safety of the proposed development.

17.3 Urban Driveways

- (a) An urban driveway slope shall meet the requirements established in the municipal Engineering and Development Standards (12% maximum slope).

18. NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS ON A PARCEL OF LAND OR A BARE LAND CONDOMINIUM UNIT

18.1 Number of Dwelling Units and Cabins and/or Recreational Vehicles on a Parcel of Land or a Bare Land Condominium Unit

- (a) Where more than one dwelling unit type is listed as separate uses in a land use district, it does not imply that all such dwelling units may be approved to exist or to be placed or constructed at the same time on the same parcel of land or bare land condominium unit, except as provided for in this section.
- (b) No person shall construct or place or cause to be constructed or placed more than one dwelling unit or more than one cabin, one recreational vehicle, one Park Model Trailer CSA-Z240, or one Cottage Model CSA-Z241 on a parcel of land or a bare land condominium unit, except where:
 - (i) in the sole discretion of the Development Authority:
 - (A) the additional dwelling unit(s) is (are) contained in a building designed for two or more dwelling units, or is (are) located on a parcel of land or a bare land condominium unit in a land use district that expressly allows for two or more dwelling units on the parcel or the bare land condominium unit, but not necessarily in the same building;
 - and:
 - (B) the additional dwelling unit(s) is (are) located in a land use district that includes either a Secondary Suite, a Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling, a Multi-unit Residential Building, an Apartment Building, a Mixed-use Building or Mixed-use Development, resort accommodation within a Tourist Accommodation, or a Manufactured Home in an unsubdivided Manufactured Home Community; or
 - (C) the cabin(s) and/or the recreational vehicle(s), Park Model Trailer(s) CSA-Z240, or Cottage Model(s) CSA-Z241 is(are) placed in a Tourist Accommodation, or the various types of recreational vehicles are stored and used for temporary sleeping accommodations on a parcel of land or a bare land condominium unit in an applicable land use district pursuant to Section 23 of this Schedule;
- and:
- (ii) where required, the Development Authority has issued a development permit for the use that accommodates the additional dwelling unit(s), cabin(s), or recreational vehicle(s), Park Model Trailer(s) CSA-Z240, or Cottage Model(s) CSA-Z241.

18.2 Number of Principal Buildings and Uses on a Parcel of Land or a Bare Land Condominium Unit

- (a) Where a land use district or a land use definition in this Bylaw provides for one or more principal uses to be developed in more than one separate principal buildings (e.g. Multi-unit Residential Building, Apartment, Retail – Shopping Mall, Mixed-use Development) or in one or more lease-bay building(s) on a parcel of land or a bare land condominium unit the Development Officer, depending on the complexity of the proposed development in their sole discretion, may require that the development permit application ~~is shall be~~ accompanied by a Comprehensive Site Development Plan that addresses site layout, site access, stormwater management, pedestrian and vehicle traffic movement and any other matters that the Development Authority deems necessary.

- (d) bring municipal water and/or wastewater infrastructure mains to a location that makes them readily available to the subject parcel and install service connections for the subject parcel, at no cost to the Municipality (except that in the urban area of Frank south of Highway 3 water connections are required by water connections are not available).

Conditions Regarding Private Utilities, Public Utilities, and Franchise Utilities

21.3 The Subdivision Authority or the Development Authority may impose a subdivision condition or a development permit condition to require that:

- (a) the applicant or landowner shall make arrangements satisfactory to the Municipality for the supply of:
 - (i) private utilities when the parcel is located **outside of the urban area**, or
 - (ii) public utilities when the parcel is located **within the urban area** – refer to subsection 21.2 (except that in the urban area of Frank south of Highway 3 water connections are not required by wastewater connections are not available),and/or
 - (iii) franchised services or facilities,
- necessary to service the subdivision or development, at no cost to the Municipality;

and

- (b) notwithstanding the prohibition of Private Sewage Disposal Systems in the urban area [see subsection 21.1 (b)], the landowner shall, where applicable and required, enter into a Restrictive Covenant with the Municipality regarding the provision of a Private Sewage Disposal System holding tank from where wastewater is pumped to the property line before it enters by gravity into the Municipal wastewater collection system.

Service Connections for Fee Simple Lots and Units in a Bareland Condominium Subdivision

21.4 The service connections from municipal water and wastewater mains to a ~~parcel~~ shall be independent from the service connections to any other ~~parcel~~. For greater clarity, a unit in a bare land condominium subdivision is not a ~~parcel~~ but it is part of the parcel that constitutes the bareland condominium plan of subdivision.

21.5 Only one municipal service connection (for each of water and wastewater) per lot shall be provided. For clarity, an individual lot with multiple separate buildings shall not be provided with multiple water and wastewater service connections; the municipality will provide only one service connection at the property boundary, and the landowner may provide private water and wastewater distribution and collection lines to and from the multiple buildings from and to the single municipal service connection.

Other Considerations

21.6 Building foundations and sub-grade pilings, and/or the service connections to municipal infrastructure mains (e.g. curb stop water valves and wastewater service), respectively shall be set back from the lot boundary of a parcel a distance that allows safe excavation for municipal maintenance and repair.

21.7 In a block where infill development potential has been identified consistent with the Municipal Development Plan, a coordinated approach to the provision of public utilities and infrastructure mains may be required, and for this purpose the Development Officer may require a development permit applicant or subdivision applicant to prepare a Comprehensive Site Development Plan, a Conceptual Scheme, or an Area Structure Plan, as applicable, to the satisfaction of the Development Officer (and subject to Council approval of an area structure

recreational vehicle or any part of it shall not be stored on a municipal road allowance or lane and that the recreational vehicle does not exceed 15 percent of the parcel area.

All Land Use Districts

23.5 In the land use districts listed in sub-sections 23.3 and 23.4:

- (a) A recreational vehicle that is stored outdoors shall not be used as the principal dwelling or principal use for living accommodations on a parcel, except as provided for in this Schedule.
- (b) A recreational vehicle shall not be connected to a private sewage disposal system, a private water well, a municipal water system, or a municipal wastewater system, but it may be connected to electric power that complies with the provincial Safety Codes Act.
- (c) Wastewater from a recreational vehicle shall not be dumped into a municipal wastewater system.
- (d) A recreational vehicle shall not be attached to an accessory building (i.e. a shed or a deck) or an addition, and these buildings or structures shall not be developed explicitly for the use of a recreational vehicle for the purposes of this Section.

23.6 Where the provisions of sub-sections 23.3 and 23.4 do not specifically address the outdoor storage and/or use for temporary sleeping accommodations of a recreational vehicle in any other land use district than those listed in said sub-sections, the outdoor storage and/or use for temporary sleeping accommodation of a recreational vehicle is prohibited. For greater clarity, the outdoor storage of a recreational vehicle and/or its occasional use as temporary sleeping accommodation in, for example, the Drive-in Commercial C-2 district is prohibited, because "Tourism Accommodation" is not listed as a use in the C-2 district. Further, in any district a development permit for the commercial storage (indoors or outdoors) of one or more recreational vehicles may be issued only when "Recreational Vehicle Storage" or "Temporary Storage Yard" is a listed use in the particular district however, temporary sleeping accommodation is not allowed in "Recreational Vehicle Storage" or "Temporary Storage Yard".

23.7 Provided that all the requirements in sub-sections 23.3 and 23.4 are met, the storage of a recreational vehicle (for non-commercial purposes) and/or its use for occasional and temporary sleeping accommodations are exempted from the requirement to obtain a development permit (see Schedule 3).

23.8 For greater clarity, while a development permit is not required to store (outdoors) or use a recreational vehicle in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 23.3 and 23.4, there is no implied right to store (outdoors) a recreational vehicle and/or to use it for occasional and temporary sleeping accommodations on any property in any land use district out of scope with the provisions in this Schedule, and a development permit cannot be applied for and shall not be issued for such use. The provisions of this Schedule do not apply to the **indoor** storage of a recreational vehicle for personal and private purposes on any property in any land use district.

24. RELOCATION OF BUILDINGS

24.1 Development shall comply with standards for the relocation of buildings established in Schedule 7.

25. SHOW HOMES AND REAL ESTATE SALES OFFICES

25.1 Show Home development shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) The construction of or use of a new, unoccupied dwelling unit for the purpose of a show home and real estate agent office for the sale or marketing of other dwelling units by a

builder or developer within a subdivision or development may be approved as a temporary use in all residential land use districts and the C-1 and C-2~~general~~ commercial land use districts.

- (b) A dwelling occupied as a residence shall not be used permanently as a show home, sales office or as a facility to demonstrate a builder's construction quality or methods.
- (c) The show home shall not be open to the public for viewing until the road accessing the show home is developed to municipal standards, where practical.
- (d) There shall be a sign posted at the show home identifying it as such.
- (e) The advertised hours that the show home is open to the public shall not be earlier than 9:00 a.m. or later than 9:00 p.m.
- (f) Conditions of the temporary permit do not limit the private showing by appointment of the show home at any time.
- (g) For the purposes of this section and Administration s. 17, a Show Home and Real Estate Office shall be deemed to be the same land use as the building in which it is located.

26. SLOPE-ADAPTIVE BUILDING AND SITE DESIGN

- 26.1 As part of the information to determine that a development permit application is complete, the Development Officer may require that an application incorporates slope-adaptive building methods and site design principles, including methods and principles that minimize the impact of site development on the natural environment, ensures slope stability, and responds positively to the aesthetic opportunities presented by construction on sloping lands. Techniques to achieve this include the design of rooflines and building massing to reflect the angles and shapes of the surrounding landscape, the breaking up of the building mass to conform to the slope, and the use of indigenous materials, compatible colours and landscaping.

27. YARD SETBACKS, YARD SETBACK VARIANCES, FRONT YARD LOCATION, AND SECONDARY FRONT YARD

General Provisions

- 27.1 Development shall not partially or entirely encroach onto adjacent Municipal Lands or Municipal Reserve (both as defined in this bylaw) or onto adjacent private property, and development shall comply with the yard setbacks established in each land use district as well as this Schedule, including the provisions for projections into yard setbacks pursuant to section 20.
- 27.2 Yard setbacks are measured at a right-angle from the property line to the nearest part of a building exterior wall or post, the edge of an excavation or the extent of a use.
- 27.3 The yard setbacks established in the land use districts do not apply to units in a bare land condominium subdivision, except to those units that are adjacent to the perimeter lot line.

Special Yard Setbacks for Some Accessory Structures

- 27.4 Notwithstanding the minimum yard setbacks for accessory structures prescribed in each land use district and/or in this section, such setbacks shall not apply to those accessory structures that are ordinarily located on or in close proximity to property boundaries (i.e. fences, flagpoles, signs, garbage holding enclosures, mailboxes, parking spaces, decks, etc.) or to those architectural and structural features or equipment attached to a building, for which this Schedule allows projections into yard setbacks. The following setbacks apply to the these accessory structures:
- (a) Decks – refer to subsections 28.6 and 20.3(d); and

- (b) All other accessory structures described in this subsection – refer to section 20.

Accessory Building in the Front Yard of a Principal Building

- 27.5 In all land use districts except GCR-1, NUA-1, and CM-1, an Accessory Building or Use that is a shipping container, a detached Secondary Suite, a detached garage, or a shed, that is proposed to be located in a front yard of a principal building (excluding a secondary front yard) is a discretionary use.

Secondary Front Yard

- 27.6 **In the R-1 to R-5, CSV, and CRV land use districts,** where a lot has more than one front yard (e.g. a corner lot), the Development Authority may allow for the principal building a reduction of up to one-half of the minimum front yard setback for one of the front yards; however, the full setback shall apply to the other front yard without any variance. The reduced front yard is termed the “Secondary Front Yard”.
- 27.7 For the purpose of determining the “front property boundary”, “lot frontage” and “front yard” of, and the fencing standards for a corner lot, the secondary front yard shall be deemed to be a side yard with an increased setback standard as required in this section of this Bylaw (see Diagram 4).

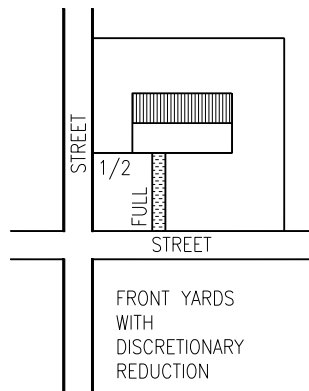


DIAGRAM 4

- 27.8 Where the front yard setback is zero, the minimum side yard setback shall apply to the secondary front yard.
- 27.9 The secondary front yard provisions do not apply to an Accessory Building, including an Accessory Building that includes a Secondary Suite – for clarity, an Accessory Building in the secondary front yard may follow the regular side yard setback standard for an Accessory Building.

Duplex / Semi-detached Dwelling

- 27.10 The side yard setback requirement applies only to one side of a Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling and only to the end units of a Multi-Unit Residential Building.

Variances and Prevention of Encroachments

- 27.11 The Development Authority shall not approve a variance for yard setback to the extent that roof eaves or gutters will overhang beyond the property line. In cases where the alternatives to approving such a variance are not practical, the Development Authority may approve such a variance and shall add conditions to the development permit to require the installation of

eavestroughs to prevent water run-off from the roof directly onto the adjacent property, street or lane, and the registration on the certificate of title of an encroachment agreement, subject therefore that the Development Authority cannot impose a condition of approval that binds the Municipality or an adjacent private landowner into an encroachment agreement with the applicant.

27.12 When approving a front yard setback variance, the Development Authority shall ensure, at its sole discretion and to its satisfaction, and where necessary by imposing conditions on a development permit:

(a) Setback of a principal building from Curb and Sidewalk:

- (i) in the R-1 District, that there is a minimum distance of 6.5 m (21.33 ft) between the front of the building and the back of an existing curb in the adjacent public roadway or the back of an existing sidewalk in the adjacent public roadway, or
- (ii) in the R-1 District, when a sidewalk does not exist in the adjacent public roadway and there is the possibility of a future sidewalk, that there is a minimum distance of 7.5 m (24.6 ft) between the front of the building and the back of an existing curb in the adjacent public roadway, or
- (iii) in the R-1 District, when the setback distances in subsections (i) and (ii) cannot be achieved for a dwelling unit without ~~ana front~~ attached garage, that there is rear lane access to the property or there is side yard access to the rear yard of the parcel.

(b) Setback from / of Municipal Utilities:

- (i) that the building foundation and sub-grade pilings, and/or the service connections to municipal utility infrastructure (e.g. curb stop water valves and sanitary sewer), are respectively set back from the front lot boundary a distance that allows safe excavation of municipal infrastructure for maintenance and repair.

(c) Typical Setbacks on Existing Developed Properties in the Neighbourhood:

- (i) that the proposed setback would not be out of character with the typical average setback in the same land use district in the neighbourhood, including mature neighbourhoods and historically significant areas.

27.13 The Development Authority may waive, vary or increase any yard setback requirement wherever doing so would:

- (a) either enhance, or avoid conflict with, the general condition of adjacent properties;
- (b) facilitate a potential or proposed boundary adjustment scheme;
- (c) protect buildings proposed within or adjacent to the Wildland-Urban Interface.

27.14 The Development Authority may approve blanket variances to yard setbacks in a Comprehensive Site Development Plan.

LAND USE SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

28. ACCESSORY BUILDINGS AND USES

28.1 General Provisions

- (a) For standards relative to Accessory Building and Uses, and accessory structures, refer to the standards provided below and to the definition of "Accessory Building or Use", and to the standards for specific accessory structures established in Schedule 2, and in this Schedule and other relevant Schedules, including but not limited to canvas covered structure, communication antenna and structure, deck, fence, outdoor washroom facility,

- (B) a swimming pool is subject to the setback requirements for an Accessory Building in the applicable land use district; and
- (C) a swimming pool is subject to the maximum lot coverage ratio for an accessory building in the applicable land use district.

29. ANIMAL CARE SERVICE FACILITIES

- 29.1 Development shall comply with standards for Animal Care Service Facilities established in Schedule 13.

30. APARTMENT, MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE BUILDING

- 30.1 Development shall comply with the standards for Apartment, Multi-Unit Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings established in Schedule 5.
- 30.2 Infill development of Multi-Unit Residential Building and Apartment Building adjacent to existing development of a lower density in a mature neighbourhood shall comply with the provisions of section 12 in this Schedule of the bylaw.

31. CANNABIS RETAIL SALES

- 31.1 The Development Authority and the Subdivision and Development Appeal Board shall not issue a development permit for a use that is required to obtain a cannabis license under the Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis Act when the proposed use does not comply with the applicable requirements of regulations under that Act respecting the location of cannabis premises and distances between cannabis premises and other specified premises.
- 31.2 Cannabis retail sales uses shall be located on parcels such that the following separation distances are complied with:
- | (a) Separation Distance | Use |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) 100 m | Provincial Health Care Facility |
| (ii) 200 m | Schools; Child Care Facilities |
| (iii) 300 m | Cannabis Retail Sales |
- (b) Separation distances are established by measuring the shortest distance between the exterior wall of a cannabis premises and the property lines of the parcels containing the uses to be separated from it.
- (c) Separation distances are reciprocal.

32. DRIVE-IN COMMERCIAL

- 32.1 Every drive-in commercial development shall:
- (a) provide at least 10 parking spaces subject to the standards in Schedule 6 of this Bylaw;
 - (b) clearly identify on site plans accompanying the development application the areas proposed for parking and vehicle circulation, including appropriate signs;
 - (c) provide hard-surfacing and surface drainage to the satisfaction of the Development Officer, in consultation with appropriate municipal staff;
 - (d) provide a waiting bay not less than 18.3 metres (60 ft) in length on the lot for every take-out service window;
 - (e) provide adequate distance separation between all vehicle access points as well as between access points and streets or lanes to the satisfaction of the Development Authority;

Schedule 5

STANDARDS FOR APARTMENT, MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE BUILDINGS

1. APPLICATION

- 1.1 This Schedule applies to all Apartment, Multi-Unit Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings containing three (3) or more dwelling units.

2. BUILDING HEIGHT

- 2.1 Where a proposed Apartment Building or Mixed-Use Building is proposed to exceed 3 storeys, or 4 storeys in the CM-1 land use district, the development permit application shall, to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, address the criteria in Administrative Section 13, adequacy of firefighting resources, as well as demonstrate thoughtful siting, massing and landscaping that mitigate the impact on neighbouring properties ~~with respect to privacy and access to sunlight as per the policies in Section 2.2 of the Municipal Development Plan (also refer to section 6 in this Schedule of the bylaw).~~

3. MAXIMUM DENSITY

- 3.1 The maximum density for Apartments, Multi-Unit Residential and Mixed-Use Buildings contemplated in this Schedule shall be determined by the Development Authority on a case by case basis with regard for the criteria in Administrative Section 13, the slope-adaptive building and site design considerations in Schedule 4, and the impact on adjacent development, parking requirements, the provision of outdoor amenity space, architectural interest at the pedestrian scale and access to existing and planned trails as per the policies in Section 2.2 of the Municipal Development Plan (also refer to section 6 in this Schedule of the bylaw).

4. SEPARATION SPACE AND AMENITY AREAS

- 4.1 As a condition of approval, the Development Authority shall establish the minimum distance separating the development from adjacent buildings.
- 4.2 Wherever 20 or more dwelling units are proposed for a single lot or in a single condominium-style development, one or more communal amenity space(s) shall be provided in addition to the private amenity space, at a rate of 4.6 m² (50 ft²) per unit.
- 4.3 Amenity space as specified above:
- (a) may be located indoors, outdoors or both;
 - (b) shall not be located within a minimum front yard setback; and
 - (c) may be subject to screening, landscaping, fencing or other reasonable conditions as approved by the Development Authority having regard to compatibility of the proposed development with the surrounding area.

5. PARKING, DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPING

- 5.1 An Apartment Building, a Multi-Unit Residential Building or a Mixed-Use Building shall comply with the following standards as conditions of approval:

- (a) all off-street parking shall be hard-surfaced, and surface drainage provided to the satisfaction of the Development Authority;
- (b) a comprehensive landscaping plan shall be provided; and
- (c) the site plan shall identify on-site areas dedicated to snow storage.

6. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS - INFILL DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING OR APARTMENT BUILDING IN A MATURE NEIGHBOURHOOD

- 6.1 An application for redevelopment or infill of a Multi-Unit Residential Building and/or an Apartment Building adjacent to existing lower density residential development in a mature neighbourhood shall comply with the provisions in Schedule 4 section 12.

7. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS - ~~FOR~~ BUILDINGS IN THE HISTORIC COMMERCIAL AREAS OVERLAY DISTRICT AND THE CM-1 DISTRICT

- 7.1 In addition to the considerations listed in this Schedule, an Apartment Building, a Multi-Unit Residential Building or a Mixed-Use Building located, as the case may be, in the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay District or the CM-1 district should be designed with regard for the following *"Downtown Design Requirements"* as per Policy 1.3.5 of the Municipal Development Plan:
- (a) provide a continuous street wall with activated spaces and transparency at the ground floor level (avoiding blank walls) that improves safety and surveillance while attracting interest;
 - (b) encourage a theme articulated by a comprehensive design approach that is historic or a theme complementary to existing buildings in the downtown area;
 - (c) promote active pedestrian activities such as sidewalk and street patios, and canopies;
 - (d) locate automobile-oriented elements such as parking lots, driveways, and garages away from the pedestrian realm and to the rear of building;
 - (e) promote development with minimal to zero setbacks;
 - (f) explore streetscaping opportunities to create a visually pleasing, pedestrian oriented experience with permanent street furniture;
 - (g) promote barrier free design (universal accessibility);
 - (h) support a mix of uses including residential developments above the street level; and
 - (i) require a high degree of focus on architectural design of building façade and front setback areas.
- 7.2 A Mixed-Use Building located in the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay District or the CM-1 district shall consist predominantly of commercial and/or office uses on the ground floor.
- 7.3 A proposal for an Apartment Building, a Multi-Unit Residential Building or a Mixed-Use Building located in the Historic Commercial Areas Overlay district and the CM-1 district shall be evaluated more rigorously by the Development Authority with respect to the architectural quality of building facades and the extent to which the proposals complement both the existing buildings in the area as well as the pedestrian realm.

OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING AREA STANDARDS

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR PARKING AND LOADING AREAS

- 1.1 Off-street parking and loading facilities shall be accessible and shall be:
- (a) designed to eliminate tandem parking (which is the stacking of vehicles in parking spaces without providing a driving aisle to enter or exit the parking spaces).
 - (b) constructed so as to facilitate drainage, snow removal and maintenance;
 - (c) provided with a hard-surfaced, all-weather finish layer;
 - (d) designed so as to not interfere with either parking or traffic and pedestrian safety.
- 1.2 All developments except “Single-Detached Dwelling” and “Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling” shall be designed so that parking movements necessary to access and exit a driveway, a parking stall, a parking lot, a loading bay, or a drive-through establishment, from and onto a public street (except a lane), can safely be carried out wholly on the subject parcel of land.
- 1.3 Access from a public road or lane into and internal to each parking area and each loading area shall meet the applicable turning radius guidelines in “*Design Vehicle Dimensions for Use in Geometric Design*” (Transportation Association of Canada, 1997, as amended) or in “*Chapter D – At-grade Intersections – Highway Geometric Design Guide*” (Alberta Infrastructure, August 1999, as amended).
- 1.4 Notwithstanding the definition of “Off-street parking space” in Schedule 18B or any other provision in this bylaw, only for Single-detached Dwelling, Duplex / Semi-detached Dwelling, Secondary Suite, Tourist Home, Short-term Rental / Bed & Breakfast, Manufactured Home, and Multi-unit Residential Building, as well as cabin (resort accommodation) that is part of a Tourism Accommodation, Small in the Urban Tourism Accommodation and Recreation (UTAR) district, the Development Authority may, on a case-by-case basis considering the site-specific conditions, interpret the meaning of “off-street parking” to include that portion of a private driveway that is wholly or partially located on / encroaching within the public boulevard portion of an urban street (excluding a lane), on the condition that a vehicle parked in such a driveway shall not overhang a public street curb, shall not overhang any portion of the driving surface of a public street, and shall not obstruct (wholly or partially) a public sidewalk, pedestrian walkway, or bicycle path.

Shared Parking Facilities

- 1.5 A required parking or loading facility shall be located on the same lot as the development for which it is required unless, in the opinion of the Development Authority, it is impractical to provide all of the required facilities on the same lot. In such a situation the Development Authority may:
- (a) allow all or some of the required parking spaces on an alternate lot located within 50 metres (164 ft) walking distance of the development, provided a parking agreement or other suitable instrument registrable onto a certificate of title, to which the Municipality is a Third-Party, is registered against the alternate lot concerned; or
 - (b) allow limited sharing of parking spaces between two uses where the *normal* hours of operation will not conflict, e.g. a church and a commercial use.

Schedule 14

SHIPPING CONTAINER / TRANSPORT TRAILER REGULATIONS

1. SHIPPING CONTAINER ACCESSORY TO AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPAL USE ON THE SUBJECT PARCEL- APPLICABLE LAND USE DISTRICTS

- 1.1 A shipping container and/or transport trailer may be allowed to locate in those land use districts where it is listed as “Shipping container accessory to an established principal use on the subject parcel” if a development permit for this discretionary use is approved by the Development Authority, subject to the standards and conditions established in this Schedule.

2. SHIPPING CONTAINER ACCESSORY TO AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPAL USE ON THE SUBJECT PARCEL- CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

- 2.1 A shipping container / transport trailer that is not masked by painting, exterior framing, siding and, if applicable, a pitched roof to resemble the appearance of a typical accessory building in the immediate neighbourhood, to the Development Authority’s satisfaction, shall not be used as an “Accessory Building”.
- 2.2 The Development Authority may limit the number of shipping containers and/or transport trailers that may be allowed on a lot.
- 2.3 Shipping containers for the purpose of an Accessory Building may be stacked no more than two containers high.
- 2.4 The building footprint area of the shipping containers and/or transport trailers when added to the building footprint area of principal and accessory buildings on the property shall not exceed the maximum lot coverage ratio in an applicable land use district.
- 2.5 A shipping container or transport trailer located in the C-1 or C-2 district shall normally be required to be improved (i.e. painted, augmented with landscaping etc.) to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, so as to improve its appearance and compatibility with the land use district. The Development Authority may waive this requirement where it is satisfied that the proposed shipping container or transport trailer will be compatible with existing development on the site and adjacent to the site (i.e. the proposed development does not require painting or is not readily in public view).
- 2.6 A shipping container or transport trailer located in the I-1 or I-2 district may be required to be improved (i.e. painted, augmented with landscaping etc.) to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, so as to improve its appearance and compatibility with the land use district. The Development Authority may waive this requirement where it is satisfied that the proposed shipping container or transport trailer will be compatible with existing development on the site and adjacent to the site (i.e. the proposed development does not require painting or is not readily in public view).
- 2.7 The placement of any shipping container and/or transport trailer shall comply with the yard setbacks established for an Accessory Building within an applicable land use district, and the Development Authority may specify the location of a shipping container on a lot or may refuse to approve a shipping container in the location on the lot proposed by the applicant if the Development Authority is of the opinion that the proposed location unduly interferes with the amenities of the neighbourhood or materially interferes with or affects the use, enjoyment or value of neighbouring parcels of land.

- 2.8 The Development Authority may limit the time for which a development permit issued for a “Shipping container, accessory to an established principal use on the subject parcel” in an applicable land use district is valid.
- 2.9 An application for a development permit for a shipping container and/or transport trailer must be completed and submitted to the Development Officer along with the applicable development fee. At least two recent colour photographs of the shipping container and/or transport trailer (one end view and one side view) shall be required to accompany each application. The application must be authorized by the registered owners of the property.
- 2.10 The Development Authority may attach any additional reasonable conditions to an application that are not specifically outlined in this schedule.
- 2.11 Shipping containers and transport trailers shall not display advertising, company logos, names or other marketing without an approved sign development permit.

3. TEMPORARY SHIPPING CONTAINERS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

- 3.1 One temporary shipping container / transport trailer shall be allowed to be placed as a temporary building in conjunction with an active construction site. Pursuant to Schedule 3 a development permit is not required for one temporary construction site shipping container in connection with:
- (a) a development for which a development permit and a building permit has been issued, or
 - (b) a project for which a development permit or a building permit is not required,
- for the period that is required to complete the project, provided that:
- (i) the said temporary building is not used or intended to be used as a residence; and
 - (ii) the construction site is active (i.e. construction has commenced and is on-going or is about to commence within one week); placement of a temporary building on an inactive construction site is prohibited;
 - (iii) the temporary building shall be removed from the site immediately when construction has been suspended for a period of 60 days or more;
 - (iv) the temporary building shall be placed entirely within the boundaries of the property on which construction is undertaken and shall not obstruct required sight triangles (placement of the temporary building within a road right-of-way, including a boulevard or lane, may require a hoarding permit or temporary closure permit pursuant to the Traffic Bylaw); and
 - (v) the temporary building must be removed immediately upon completion of construction.
- 3.2 A temporary development permit pursuant to Administration, section 17 is required to use a shipping container as an Accessory Building or Use on a construction site in a manner that is inconsistent with one or more of the provisions in section 3.1 above.
- 3.3 The masking requirement in Schedule 4, section 28.11(b) to use a shipping container as an Accessory Building does not apply to shipping container that is lawfully used for the purposes stated in sections 3.1 and 3.2 above.
- 3.4 In all land use districts except GCR-1, NUA-1, and CM-1, an Accessory Building or Use that is a shipping container, a detached Secondary Suite, a detached garage, or a shed, that is proposed to be located in a front yard of a principal building (excluding a secondary front yard) is a discretionary use.

| and

- 3.5 In all land use districts, an Accessory Building or Use that is proposed to be constructed or established prior to the establishment of the principal building or use is a discretionary use.

STANDARDS FOR SHORT-TERM RENTAL / BED & BREAKFAST AND TOURIST HOME

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1 **Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast** means the operation of short-term commercial accommodation within a dwelling unit, including a Secondary Suite or a room(s) in or a portion of a dwelling unit for a period not exceeding 30 days, and the owner of the property is required to occupy the dwelling unit as their primary residence and be present on the premises during the operation of the Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast. Refer to the definition of Primary Residence. Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast does not include a boarding house, hotel, hostel, motel, or Tourist Home.
- 1.2 **Tourist Home** means the operation of short-term commercial accommodation within a dwelling unit where the entire property is rented to only one reservation at a time for a period not exceeding 30 days and the owner of the property is not required to occupy the dwelling unit as their primary residence. Refer to the definition of Primary Residence. Tourist Home does not include a boarding house, hotel, hostel, motel, or Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast.
- 1.3 **Tourist Home Rental Unit** means the building or portion thereof and the entire premises contained in a certificate of title that are rented as a single reservation to a party who occupies either the entire building or a portion thereof and the entire premises for the rental period.
- 1.4 **Primary Residence** means the residence where a person normally resides and has control and management of the property by a form of ownership.

2. STANDARDS

2.1 General Standards

- (a) A Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast and a Tourist Home may be allowed only in a land use district where Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast and/or Tourist Home are specifically listed as uses – no other uses in any district shall be interpreted to be “similar uses”.
- (b) The Development Officer shall maintain an inventory by civic address and/or map of all Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast and Tourist Home operations that have been issued a development permit and a business license. This inventory shall inform the Development Authority’s decision in the case of discretionary use applications.
- (c) The Development Officer shall notify the owners of all adjacent properties, and, only in the R1 to R-5 land use districts, also as well as those properties within 100 metres (328 ft) of the subject property, on both sides of the street in which the subject property is located of the Development Authority’s decision to approve a discretionary use Short-Term Rental / Bed & Breakfast or Tourist Home.
- (d) The operator of a Short-Term Rental or Tourist Home shall be made aware through the issuance of a development permit of their responsibility to comply with federal and provincial legislation (e.g. Alberta Health, the Safety Codes Act, and Fire Code regulations) and other municipal bylaws [e.g. the Community Standards Bylaw regarding the control of wildlife attractants (e.g. by providing a bear proof garbage receptacle), restrictions on noise, loud music or other disturbances, fire bans, and the requirement to obtain a business license under the Business License Bylaw).

Schedule 18

USE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Bylaw that are not defined in this Schedule shall have the meaning ascribed to them by the Act or, if not defined there, the meaning commonly understood or as determined in an official dictionary.

SCHEDULE 18A - LAND USE DEFINITIONS

Unless the context specifically implies otherwise, the land use definitions shall be interpreted to imply the requirement of the construction of a building as defined in this Bylaw.

A

Accessory Building or Use means:

- (a) In the case of a building, any building that is detached from an established principal building on the lot on which both are located and the use of which the Development Officer decides is normally subordinate, ancillary, incidental and directly related to that of the established principal building;
or
- (b) In the case of a use, any use that the Development Officer decides is normally subordinate, ancillary, incidental and directly related to the established principal use of the lot on which both are located (for example, accessory retail sales within a fitness centre);
and
- (a) In the case of both a building and a use, any building or use that does not substantially add to the patronage, volume of traffic, or intensity of activity on the property;
and
- (b) An Accessory Building or Use shall not precede the development of the principal building or use unless it is conditionally approved through a development permit;
and
- (c) An Accessory Building includes but is not limited to a deck, a mailbox, a garbage container, a greenhouse, a yard light standard a flagpole, a communication antenna and structure, an outdoor washroom facility, a retaining wall, a shipping container (subject to conditions, e.g. masked as an accessory building), a sign, a fence, a privacy screen, a swimming pool, a carport (even when attached to the principal building), a patio, landing, pergola or similar structure, an uncovered enclosure, a detached garage, a garden shed, and similar structures, but does not include a "Canvas Covered Structure" or "Shipping Container" (when it is not masked as an accessory building);
and
- (d) Notwithstanding the above:
 - (i) subject to provisions in Schedule 4, one Accessory Building or Use per parcel may be conditionally approved prior to the establishment of the principal use; and

Car Wash means a building designed for the cleansing and vacuuming of automobiles or recreational vehicles.

Cemetery means an area for the entombment or commemoration of the deceased, and may include crematoria, cineraria, columbaria, mausolea and cenotaph.

Community Facility means a facility owned or operated by a government or quasi-government entity established primarily for the benefit and service of residents of the Municipality or the province. Typical examples of a Community Facility include a community centre, a library, a municipal government building, a post office, a public works yard or facility, a public utility and a school.

Contractor Services, Limited means a development used for the provision of electrical, plumbing, heating, painting, catering and similar contractor services and the accessory sales of goods normally associated with the contractor services where all materials and equipment are kept within an enclosed building or in a storage yard enclosed with an opaque fence (i.e. no outside storage is allowed except the parking of vehicles), and there are no primary manufacturing (except accessory manufacture) or fleet storage in excess of what the Development Authority deems appropriate in the context of the surrounding area.

Contractor Services, General means development used for industrial service support and construction. Typical uses include cleaning and maintenance contractors, building construction, landscaping, concrete, electrical, excavation, drilling, heating, plumbing, paving, road construction, wastewater systems or similar services of a construction or light manufacturing nature which require on-site outside storage space for materials, construction equipment and/or vehicles normally associated with the contractor service. This may include accessory sales, display, office and/or technical support service areas.

Cultural Establishment means a development for the purpose of cultural activity and includes but is not limited to such uses as an art gallery, an auditorium, a private club, a youth centre, a museum, a convention centre, or a visitor information centre.

D

Day Care Facility, commercial means the use of a commercial building, or portion of a commercial building, for the provision of care, instruction, and/or supervision of seven (7) or more children under the age of 13 years, for periods not exceeding 24 consecutive hours.

Day Care Facility means the use of a private dwelling unit, or portion of a private dwelling unit, for the provision of care, instruction, and/or supervision of seven (7) or more children under the age of 13 years, not including children under the age of 13 years who permanently reside in the home, for periods not exceeding 24 consecutive hours.

Day Home means the use of a private dwelling unit, or a portion of a private dwelling unit, for the provision of care, instruction, and/or supervision of a maximum of six (6) children under the age of 13 years, not including children under the age of 13 years who permanently reside in the home, for periods not exceeding 24 consecutive hours.

Drive-In Food Service means a food service facility operated in a manner that allows rapid customer service and includes one or more of the following features: interior or outdoor sit-down facility, car attendant services; drive-through food ordering and pickup services and parking primarily intended for the on-site consumption of food within a motor vehicle and for customers who choose to use the sit-down facility

Transportation Terminal means a centralized area for the parking, loading, unloading, storage or servicing of large commercial trucks engaged in the business of transporting goods and materials to specified destinations, and may typically include a Warehouse.

Travel Plaza means a development providing fuel-dispensing facilities and/or electric vehicle charging stations to motor vehicles large and small, along with a variety of vehicle-related services and amenities tailored to the travelling public. Travel plazas typically include an accompanying restaurant or cafe along with a convenience store. Car washes, sani-dumps, vehicle towing and car rentals are common ancillary services, while ancillary amenities include retail sales, personal services and visitor information services.

Tree Felling means a development or land use activity that results in the removal of ~~one or more~~ trees on a parcel of private land to the extent of clear cutting one or more portions of the parcel or the entire parcel. This use does not include the thinning out of tree stands, the trimming of branches, or other foliage management practices related to tree maintenance, and it does not include the removal of trees specifically for the construction of a road access, a driveway, or a fence, or for the purpose of fire safety measures or adhering to an easement agreement, provided that the result of tree felling for these purposes does not result in clear cutting.

W

Warehouse means a building used or intended to be used predominantly for the indoor storage of goods and merchandise with the associated loading and unloading of heavy vehicles, but is not a Transportation Terminal.

Warehouse Store means a facility for the wholesale or retail sale of a limited range of bulky goods from within an enclosed building where the warehouse or storage component occupies at least 50 percent of the gross floor area and retail uses occupy 50 percent or less of the gross floor area. Typical uses include furniture, carpet and appliance warehouses.

Work Camp means a temporary residential complex used to house workers for a contracting firm or project on a temporary basis up to four (4) years. The camp is usually made up of a number of modular units, clustered in such fashion as to provide sleeping, eating, recreation and other basic living facilities. A work camp may include an area dedicated for the parking of Recreational Vehicles to be used by occupants of the work camp for sleeping accommodations.

Workshop means a small establishment where manufacturing or craftwork is carried on, typically involving the use of power tools, and may include the sales of the associated products. This use does not include Arts and Crafts Studio..

SCHEDULE 18B – ADMINISTRATIVE DEFINITIONS

A

Access, legal, public means an access from a public road or public lane that is shown in a registered plan of subdivision.

Access, legal, private means an access that is surveyed and registered as an easement plan and agreement on the certificates of title of the dominant and servient parcels. Legal private access may be obtained either on foot or by means of a vehicle.

Access, physical means either 1) legal public access as defined in this bylaw that is constructed to the Municipality's "*Engineering and Development Standards*" (March 2005), or alternatively is accepted by the Municipality at a reduced standard, and that is maintained by the Municipality, or 2) legal private access as defined in this bylaw that is constructed to an alternative standard and that is maintained by one or more private landowners.

Access, primary means the location and manner of the principal means of vehicular access and egress from a site or building.

Act or the Act – see *Municipal Government Act*.

Addition means adding onto an existing building, provided that there are no structural changes to the existing building, no removal of the roof structure, and no removal of the exterior walls, other than that required to provide an opening for access from, and integration of, the existing building to the portion added thereto and there is a common structural connection from the existing building to the addition that includes a foundation, constructed to the minimum standards outlined in the National Building Code – Alberta Edition, and a roof.

Adjacent means land that abuts a site and land that would abut if not for a road, lane, walkway, watercourse, utility lot, pipeline right-of-way, power line, railway, or similar feature.

Alberta Environment means Alberta Environment and Protected Areas: a provincial Ministry tasked with ensuring Alberta's natural environment and resources are cared for and managed responsibly and sustainably.

Alberta Gaming, Liquor and Cannabis (AGLC) means the Crown commercial enterprise and agency responsible for overseeing the gaming, liquor and cannabis industries in Alberta.

Alberta Transportation means Alberta Transportation and Economic Corridors: a provincial Ministry tasked with providing a safe and efficient transportation system to support Alberta's economic, social and environmental vitality.

All-weather surfacing – see "**Hard-surfacing**".

Alteration means any structural change to a building that results in an increase or decrease in the area or the volume of the building; any change in the area frontage, depth, or width of a lot that affects the required yard, landscaped open space, or parking requirements of this Bylaw; structural change to a sign; and to discontinue or change the principal use of the site or building with a use defined as being distinct from the discontinued use.

Amenity area means an area or areas within the boundaries of a parcel intended for recreational purposes by the occupants of the parcel. These may include a landscaped area, a patio, a pergola, a gazebo, a swimming pool and similar uses.



Building footprint area means the greatest above-grade horizontal roofed floor area of a building in plan view, measured from the outside surface of the exterior walls or the centreline of adjoining firewalls as may be applicable.

Building height means the vertical distance measured from the finished grade point(s) located at the base of the tallest exposed wall to the highest point of a building including the top of a pitched roof but excluding an elevator housing, a roof stairway entrance, HVAC equipment, a roof sign, a skylight, a steeple, a chimney, a smoke stack, a fire wall or a parapet wall and a flagpole or similar device not structurally essential to the building.

Building inspector means the person or persons appointed by the municipality to be the building inspector in and for the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass.

Building permit means a certificate or document issued by the Safety Codes Officer pursuant to provincial legislation authorizing commencement of construction.

C

Cabin means an habitable shelter (including a yurt or similar type of structure) for recreational occupancy that is located in an approved "Tourism Accommodation" or in a "Recreation Facility, Outdoor" and, depending on the facilities and services provided in the "Tourism Accommodation" or "Recreation Facility, Outdoor", either has its own cooking, laundry and washroom facilities or has access to communal cooking, laundry and washroom facilities. Typically a cabin does not have a regular basement and instead is placed or constructed on screw piles or a slab-on-grade. A cabin is not a dwelling unit and is not typically intended for residential occupancy (as defined in this Bylaw).

Camping Accommodation means an area within an approved "Tourism Accommodation" that is developed for the recreational occupancy of cabins (as defined in this Bylaw), dormitories, tenting campsites, and/or Recreational Vehicles (regular model, Park Model Trailer CSA-Z240, and Cottage Model CSA-Z241 as defined in this bylaw), and the associated use of camping-related equipment (e.g. power generators, wood stoves). Camping accommodation may include accessory buildings and uses such as an administrative office, communal washrooms, cooking shelters, laundry, recreation, entertainment and convenience retail facilities for the use of the occupants and day-users of the development, owner/operator accommodation, and sheds and decks. Camping accommodation is not a dwelling unit and is not typically intended for residential occupancy (as defined in this Bylaw).

Cantilever means a structure that projects into a yard, such as a beam that is supported at one end and carries a load at the other end or along its length.

Carport means a structure enclosed on not more than three sides intended for the shelter of one or more motor vehicles.

Certificate of Compliance means a document signed by the Development Authority certifying that a development complies with this Bylaw with respect to yard requirements and insofar as represented on an Alberta Land Surveyor's Real Property Report.

Certificate of title means the record of the title to land that is maintained by the Registrar of Titles at a Land Titles Office.

Change of occupancy means that a premises is vacated by the current occupant who occupied the premises as a non-conforming use or as a use that was approved in a development permit, and the premises is being occupied by a new occupant who falls under the same land use that is listed in the district, either within six months of the premises being vacated by a non-conforming use or within twelve months of the premises being vacated by a use that was approved in a development permit and was not a non-conforming use at the time of vacating the premises.

Change of use means that a premises is vacated by the current occupant who occupied the premises as a non-conforming use or as a use that was approved in a development permit, and the premises is being occupied by a new occupant who falls under a different land use that is listed in the district.

Commence means, where construction is involved, to apply for a building permit under the Safety Codes Act, and, where a building permit is not required or where construction is not involved, the meaning of “commence” is at the discretion of the Development Officer. Refer to the definition of “Building Permit” in Schedule 18B and section 22.4 in the Administration part of this bylaw.

Common wall means a vertical separation completely dividing a portion of a building from the remainder of the building and creating in effect a building which, from its roof to its lowest level, is separate and complete unto itself for its intended purpose, such wall being owned by one party or both but jointly used by two parties, one or both of whom is entitled to such use by prior arrangement.

Communication structure means a structure designed to support one or more communication antennae.

Communication antenna means an antenna for the transmission and/or reception of television, radio or cellular phone signals/waves.

Compatible means, in relation to adjacent land uses and development, that a proposed land use or a proposed development incorporates mitigative measures to reduce the impact on an existing adjacent land use or development that is in a different land use district or is of a lesser density, lower building height, or smaller building mass than the proposed land use or development to the extent that the Development Authority is satisfied, in its sole opinion, that the proposed land use or proposed development will not unduly interfere with the amenities of the neighbourhood or materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment, or value of adjacent parcels of land. “Compatible” does not mean that only land uses and developments in the same land use district or with the same density, height, and mass can exist adjacent to each other. A proposed land use or development can be made compatible with an adjacent land use or development that is in a different land use district or has a different density, height and mass by means of mitigative measures such as larger yard setbacks, more landscaping, more screening, the gradual stepping of building height, selective roof slopes, the considerate placement of windows, etc.

Comprehensive development means planned residential development having a high standard of design, a variety of accommodation, and adequate amenity provisions.

Comprehensive Site Development Plan means a plan, in a format to be determined for each case based on the requirements established in Schedule 4 of this Bylaw, that provides for the coordinated, comprehensive planning of multi-faceted or otherwise complex development, redevelopment, infill development or bare land condominium subdivision, which is of such a scale or complexity or is located in an area that, in the opinion of the Development Authority or the Subdivision Authority, the proposal requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the provision of infrastructure, the design and layout of land uses or buildings, the interrelation of the proposal with adjacent or neighbouring lands, and/or the impact of the proposal on adjacent or neighbouring property owners.

Conceptual scheme means a detailed plan that illustrates:

land", or that is otherwise surveyed and registered public or private access with a width less than 6.0m, is not considered a public lane.

Lease Bay Building means a building designed to accommodate multiple businesses each occupying one or more bays in a condominium or leasehold tenure arrangement. Once a development permit has been issued for a lease bay building, the occupant of each lease bay must apply for an individual development permit to allow their intended use pursuant to the permitted and discretionary uses listed in the applicable land use district.

Loading space means a portion of a lot or parcel that is designated or used by a vehicle while loading or unloading goods or materials to a building or use on that parcel or lot.

Loft means the floor space above the eaveline and within the pitch of the roof of a building.

Lot or Parcel means, for the purposes of this Bylaw, :

- (a) a quarter section;
- (b) a river lot shown on an official plan referred to in the *Surveys Act* that is filed or lodged in a land titles office;
- (c) a settlement lot shown on an official plan referred to in the *Surveys Act* that is filed or lodged in a land titles office;
- (d) a part of a parcel where the boundaries of the parcel are separately described in a certificate of title other than by reference to a legal subdivision; or
- (e) a part of a parcel where the boundaries of the parcel are described in a certificate of title by reference to a plan of subdivision;

but does not include:

- (a) a condominium unit as described in the *Condominium Property Act*, unless the context provides otherwise (instead, a condominium unit is part of the parcel that constitutes the bareland condominium plan of subdivision); or
- (b) an area of land that is less than the area of a lot and is the subject of a lease or rental agreement.

Lot area means the area contained within the lot lines of a lot as shown on a plan of subdivision or described in a certificate of title.

Lot coverage ratio means the percentage of lot area covered by the roofed building footprint area as defined in this Bylaw.

Lot frontage means the lineal distance measured along the front legal lot line as shown in Figure 1.

Lot length means the horizontal distance between the shortest or principal front property boundary and the opposite property boundary, measured along the median between the side property boundaries as shown in Figure 2.

Lot line means the property lines bounding the lot or the recorded boundary of a plot of land.

Lot line, front yard means the front property boundary as shown in Figure 1.



Registered owner means:

- (a) in the case of land owned by the Crown in right of Alberta or the Crown in right of Canada, the Minister of the Crown having the administration of the land; or
- (b) in the case of any other land:
 - (i) the purchaser of the fee simple estate in the land under an agreement for sale that is the subject of a caveat registered against the certificate of title in the land, and any assignee of the purchaser's interest that is the subject of a caveat registered against the certificate of title; or
 - (ii) in the absence of a person described in paragraph (i), the person registered under the *Land Titles Act* as the owner of the fee simple estate in the land.

Reserve land means environmental reserve, municipal reserve or school reserve or municipal and school reserve.

Residence – see “Dwelling Unit” [\(also see Residential Occupancy and Residential Use\)](#).

Residential occupancy – means the regular, relatively permanent and/or long-term occupancy, control and management of a dwelling unit by a household under a form of ownership of the dwelling unit [\(also see Residence and Residential Use\)](#).

Residential use – [for the purpose of determining separation distances from and to a residence in the Subdivision and Development Regulation, and for any other purpose, means the use of land for Residential Occupancy. For a parcel up to 1.5 acres in area the entire Lot Area shall be deemed to constitute the Residential Use. For a parcel larger than 1.5 acres in area, an area of approximately 1.5 acres surrounding the Principal Building that may include the yard site, the access and laneway, the water well or water source point, the Private Sewage Disposal System, and the Accessory Buildings that are directly relevant to the use of the Principal Building, shall be deemed to constitute the Residential Use \(also see Residence and Residential Occupancy\).](#)

Resort accommodation means buildings within an approved “Tourism Accommodation” for the recreational occupancy of “Apartment Building”, “Boarding House”, cabins (as defined in this Bylaw), “Duplex / Semi-Detached Dwelling”, “Hostel”, “Hotel”, “Motel”, “Multi-Unit Residential Building”, or “Single-Detached Dwelling”. Resort accommodation may include accessory buildings and uses such as an administrative office, communal washrooms, cooking shelters, laundry, recreation, entertainment and convenience retail facilities for the use of the occupants and day-users of the development, owner/operator accommodation, and sheds and decks. While some forms of Resort Accommodation may be deemed to be a dwelling unit it is not typically intended for residential occupancy (as defined in this Bylaw).

Riparian area means land that is comprised of the vegetative and wildlife areas strongly influenced by water that occur adjacent to streams, shorelines and wetlands which are delineated by the existence of plant species normally found near fresh water.

Roofed or covered means that an area, or a space, or a building or a structure has an impermeable overhead covering. **Roofline** means the top edge of a roof or building parapet, whichever is higher, excluding any cupolas, pylons, chimneys, or minor similar projections.

S

Safety Codes Officer means a person certified and authorized to perform inspections and enforce the regulations established in the National Building Code – Alberta Edition pursuant to the *Safety Codes Act*, Chapter S-1, RSA 2000, as amended.