

Municipalities are tasked with fostering the well-being of the environment. This includes environmental considerations related to land-use planning, water management, climate change, industry development and managing growth responsibly.

What is the AAMDC's position on the importance of having a municipal perspective related to the environment?

- Environmental responsibility in Alberta includes consideration of impacts on air, land, water and biodiversity. Municipalities play a key role in front-line environmental management to provide healthy communities for citizens.
- Municipalities are responsible for land-use planning decisions which take into consideration the environmental impacts of growth, industry activities, development or land-use changes.
- Municipalities are active participants in programs that aim to reduce climate change impacts and value the opportunity to be involved in partnerships, such as Municipal Climate Change Action Centre.
- Regulatory tools such as environmental reserves and conservation reserves provide municipalities with the ability to balance local development with the protection of environmentally sensitive lands.

What financial considerations do rural municipalities have with respect to the environment?

- Municipalities strive to find a balance between being responsible environmental stewards and their capacity in terms of financial and human resources.
- The construction or re-development of municipal infrastructure typically requires an environmental impact assessment. Municipalities must evaluate whether the sometimes very high cost of conducting such an assessment is proportional to the projected value of the infrastructure.
- Industrial development that provides economic benefits to rural municipalities may also have significant environmental impacts. Municipalities must be engaged in industrial development and planning processes to weigh short-term benefits against possible long-term concerns.

What collaborative relationships are essential to rural municipalities in relation to the environment?

- Environmental stewardship requires effective communication between municipalities, Indigenous communities, the provincial and federal governments, industry, citizens and other stakeholders.
- Effective collaboration requires clear, specific roles. Decision makers must acknowledge and work with municipalities in their role as a primary authority regarding local environmental stewardship.
- Where compliance with provincial and federal legislation requires specific expertise not typically available within municipalities, the regulating government should not download those roles to municipalities.
- To promote sound environmental stewardship, it is necessary to have coordinated legislation and jurisdiction to protect water bodies and the environmentally sensitive areas adjacent to them.
- The AAMDC participates on a variety of multi-stakeholder committees to promote environmentally conscious and sustainable practices and programs (ex. Agricultural Services Boards, Alberta Water Council, Clean Air Strategic Alliance, Agri-Environmental Partnership of Alberta).

How does the work of the AAMDC support environmentally sustainable practices?

- Protecting the environment, including Alberta's rivers, lakes, wetlands and groundwater is an important priority for municipalities.
- The AAMDC positions itself to have a role in initiatives focused on environmentally sustainable practices (ex. Alberta Water Council, Clean Air Strategic Alliance).
- The AAMDC is a proud partner of the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre which provides funding, technical assistance and education to support Alberta municipalities in addressing climate change.

What current environment-related issues are impacting rural Alberta?

Wetland Policy

- The *Alberta Wetland Policy* is intended to provide strategic direction to conserve, restore, protect and manage wetlands in a manner that sustains the social, environmental and economic benefits they provide. Recognizing the benefit of wetlands, rural municipalities are working in alignment with the *Alberta Wetland Policy* to support development decisions.

- In aligning activities with the Alberta Wetland Policy, rural municipalities are experiencing delayed approvals resulting in increased costs and incomplete infrastructure projects, which impacts the safety of residents. Improvements need to be made to ensure that *Water Act* approvals in alignment with the Alberta Wetland Policy can be received in a timely fashion.
- Increased information and clarity regarding process is needed to support municipalities interested in becoming Wetland Replacement Agents.

Species at Risk Act

- Rural municipalities appreciate that protection of critical habitat and species under the federal *Species at Risk Act* is needed. When identifying critical habitats for species protection, the Government of Canada must use a balanced approach which considers social, economic and environmental impacts.
- Consultation with municipalities and landowners in areas where species may be threatened or at risk is needed to support a transparent process.
- Where appropriate, municipalities and landowners should be fairly compensated for loss of use of land for economic purposes, such as agriculture or industry activities, resulting from sterilization where critical habitats are identified.

Regional Plans under the Land-use Framework

- As regional plans are developed under the Land-use Framework, municipalities should strive to understand associated environmental impacts and incorporate sound land-use planning decisions.
- Regional plans must be developed in a way that aligns with new municipal planning requirements under the revised *Municipal Government Act*, including intermunicipal collaboration frameworks (ICFs). Requiring municipalities to change ICFs to meet regional plan requirements will be costly and administratively burdensome.

Flooding, Flood and Drought Mitigation

- All land-use planning at the municipal level should consider possible environmental impacts, including the potential for flooding.
- Flooding in different areas of the province has resulted in the ongoing development of legislative changes for land-use planning in flood prone areas. Municipalities recognize the importance of avoiding flood-prone areas, these

formalized changes need to be monitored for impacts and unintended consequences. These legislative changes have yet to be incorporated into the existing land-use framework.

- Municipal land-use bylaws must be amended to address legislative changes for planning in floodways.
- Flood and drought mitigation efforts are timely and needed but must involve local governments and comprehensive consultation. Continued support for provincial initiatives such as the Watershed Resiliency and Restoration Program enable efforts that contribute to environmental health and encourage forward-thinking approaches to non-structural mitigation.
- Environmental impacts and agricultural considerations are key components in municipal land-use planning (ex. flood mitigation and drought mitigation).

Climate Change

- Climate change is increasingly an important policy issue to balance population growth, industrial development and environmental concerns.
- The AAMDC is actively involved in the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre, which provides technical assistance and expertise to municipalities to increase energy efficiency of operations and improve conservation of greenhouse gases.
- Phasing out coal-generated electricity will impact communities and Albertans employed in the coal industry as the province transitions to increased use of renewable energy. Supports need to be in place to assist these parties during this transition and engagement with the AAMDC and its member municipalities is necessary to ensure there is a balance between achieving climate leadership and the sustainability of communities impacted by this transition.
- The provincial carbon levy may be an effective tool in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, its impacts on both municipalities and rural residents must be considered. Municipal costs to operate the machinery necessary to provide services and maintain infrastructure will rise, and rural residents have fewer alternative transportation options, and therefore may be less able to reduce their use of vehicles.

Indigenous Consultation

- Consistent requirements along with one-window consultation should be implemented when dealing with Indigenous communities.

Aquatic Invasive Species

- Aquatic invasive species such as Quagga and Zebra Mussels are serious threats to the health of Alberta's lakes, and have the potential to have major economic and environmental impacts in Alberta.
- A strong regulatory framework that includes a zero tolerance for aquatic invasive species is needed in Alberta. Taking a proactive approach to implementing preventative measures will protect Alberta's aquatic environment from these invasive species.
- The AAMDC actively partners with organizations in Alberta's neighboring jurisdictions to ensure there is a coordinated response to aquatic invasive species that transcends provincial borders.

Brownfields

- Brownfields have been identified as a barrier for municipal development and economic growth due to existing regulatory limitations and lack of funding incentives.
- The AAMDC was a member of the Brownfields Redevelopment Working Group which developed recommendations to encourage regulatory improvements to support the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites. The AAMDC continues to advocate for progress based on recommendations identified in the 2012 report, *Alberta Brownfields Redevelopment: Practical Approaches to Achieve Productive Community Use*.

For more information, visit www.aamdc.com for **reports** and an online, searchable **Resolution Database** which includes information on all active resolutions and emerging issues related to the environment.

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