THE ALBERTA LAND-USE FRAMEWORK; THE ALBERTA LAND STEWARDSHIP ACT AND REGIONAL PLANNING
Consultation - What I Have Learned
Alberta’s Land Use Luminescence
Source: International Dark Sky Organization; www.darksky.org

**Natural Resource Production**

- **Softwood**: 12.8 M m³
- **Hardwood**: 9.3 M m³
- **Natural Gas**: 228 B m³
- **Conventional Oil**: 29 M m³
- **Coal**: 31 M tonne
- **Bitumen**: 98 M m³
- **Crop**: 28 M tonne
- **Cattle**: 6 M / 1.5 M
- **Pigs**: 2 M / 3.5 M
- **Electricity**: 12,400 MW

*Alberta Land Uses: History, Current Status, and Future Trends*
Historic and Future Simulated Growth of Calgary

(based on an annual area growth rate of 4.5%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Historic</th>
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<td>1924</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<td>2050</td>
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Distribution of Hydrocarbon Reserves
Source: Alberta Energy & Utilities Board; Alberta Geological Survey

[Map showing the distribution of hydrocarbon reserves in Alberta with various areas highlighted for different types of resources.]
Generalized Areas of Mineralized Potential

Source: Alberta Energy and Utilities Board

Metallic Minerals
- Gold (Au)
- Lead-Zinc (Pb-Zn)
- Copper-Zinc (Cu-Zn)
- Copper-Silver (Cu-Ag)
- Nickel-Zinc-Lead, Gold (Ni-Zn-Pb, Au)
- Titanium-Zirconium
- Iron (Fe)
- Uranium (U)
- Astrobleme

Diamonds
- Kimberlitic Occurrences
- Alluvial Diamond Occurrence
- Unexplained Kimberlite-indicator mineral anomalies

Generalized Areas of Mineral Potential

Alberta Land Uses: History, Current Status, and Future Trends
LUF Priority Actions

Immediate priorities

- Legislation to support the framework, Spring 2009
- Development of regional plans for South Saskatchewan and Lower Athabasca regions
- Completion of metropolitan plans for the Capital and Calgary sub-regions

Policy gaps and areas of provincial interest to be addressed

- Manage subsurface and surface activities
- Reduce fragmentation and conversion of agricultural land
- Develop a transportation and utility corridors strategy
- Manage recreational use of public lands
- Conserve and protect the diversity of ecological regions
- Monitoring and Reporting
Linkages and Alignment

Land-use Framework

Strategic outcomes

- Water for Life
- Climate Change Strategy
- Too Good to Waste Strategy
- Biodiversity Action Plan
- Clean Air Strategy
- Energy Strategy

Cumulative Effects Management

Operational direction
Land-use Regions

Lower Peace
Upper Peace
Lower Athabasca
Upper Athabasca
North Saskatchewan
South Saskatchewan
Red Deer
Regional Plans

Define regional outcomes (economic, environmental and social) and a broad plan for land and natural resource use for public and private lands.

Align provincial strategies and policies at the regional level.

Determine specific trade-offs and appropriate land and natural resource management for specific landscapes within a region.

Define the cumulative effects management approach for the region and identify targets and thresholds.
Alberta Land Stewardship Act

- Proclaimed October 1, 2009:
- Amendment of 27 Provincial Acts
- Provides for regulations to confirm public/stakeholder participation processes
Implementation of Regional Plans through:

- Other legislation (eg. Public Lands, MGA, ERCB)
  - Requires officials under other Acts to follow direction in regional plans and enforce under their legislation
Regional Plans: Built with Albertans

- Regional Advisory Councils established for each region
- Public, stakeholder, municipal, aboriginal consultation
- Legislated requirement to review at least every 10 years
- At least once every 5 years, appoint a committee to evaluate and audit the policies of regional plans to determine whether they are meeting the purposes and deliver a public report
6 Streams of Consultation – each with Unique Characteristics and Needs

Regional Advisory Councils
Public,
Stakeholders,
Municipal,
Aboriginal
Internal GoA
Learning's-The Start
Learning's-The Start

• For every minute you spend at the start saves you 10 minutes at the end
• Check assumptions
• Know your stakeholders
  – Build relationships (You need allies internal and external)
  – Do your homework
    • Know what has already been asked
  – Appropriate engagement
    • External and Internal
      – Eg. First Nations
        » Relationships
        » Legal requirements
• Internal communication
• Balance between Confidentiality and Transparency
• Don’t create expectations you can’t deliver
• Stakeholder/Public/Municipal/Aboriginal weighing of input
"Chuck, no! Keep circling. I love this part."
Learning's-Middle

• Appropriate engagement of public/stakeholders/municipal/aboriginal
• Key Stakeholders need a heads up
• Transparent and honest
• Focus on the ball- easy to get distracted
• Don’t tell them what they want to hear –what they need to hear
• Don’t promise what you can’t deliver
Learning's-Middle (Flexibility)
Learning's – Middle

% Effort

Available Efforts:
- Polic y: 100%
- Implementation: 80%

Graph showing the distribution of available efforts between Policy and Implementation.
Learning's- End -Success

• Conversation in the meeting is the same conversation in the hall outside the meeting
• When people are defending it when you are not there to defend it yourself
• Tangible
Protection of Private Property Rights

- Private Property rights are entrenched in the *Alberta Bill of Rights*
- The *Alberta Bill of Rights* identifies enjoyment of property as a fundamental right.
- A landowner cannot be deprived of this right except by due process of law.
- The *Alberta Bill of Rights* takes precedence over all other Alberta legislation including ALSA.
Protection of Private Property Rights

- All the existing rights of Albertan’s to appeal decisions by provincial departments, municipalities and boards are still in place.
- All existing provisions for compensation remain in force.
- Section 19 – Compensation Provisions Protected
- Section 11 – Change Statutory Consent
  - Cannot cancel a Land Title or Freehold Mineral
Questions

Website:
http://www.landuse.alberta.ca