



Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32

Zoning Bylaw

Bylaw No. 6-22

R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 Zoning Bylaw No. 6-22 – Ministerial Approval February 14th, 2023

Amending Bylaw	Amendments
<p>Bylaw No. 7-23 Received Ministerial Approval June 14th, 2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend mineral resource exploration & development from Discretionary to Permitted in Ag Resource Zoning District & add as - Discretionary Use in Environmental Conservation Zoning District. - Add regulation to prohibit buildings & additions in floodway, & require floodproofing of new building and additions in flood fringe - Correct clause regarding timing of amendments coming into effect. - Remove clause regarding professional review fees.
<p>Bylaw No. 10-23 Received Ministerial Approval September 15th, 2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend definitions of “Dwelling, Mobile”, “Dwelling, Modular”, & “Dwelling, RTM” - Amend section 5.6.1 to reflect requirements for certification of dwellings moved into the R.M.
<p>Bylaw No. 15-23 Received Ministerial Approval October 10th, 2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amend the definition of “Site” - Repeal Section 3.8.2 & replace it with new Section 3.8.2 & 3.8.3 - Add Section 3.12 Municipal Agreements - Repeal & replace Section 5.2.3.a & 5.2.3.c to align oil & gas setback distances with provincial requirements

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Schedule "A" to Bylaw No. 6-22

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1. Introduction

Under the authority provided by *The Planning and Development Act, 2007 (The Act)*, the Council of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 (the R.M.), in the Province of Saskatchewan, in open meeting hereby enacts as follows:

1.1. Title

This Bylaw No. 6-22 shall be known and may be cited as the Zoning Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32.

1.2. Purpose of the Zoning Bylaw

The purpose of this Bylaw is to regulate land use and development within the R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 in accordance with the *Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 5-22 (OCP)*.

1.3. Scope of the Zoning Bylaw

Development shall be permitted within the limits of the R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 only when in conformity with the provisions of this Bylaw subject to the right of appeal provisions of *The Act*.

1.4. Severability

A decision of a Court that one or more of the provisions of this Bylaw are invalid in whole or in part does not affect the validity, effectiveness or enforceability of other provisions or parts of the provisions of this Bylaw.

1.5. How to Use this Zoning Bylaw

1.5.1. Interpretation and Processes

Definitions for specific terms are contained in **Section 2.0**. When encountered in this Bylaw or the OCP, the following words are to mean:

- **'Shall'** means the action is obligatory.
- **'Should'** means that in order to achieve plan objectives, it is strongly advised that the action be taken.
- **'May'** means the action is optional, with no particular direction or guidance intended.

Development application requirements and processes are contained in **Section 3.0**.

1.5.2. Regulations

Regulations that apply to all forms of development are contained in **Section 4.0** while additional regulations that apply to specific uses are contained in **Section 5.0**.

1.5.3. Zoning District Schedules & Map

Zoning District Schedules and Map are explained in and follow **Section 6.0**.

2. Definitions

Whenever the following words or terms are used in this Bylaw or the OCP, they shall be held to have the following meaning unless provided otherwise.

A

Abattoir: A facility for butchering or slaughtering animals, and to dress; cut; inspect; refrigerate; cure; and, manufacture meats and meat by-products.

Accessory: A use, building, or structure customarily associated with, incidental to, subordinate to, and located on the same site as the principal use, building or structure.

Act, The: *The Planning and Development Act, 2007* of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Adjacent: Contiguous or would be contiguous if not for a river; stream; rail line; road; utility right-of-way; reserve land; and, any other land identified in this Bylaw as adjacent land for the purpose of notification.

Agricultural Operation: As defined in *The Agricultural Operations Act*.

Agricultural Use: The use of land, buildings or structures for the purpose of animal husbandry; fallow; field crops; forestry; market gardening; pasturage; private greenhouses; and, includes the growing; packing; treating; storing; and, sale of produce produced on the premises and other similar uses customarily carried in the field of general agriculture.

Alteration or Altered: any structural change or addition to a building or structure, including a change from one type of use to another.

Animal Husbandry: The rearing, confinement or feeding of poultry, hogs, horses, sheep or cattle on a site, but does not include intensive livestock operations.

Animal Unit (A.U.): the number of animals of a particular livestock classification that will excrete 160.9 lbs (73 kg) of total nitrogen in a 12-month period.

Applicant: A developer or person applying for a development permit, subdivision approval or a bylaw amendment.

Automobile (Motor Vehicle): A self-propelled passenger vehicle that usually has two (2) to four (4) wheels; an internal combustion engine; alternative energy sources such as electrical, fuel cell or a hybrid of the two; and, is used for land transport.

B

Bare Land Condominium: A bare land condominium involves dividing land into individually owned 'bare land units'. A proposed plan of survey to create a bare land condominium requires the subdivision of the land and subdivision approval pursuant to *The Act*. Buildings on each bare land unit are owned by the individuals. The balance of the land around the units is common property. Generally, buildings on private units or common property are not constructed until after the bare land condominium plan has been registered. To ensure compliance with municipal bylaws, the municipality should discuss with the developer, any proposed construction of buildings prior to registration of the condominium plan. All buildings and improvements on common property are owned by the condominium corporation. Bare land condominiums are sometimes managed as exclusive communities, with control over local access.

Bare Land Condominium Unit: A bare land unit as defined by *The Condominium Property Act, 1993*.

Bed and Breakfast: A dwelling unit, licensed as a tourist home under the *Public Accommodations Regulations*, in which overnight accommodation within the dwelling unit, along with one (1) meal served before noon, is provided to the traveling public for a charge.

Buffer: A strip of land, vegetation, or land use that physically separates two (2) or more different land uses.

Building: A structure constructed on, in or over land and used for the shelter or accommodation of persons; animals; goods; or, chattels, and includes any structure covered by a roof supported by walls or columns.

Building, Accessory: A subordinate building detached from a principal building, located on the same site, the purpose of which is to enclose a use accessory to or part of the principal use.

Building, Principal: A building within which the principal use of the site is housed or conducted.

Building Bylaw: A bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 to regulate the erection; alteration; repair; occupancy; or, maintenance of buildings and structures.

Building Height: The height of a building according to **Section 4.5** of this Bylaw.

Building Permit: A permit issued under the Building Bylaw of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32, authorizing the construction of all or part of any building or structure, and does not include a Development Permit.

Bylaw: The Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 Zoning Bylaw.

C

Campground: An area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to serviced RV sites, including accessory facilities which support the use, such as administration offices and laundry facilities, though not including the use of mobile homes or trailers on a permanent year-round basis.

Carpport: A building or structure or part thereof, where the majority of the perimeter is open and unobstructed by a wall; door; post; or, pier, and which is used for the parking or storage of motor vehicles.

Cemetery: Property used for the internment of the dead and may include facilities for the storage of ashes of human remains that have been cremated.

Commercial Use: The use of land, building(s), or structure(s) for the purpose of buying and selling commodities, and supplying professional and personal services for compensation.

Communal Settlement: Settlements, including potential groups of buildings for agricultural, educational, living, and other shared purposes.

Community Facility: Building or facilities used for recreational; social; educational; or, cultural activities and that are owned by a municipal corporation, non-profit corporation or other non-profit organization.

Condominium: Land, buildings and units including private and common property as defined under *The Condominium Property Act, 1993*.

Condominium Unit: A division of land or building as defined in *The Condominium Property Act, 1993*.

Convenience Store: The store offering for sale primarily food products; beverages; personal care items; hardware; and, printed matter and which primarily provides convenient day-to-day services to residents and visitors of the area.

Council: The elected Council of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32.

D

Daycare Centre: An establishment providing for the care, supervision and protection of children, adults, or seniors, though does not include the provision of overnight supervision.

Decommissioning: The final shutting down, dismantling and removal of any infrastructure or development once it has reached the end of its operation life.

Demolition Permit: A permit issued for the removal or dismantling of a building or structure within the R.M. boundaries as prescribed under *The Construction Codes Act*.

Development: The carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations, in, on, or over land, or the making of any material change in the use or the intensity of any building or land.

Development Officer: A person appointed by the R.M. Council to act as a Development Officer to administer this Bylaw.

Development Permit: A document issued by the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 that authorizes development pursuant to this Bylaw, and does not include a Building Permit.

Driveway: The portion of a site used to provide vehicular access from a road to a parking space or to an off-road parking or loading area located on the same site.

Dwelling: A building or part of a building intended for residential occupancy.

Dwelling, Farm: An approved one-unit dwelling that is legitimately tied to an agricultural operation.

Dwelling, Mobile: A structure built on a deformation resistant frame or metal chassis that is defined in the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and bears a CSA seal attesting that the structure complies with the #Z240 standards built prior to 2019 or CSA standard #A277 built after January 1, 2019. Mobile dwellings are constructed off-site in a yard or factory and include a deformation resistant frame to allow them to be placed on a surface riding foundation such as cribbing for ease of transportation to site.

Dwelling, Modular: A residential dwelling that is constructed off-site, usually in a factory, in sections, transported to a site for permanent installation on a permanent foundation (may have a basement), having architectural features similar to permanent residential dwellings built on site in the R.M., conforming to CSA standard #A277 and bearing a CSA or Intertek seal.

Dwelling, Multi-Unit: A building containing three (3) or more dwelling units including a triplex, fourplex, townhouse, or apartment that are distinct from a rooming house, hotel or motel.

Dwelling, Non-farm: An approved one-unit dwelling that is not tied to an agricultural operation.

Dwelling, RTM (Ready to Move): a residential dwelling that is constructed in one piece at an off-site facility with the same materials and in the same manner as a site-built dwelling, that is transported to site for permanent installation on a permanent foundation that is compliant with standards Z240.10.1.

Dwelling, Single-Detached: A building containing only one (1) dwelling unit that is occupied or intended to be occupied as a permanent home or residence, and that shall not include a Recreational Vehicle, Mobile Dwelling, Truck Camper, 5th Wheel Trailer, or Trailer Coach as herein defined.

Dwelling, Two-Unit: A building divided into two (2) dwelling units with separate entrances that are separated by a common party wall.

Dwelling Unit: One (1) or more habitable rooms used, or fully capable of being used as a residence, where each unit provides sleeping, cooking and toilet facilities.

E

Engagement: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

Environmental Reserve: Dedicated lands that are provided to a municipality for protecting or conserving natural or environmentally sensitive areas, or that were dedicated as public reserve and transferred to a municipality pursuant to *The Planning and Development Act, 2007 (the Act)*.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

Existing: In place, taking place, or with all approvals and permits in place on the date of the adoption of this Bylaw.

F

Fence: A structure used to enclose or screen areas of land according to Section 4.8 of this Bylaw.

Flood: A temporary rise in the water level that results in the inundation of areas not ordinarily covered by water.

Flood Proof: A measure, or combination of structural and non-structural measures, incorporated into the design of a structure, which reduces or eliminates the risk of flood damage to a defined elevation.

Frontage (Site Frontage): The distance across the front site line along a public road (a site must front on a road).

G

Garage: A building or part of a building used for, or intended to be used for the storage of motor vehicles and wherein neither servicing nor repairing of such vehicles are carried on for remuneration.

Gas Bar: A building or place where fuel and automotive fluids are sold and may be added to a vehicle on the property, and which may have a convenience store and/or restaurant.

Grade: The average elevation of the natural ground level at the walls of a building or structure as determined by the elevation of the outside corners of the building.

Greenhouse, Commercial: A building for the growing of flowers; plants; shrubs; trees; and, similar vegetation that are not necessarily transplanted outdoors on the same site, though are sold directly at wholesale or retail from the site.

H

Habitat Conservation: The planning, management and implementation of an activity with the objective of protecting the essential physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the environment.

Hazard Land: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

Hazardous: A use, substance, or industry that, because of its quality, concentration or physical or chemical infectious characteristics, either individually or in combination with other substances on the site, is an existing or potential threat to the physical environment, to human health or other living organisms.

Heritage Resource: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

Highway Sign Corridor: A strip of land parallel and adjacent to a provincial highway, where private signs may be permitted to advertise goods and services of local area businesses and attractions, as provided by the regulations of the Department of Highways entitled the *Erection of Signs Adjacent to Provincial Highway Regulations, 1986*.

Home of Farm-Based Business: Development consisting of the use of a conforming dwelling unit or residential accessory building as a business by the resident or residents, which is incidental and secondary to the residence and does not change the building’s exterior character. This does not include a home office, bed and breakfast, , or any use that is listed as discretionary or prohibited in the specific zoning district.

Hotel: A building, structure or part of a building or structure in which sleeping accommodation with or without meals is provided for tourists or travelers, and where guests register or record is kept, though does not include a motel or rooming house.

I

Industrial Use: The use of land, buildings or structures for the manufacturing, processing, assembling, fabrication, warehousing, and/or storage of goods and materials.

Institutional Use: The use of land, buildings or structures for religious; charitable; educational; health; or, welfare purposes and included churches; public or private schools; nursery schools; hospitals; and, special care.

Intensity of Use: The density of use, number of units, size of development, or bulk, form or number of buildings or structures for a permitted, discretionary or prohibited use.

Intensive Livestock Operation (ILO): As defined in *The Agricultural Operations Act*.

J

K

L

Loading Space: A space measuring at least 2.5 metres (8 feet) in width and 8.5 metres (28 feet) in depth, located on a site, and having access to a road or land, in which a vehicle may park to load or unload.

M

Manufacturing: The mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products including the assembling of component parts, the manufacturing of products and the blending of materials.

Mineral Exploration and Development: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

Mineral Resources: As defined in the *Mineral Resources Act, 1985*.

Minister: The Minister of Government Relations for the Government of Saskatchewan.

Motel: A building or group of buildings on a site designed and operated to provide individual rental units for the use of the traveling public, each unit containing at least a bedroom and bathroom and providing convenient access to a parking space for the use of the occupants of the unit.

Municipal Facility: A building and/or site owned and/or operated by a municipal government, including but not limited to: offices, public works, public utilities, and community facilities.

Municipal Reserve: Dedicated lands that are provided to a municipality for public use, or that were dedicated as public reserve and transferred to a municipality pursuant to *The Act*.

Municipal Road: A public roadway subject to the direction, control and management of the RM.

N

Natural Areas: An area relatively undisturbed by human activities and characterised by indigenous species including remnant or self-sustaining areas with native vegetation, water or natural features.

Non-Conforming Site: A site consisting of one (1) or more contiguous parcels that, on the date a Zoning Bylaw or any amendment to a Zoning Bylaw becomes effective, contains a use that conforms to the Bylaw but the site area or site dimensions do not conform to the standards of the Bylaw for that use.

Non-Conforming Use: Any use of land, building, or structure lawfully existing or under construction where permits have been issued at the time of passing this Bylaw, the use of which does not comply with all the regulations of this Bylaw governing the zoning district in which it is located.

Noxious Use or Condition: Any use or facility that causes or produces harmful or hazardous noise; vapours; smoke; dust (particles suspending in or transported by air); vibrations; electrical or electromagnetic fields; glare; or, light.

O

Office: A building or part of a building used primarily for conducting the affairs of a business; profession; service; industry; or, government in which no goods or commodities of business or trade are stored; trans-shipped; sold; or, processed.

Official Community Plan (OCP): The *Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 5-22*, as per Section 32 of *The Planning and Development Act, 2007*.

Open Space: Passive and structured leisure and recreation areas that enhance the aesthetic quality and conserve the environment of the community, including parks; recreation; tourism nodes; and, natural areas.

P

Parcel: An area of land with fixed boundaries on record with the Information Services Corporation (ISC) by Certificate of Title. For the purposes of this Bylaw the term "parcel" and "site" shall be deemed not to mean the same. A site may constitute more than one parcel if they are contiguous and under the same landowner.

Parking Lot: An open area, other than a road, used for temporary parking of more than four (4) vehicles and available for public or private use.

Parking, Off-Road: Accommodation for the parking of vehicles on private property, off a public road or highway.

Parking Space: A space within a building or parking lot for the parking of one (1) motor or recreational vehicle including convenient access to a public right-of-way that shall be not less than 2.5 metres (8 feet) in width and 5.5 metres (18.0 feet) in length.

Personal Services: The provision of services related to a customer's personal and/or grooming needs, excluding the provision of health-related services.

Place of Worship: A building set aside by any religious organization for public worship. Typical uses include churches; chapels; mosques; temples; synagogues; and, parish halls.

Processing: The processing and preparation of commodity or commodities produced off-site and may be sourced from multiple-locations.

Public Utility: A government, municipal or corporation under Federal or Provincial statute which operates a public work and/or provides a service to the general public.

Public Works: Under The Act, means:

- systems for the production, distribution or transmission of electricity;
- systems for the distribution, storage or transmission of natural gas or oil;
- facilities for the storage, transmission, treatment, distribution or supply of water;
- facilities for the collection, treatment, movement or disposal of sanitary sewage;
- telephone, cable television or light distribution or transmission lines; or
- facilities for the collection, storage, movement and disposal of storm drainage.

Q

Quarter Section: Approximately 64.8 ha (160 acres) or a lesser amount that remains due to the original survey, road widening, road right-of-way or railway plans, drainage ditch, pipeline or transmission line development, or natural features such as water courses or water bodies as defined by the Township Plan of Survey in the Land Titles Office.

R

Recreational Use: The use of land and buildings for parks, trails, and open space; and leisure and sports facilities.

Recreational Use, Commercial: The use of land, building(s), or structure(s) for the purpose of selling a recreational amenity, including but not limited to the racing of animals or motorized vehicles, and paintball.

Recreational Vehicle (RV): A vehicle intended to provide temporary living accommodation, built as part of, or to be towed by a motor vehicle to be used on public highway without any special permit. Recreational vehicles include truck campers; motor homes; fifth wheel trailers; travel trailers; and, tent trailers.

Recreational Vehicle (RV) Park: An area of land managed as a unit, providing short-term accommodation for recreational vehicles including accessory facilities such as administration offices and laundry facilities.

Residential Use: The use of land, buildings or structures for human habitation.

Restaurant: A building or part of a building wherein food is prepared and offered for sale to the public primarily for consumption within the building. Limited facilities may be permitted to provide for a take-out food function provided that such a facility is clearly secondary to the primary restaurant use.

Retail Store: A building or part thereof, or a place where goods; wares; merchandise; substances; or, articles are offered or kept for sale or rent. This may include limited servicing and manufacturing of products onsite for sale on the site, so long as it is accessory to the principal retail use of the site.

Rezoning: The act of changing the land use zoning district of land through an application for a zoning amendment, subject to conditions of this Bylaw and approval from Council.

Right-of-Way: The land set aside for use as a roadway or utility corridor.

Road: The whole and entire width of every highway, public road or road allowance vested in Her Majesty, in the right of the Province of Saskatchewan, and shown as such on a plan of survey registered at the Information Services Corporation (ISC).

Rooming House (Boarding House): A building which contains a room or rooms available to rent for short-term accommodation other than a dwelling unit or other form of accommodation defined elsewhere in this Bylaw, where meals may or may not be provided, with sleeping facilities and that may or may not include private toilet facilities.

S

Salvage Yard: A facility where second-hand, discarded or scrap materials are bought; sold; exchanged; stored; processed; or, handled. Materials include scrap iron; structural steel; rubber tires; discarded goods; equipment; appliances; or machinery.

Sand and Gravel: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

School: An educational facility under the jurisdiction of a Board of Education; a college; university; or, any other school established and maintained either wholly or partially at public expense, whether or not the same is a boarding school and includes any dormitory building accessory to the such school.

Storage Facility: A commercial business that rents or leases storage rooms; lockers; containers; modular storage units; and/or, outdoor space for businesses and individuals to store and access their goods.

Service Station: A site used for the retail sale of lubricating oils and fuel, automobile accessories and for the servicing and repairing of motor vehicles essential to the operation of a motor vehicle. This does not include an auto body or painting shop, car sales lot or car washing establishment.

Setback: A required minimum separation distance, usually from the nearest point of a building or structure to a site line, railway, or centre line of a public road allowance.

Sight Triangle: The triangular area formed, on corner sites, by the intersection front and side site lines at an intersection and the straight line joining said site lines, as demonstrated by **Figure 4** and described in **Section 4.11.3** of this Bylaw.

Sign: Any device, letter, figure, symbol, emblem or picture, which is affixed to or represented directly or indirectly upon the exterior of a building, structure or a piece of land and which identifies or advertises any object, product, place, activity, person, organization, or business in such a way as to be visible to the public on any road or thoroughfare.

Sign, Billboard: A private free-standing sign, including supporting structure, which advertises goods; products; services; organizations; or facilities that are available from, located on or refer to a site other than the site on which the sign is located.

Sign, Directional or Wayfinding: Signage located off-site providing direction to, and information about, a specific enterprise or activity, which does not contain general advertising.

Site: An area of land no larger than a quarter section or equivalent, consisting of one (1) or more continuous parcels with the same landowner, considered as a unit devoted to a certain use or occupied by a building or permitted group of buildings, and the customary accessories and open spaces belonging to the same. For the purposes of this Bylaw the term "parcel" and "site" shall be deemed not to mean the same. A site may constitute more than one parcel if they are contiguous and under the same landowner.

Site, Corner: A site at the intersection of two (2) or more public roadways.

Site Area: The total horizontal area within the site lines of a site.

Site Coverage: The percentage of the site area covered by all the buildings above the ground level.

Site Depth: The horizontal distance between the front site and rear site lines, but where the front and rear site lines are not parallel to the site depth is the length of a line joining the midpoint of such site lines.

Site Line: Any boundary of a site.

Site Line, Front: The boundary that divides the site from the public road allowance, highway or road. In the case of a corner site, the site boundary that abuts the public road allowance, highway or road to the front of the principal building shall be deemed to be the front site line. Site frontage for a non-rectangular site shall be defined as the mean of the measured front and rear site lines.

Site Line, Rear: The site line at the rear of the site, opposite the front site line.

Site Line, Side: A site line other than a front or rear site line.

Site Plan: A plan showing the location of existing and proposed buildings and other features on a site in relationship to the site lines as further described in **Section 3.3.2.d**.

Solar Energy System, Commercial: A solar panel energy conversion system consisting of solar panels and associated control or conversion electronics, which is intended to produce power for resale or off-site distribution.

Solar Energy System, Private: A solar energy conversion system consisting of solar panels and associated control or conversion electronics, where the priority and intention is to provide electrical power for use on-site (either behind the meter or off-grid).

Structure: Anything that is built, constructed or erected that is located on the ground, or attached to something located on or in the ground.

Subdivision: A division of land, including a division of a quarter section, into legal subdivision as described in the regulations made pursuant to the *Land Surveys Act, 2000*.

Suite, Garage or Garden: An accessory dwelling unit located within a detached accessory building that has cooking, sleeping, and sanitary facilities which are separate from those of the single-detached dwelling. Typically, garden suites are standalone structures while garage suites are either attached to or located above a detached garage.

Suite, Secondary: An accessory dwelling unit which may be located within a single-detached dwelling or in a detached accessory building on the same property as a single-detached dwelling.

Sustainable: As defined in *The Statements of Provincial Interest Regulations*.

T

Telecommunication Tower: A structure situated on a non-residential site that is intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio or cellular communications, excluding those used exclusively for dispatch communications.

Trucking or Transportation Firm: The use of land, buildings or structures for the purpose of storing; repairing; loading trucks, transporting trailers and/or buses, and does not include an automobile service station, transportation sales or rental outlets.

U

Use: The activity or purpose for which any land, building, structure or premise, or part thereof is arranged, designed or intended, occupied or maintained.

Use, Accessory: See "Accessory".

Use, Discretionary: A use or form of development that may be allowed in a zoning district following application to, and approval of the Council; and which complies with the development standards, as required by Council, as contained in this Bylaw.

Use, Permitted: A use or development which is rightfully allowed in its Zoning District subject to the regulations of this Bylaw and following application for a development permit that is approved by the Development Officer.

Use, Principal: The main or primary activity, for which a site or its buildings are designed; arranged; developed; intended; or, for which is occupied or maintained.

V

W

Warehousing: The use of a building for the storage and distribution of wholesale goods and materials.

Waterbody: A lake; pond; reservoir; lagoon; swamp; marsh; wetland; or, any other area containing standing surface water, either permanently or intermittently.

Watercourse: A river, stream, creek, gully, ravine, spring, coulee, valley floor, drainage ditch or any other channel having a bed and sides or banks in which water flows either permanently or intermittently.

Wind Energy System: Any structure(s) used for the conversion, production, and transmission of wind energy into electrical energy and related facilities connected to a substation or metering point.

Wind Energy System, Commercial (Wind Farm): Wind energy conversion system consisting of wind turbine(s), a tower and associated control or conversion electronics, which is intended to produce power for resale.

Wind Energy System, Private: Wind energy conversion system consisting of wind turbine(s), a tower and associated control or conversion electronics, where the priority and intention is to provide electrical power for use on-site (either behind the meter or off-grid).

Wind Energy System Height: The height from ground level to the tip of the blade at its highest point.

Work Camp: A temporary residential complex used to house workers/contractors on a temporary basis of more than 28 days and less than two years. The camp is made up of three or more mobile units or travel trailers, clustered in such fashion as to provide sleeping, food preparation/eating, recreation, parking and other basic living facilities. Modular, manufactured, or any type of dwelling on permanent foundations are not permitted. Typically, this use is required seasonally to support the short-term housing demands of a large-scale construction workforce.

X

Y

Yard: Uncovered space, open to the sky on the same site with a building or structure.

Yard, Front: The area from the front building line and the front site line, between the side site lines.

Yard, Rear: The area from the rear building line and the rear site line, between the side site lines.

Yard, Side: The area between the side site line and the nearest wall of the principal or accessory building or structure on the site.

Z

Zoning District: Divisions identified in the Zoning Bylaw according to **Section 6.0** of this Bylaw that establish permitted and discretionary uses as well as development standards.

3. Administration

This section outlines the roles, processes, and applications requirements involved in administering this Bylaw.

3.1. Development Officer & Council

3.1.1. Development Officer

The Chief Administrative Officer of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 shall be the Development Officer responsible for the administration of this Bylaw. The Development Officer shall:

- a. Receive, record, and review development permit applications.
- b. Issue a decision on development permits for permitted uses.
- c. Assist Council with issuing a decision on discretionary uses, zoning amendments, OCP amendments, and development and servicing agreements.
- d. Administer any Public Notification process as required by this Bylaw or any other Bylaw adopted by the R.M.
- e. Collect development application fees according to the fee schedule established in this Bylaw or any other Bylaw adopted by the R.M.
- f. Maintain for inspection by the public during regular office hours, a copy of this Bylaw, the Zoning District Map, and any amendments.
- g. Perform other duties as determined by Council.

3.1.2. Council

The Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 Council shall:

- a. Issue a decision on discretionary uses, zoning amendments, OCP amendments, and development and servicing agreements in accordance with *The Act*, the OCP, and this Bylaw.
- b. Make a recommendation on all subdivision application referrals received from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Government Relations, prior to a decision being made by the Minister.

3.2. Development Permits

3.2.1. Development Permit Required

No person shall commence a new use or undertake development, including repairs and renovations involving structural alterations, without first obtaining a development permit, except as provided in **Section 3.2.7**.

3.2.2. Development Permit Must Not Contravene

A development permit shall not be issued for any structure or use in contravention of any provisions of this Bylaw or the OCP, except as provided in an appeal pursuant to *The Act*.

3.2.3. Frontage on Road

A development permit shall not be issued unless the site abuts or has frontage on a public road.

3.2.4. Building Permit

A building permit shall not be issued unless a development permit, where required, has also been issued.

3.2.5. Development Permit Validity

A development permit is valid for a period of 12 months. This period may be extended by the Development Officer for an additional 12 months if requested in writing by the permit holder before the development permit expires. A development permit shall be considered void if:

- a. The use is not commenced while the development permit is valid;
- b. A building permit, if required, is not obtained while the development permit is valid; or
- c. The building permit expires while the development permit is no longer valid.

3.2.6. Cancellation of a Development Permit

Council or the Development Officer may cancel a development permit and issue an order to stop development:

- a. Where the Development Officer or Council is satisfied that a development permit was issued based on false or mistaken information;
- b. Where new information is identified pertaining to environmental protection, flood potential, or slope instability which was not available at the time the development permit was issued; or
- c. When a developer requests a development permit modification.

3.2.7. Developments Not Requiring a Development Permit

A development permit is not required for the following, but all other applicable provisions of this Bylaw shall apply:

- a. The maintenance or construction of a municipal building, including public works, by the R.M. or public utility;
- b. Maintenance and repairs that do not include structural alterations;
- c. Accessory buildings and structures under 9.3 m² (100 ft²) in area;
- d. The erection of any fence or stand-alone wall (retaining wall, screen, etc.);
- e. The planting of any trees, shrubs, or landscaping; and
- f. A temporary building where the sole purpose is incidental to the construction or alteration of a building for which a building permit has been granted.

3.2.8. Buildings to be Moved

No building shall be moved within or into the R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 without the issuance of a development permit, unless exempt under **Section 3.2.7**.

3.2.9. Demolition of Buildings

No building or structure shall be demolished within the R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 without the issuance of a demolition permit, unless exempt under **Section 3.2.7**.

3.3. Development Applications

3.3.1. Development Application Requirements

The requirements included in this section apply to applications for development permits for permitted uses and discretionary uses as well as for proposed Zoning Bylaw and OCP amendments.

3.3.2. Required Information

Any development application shall be submitted with the required fees to the Development Officer and shall include the following information:

- a. The names and contact information of the applicant, the property owner, and the person who prepared the application and/or supporting material.
- b. The legal description (parcel, block, plan) of the subject property.
- c. A description of the proposed development or use on the subject property.
- d. A Site Plan that should include:
 - i. A north arrow, the subject site property boundaries and dimensions, and all adjacent properties, roads, and rights-of-way.
 - ii. The location of any existing buildings, structures, utility poles, underground utilities, easements, and trees. This includes existing wells, lagoons, septic fields, etc.
 - iii. The location and size of proposed buildings or structures, including all front, side and rear setback dimensions. This includes wells, lagoons, septic fields, etc.
 - iv. The location of any entrances or exterior doorways, walkways, pedestrian circulation areas and site access;
 - v. The location and size of all proposed parking spaces, driveways, vehicle circulation areas, and loading spaces; and
 - vi. The location and size of any proposed signs.
 - vii. Estimated start and completion dates.
 - viii. Floor plans and site elevations.
- e. Any other required information or supporting studies as determined to be relevant by the Development Officer or Council.

3.3.3. Development Application Fees

Development application fees for development permits for permitted uses and discretionary uses, zoning amendments, OCP and other types of applications are outlined in **Section 3.8** of this Bylaw.

3.4. Development Application Procedures

3.4.1. General Development Application Procedures

In addition to those listed for specific applications in **Section 3.4.2 - 3.4.4**, the following procedures apply to all development permit applications for permitted uses and discretionary uses, as well as for proposed Zoning Bylaw and OCP amendments:

- a. Upon receiving the development application, the Development Officer will examine the application for conformance with the OCP, this Bylaw, and any other applicable policies, regulations, or standards.

- b. Prior to making a decision or conducting public notice and referring the application to Council, the Development Officer may circulate the application to appropriate government agencies or interested groups for comment.
- c. The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision on their application and shall be advised of their right to appeal in accordance with **Section 3.7** of this Bylaw and *The Act*.
- d. A copy of all approved development permit applications involving the installation of water and sanitary services shall be sent to the Health Authority.

3.4.2. Permitted Use Application Procedures (approved by the Development Officer)

In addition to the general development applications procedures in **Section 3.4.1**, the following procedures apply to all development permit applications for permitted uses as demonstrated by **Figure 1**:

- a. If a person applies for a development permit for a development or use that is permitted in its zoning district and conforms to all provisions of this Bylaw and the OCP, then the Development Officer shall issue a development permit.
- b. Performance standards, development standards, or conditions may be applied in accordance with *Section 62(4)* of *The Act*, however they must be consistent with the standards or conditions of this Bylaw.

3.4.3. Discretionary Use Application Procedures (approved by Council)

In addition to the general development application procedures in **Section 3.4.1**, the following procedures apply to all development permit applications for discretionary uses in accordance with *Sections 54-58* of *The Act* and as demonstrated by **Figure 1**:

- a. If a person applies for a development permit for a development or use that is listed as a discretionary use in its zoning district, the Development Officer shall give public notice of the application in accordance with *Section 55* of *The Act* and R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32 *Public Notice Bylaw*.
- b. The Public Notice shall be distributed to the assessed owners of property within a minimum 75 metres (246 feet) of the site of the application and shall indicate the date of the Council meeting at which the discretionary use application will be considered.
- c. The Development Officer shall prepare a report for Council concerning the discretionary use application that may contain recommendations for conditions of approval to be applied in accordance with *Section 62(3)* and *56(3)* of *The Act* to ensure the development or use satisfies the development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**.
- d. Council shall consider the application together with the Development Officer's report and any written or verbal submissions received from the public before issuing a decision by Council resolution to either:
 - i. Approve the discretionary use application as is;
 - ii. Approve the discretionary use application with performance standards, development standards, or conditions according to *Section 56(3)* of *The Act* to ensure the development or use satisfies the development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**; or
 - iii. Reject the discretionary use application.

3.4.4. Planning Bylaw Amendment Application Procedures (approved by Council)

In addition to the general development application procedures in **Section 3.4.1**, the following procedures apply to all applications for proposed Zoning Bylaw and OCP amendments, as demonstrated by **Figure 2**:

- a. If a person applies for an OCP amendment or Zoning Bylaw amendment (including a rezoning of their property) Council may decide to consider the application by passing a resolution authorizing the Development Officer to proceed with preparing draft bylaws and public notices, and to authorize the date and time for a required public hearing. If Council decides not to agree to consider the amendment or rezoning, then the applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision.
- b. Council shall give the bylaws first reading only and shall publish a public notice of its intent to amend the OCP or Zoning Bylaw, once a week for two consecutive weeks in accordance with *Section 207 of The Act*. The first advertisement must be at least two weeks before the date of the public hearing.
- c. The public hearing shall be held before the second reading by Council. The hearing may be held during a Council meeting if Council resolves to suspend the meeting for the hearing. The hearing may be closed once all representations are heard and all written submissions are accepted. If objections are received, Council may decide to either:
 - i. Alter the bylaw to address concerns or objections;
 - ii. Approve the bylaw amendment as is; or
 - iii. Refuse the application by withdrawing the Bylaw.
- d. If approved, the Development Officer shall send a copy of the OCP or Zoning Bylaw amendment to the Ministry of Government Relations for review. Any OCP or Zoning Bylaw amendment requires Ministerial Approval before it can come into effect.
- e. Separate bylaws are needed to amend an OCP and a Zoning Bylaw, but they may be prepared and reviewed in conjunction.

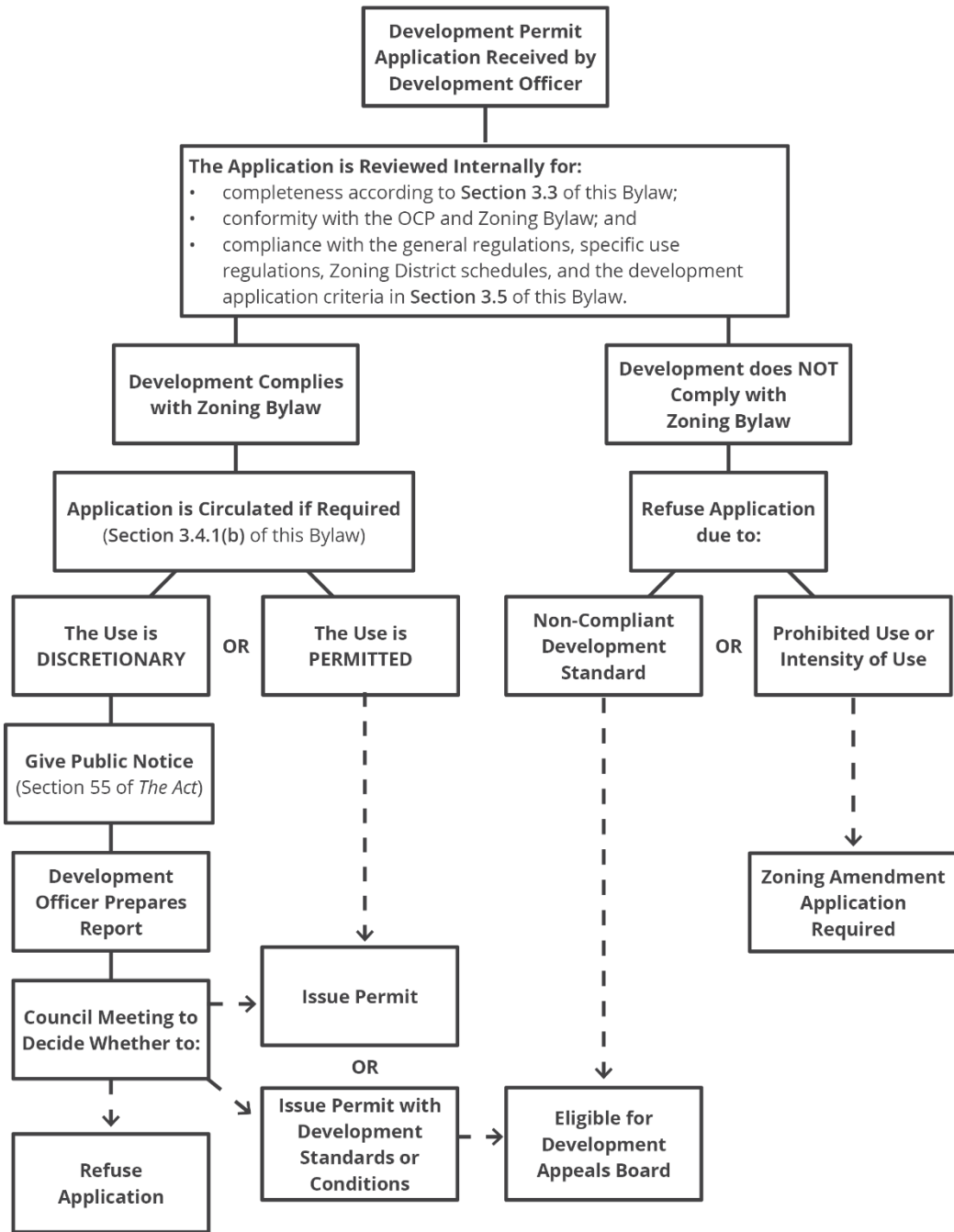


Figure 1: Development Permit Application Process

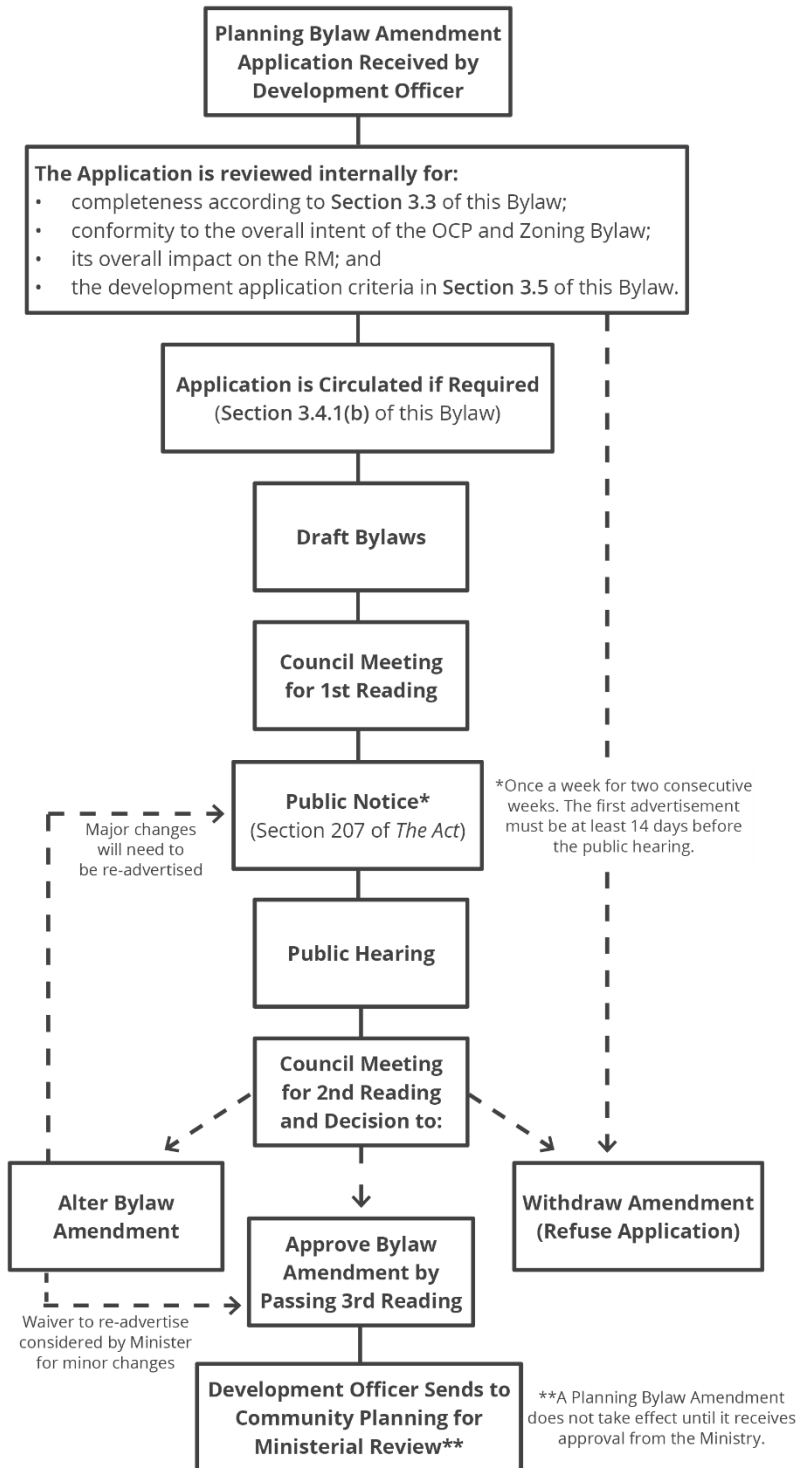


Figure 2: OCP & Zoning Bylaw Amendment Application Process

3.5. Development Application Evaluation Criteria

When evaluating applications for development permits for permitted uses and discretionary uses, as well as for proposed zoning amendments and OCP amendments, the Development Officer and Council shall consider whether such proposals:

- a. Conform with all relevant provisions of the OCP, this Bylaw, and any other applicable policies and regulations;
- b. Can be economically serviced by community infrastructure including roadways, water and sewer (if available), solid waste disposal, parks, schools, community facilities, and utilities;
- c. Create no undue burden on R.M. finances;
- d. Are compatible with neighbouring properties and overall R.M. land use patterns and character;
- e. Can be suitably drained in accordance with **Section 4.16** of this Bylaw.
- f. Are suitable for the proposed site and are not detrimental to the health, safety, convenience, and general welfare of R.M. residents and visitors;
- g. Provide adequate off-road parking that is designed to minimize congestion and hazards;
- h. Impact traffic volume on local roads through residential areas;
- i. Give consideration to pedestrian safety and convenience both within the site, and in terms of its connectivity to the surrounding area; and
- j. Provide sufficient landscaping, such as vegetated buffers between industrial, residential, and agricultural uses, and wherever possible, shall preserve existing vegetation.

3.6. Minor Variances

3.6.1.

Applications for a minor variance shall be made to the Development Officer, who shall review the application and issue a decision in accordance with *Section 60 of The Act*.

3.6.2.

The Development Officer may grant a minor variance of up to 10% of any minimum setback or minimum distance between buildings or structures for either a permitted or discretionary use as specified by this Bylaw.

3.6.3.

The Development Officer shall maintain a registry of all minor variance applications.

3.6.4.

Minor variance application fees are outlined in **Section 3.8** of this Bylaw.

3.7. Development Appeals

3.7.1.

Council shall appoint a Development Appeals Board (DAB) within 90 days of the adoption of this Bylaw consisting of, at minimum three members, to hear and issue decisions on development appeals in accordance with *Section 214(1) of The Act*.

3.7.2.

A person who wishes to make an appeal to the DAB shall do so in writing to the Development Officer within 30 days of the date of issuance or refusal of a development permit application.

3.7.3.

The DAB has the authority under *Section 219 of The Act* to allow variances to the standards of this Bylaw, including standards and conditions specified for a permitted or discretionary use.

3.7.4.

The DAB does not have the authority to vary and will not hear appeals based on a decision by the Development Officer or Council to:

- a. Refuse a use or intensity of use not permitted in a Zoning District.
- b. Refuse a discretionary use or intensity of a discretionary use.
- c. Refuse a rezoning of the person's land.

3.7.5.

A decision by the DAB may be appealed to the Saskatchewan Municipal Board in accordance with *Section 226 of The Act*.

3.7.6.

Development appeal application fees are outlined in **Section 3.8** of this Bylaw.

3.8. Development Application Fees

3.8.1. Application Fees

An applicant of a development application shall pay an application fee according to **Table 1**:

Table 1: Development Application Fees

Application Type	Fee
Development Permit – Permitted Use	\$100
Development Permit – Discretionary Use	\$150
Zoning Bylaw Amendment	\$200
OCP Bylaw Amendment	\$200
Minor Variance	\$25
Development Appeal	\$50
Home-Based Business	\$25
Demolition Permit	\$15

3.8.2. Costs of Advertising

In addition to the above fees schedule, the applicant shall be responsible for the costs of any required public advertising in accordance with this Bylaw and *The Act*.

3.8.3. Municipal Agreements

Applicants may be subject to additional fees, levies, and securities in accordance with **Section 3.12** of this Bylaw and *The Act*.

3.9. Nonconforming Uses, Buildings, & Sites

3.9.1.

Any use of land, building, structure, or site lawfully existing at the time of passing of this Bylaw that is rendered non-conforming by the enactment of this Bylaw or any subsequent amendments, may be continued, transferred, or sold in accordance with the provisions of *Sections 88 to 93* inclusive of *The Act*.

3.9.2.

A legally nonconforming use or building pursuant to **Section 3.9.1** may be enlarged, reconstructed, repaired or renovated provided that:

- a. The element of nonconformity is not increased; and
- b. All other applicable provisions of this Zoning Bylaw are satisfied.

3.10. Site Size Adjustments

3.10.1.

In all Zoning Districts, the minimum site size requirements shall be as stated, except that the size of the remnant shall be deemed to be conforming in any of the following instances:

- a. Where roads, railways, pipelines, or other public or private utilities are subdivided or registered as easements, including widenings; and
- b. Where adjustments are required due to irregularities in the primary survey system.

3.11. Zoning Compliance, Offences, & Penalties

3.11.1.

Pursuant to *Section 242 to 245 of The Act*, the Development Officer may issue an order for development that contravenes this Bylaw in order to achieve bylaw compliance.

3.11.2.

Any person who violates this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to the penalties set forth in *The Act*.

3.11.3.

Errors and/or omissions by the Development Officer or someone acting under their direction while administering this Bylaw do not relieve any person from liability for failure to comply with the provisions of this Bylaw.

3.12. Municipal Agreements

3.12.1. Servicing Agreements

Where a development proposal involves subdivision, the RM may require the applicant to enter into a servicing agreement to ensure appropriate servicing. In accordance with *The Act*, the agreement may provide for:

- a. The undertaking to install or construct of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, drains, water mains and laterals, hydrants, sidewalks, boulevards, curbs, gutters, street lights, graded, graveled or paved streets and lanes, connections to existing services, area grading and levelling of land, street name plates, connecting and boundary streets, landscaping of parks and boulevards, public recreation facilities, or other works that Council may require, including both on-site and off-site servicing;
- b. The payment of levies and charges, in whole or in part, for the capital cost of providing, altering, expanding or upgrading those services listed in **Section 3.12.1.a.** above that directly or indirectly serve the proposed subdivision.
- c. Time limits for the completion of any work or the payment of any fees specified in the agreement;
- d. Provisions for the applicant and the RM to share the costs of any work specified in the agreement; and
- e. Any assurances as to performance that Council may consider necessary.

3.12.2. Development Levy Agreements

Where a development requiring a Development Permit is proposed in the absence of subdivision that results in additional capital costs incurred by the RM and Council has passed a Development Levy Bylaw in accordance with *The Act*, the RM may require the applicant to enter into a Development Levy Agreement and pay any applicable levies in accordance with that Bylaw.

3.12.3. Performance Security

As a condition of a Development Permit, Council may require the applicant to post and maintain a Performance Security, which may be a performance bond or letter of credit, to ensure that the development is constructed and completed in accordance with the time frames and development standards required in the approval.

3.12.4. Liability Insurance

As a condition of a Development Permit, Council may require the applicant to provide and maintain liability insurance to protect municipal and public interests.

3.12.5. Interest Registration

Council may require Development Levy Agreements, Servicing Agreements and other documents to be registered or caveated against affected lands, to protect municipal and public interests. The cost of the registration of an interest or caveat will be the responsibility of the applicant.

4. General Regulations

4.1. Licenses, Permits, & Compliance

4.1.1.

All development within the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 must comply with the provisions of this Zoning Bylaw, whether or not a permit has been issued for the development.

4.1.2.

Nothing in this Bylaw shall exempt any person from complying with the requirements of any other municipal, provincial, or federal requirements.

4.1.3.

Where requirements in this Bylaw conflict with those of any other provincial or federal requirements, the provincial or federal requirements shall prevail.

4.1.4.

The R.M. shall avoid duplication of regulation of activity and development governed by provincial agencies or departments.

4.2. Prohibited & Noxious Uses

4.2.1. Prohibited Uses

Any land use that is not listed as either a permitted, discretionary, or accessory use in its current Zoning District shall be prohibited and will not be accommodated without a zoning amendment in accordance with **Section 3.4.4.**

4.2.2. Noxious Uses

No land shall be used for any purpose that is noxious without appropriate mitigation measures that ensure the health and well-being of people and the environment are protected.

4.3. Principal Buildings, Structures, & Uses

4.3.1.

Only one principal building or use shall be permitted on any one site except the following in accordance with all applicable provisions of this Bylaw:

- a. Public utilities;
- b. Municipal facilities;
- c. Institutional uses;
- d. Recreational uses;
- e. Agricultural uses; or
- f. Communal settlements.

4.3.2.

In any Zoning District, the principal use of the land must be established prior to the establishment of any accessory buildings, structures, or uses.

4.4. Accessory Buildings, Structures, & Uses

4.4.1.

Accessory buildings shall be subordinate to, used in conjunction with, and located on the same site as the principal building or use.

4.4.2.

Subject to all other requirements of this Bylaw, an accessory building, structure, or use is permitted in any Zoning District when accessory to an established principal permitted or discretionary use.

4.4.3.

A Development Permit must be obtained for any accessory building, structure, or use, unless exempt until **Section 3.2.7** of this Bylaw.

4.4.4.

No accessory building or structure shall be used as a dwelling, unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw.

4.4.5.

Accessory buildings or structures shall be subject to the same minimum setbacks as the principal building, structure, or use.

4.4.6.

For any site under 4 hectares (10 acres), accessory buildings or structures shall not be located in the front yard.

4.4.7.

Accessory buildings or structures under 9.3 m² (100 ft²) in area are not subject to setback requirements provided they are located in the rear yard.

4.4.8.

The area of accessory buildings or structures shall be combined with the area of the principal building to determine the overall site coverage.

4.4.9.

In any residential district, there shall be no more than three (3) accessory buildings on a site.

4.4.10.

Private garages, carports, and other accessory buildings attached to a principal building by a substantial roof structure shall be considered as part of the principal building.

4.5. Building Heights

4.5.1.

Building height shall be measured from average grade level to the highest point of the roof structure, exclusive of any chimney, antenna, satellite dish, solar panel, or any other similar protrusions that are separate from the roof structure.

4.5.2.

The height of any principal buildings or structures shall not exceed 12.0 metres (39 feet), unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw. Taller principal buildings may be considered by resolution of Council (discretionary use approval).

4.5.3.

The height of residential accessory buildings or structures shall not exceed 6.0 metres (20 feet), unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw. Taller accessory buildings may be considered by resolution of Council (discretionary use approval).

4.5.4.

The height of farm accessory buildings or structures shall not exceed 9.0 metres (30 feet), unless otherwise specified in this Bylaw.

4.5.5.

Grain bins and elevators, wind turbines, telecommunication towers, and other similar structures may exceed the maximum height requirements in **Section 4.5** provided they comply with all other provisions of this Bylaw.

4.6. Signs

4.6.1. Highway Signs

Signs located in a highway sign corridor shall be regulated entirely by the requirements of *The Provincial Highway Sign Control Regulations, 2012* or amendments thereto.

4.6.2. All Other Signs

All other signs and billboards other than those referred to in **Section 4.6.1**, shall be subject to the following regulations:

- a. A sign may only advertise agricultural commercial uses, home-based businesses, the principal use of a site, or the principal products offered for sale on the premises.
- b. Billboard signs advertising a business, service, or product not affiliated with the property for which it is located, shall require discretionary use approval by Council.
- c. The following signs shall be permitted provided that the signage is appropriate in scale, design, placement, and does not cause any safety concerns:
 - i. Government signs, directional or wayfinding signs, and other signs that bear no advertising including traffic control, no trespassing, hunting restrictions and similar signs.

- ii. Memorial signs, plaques, or other commemorative signs or monuments are exempt from restriction provided that the signage is appropriate in scale, design, placement, and does not cause any safety concerns.
- iii. Elections signs, real estate signs, and other temporary signs providing information on a specific property provided that the temporary condition still exists.
- d. A maximum of 2 advertising signs are permitted on any site or quarter section and each sign shall be no larger than 3.5 square metres (38 square feet) and no higher than 6 metres (20 feet) in total height.
- e. No sign shall project beyond the site lines of the site to which it pertains.
- f. No sign shall be located in any manner that may, in the opinion of Council, visually obstruct or jeopardize public safety.
- g. Signs with any neon, LED, or other similar lighting shall be designed to cast light downwards and located appropriately to prevent from visually obstructing drivers and jeopardizing public safety.

4.7. Off-Road Parking, Loading, & Heavy-Hauling

4.7.1. Residential Parking

In all Zoning Districts, one (1) off-road parking space shall be provided per dwelling unit, which shall be located on the same site as the dwelling unit.

4.7.2. Commercial & Industrial Parking & Loading

Sufficient off-road parking and loading spaces shall be provided for employees, visitors, and customers of an approved commercial or industrial use in order to avoid parking spill out on to public roadways.

4.7.3. Heavy Hauling

The RM may require a road maintenance agreement with developers and operators involved in concentrated heavy hauling on municipal roads to help pay for the incremental costs of road maintenance, construction and repair.

4.8. Fences, Hedges & Shelterbelts

4.8.1.

Landowners are responsible for ensuring all fences and other landscaping features are contained within their site lines.

4.8.2.

Fences can be erected within or on a site's property lines. Privacy fencing, not including livestock fencing, must not be within 2 metres (6.5 feet) of a site line abutting a road or highway.

4.8.3.

Fences, hedges, shelterbelts, and other screening devices, not including livestock fencing, that obstruct the vision of driver's shall not be located in a site triangle in accordance with **Section 4.11.3** of this Bylaw.

4.8.4.

Any proposed hedges, shelterbelts, or other significant landscape features must be setback 15 metres (50 feet) from a road right-of-way.

4.8.5.

Any proposed hedges, shelterbelts, or other significant landscape features within 90 metres (295 feet) of a provincial highway right-of way requires a permit from the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure (MHI).

4.9. Landscaping

4.9.1.

Any landscaping shall not disrupt or alter the existing drainage pattern without prior approval from the R.M. or provincial agencies as may be required.

4.9.2.

Landscaping or structures of any kind shall not obstruct vehicular or pedestrian travel along any roadway.

4.9.3.

As a condition of approval for a development permit pursuant to **Section 3.4**, Council may include additional landscaping requirements or may require a landscape plan to be submitted that demonstrates a suitable degree of landscaping to enhance the site or provide a visual screen if required.

4.9.4.

The Development Officer or Council may require a landscaped buffer to separate potential disturbances from adjacent land uses.

4.9.5.

Developers and landowners shall, wherever possible, practice landscaping strategies that:

- a. Protects native grasslands;
- b. Uses native species;
- c. Avoids the removal of existing trees and vegetation; and
- d. Integrates stormwater management to avoid disrupting natural drainage patterns.

4.9.6.

Any landscaping, including subsequent planting, which is required by this Bylaw or as a condition of approval for a development permit shall be maintained in a healthy growing condition or shall otherwise be replaced.

4.9.7.

No person shall cut or remove any tree that is not located on their own property, including R.M. property, without being granted permission by the landowner.

4.10. Site Grading, Levelling & Drainage

4.10.1.

Land clearing and any disruptions to the natural terrain and existing drainage pattern shall be discouraged, excluding those works considered a normally accepted agricultural practice as defined in the *Agricultural Operations Act*.

4.10.2.

No proposed development, site grading, or levelling shall result in surface drainage that adversely affects the environment, adjacent properties, or the stability of the land.

4.10.3.

The Development Officer of Council may require a Grading or Drainage Plan to be prepared in support of any development application in accordance with **Section 3.3.2**.

4.11. Outdoor Storage

When permitted in association with any approved use in any Zoning District, all outside storage of vehicles, equipment, machinery, waste, etc. is subject to the following requirements:

4.11.1.

All sites shall be well maintained and free from excessive waste and debris.

4.11.2.

Outdoor storage in the front yard may be permitted if:

- a. Displaying neatly arranged items for sale in association with an approved commercial use; or
- b. In association with an approved storage yard subject to suitable screening at the discretion of the Development Officer or Council.

4.11.3.

Any unsightly outdoor storage of machinery, vehicles, or materials shall be adequately screened from public view from adjacent roadways and public lands by a solid fence, trees, landscaped berm, or other suitable structure.

4.11.4.

Outdoor storage of any kind shall be a minimum 6 metres (20 feet) from any site line, unless a greater setback is required elsewhere in this Bylaw.

4.12. Storage & Handling of Hazardous Materials

4.12.1.

Any proposed development involving the storage and handling of hazardous materials or substances shall comply with all relevant provincial and federal regulations, including *The Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Good Regulations*, *The Environmental Management and Protection Act*, *The Dangerous Goods Act*, and the *Fire Safety Act*. The R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

4.12.2.

The Development Officer or Council may require the applicant to submit a report prepared by a qualified professional in accordance with **Section 5.2.6** of the OCP to assess the safety of the proposed development or use, as well as identify any required mitigation measures to minimize the adverse impacts of the hazardous materials.

4.12.3.

The Development Officer or Council may require the applicant to submit an Emergency Management Plan in support of the proposed development.

4.13. Development in Proximity to Provincial Highways

4.13.1.

Any proposed development within 90 metres (295 feet) of a provincial highway right-of way requires a roadside development permit from the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure (MHI).

4.13.2.

Any development, including buildings, trees/shrubs, granaries, dugouts, wells, etc., may be subject to minimum setbacks from a provincial highway. Setbacks vary depending on the highway classification and shall be confirmed through correspondence with MHI.

4.13.3. Sight Triangle

Any building, structure, earth pile or vegetation in any Zoning District shall not obstruct the vision of drivers and shall not be located within a sight triangle, where the "sight distance" in **Figure 3** is determined by MHI.

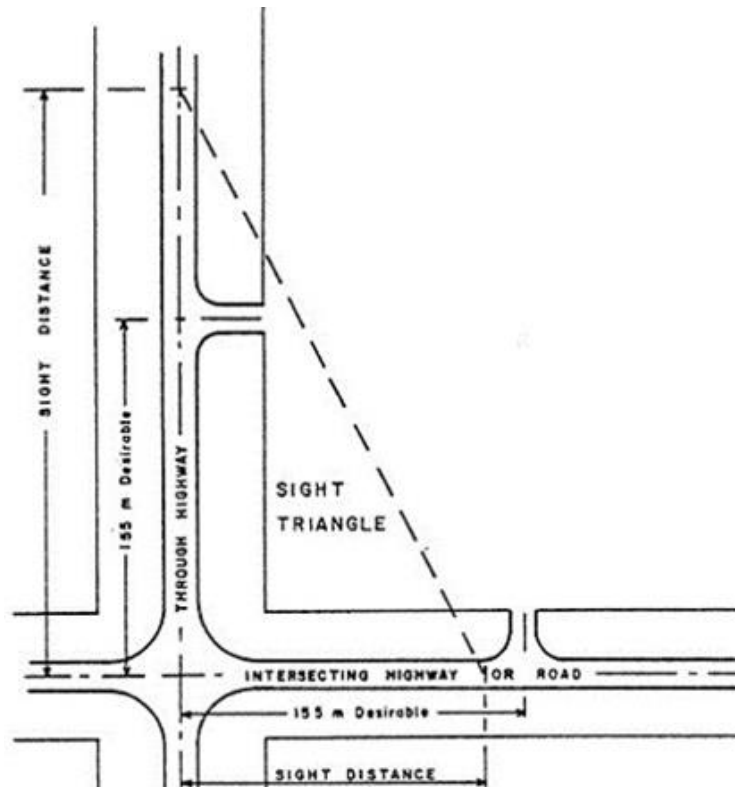


Figure 3: Sight Triangle Diagram
(Source: Government of Saskatchewan)

4.13.4. Highway Approach

The minimum separation distance from a highway approach to the centerline of an intersecting roadway is 90 metres (295 feet) unless a greater setback is required by MHI.

4.14. Development in Proximity to Pipelines & Transmission Lines

4.14.1.

Any proposed development or subdivision involving pipelines or transmission lines shall be sited in accordance with all relevant federal and provincial regulations. Refer to "Land Use Planning for Pipelines" publication by Canadian Standards Association (CS) PLUS663".

4.14.2.

The minimum setback from any development to the right-of-way or easement of an existing pipeline or transmission gas line shall be 15 metres (49 feet), unless a greater setback is required by federal and provincial regulations, or a lesser setback has been granted by the owner of the pipeline.

4.14.3.

Any proposed development or subdivision located within 350 metres (1,148 feet) of the centreline of any existing pipelines, utilities, or transmission right-of-way shall require consultation from the owner/operator.

4.14.4.

In accordance with The National Energy Board, anyone proposing to conduct a ground disturbance or excavation within 30 metres (1,148 feet) of the centreline of a pipeline must:

- a. Ascertain whether a pipeline exist;
- b. Notify the pipeline company of the nature and schedule of the excavation; and
- c. Conduct the excavation in accordance with such regulations.

4.15. Development on Hazard Lands

4.15.1.

The Development Officer shall refer any development application for comments to provincial departments, other relevant agencies, and qualified professionals where a proposed development or subdivision is to be located on land considered to be potentially hazardous with respect to:

- a. Flooding up to the 1:500 flood elevation;
- b. Slope instability; and/or
- c. Groundwater or aquifer contamination.

4.15.2.

Where a proposed development or subdivision is to be located on land considered by Council to be potentially hazardous, Council may require the applicant to submit a report prepared by a qualified professional in accordance with **Section 5.2.6** of the OCP to assess the suitability of the land for the proposed development or subdivision, as well as identify any required mitigation measures.

4.15.3.

Actions identified in a report prepared pursuant to **Sections 4.14.1 and 4.14.2** above may be incorporated as conditions to the issuance of any development permit and may be required to be registered on title as an interest in accordance with *The Act*.

4.15.4.

Development of new buildings or additions to buildings within the floodway of any watercourse or water body shall be prohibited. Flood proofing of new development to an elevation of, at minimum, 0.5 metres above the 1:500 year flood elevation shall be required.

4.15.5.

The Development Officer or Council shall refuse a permit for any proposed development for which the proposed actions are inadequate to address the conditions present on the hazard land or that will result in excessive municipal costs.

4.16. Water, Wastewater & Waste Disposal

4.16.1.

Developments shall be connected to private sewage disposal systems in accordance with the Saskatchewan Onsite Wastewater Disposal Guide and all provincial licensing requirements.

4.16.2.

In accordance with *the Water Security Agency Act* and any other provincial regulations administered by the Ministries responsible for Health and Environment, no liquid, solid, or gaseous wastes shall be discharged onto any land, into the air, or into any stream, creek, river, lake, pond, slough, drainage channel, any other body of water.

4.17. Environmental Management

4.17.1.

The Development Officer shall refer any application to relevant provincial departments, other agencies, or qualified professionals where a proposed development or subdivision has the potential to adversely threaten the natural environment, including:

- a. Critical wildlife habitats;
- b. Native grasslands;
- c. Surface waterbodies and watercourses;
- d. Groundwater or aquifer quality; and
- e. Air quality.

4.17.2.

The Development Officer or Council may require the applicant to submit a report prepared by a qualified professional in accordance with **Section 5.2.6** of the OCP to assess the impact of the proposed development or subdivision on the natural environment, as well as identify any required mitigation measures.

4.17.3.

Actions identified in comments and/or a report pursuant to **Sections 4.17.1 and 4.17.2** may be incorporated as conditions to the issuance of any development permit and may be required to be registered on title as an interest in accordance with *The Act*.

4.17.4.

The Development Officer or Council shall refuse any development application for which the proposed actions are inadequate to address the negative impact on the natural environment.

4.18. Heritage & Archaeological Resource Management

4.18.1.

Any proposed development or use that may adversely impact designated heritage properties shall be reviewed and approved in consultation with the provincial ministry or agency responsible for *The Heritage Property Act*.

4.18.2.

Where a proposed development or subdivision is to be located on potentially heritage sensitive land according to the Heritage Conservation Branch's Developers' Online Screening Tool, the Development Officer shall refer any development application for comments to provincial departments, other relevant agencies, or qualified professionals.

4.18.3.

If it is determined following further screening that a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) be required, it is the responsibility of the developer to have it carried out by a qualified professional under an approved investigation permit. The study shall meet the requirements of the Heritage Conservation Branch and establish:

- a. The presence and location of heritage sites within the project areas;
- b. Suitable mitigation measures to be implemented;
- c. The content, structure, and importance of those heritage sites; and
- d. The need for follow-up investigations.

4.18.4.

Lands that are subject to a proposed subdivision where significant historical, cultural, or heritage resources are present may be dedicated as Environmental Reserve in accordance with *Section 185* of *The Act*.

4.19. Bare Land Condominium Developments

4.19.1.

Bare land condominium developments shall be located within an appropriate Zoning District for the proposed use and should comply, in so much as possible, with the regulations and development standards of the proposed use as contained in this Bylaw.

4.19.2.

Each bare land condominium unit must have access to a public road or internal private road that connects to a public road.

4.19.3.

Bare land condominium developments may include private open space and amenity areas for use by members of the condominium association.

5. Use-Specific Regulations

5.1. Intensive Livestock Operations (ILO)

5.1.1.

The regulations in this section shall apply to all of the following:

- a. New ILOs including feedlots and poultry operations; and
- b. Expansion of an existing ILO based on the maximum number of animal units in an approved operation as defined in *The Agricultural Operations Regulations* Chapter A-12.1 Reg 1.

5.1.2.

The development permit shall specify the maximum number of animal units as a condition of approval. A new development permit shall be required to expand the number or type of animal units listed as a condition of the original approval.

5.1.3.

ILOs are subject to the minimum separation distances identified in **Table 2** below. Distances are measured between the livestock building/facilities and the development or use. Separation distances do not apply to residences associated with the ILO. Distances in brackets apply where open liquid manure storage facilities are used or proposed.

5.1.4.

Council may consider reducing the minimum separation distances in **Table 2** in consultation with the appropriate provincial ministries or agencies and landowners provided that potential threats and nuisances to the development or use are mitigated to an acceptable level.

Table 2: Separation Distance by Animal Units

Land Use	Minimum Separation Distance by Number of Animal Units (m)				
	100-299 A.U.	300-499	500-1999	2000-5000	>5000
Residence; campground; tourist accommodation	300 (450)	400 (600)	800 (1,200)	1,200 (1,600)	1,600 (2,000)
Multi-parcel subdivision of 3 parcels or more; Hamlet; Urban Municipality with < 100 population	400 (600)	800 (1,200)	1,200 (1,600)	1,600 (2,400)	2,000 (2,400)
Urban Municipality with 100- 500 population	400 (1,200)	800 (1,600)	1,200 (2,000)	1,600 (2,400)	2,000 (2,400)

5.1.5.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the suitability of the land, and that negative environmental impacts, such as groundwater or aquifer contamination, will be limited.

5.1.6.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study to demonstrate that the water supply is sufficient for the proposed ILO and that the supply of neighbouring developments will not be adversely affected.

5.1.7.

In addition to complying with the requirements contained herein, all ILOs shall conform to the regulations provided within *The Agricultural Operations Act, 1995*.

5.2. Mineral Resource, Sand & Gravel Development

5.2.1.

Mineral resource, sand, and gravel extraction development operations shall be subject to all federal and provincial regulations and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.2.2.

No mineral resource, sand, or gravel development operation shall be located on hazardous or environmentally sensitive lands, or below the water table unless, through consultation with the appropriate provincial department or agency, such lands can be adequately protected through mitigation measures outlined by a professional study.

5.2.3.

Residential uses shall be setback:

- a. 125 metres (410 feet) from any oil and gas well, or 500 metres (1,640 feet) from any oil and gas well where high levels of H₂S are present.
- b. 100 metres (328 feet) minimum from any sand and gravel development operation.
- c. The Development Officer or Council may adjust the minimum setback from a mineral resource exploration and development operation in consultation with the appropriate provincial ministries and landowners to ensure that potential threats and nuisances to the residential use are mitigated.

5.2.4.

All other minimum setbacks from the mineral resource or sand and gravel development operation to roadways, other developments and uses, and environmental areas shall be determined in consultation with the appropriate provincial department or agency.

5.2.5.

Land use incompatibility, threats to public safety, dust, noise, nuisance and pollution shall be minimized by the use of appropriate routes, fencing, signage, buffers, screening and hours of operation.

5.2.6.

All mineral resource or sand and gravel development operations shall have efficient servicing and haul routes, and shall have direct access to a developed public road.

5.2.7.

The site of the mineral resource or sand and gravel development operation shall be kept in tidy and organized condition free from rubbish and debris.

5.2.8.

The Development Officer or Council may require an emergency management plan to ensure the development will be operated safely.

5.2.9.

The restoration of the site should commence immediately upon termination of the operation. Progressive restoration should be required, where possible.

5.2.10.

The Development Officer or Council may require a reclamation plan to ensure proper decommissioning and restoration of the lands to its natural condition following discontinuation or abandonment of the operation.

5.2.11.

The Development Officer or Council may apply specific development standards or conditions to the development permit for a mineral resource or sand and gravel development operation regarding:

- a. Access, circulation, and parking;
- b. Fencing, screening, signage, fire suppression and other safety measures;
- c. Stormwater management, drainage, erosion and sediment control;
- d. Development phasing;
- e. Site restoration; and
- f. Any other matters deemed necessary to satisfy the requirements of the OCP and this Bylaw, including the development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**.

5.2.12.

Mineral resource development operations that are inactive for a period of greater than 12 consecutive months shall require a new development permit.

5.3. Farm & Home-Based Businesses

5.3.1.

The farm or home-based business shall clearly be accessory to the use of a farmstead and agricultural operation or the dwelling unit as a private residence.

5.3.2.

The farm or home-based business shall only be conducted within a principal building and/or an approved accessory building.

5.3.3.

The owner and main operator of the farm or home-based business shall be full-time residents of the dwelling.

5.3.4.

If the property where the farm or home-based business is located is not owned by the business owner, then a letter from the property owner to the Development Officer authorizing the operation of the business is required.

5.3.5.

Adjacent properties shall not be disturbed by any nuisance generated by the farm or home-based business such as dust, noise, light, odour, smoke, or substantially more traffic than would typically be associated with the dwelling.

5.3.6.

Signs for the farm or home-based business shall be subject to **Section 4.6** of this Bylaw.

5.3.7.

No other exterior alterations shall be undertaken to the principal or accessory building in which the farm or home-based business is located that is inconsistent with typical farmstead or residential character.

5.3.8.

No more than two home-based businesses shall be allowed per dwelling unit.

5.3.9.

The Development Officer or Council may apply specific development standards or conditions to the development permit for a home-based business regarding:

- a. The size of the operation;
- b. The hours of operation;
- c. The number employees or customers permitted at any given time; and
- d. Any other matters deemed necessary to satisfy the requirements of the OCP and this Bylaw, in particular the development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**.

5.4. Secondary Suites

5.4.1.

A secondary suite shall only be constructed if accessory to a principal, single-detached dwelling as one of the following types as demonstrated in **Figure 4**:

- a. Basement suite;
- b. Second floor suite;
- c. Garden suite; or
- d. Garage suite.

5.4.2.

A secondary suite shall not be permitted as accessory to semi-detached dwellings, multi-unit housing, or to mobile or RTM homes.

5.4.3.

Only one secondary suite, of any type, shall be permitted on a site.

5.4.4.

Secondary suites must have a separate entrance from the principal dwelling either from a common indoor landing or directly from the exterior of the building.

5.4.5.

Secondary suites shall have a maximum of 2 bedrooms and shall not exceed 40% of the total gross floor area of the principal dwelling.

5.4.6.

Secondary suites must contain cooking, eating, living, sleeping, and private sanitary facilities.

5.4.7.

Secondary suites must be connected to utilities and services that are of a standard typical to a principal dwelling.

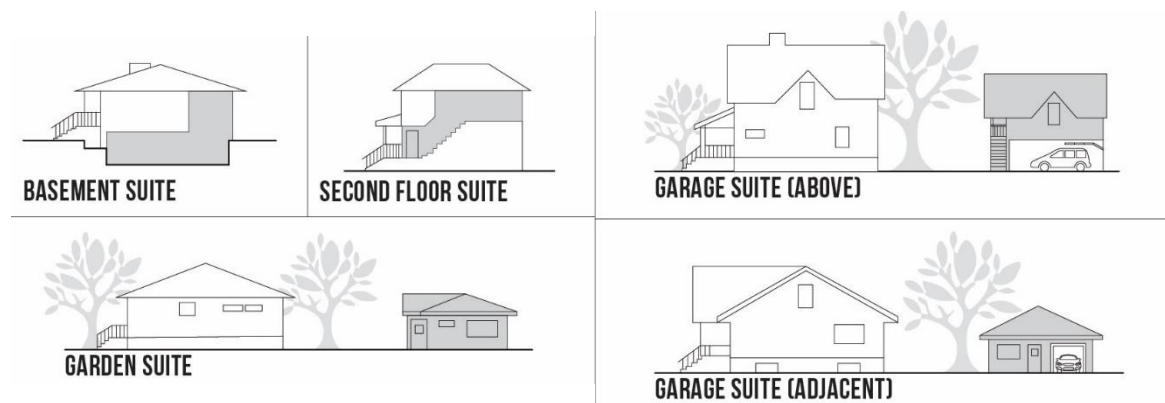


Figure 4: Types of Secondary Suites

5.5. Bed & Breakfasts

5.5.1.

The bed and breakfast shall only be conducted within a principal building and/or an approved accessory building.

5.5.2.

The owner and main operator of the bed and breakfast shall be full-time residents of the dwelling.

5.5.3.

No more than three (3) bedrooms shall be used for the bed and breakfast operation.

5.5.4.

Signs for the bed and breakfast shall be subject to **Section 4.6** of this Bylaw.

5.5.5.

No other exterior alterations shall be undertaken to the principal or accessory building in which the bed and breakfast is located that are inconsistent with typical farmstead or residential character.

5.6. Mobile, Ready-To-Move (RTM), & Modular Housing

5.6.1.

Wherever a dwelling is allowed, it may be in the form of a mobile, ready-to-move (RTM), or modular home provided that it complies with the following regulations:

- a. All Mobile, and Modular housing types shall bear the appropriate CSA or Intertek certification seal.
- b. All RTM housing types shall bear either the appropriate CSA or Intertek certification or be delivered to site with inspection reports completed during the construction process and by a building official or professional designer, licensed for Saskatchewan, to provide the municipality with proof of compliance to the National Building Code of Canada.
- c. All Mobile, RTM and modular housing types shall be placed on a permanent concrete foundation at a standard comparable to a detached dwelling.
- d. All wheels, hitches, and running gear must be removed and skirting must be installed within thirty days after the arrival of the home.

5.7. Commercial & Industrial Developments

5.7.1.

Commercial and industrial development shall comply with all regulations of this Bylaw and the relevant objectives and policies of the OCP.

5.7.2.

Any required services or utilities shall be of suitable standard and sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the proposed development.

5.7.3.

Adjacent properties shall not be unduly disturbed by any nuisance generated by the development such as dust, noise, light, odour, or smoke.

5.7.4.

Parking for the proposed development shall be contained in a designated area and shall not be within any municipal right-of-way.

5.7.5.

Signs for any commercial and industrial development shall be subject to **Section 4.6** of this Bylaw.

5.7.6.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the suitability of the land for the proposed use and that negative environmental impacts will be limited.

5.7.7.

The Development Officer or Council may apply specific development standards or conditions to the development permit for commercial or industrial development to satisfy the development application criteria in **Section 3.5** of this Bylaw.

5.8. Recreational Developments

5.8.1.

Recreational development shall be safe for all users and shall minimize public costs, land use conflicts, and any negative environmental impacts.

5.8.2.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the suitability of the land for the proposed use and that negative environmental impacts will be limited.

5.9. Campground & Recreation Vehicle (RV) Parks

5.9.1.

In accordance with **Section 3.3.2.d**, any application for a campground or RV park shall include a Site Plan that demonstrates the layout and location sites, roadways, parking areas, buildings, utilities, and anything else identified by the Development Officer or Council.

5.9.2.

A campground or RV park shall have within its boundaries, a buffer area abutting the boundary of the site of not less than 4.5 metres (15 feet) which shall contain no buildings.

5.9.3.

The areas of each campsite or RV site shall be clearly demarcated and shall not be located within a required buffer area or roadway.

5.9.4.

All sites shall be served by an internal all-weather roadway of at least 7.5 metres (25 feet) in width.

5.9.5.

A campground or RV park may include the following accessory uses:

- a. Laundromat
- b. Washroom/shower facilities
- c. Convenience store
- d. Swimming pool
- e. Other recreational uses
- f. Accommodations for the owner and/or operator(s) of the campground or RV park

5.9.6.

The development and operations of the campground or RV park shall comply with The Public Health Act and any other relevant provincial or federal legislation.

5.9.7.

The owner or operator of the campground or RV park shall be required to obtain all necessary licensing in accordance with The Public Accommodations Regulations of Saskatchewan.

5.10. Cannabis

5.10.1.

Commercial growing, processing, dispensing, and sale of Cannabis is prohibited within the R.M. of Reciprocity No. 32.

5.11. Solar Energy Developments

5.11.1.

A Private Solar Energy System shall be permitted as accessory to an existing principal use provided that the system:

- a. Is located on the same site as the principal use;
- b. Is used solely to produce electricity for uses on the same site, including net metering;
- c. Is suitably installed and structurally secured according to the manufacturer's or professional engineer's certificate of structural safety; and
- d. Complies with all regulations and standards of this Bylaw and any applicable provincial requirements.

5.11.2.

A Commercial Solar Energy System shall be considered as a principal use only and is subject to the following regulations:

- a. The size and location of the commercial energy system shall not inordinately remove natural vegetation and productive agricultural lands, or detract from the amenity of the area.
- b. Any potential nuisance including but not limited to noise, light, glare, or dust shall be disclosed to the R.M. with a plan to mitigate all nuisances to an acceptable level.
- c. Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the suitability of the land for the proposed use and that negative environmental impacts will be limited or mitigated to an acceptable level.
- d. Council may require the decommissioning, removal, and restoration of the lands to its natural condition if the solar energy system becomes defective or abandoned.
- e. The development and operation of a commercial solar energy system shall comply with all federal and provincial regulations and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.12. Wind Energy Developments

5.12.1.

Any application for a proposed Private or Commercial Wind Energy System shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Environment for comments.

5.12.2.

A Private Wind Energy System shall be permitted as accessory to an existing principal use provided that the system:

- a. Is located on the same site as the principal use; and
- b. Complies with all other regulations and standards of this Bylaw.

5.12.3.

A Commercial Wind Energy System (Wind Farm) shall only be permitted as a principal use provided that the system:

- a. Is not located on hazardous or environmentally sensitive lands.
- b. Does not inordinately remove natural vegetation and productive agricultural lands, or detract from the amenity of the area; and
- c. Complies with all regulations and standards of this Bylaw.

5.12.4.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the wind turbine's structural integrity, the suitability of the land, and that negative environmental impacts and risks to public safety will be limited or mitigated to an acceptable level.

5.12.5.

Unless a greater minimum setback is required elsewhere in this Bylaw, the minimum setbacks for wind turbines are:

- a. From any property line: Twice the turbine height
- b. From any onsite dwelling: Twice the turbine height.
- c. From any neighbouring dwellings: 1,000 metres (3,281 feet).

5.12.6.

The minimum setbacks in **Section 5.12.5** above may be decreased or increased as a result of consultations or studies by the province or qualified agencies in consideration of the physical and environmental surroundings.

5.12.7.

Any potential nuisance including but not limited to noise, light, glare, or dust shall be disclosed to the R.M. with a plan to mitigate all nuisances to an acceptable level.

5.12.8.

Council may require the decommissioning, removal, and restoration of the lands to its natural condition if the wind energy system becomes defective or abandoned.

5.12.9.

The development and operation of a wind farm shall comply with all federal and provincial regulations and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.13. Telecommunication Towers

5.13.1.

The development and operation of a telecommunication tower shall comply with all federal and provincial regulations and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.13.2.

The telecommunication tower shall not be illuminated unless required by Transport Canada regulations and except for the manufacturer's logo or for safety purposes, shall not display any signage.

5.13.3.

The Development Officer or Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the tower's structural integrity, the suitability of the land, and that negative environmental impacts will be limited or mitigated to an acceptable level.

5.14. Private Airstrips

5.14.1.

Private airstrips may be considered in the Agricultural-Resource District provided that the site is of sufficient area and the application for a development permit complies with **Section 5.14.2** and all requirements of this Bylaw.

5.14.2.

The development and operation of a private air strip shall comply with all federal and provincial regulations, including The Canadian Aviation Regulations, and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.15. Public Utilities & Municipal Facilities

5.15.1.

Public utilities and municipal facilities shall be permitted in every district with the exception of solid and liquid waste disposal facilities.

5.15.2.

Public utilities and municipal facilities shall not be subject to any site area or yard requirements, unless otherwise specified by this Bylaw.

5.15.3.

Specific development standards such as minimum setbacks may be established, at Council's discretion, to protect existing or planned investments in public utilities and municipal facilities.

5.16. Solid & Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities

5.16.1.

The disposal facility shall have direct access to an adjacent all-weather road.

5.16.2.

The disposal facility shall be fenced and may require additional buffers such as trees, shrubs or a berm.

5.16.3.

The location and design of the facility shall take into consideration the direction of prevailing winds and the impact or nuisance to nearby properties.

5.16.4.

The disposal facility location shall be located a minimum 457 metres (1,499 feet) from any new residential development or 300 metres (984 feet) for any existing residential use. Council may consider a reduced setback from new residential development of 300 metres (984 feet) in rare circumstances where no other option exists and all potential nuisances are completely mitigated.

5.16.5.

Development and operation of the facility shall comply with all provincial environmental and health regulations and the R.M. shall be provided with a copy of all required licenses, permits, and approvals.

5.16.6.

Council may require professional validation or a detailed study that demonstrates the suitability of the land, and that negative environmental impacts, such as groundwater or aquifer contamination, will be limited or mitigated to an acceptable level.

5.17. Oil & Gas Activities

5.17.1.

All active and proposed oil and gas development shall comply with *The Oil and Gas Conservation Regulations, 2012*, as amended, and shall operate in conformity with the applicable provincial act and regulations.

5.17.2.

Where R.M. approval is required for oil and gas well activities, consideration shall be given to identify hazardous conditions, to address mitigation of impacts, and to assess the ability of natural landscapes to support reclamation efforts.

5.18. Breeding or Boarding Kennel

5.18.1.

No building or exterior exercise area(s) to be used to accommodate the animals shall be allowed within 300 meters of any dwelling located on adjacent parcels.

5.18.2.

The maximum number of animals to be kept on-site shall be determined by Council.

5.18.3.

Soundproofing of pens, rooms, exercise runs and holding stalls may be required.

5.18.4.

The visual screening of all animal facilities from existing dwellings on adjoining parcels may be required.

5.18.5.

No animals shall be allowed outdoors between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. daily. During this period, all animals shall be kept indoors.

5.18.6.

Boarding Kennels shall be subject to relevant bylaws and legislation governing noise and public health.

5.19. Keeping of Livestock (Hobby Farms)

5.19.1.

The regulations in this section shall apply to the keeping of livestock on non-farm residential sites, such as a hobby farm, that does not meet the definition of an Intensive Livestock Operation due to its less intensive nature.

5.19.2.

The keeping of livestock on a non-farm residential site shall be restricted as set out in **Table 3**, using animal units as defined in The Agricultural Operations Regulations Chapter A-12.1 Reg 1.

Table 3: Number of Animal Units Permitted by Site Size

Site Size	Maximum Number of Animal Units Permitted
≥ 0.8 to < 2.0 hectares (≥ 2.0 to < 5.0 acres)	0.5
≥ 2.0 to < 4.0 hectares (≥ 5.0 to < 10.0 acres)	2
≥ 4.0 to < 6.1 hectares (≥ 10.0 to < 15.0 acres)	5

6. Zoning Districts

6.1. Classification of Zoning Districts

For the purpose of this Zoning Bylaw, the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 is divided into the following Zoning Districts, which may be referred to by their corresponding symbols in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Zoning Districts

Zoning District	Symbol
Agricultural-Resource	AR
Rural Residential	RR
Light Industrial-Commercial	M1
Environmental Conservation	EC

6.2. Zoning District Map

The map enclosed herein as **Exhibit A**, adopted by Council and signed by the Reeve and Chief Administrative Officer, and under the seal of the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 shall be known as the Rural Municipality of Reciprocity No. 32 Zoning District Map and is an integral part of this Bylaw. The Zoning District Map identifies the Zoning District that applies to every parcel within the R.M. boundaries.

6.3. Boundaries of Zoning Districts

6.3.1.

The boundaries of the Zoning Districts referred to in this Bylaw, together with an explanatory legend and notations, are shown on the Zoning District Map.

6.3.2.

Unless otherwise shown, the boundaries of the Zoning Districts are site lines, centre lines of roads, rights-of-way, road allowances or such lines extended, and the boundaries of the R.M.

6.4. Zoning District Schedules

6.4.1.

The uses or forms of development allowed within a Zoning District, along with regulations or standards which apply, are contained in the district schedules that follow.

7. AR | Agricultural-Resource

7.1. Intent

The intent of the AR – Agricultural-Resource Zoning District is primarily to accommodate agriculture and related uses. Other compatible uses will be accommodated that support a rural lifestyle and economy. The AR Zoning District will also provide for the responsible exploration and extraction of resources, where present.

7.2. Permitted & Discretionary Uses

Subject to the application process in **Section 3.4** of this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall consider a development permit for permitted uses and Council shall consider a development permit for discretionary uses.

The following uses listed in **Tables 5 and 6** and no others are allowed in the Agricultural-Resource Zoning District:

Table 5: Permitted & Discretionary Principal Land Uses in the AR Zoning District

Principal Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Abattoir	D	-
Agricultural Use; Agricultural Operation	P	-
Apiary; hatchery; mushroom farm	D	-
Campground	D	Section 5.9
Cemetery	P	-
Commercial recreation; rural tourism; event centre	D	Section 5.7
Communal Settlement	D	-
Community Facility	D	-
Dwelling, One-Unit	P	-
Feedlot	D	-
Greenhouse; market garden; tree or garden nursery	D	Section 5.7
Habitat Conservation	P	-
Historical and archaeological sites	P	-
Intensive Livestock Operation with less than 300 Animal Units	P	Section 5.1
Intensive Livestock Operation with more than 300 Animal Units	D	Section 5.1

Mineral resource, sand, or gravel development	P	Section 5.2
Municipal Facility	P	-
Natural Area; Open Space	P	-
Oil and gas activities	D	Section 5.18
Place of Worship	P	-
Public Utilities, excluding waste disposal sites; Public Works	P	-
Private airstrip	D	Section 5.14
Sales and processing of products grown or raised on the agricultural operation, excluding abattoirs	P	-
Sales and service of agricultural equipment and machinery	D	Section 5.7
School	P	-
Solar or Wind Energy System, Commercial	D	Sections 5.11 & 5.12
Solid and liquid waste disposal facility	D	Section 5.16
Telecommunication Tower	D	Section 5.13
Work Camp	D	-

Table 6: Permitted & Discretionary Accessory Land Uses in the AR Zoning District

Accessory Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Accessory buildings, structures, and uses	P	Section 4.4
Bed & Breakfast	D	Section 5.5
Dwelling, Farm	D	-
Keeping of Livestock (non-ILO)	P	Section 5.20
Home-Based Business	P	Section 5.3
Breeding or boarding kennel	D	Section 5.19
Suite, Garden or Garage; Suite, Secondary	P	Section 5.4

7.3. Development Standards

7.3.1. Subdivision

- a. Agricultural
 - i. The minimum site area constituting an agricultural operation or agricultural holding shall be one quarter section or equivalent. Equivalent shall mean 64 hectares (158 acres) or such lesser amount as remains because of the original township survey, road widening, road right-of-way or railway plans, drainage ditch, pipeline or transmission line development, natural features such as water courses or water bodies, or as a result of subdivision as permitted herein.
 - ii. A reduced site area below 64 hectares (158 acres) may be permitted at Council's discretion for the purpose of farmland consolidation, estate planning settlement, farm debt restructuring, topographical or physical limitations, as a result of subdivision permitted herein, or where legitimate agricultural uses require a lesser amount.
- b. Non-Agricultural
 - i. Including the initial farm-dwelling, subdivision of two (2) non-farm dwelling per quarter section may be approved provided it complies with all Sections of this Bylaw.
- c. Access and Services
 - i. All subdivisions shall be adequately serviced to municipal and provincial standards.
 - ii. All uses shall have adequate access and egress to the municipal or provincial road system.
 - iii. All parcels created as a result of a proposed subdivision, including the remainder, shall abut or have frontage on a registered road.
 - iv. The applicant of a proposed development or subdivision may be responsible for the costs of providing any required new or upgraded municipal services and/or roads.

7.3.2. Residential Density

- a. A total of two (2) dwelling units are permitted on a site in the Agricultural-Resource Zoning District.

7.3.3. Site Size Requirements for Specific Uses

Table 7: Site Size Requirements in the AR Zoning District

Land Use	Site Size
Agricultural	Minimum 16 hectares (40 acres)
Non-farm Residential	Minimum 0.8 hectares (2 acres) to maximum 6 hectares (15 acres)
Industrial; Commercial	Maximum 16 hectares (40 acres) *
Other	No minimum

*A greater site size may be permitted, at Council's discretion, due to existing physical circumstances or legitimate needs provided that it does not remove an inordinate amount of productive agricultural land.

7.3.4. Site Frontage and Setback Requirements

- a. All sites shall have a minimum site frontage of 45 metres (150 feet).
- b. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 45 metres (150 feet) setback from the centreline of any municipal road allowance or provincial highway, unless a greater distance is required by the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure.
- c. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 6 metres (20 feet) setback from any side or rear site line that does not abut a municipal road allowance, or provincial highway.

7.3.5. Standards for Discretionary Uses

Council will consider development permit applications for discretionary uses in the Agricultural-Resource Zoning District with respect to the intent, uses, and development standards of this schedule and:

- a. The development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**;
- b. Any relevant general regulations in **Section 4.0**;
- c. Any relevant use-specific regulations in **Section 5.0**; and
- d. The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policies of the OCP.

8. RR | Rural Residential

8.1. Intent

The intent of the RR – Rural Residential Zoning District is to provide opportunities for the subdivision and development of multiple non-farm dwellings in appropriate locations.

8.2. Permitted & Discretionary Uses

Subject to the application process in **Section 3.4** of this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall consider a development permit for permitted uses and Council shall consider a development permit for discretionary uses.

The following uses listed in **Tables 8 and 9** and no others are allowed in the Rural Residential Zoning District:

Table 8: Permitted & Discretionary Principal Land Uses in the RR Zoning District

Principal Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Cemetery	D	-
Convenience Store	D	Section 5.7
Daycare Centre	D	-
Dwelling, One-Unit	P	-
Dwelling, Multi-Unit; Dwelling, Two-Unit	D	-
Habitat Conservation	P	-
Historical and archaeological sites	P	-
Municipal Facility	P	-
Natural Area; Open Space	P	-
Park; playground; sports field	P	-
Personal Services	D	Section 5.7
Place of Worship	P	-
Public Utilities, excluding waste disposal sites	P	-
Restaurant	D	Section 5.7
Retail Store	D	Section 5.7
School	P	-

Table 9: Permitted & Discretionary Accessory Land Uses in the RR Zoning District

Accessory Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Accessory buildings, structures, and uses	P	Section 4.4
Bed & Breakfast	D	Section 5.5
Keeping of Livestock (non-ILO)	P	Section 5.19
Home-Based Business	P	Section 5.3
Suite, Garden or Garage; Suite, Secondary	P	Section 5.4

8.3. Development Standards

8.3.1. Subdivision

- a. All subdivisions shall be adequately serviced to municipal and provincial standards.
- b. All uses shall have adequate access and egress to the municipal or provincial road system.
- c. All parcels created as a result of a proposed subdivision, including the remainder, shall abut or have frontage on a registered road.
- d. The applicant of a proposed development or subdivision may be responsible for the costs of providing any required new or upgraded municipal services and/or roads.

8.3.2. Site Size Requirements for Specific Uses

Table 10: Site Size Requirements in the RR Zoning District

Land Use	Site Size
Residential	Minimum 0.8 hectares (2 acres) - Maximum 6.0 hectares (15 acres)
Other	No minimum

*A greater site size may be permitted, at Council’s discretion, due to existing physical circumstances or legitimate needs provided that it does not remove an inordinate amount of productive agricultural land.

8.3.3. Site Frontage and Setback Requirements

- a. All sites shall have a minimum site frontage of 20 metres (65 feet).
- b. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 6 metres (20 feet) setback from a front site line that does not abut a municipal road allowance or provincial highway.
- c. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 3 metres (10 feet) setback from any side or rear site line that does not abut a municipal road allowance or provincial highway.
- d. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 45 metres (150 feet) setback from the centreline of any municipal road allowance or provincial highway, unless a greater distance is required by the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure.

8.3.4. Standards for Discretionary Uses

Council will consider development permit applications for discretionary uses in the Rural Residential Zoning District with respect to the intent, uses, and development standards of this schedule and:

- a. The development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**;
- b. Any relevant general regulations in **Section 4.0**;
- c. Any relevant use-specific regulations in **Section 5.0**; and
- d. The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policies of the OCP.

9. M1 | Light Industrial-Commercial

9.1. Intent

The intent of the M1 – Light Industrial-Commercial Zoning District is to provide for the development of a wide variety and intensity of commercial and industrial land uses. Residential uses will generally be avoided, except when secondary to a principal commercial or industrial use.

9.2. Permitted & Discretionary Uses

Subject to the application process in **Section 3.4** of this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall consider a development permit for permitted uses and Council shall consider a development permit for discretionary uses.

The following uses listed in **Tables 11 and 12** and no others are allowed in the Light Industrial-Commercial Zoning District:

Table 11: Permitted & Discretionary Principal Land Uses in the M1 Zoning District

Principal Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Abattoir	D	Section 5.7
Agricultural seed, fuel, and chemical supply establishment	P	Section 5.7
Agricultural services, contracting, and supply establishment	P	Section 5.7
Commercial recreation facility	D	Section 5.7
Daycare Centre	D	-
Grain storage; grain elevators	D	Section 5.7
Greenhouse; market garden; tree or garden nursery	P	Section 5.7
Hotel; Motel	P	Section 5.7
Manufacturing	D	Section 5.7
Office	P	Section 5.7
Personal Services	P	Section 5.7
Processing of agricultural products	D	Section 5.7
Retail Store	P	Section 5.7
Sales and service of agricultural equipment, machinery, and motor vehicles	P	Section 5.7
Salvage Yard	D	Section 5.7
Service Station; Gas Bar	P	Section 5.7

Storage Facility	P	Section 5.7
Trucking or Transportation Firm	P	Section 5.7
Warehousing	P	Section 5.7

Table 12: Permitted & Discretionary Accessory Land Uses in the M1 Zoning District

Accessory Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Accessory buildings, structures, and uses	P	Section 4.4

9.3. Development Standards

9.3.1. Subdivision

- a. All subdivisions shall be adequately serviced to municipal and provincial standards.
- b. All uses shall have adequate access and egress to the municipal or provincial road system.
- c. All parcels created as a result of a proposed subdivision, including the remainder, shall abut or have frontage on a registered road.
- d. The applicant of a proposed development or subdivision may be responsible for the costs of providing any required new or upgraded municipal services and/or roads.

9.3.2. Site Size Requirements for Specific Uses

Table 13: Site Size Requirements in the M1 Zoning District

Land Use	Site Size
Commercial; industrial	Minimum 0.1 hectares (0.25 acres) - Maximum 16 hectares (40 acres)
Other	No minimum

*A greater site size may be permitted, at Council's discretion, due to existing physical circumstances or legitimate needs provided that it does not remove an inordinate amount of productive agricultural land.

9.3.3. Site Frontage and Setback Requirements

- a. All sites shall have a minimum site frontage of 45 metres (150 feet).
- b. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 6 metres (20 feet) setback from a front site line that does not abut a municipal road allowance or provincial highway.
- c. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 3 metres (10 feet) setback from any side or rear site line that does not abut a municipal road allowance or provincial highway.
- d. All buildings, dwellings, and structures (excluding fences) shall have a minimum 45 metres (150 feet) setback from the centreline of any municipal road allowance or provincial highway, unless a greater distance is required by the Ministry of Highways and Infrastructure.

9.3.4. Standards for Discretionary Uses

Council will consider development permit applications for discretionary uses in the Light Industrial-Commercial Zoning District with respect to the intent, uses, and development standards of this schedule and:

- a. The development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**;
- b. Any relevant general regulations in **Section 4.0**;
- c. Any relevant use-specific regulations in **Section 5.0**; and
- d. The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policies of the OCP.

10. EC | Environmental Conservation

10.1. Intent

The intent of the EC – Environmental Conservation Zoning District is to protect environmentally sensitive and ecologically valuable lands. The EC Zoning District may also be applied to hazardous lands, such as those prone to instability, flooding, or in close proximity to hazardous uses.

10.2. Permitted & Discretionary Uses

Subject to the application process in **Section 3.4** of this Bylaw, the Development Officer shall consider a development permit for permitted uses and Council shall consider a development permit for discretionary uses.

The following uses listed in **Tables 14 and 15** and no others are allowed in the Environmental Conservation Zoning District:

Table 14: Permitted & Discretionary Principal Land Uses in the EC Zoning District

Principal Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Apiary; hatchery; mushroom farm	D	-
Crop production; pastures; grazing	P	-
Habitat Conservation	P	-
Historical and archaeological sites	P	-
Mineral resource, sand, or gravel development	D	Section 5.2
Natural Area; Open Space	P	-
Public utilities, excluding waste disposal sites	P	-

Table 15: Permitted & Discretionary Accessory Land Uses in the EC Zoning District

Accessory Land Use	Permitted/ Discretionary	Use-Specific Regulation
Accessory buildings, structures, and uses	P	Section 4.4

10.3. Development Standards

10.3.1. Subdivision

The subdivision of lands within the EC Zoning District shall be prohibited.

10.3.2. Site Size Requirements for Specific Uses

Table 16: Site Size Requirements in the EC Zoning District

Land Use	Site Size
All land uses	One quarter section (or equivalent)

10.3.3. Site Frontage and Setback Requirements

No person shall plant non-native plant trees or shrubs, or place stone, earth piles, sumps, pits, portable structures, machinery, or other structures or buildings on private property, other than transparent fences, unless legitimately required for the operation of an approved permitted or discretionary use.

10.3.4. Standards for Discretionary Uses

Council will consider development permit applications for discretionary uses in the Environmental Conservation Zoning District with respect to the intent, uses, and development standards of this schedule and:

- a. The development application evaluation criteria in **Section 3.5**;
- b. Any relevant general regulations in **Section 4.0**;
- c. Any relevant use-specific regulations in **Section 5.0**; and
- d. The Vision, Goals, Objectives and Policies of the OCP.

Exhibit A: Zoning District Map