

Summer Village of Bondiss

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AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF SUMMER VILLAGE RESERVE LAND.

REQUESTOR INFORMATION		
NAME:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
TELEPHONE:	E-MAIL:	
SITE INFORMATION (PROPERTY OWNER)		
CIVIC ADDRESS:		
REGISTERED SURVEY PLAN NUMBER	BLOCK	LOT NUMBER
TOTAL NUMBER OF STRAIGHT RUN DOCKS	NUMBER OF BOATS	NUMBER OF PERSONAL WATERCRAFT
REQUEST DETAILS		
IS THIS AUTHORIZATION BEING OBTAINED TO FORM AN APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY FIELD AUTHORIZATION – TFA :		
<input type="checkbox"/> YES, this authorization will be used for a TFA application.		
<input type="checkbox"/> NO, this authorization is for a purpose other than a TFA application.		
ARE YOU A PROPERTY OWNER IN THE SUMMER VILLAGE OF BONDISS?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
AGREEMENT TO CONDITIONS FOR THE AUTHORIZATION OF USE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approved authorizations are for the applicant's access to their seasonal dock, boat lifts and mooring structures. Authorization does NOT give unrestrictive access to the lands for the applicant, nor does it restrict access by others. Reserve lands are for Public use and enjoyment. I acknowledge by my signature that the Summer Village assumes no responsibility for damage done to docks, moorings, watercraft, their content, or accessories thereon due to fire, theft, accident, vandalism, or acts of nature. I agree to hold the Summer Village of Bondiss harmless and further acknowledge that I am not receiving any compensation for the use of my dock space.• Docks, Boatlifts, and other Mooring Structures are NOT to be stored on Summer Village lands and must be removed completely at the end of season.• Clearing of trees or brush on Summer Village Reserve lands are NOT permitted with exception of one path not more than 3 meters in width providing access to the "Bed and Shore" of the lake.• No structures are to be constructed upon the Summer Village Reserve Lands, including the Bed and Shore of the lake.• The Summer Village may consent, deny, or revoke this agreement at any time upon written notice.		

SUBMITTED DATE

APPLICANTS SIGNATURE

OFFICE USE ONLY	
Date of decision:	
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE OF APPROVAL.	
Authorized Land Legal Description: Part of Lot _____ Block _____ Plan _____	

SITE PLAN (SKETCH)

THE SITE PLAN MUST FULLY COMPLY WITH THE ALBERTA DISTURBANCE STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY SEASONAL DOCKS AND OTHER MOORING STRUCTURES, ALSO INCLUDING ALL BOATING EQUIPMENT AS FOLLOWS:

- Number of straight run docks (Only one straight run dock without terminal platforms is permitted)
- Number of Boats, Lifts and Personal Watercraft subject to approval.
- All dimensions consistent with Provincial Standards must be shown on the Site Plan. (A detailed Site Plan can be a separate attachment)

The diagram is a site plan sketch for a dock area. It features a central rectangular area with diagonal hatching, representing the dock. This area is bounded by two vertical dashed lines, each labeled 'Projected Property line' with an upward arrow. Between these lines, on both the left and right sides, is a bracket indicating a '3 meter setback'. The top boundary of the hatched area is a solid line labeled 'Line of Navigation: 1.5 m (5 ft) Depth Contour'. Above this line, the text 'Waterbody /Watercourse name:' is followed by a blank space. The bottom boundary of the hatched area is a solid line labeled 'Waterline'. Below the waterline is a wavy line labeled 'Bank'. At the bottom of the plan, there are labels for 'Property line' on both the left and right sides. In the center, below the bank, are the labels 'Plan #:', 'Block:', and 'Lot:'. Below these is a line for '(ATS Ref: Section , Township , Range , W Meridian)'. In the top right corner, there is a compass rose with 'N', 'S', 'E', and 'W' markers. At the bottom center, there is a label 'Dwn by :'. The entire sketch is enclosed in a rectangular border.

Waterbody /Watercourse name:

Line of Navigation: 1.5 m (5 ft) Depth Contour

Projected Property line

3 meter setback

Waterline

Bank

Property line

Plan #:

Block:

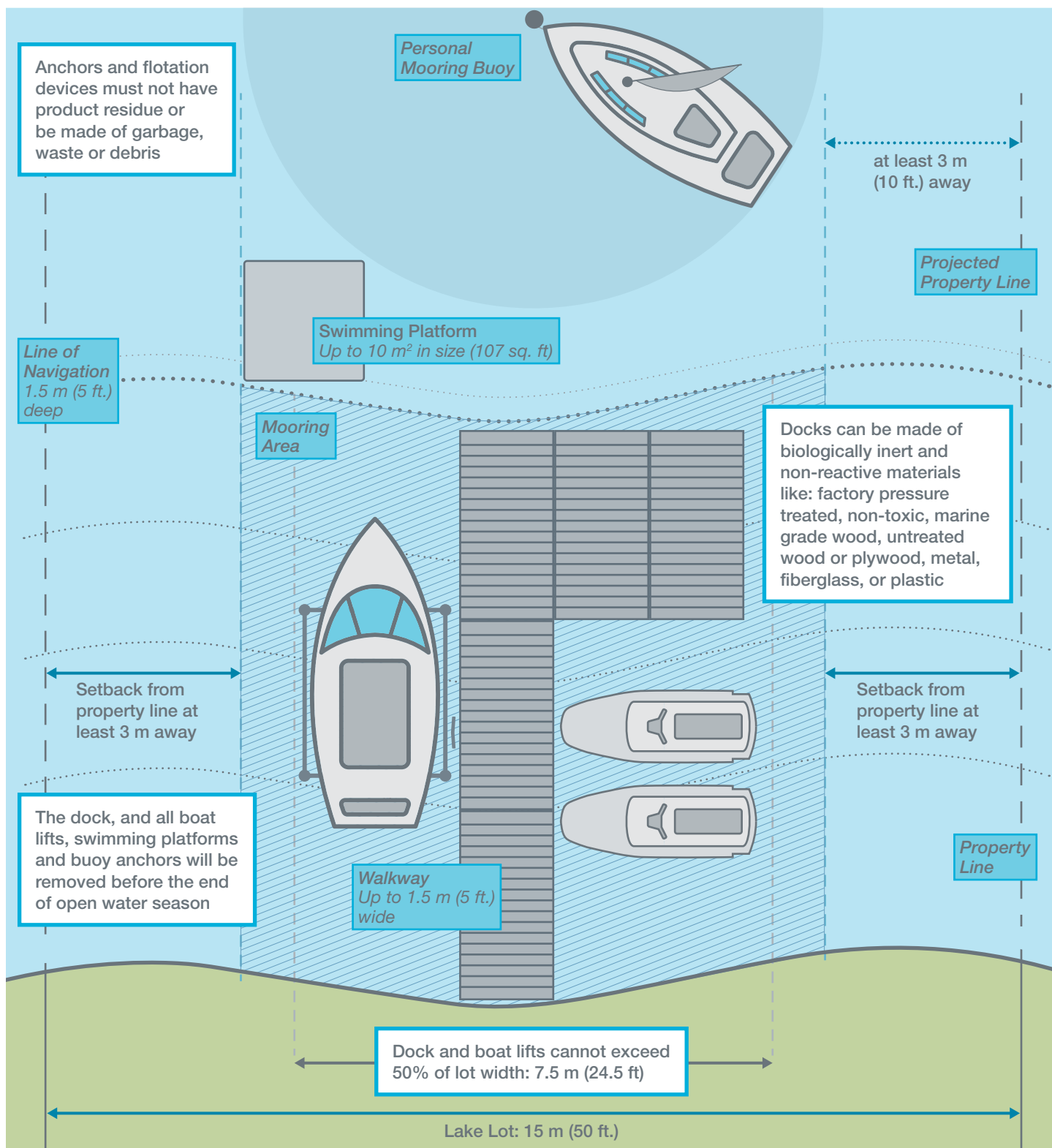
Lot:

(ATS Ref: Section , Township , Range , W Meridian)

Dwn by :

Mooring Disturbance Standard

Moorage Allowance Infographic



Mooring Disturbance Standard

Waterfront and Semi-waterfront Property Owners Fact Sheet

Environment and Parks has developed a disturbance standard for temporary seasonal mooring structures, such as docks and boat lifts.

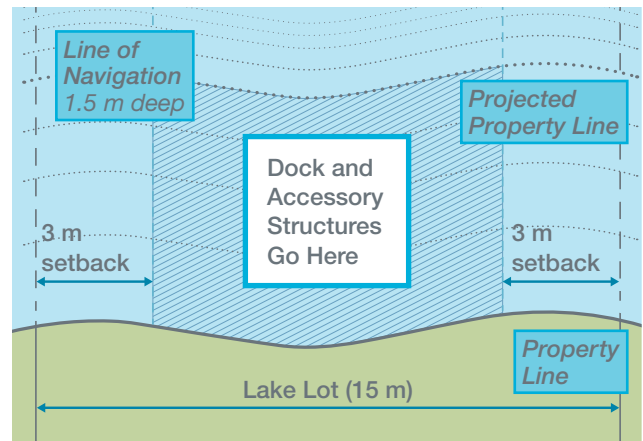
The goal of the disturbance standard is to establish clear rules for temporary seasonal mooring structures to safely and fairly accommodate recreational use of Alberta's lakes and rivers, while streamlining the authorization process for temporary mooring structures.

The disturbance standard applies to seasonal mooring structures for waterfront, semi-waterfront and municipal waterfront property owners.

If your mooring structure does not align with the disturbance standard, you would continue to require an authorization from Environment and Parks prior to placing your dock. Learn more about an authorization by visiting www.alberta.ca/lakeshores.aspx.

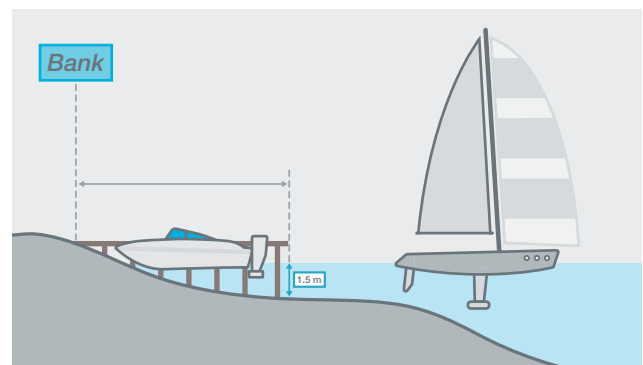
Determining the mooring area

The mooring area, where dock and accessory structures go, is bound by the line of navigation and the setbacks from each projected property line.

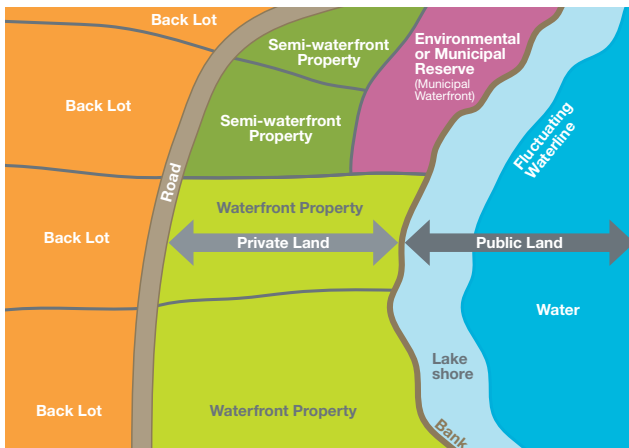


Step one: Determine the line of navigation.

Line of Navigation = 1.5 metres of water depth



*If you own a watercraft with a keel that extends beyond 1.5 metres in depth as pictured above, it will need to be moored outside the line of navigation on a mooring buoy.

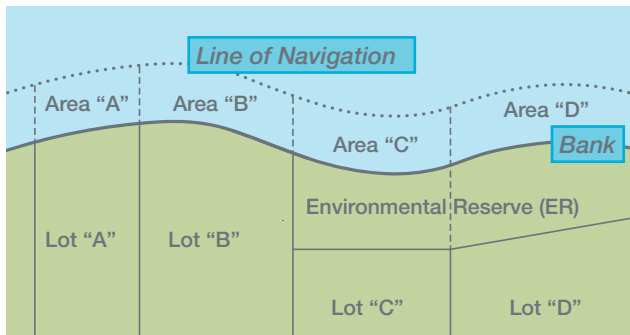


A back lot property owner is one who does not share a property boundary with a waterbody or have direct access to it.

A semi-waterfront landowner is someone who owns the land directly adjoining a municipal or environmental reserve that directly adjoins the bank of a waterbody.

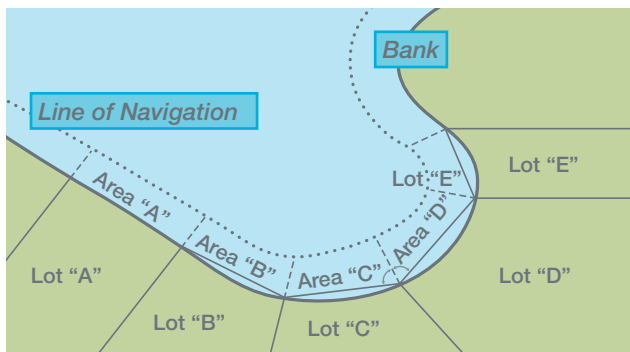
A waterfront landowner owns the land directly adjoining the bank of a waterbody.

Step two: Extend your property lines to the line of navigation.



If your property lines cannot be extended directly into the lake without intersecting with your neighbours, then use the coterminous line method.

- At the bank, draw a straight line across your property from one property corner to the other.
- From each of these corners draw another straight line to your neighbour's far property line corner.
- Create an equal angle between the line across your property and the line across your neighbour's property.
- Extend a projected line perpendicular out to the line of navigation.



If the projected lot lines intersect or overlap, another method can be proposed, e.g., cluster developments.

Disturbance Standard

Here's what the disturbance standard says:

- You may have one temporary seasonal dock for personal use within the mooring area if you are a waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner. The walkway can be up to 1.5 metres wide.
- The dock and associated mooring structures cannot exceed 50 per cent of the waterfront holder's lot width.

- The dock must be at least three metres away from the property lines. Exceptions are made for shared docks (see Shared Docks Fact Sheet).
- The dock may not have any fixed or covered structures including, but not limited to gazebos, storage sheds, shelters or other similar structures. Fuel cannot be stored on the dock.
- The dock, and all boat lifts, swimming platforms and buoy anchors are to be removed before the end of the open water season.
- Boat lifts may be placed as an associated structure or as a stand alone structure, but must be temporary and cannot be enclosed on all sides.
- Aquatic vegetation may be cut once per year between July 15 to September 15, following the requirements outlined in the disturbance standard.

Swimming platforms:

- One swimming platform, with a slide or bench, can be placed within the projected property lines, and is smaller than 10m² in size.

Mooring buoy/anchor:

- One anchored buoy can be placed beyond the line of navigation within projected property lines if necessary to moor a deep keeled watercraft. The swing radius of the watercraft must be at least three metres from the projected property lines, and 20 metres away from other mooring buoys.

Materials for dock and accessory structures:

- The dock and floats must be constructed of biologically inert and non-reactive materials like wood or fiberglass that do not degrade when exposed to abrasion, water or petroleum products. Anchors and flotation devices must not have product residue or be made of garbage, waste or debris.
- Preservatives may only be applied to the dock when it's above the bank, and it can only be placed below the bank once the preservatives have completely dried.

Transition Period for Existing Docks

A five year transitional period until April 16, 2026 is provided in the disturbance standard whereby docks that do not meet the standard can continue to be placed to allow time to meet the disturbance standard or apply for an authorization.

Mooring Disturbance Standard

Back Lot Property Owners Fact Sheet

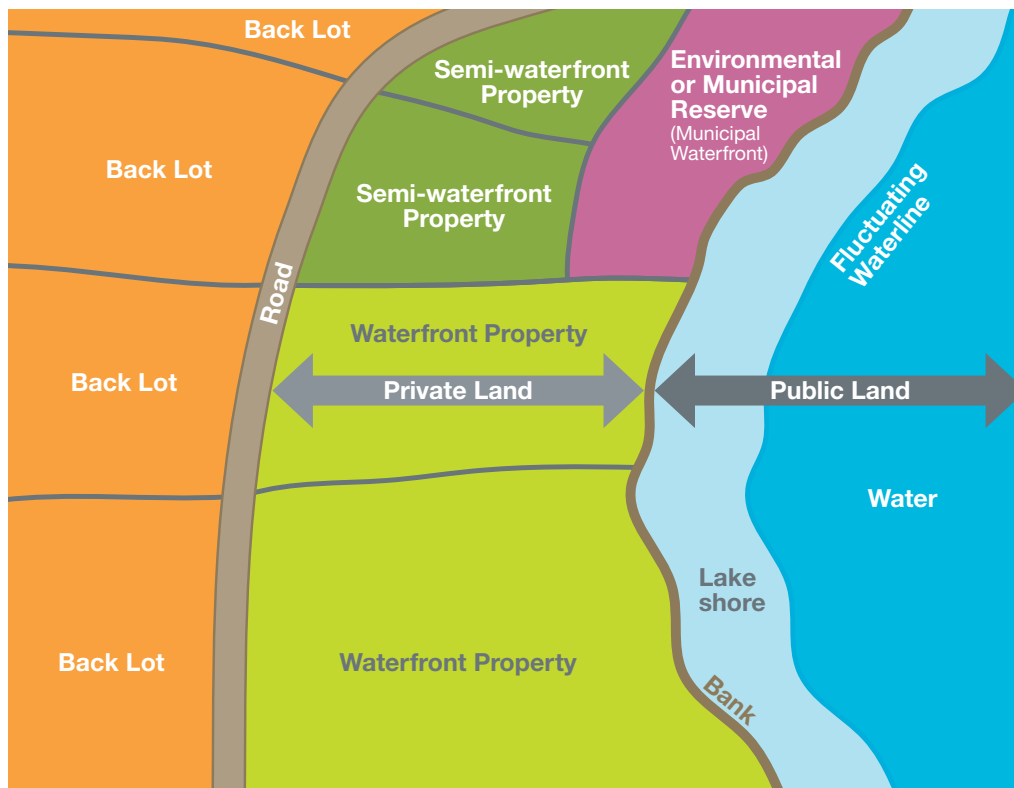
Environment and Parks has developed a disturbance standard for temporary seasonal mooring structures, such as docks and boat lifts.

The goal of the disturbance standard is to establish clear rules for temporary seasonal mooring structures to safely and fairly accommodate recreational use of Alberta's lakes and rivers, while streamlining the authorization process for temporary mooring structures.

The disturbance standard applies to seasonal mooring structures for waterfront, semi-waterfront and municipal waterfront property owners.

This disturbance standard does not apply to back lot property owners (those who do not share a property boundary with a waterbody or a municipal reserve). Back lot owners may share the use of a dock with a waterfront or semi-waterfront owner, or they can obtain an authorization to place a dock in the water, provided they have consent from the waterfront owner.

This fact sheet describes the approach on how a back lot owner can place a temporary seasonal dock.



A back lot property owner is one who does not share a property boundary with a waterbody or have direct access to it.

A semi-waterfront landowner is someone who owns the land directly adjoining a municipal or environmental reserve that directly adjoins the bank of a waterbody.

A waterfront landowner owns the land directly adjoining the bank of a waterbody.

Back Lot Dock Owners

Since 2011, it has been a requirement under the Public Lands Administration Regulation to obtain an authorization to place seasonal docks and mooring structures in a waterbody. Back lot property owners who place docks in a waterbody must have their docks authorized by obtaining an authorization from Environment and Parks.

When applying for an authorization, back lot owners need to include written consent from the waterfront property owner where the dock will be placed.

The disturbance standard allows back lot property owners who share a dock with a water front property owner to place a shared dock fronting the waterfront property without an authorization (see Shared Docks Fact Sheet).

Options for Back Lot Owners

Back lot property owners require written consent of the waterfront or municipal waterfront landowner before placing or using a mooring structure. There are several ways for back lot owners to place a dock or mooring structure:

- **Co-owning a dock with a waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner.** This approach allows the waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner to share the costs of the mooring structure. Responsibility for co-owned mooring structures rests with the waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner.
- **Establishing a shared-use agreement with a waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner.** Waterfront or semi-waterfront owners are only allowed to have one dock and associated structures that cover up to 50 per cent of their lot width under the disturbance standard. A back lot owner could enter into an agreement with a waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner to share a dock owned by a waterfront landowner or semi-waterfront landowner, or to place an additional boat lift next to the dock.
- **Becoming an approved user of an authorized community dock owned by the local municipality or association.** The disturbance standard does not apply to community docks as they require an authorization from Environment and Parks. Back lot owners have the option to seek out these opportunities where they exist.
- **Obtaining a separate Authorization from Environment and Parks.** A back lot owner could apply to Environment and Parks to have a dock or mooring structure authorized if there is a location along the shore frontage available for their use. If the location is in front of a municipal reserve, written consent will be required from the municipal waterfront owner. The waterfront owner may consent, deny, or revoke consent at any time. A copy of the formal consent must be provided to Environment and Parks when applying for an authorization.

Mooring Disturbance Standard

Shared Docks Fact Sheet

Environment and Parks has developed a disturbance standard for temporary seasonal mooring structures, such as docks and boat lifts.

The goal of the disturbance standard is to establish clear rules for temporary seasonal mooring structures to safely and fairly accommodate recreational use of Alberta's lakes and rivers, while streamlining the authorization process for temporary mooring structures.

The disturbance standard applies to seasonal mooring structures for waterfront, semi-waterfront and municipal waterfront property owners.

Multiple parties can share docks under the disturbance standard. Depending on which parties are sharing a dock, different rules will apply on the size. Sharing docks is encouraged by Environment and Parks as it limits the number of docks and shoreline disturbance in a waterbody.



Docks shared by adjacent waterfront or semi-waterfront property owners

Docks that are shared by waterfront or semi-waterfront property owners will be required to meet all of the criteria in the disturbance standard to be exempt from having to obtain an authorization. No setback is required along the shared projected property line (which extends through the municipal reserve parcel for semi-waterfront property owners). The dock may be placed within the larger combined mooring area that is now created, giving the shared users much more flexibility in the placement of the dock's location.

Docks shared by waterfront or semi-waterfront and back lot owners

The waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner will always be responsible for boat lifts and docks placed in their mooring area, whether they are the primary owner of the mooring structure or not. Mooring structures will be required to meet all of the criteria in the disturbance standard, even if being shared with back lot owners. Additional boat lifts may be placed within the defined mooring area, but the waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner may only have one dock. The combined mooring structures including associated lifts cannot exceed 50% of their property width.

Back lot owners can co-own a dock with the waterfront or semi-waterfront landowner to share the associated costs.

Back lot owners can also enter into shared use agreements with waterfront or semi-waterfront landowners, where they do not co-own the dock, but have an agreement to be able to use it.

Community Docks and Marinas

The local municipality or another user group (e.g. home owner association, condominium or bareland strata, church group, service organization, etc.) may want to create a community dock in front of a waterfront property. Community docks are a way to provide recreational access to the lake and boat moorage for back lot owners and others who do not share a dock with waterfront or semi-waterfront landowners.

If someone wishes to create a community dock, they must apply for an authorization from Environment and Parks. Community docks are generally much larger than a personal dock, so consent of the municipality is required if they are not the party submitting the application.

Once a community dock is created, the owner is responsible for managing users and allocating moorage slips based on their authorization from the department.

A marina allows multiple boats to be moored along one or more dock walkways with multiple slips. Allocation of slips is not necessarily restricted to community residents. Marinas are generally for commercial use. If a fee is charged for moorage rental (other than administration or maintenance costs), then the department will consider the mooring structure as a commercial enterprise subject to the associated fees, rents or royalties payable to the Crown by the owner.



**Disturbance Standard for Temporary Seasonal Docks and other Mooring
Structures for Personal Recreational Purposes**

April 2021

Disturbance Standard for Temporary Seasonal Docks and other Mooring Structures for Personal Recreational Purposes

Preface

- 1 This Disturbance Standard is established under section 3 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.

Purpose

- 2 The purpose of this Disturbance Standard is to set the maximum acceptable footprint for temporary seasonal docks, temporary seasonal boat lifts and associated structures for personal recreational purposes on vacant public land.

Definitions

- 3(1) All definitions in the *Public Lands Act*, RSA 2000, c P-40 and the *Public Lands Administration Regulation* apply except where expressly stated in this Disturbance Standard.
- (2) In this Disturbance Standard,
 - (a) “anchor” means a weighted object placed on the bed or shore of a water body for the purpose of fixing a buoy, temporary seasonal dock or swimming platform to the bed or shore of a water body;
 - (b) “associated structures” includes temporary seasonal boat lifts and swimming platforms, including an anchor if an anchor is used, that are constructed and installed in a way so that they can be removed from the bed and shore of a water body before the end of the open water part of the year without cause disturbance to the bed and shore. A boathouse is not an associated structure;
 - (c) “bank” means the natural boundary where the bed and shore of a water body cease; unless coincidental, it is not a historic high water mark, a flood line, or the current waterline;
 - (d) “bed and shore” means the submersed and exposed part of a water body that is bounded by its bank;
 - (e) “boathouse” means a permanent structure used for the storage of a vessel and associated materials and includes any structure that is enclosed on all sides, has a roof or walls or any combination of the two;
 - (f) “buoy” means a floating marker that is placed in a water body, excluding the anchor;
 - (g) “Disturbance Standard” means the *Disturbance Standard for Temporary, Seasonal Docks and other Mooring Structures for Personal Recreational Purposes*, as established under section 3 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation* and as amended or replaced from time to time;

- (h) “dock” means any pier, wharf or other structure constructed or maintained in a water body, whether floating or not, used for the purposes of mooring a vessel and includes any walkway, terminal platform, or anchor if an anchor is used;
- (i) “line of navigation” means an imaginary line located at a distance below the current water line that will afford sufficient draft for a vessel customarily in use on a particular water body, and at the point where the depth reaches 1.5 metres;
- (j) “littoral drift” means the sedimentary material that is transported in the water along the bed and shore by waves and current;
- (k) “maximum acceptable footprint ” means the extent and nature of a permitted activity as set out in this disturbance standard;
- (l) “mooring area” means the area of the water body apportioned to a waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder or municipal waterfront holder as set out in section 7 of this disturbance standard;
- (m) “mooring buoy” means a buoy installed or used for the purpose of offshore moorage of a vessel, excluding the anchor;
- (n) “municipality” means a municipality as defined under the *Municipal Government Act*;
- (o) “municipal waterfront holder” means a municipality that is registered under the *Land Titles Act* as the owner of the fee simple estate in the land directly adjoining the bank of a water body;
- (p) “open water part of the year” the period of time during the year when the water in a water body is not covered with ice;
- (q) “permitted activity” means the construction, placement and use of a temporary seasonal boat lift or a temporary seasonal dock for a recreational purpose as defined under Part 2 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*, which may include any seasonally used associated structures, mooring buoys and anchors, but does not include:
 - (i) construction, placement and use of a community dock; or
 - (ii) construction, placement and use of a temporary seasonal dock for a commercial purpose as defined in Part 2 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*;
- (r) “personal watercraft” means any motorized recreational water vehicle that has as its primary source of propulsion an inboard motor powering a jet pump, and is capable of carrying one or more persons in a sitting, standing or kneeling position on or astride the vessel.
- (s) “semi-waterfront holder” means:

- (i) the person who is registered under the *Land Titles Act* as the owner of the fee simple estate in the land directly adjoining a municipal reserve or environmental reserve, where the municipal reserve or environmental reserve directly adjoins the bank of a water body; or
 - (ii) the holder of a disposition according to the records of the Department for land directly adjoining a municipal reserve or environmental reserve, where the municipal reserve or environmental reserve directly adjoins the bank of a water body; or
 - (iii) the holder of a legal interest in the land directly adjoining a municipal reserve or environmental reserve, where the municipal reserve or environmental reserve directly adjoins the bank of a water body.
- (t) “shared dock” means a dock that is shared by one or more waterfront holders or semi-waterfront holders whose mooring areas are adjacent to each other.
- (u) “swimming platform” means a floating platform and its anchor, without railings, a roof or walls that is anchored to the bed of a water body and is only designed and used for swimming, diving and related activities that do not include the mooring of watercraft;
- (v) “swing radius” of a vessel at anchor, means the distance from the anchor to the stern of the vessel that will form the circumference of a circle (the swing area as the vessel revolves about the mooring point). The length of the swing radius is equal to the length of anchor chain plus the total length of the vessel;
- (w) “temporary seasonal boat lift” means a temporary structure used for lifting and storage of the vessel above the surface of the water, that is constructed and installed in a way so that it can be removed from the bed and shore of a water body before the end of the open water part of the year without causing disturbance to the bed and shore.
- (x) “temporary seasonal dock” means a dock or shared dock that is constructed and installed in a way so that it can be removed from the bed and shore of a water body before the end of the open water part of the year without causing disturbance to the bed and shore;
- (y) “terminal platform” refers to the portion of the dock connected to, and generally wider than the walkway, and used both for securing and loading a vessel;
- (z) “vessel” means a motorized or non-motorized boat or pleasure craft, personal watercraft, or other similar vessel, but excludes a thing used as a temporary or permanent residence, floating or otherwise;
- (aa) “walkway” refers to the portion of the dock that allows access to the terminal platform;

(bb) “water body” means a permanent and naturally occurring body of water or a naturally occurring river, stream, watercourse or lake;

(cc) “waterfront holder” means:

- (i) the person who is registered under the *Land Titles Act* as the owner of the fee simple estate in the land directly adjoining the bank of a water body; or
- (ii) the holder of a disposition according to the records of the Department for land directly adjoining the bank of a water body;
- (iii) the holder of a legal interest in the land directly adjoining the bank of a water body.

Application of this Disturbance Standard

- 4(1) Subject to section 4(2), this Disturbance Standard applies to beds and shores of all water bodies vested in the Crown in right of Alberta by virtue of section 3 of the *Public Lands Act*.
- (2) This Disturbance Standard does not apply to beds and shores that are within a sanctuary as defined in section 3(qq) of the *Wildlife Regulation*, as amended.

General Permission

- 5(1) A waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may enter on and occupy the bed and shore for the purpose of a permitted activity subject to the following:
 - (a) the permitted activity shall only be temporary;
 - (b) the permitted activity shall only be seasonal;
 - (c) the permitted activity shall meet all of the requirements of the maximum acceptable footprint as set out in this Disturbance Standard;
 - (d) a permitted activity, with the exception of construction, placement and use of a mooring buoy and anchor and swimming platform, shall only occur within the mooring area as determined in accordance with this Disturbance Standard;
 - (e) the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall obtain all federal, provincial, municipal, and other permits and approvals, as applicable, with respect to the permitted activity;
 - (f) the permitted activity shall comply with federal and provincial laws, municipal bylaws and local government zoning restrictions;
 - (g) the permitted activity shall not cause loss or damage to public land; and
 - (h) the permitted activity shall not cause a danger to the life, health or property of any person on public land.
- (2) A municipality may enter on and occupy the bed and shore for the purpose of placing one or more buoys and anchors subject to the following:
 - (a) the buoys and anchors are for the purpose of marking a defined swimming area, posting speed restrictions, for vessel navigational aids, or for marking a restricted area;
 - (b) the buoys and anchors shall be for temporary seasonal use;
 - (c) the municipality shall obtain all federal, provincial, municipal, and other permits and

- approvals, as applicable, with respect to the placement of buoys and anchors;
- (d) placement of buoys and anchors shall comply with federal and provincial laws, municipal bylaws and local government zoning restrictions;
 - (e) the municipality shall only construct the anchor for a mooring buoy in accordance with the following:
 - (i) Anchors shall be composed of material that does not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion or water;
 - (ii) Anchors shall not contain or consist of garbage, waste or debris; and
 - (iii) Anchors shall not contain material that was intended for other uses; and
 - (f) the buoy and its anchor shall be removed from the bed and shore at the end of the open water part of the year.

No property

- 6(1) For the purpose of this section, “holder” includes waterfront holder, semi-waterfront holder and municipal waterfront holder.
- (2) Notwithstanding any rule of law or equity, the rights and privileges conveyed in this Disturbance Standard do not constitute personal property or any exclusive privileges or right of use on public land, nor does it authorize any injury to property or infringement of rights or federal, provincial or local laws and regulations.
- (3) A holder engaging in any activities permitted in this Disturbance Standard must keep the Minister indemnified against all actions, claims and demands brought or made against the Minister, by the holder or by any third party, for any losses arising directly or indirectly from activities permitted in this Disturbance Standard.

Defined Mooring Area

- 7(1) For the purpose of this section, “holder” includes waterfront holder, semi-waterfront holder and municipal waterfront holder.
- (2) A holder’s mooring area is bounded by:
 - (a) the current water line;
 - (b) the line of navigation; and
 - (c) setbacks, as set out in section 7(4), from the holder’s projected property lines determined in accordance with section 7(3).
- (3) The projected property lines are determined by drawing straight lines from the intersection of the property lines of the holder’s lot with the bank to the line of navigation according to one of the following methods:
 - (a) *Extended lot line method:* Project a straight line with the same alignment as the property line from the intersection of the property line with the bank to the line of navigation (Figure 1).

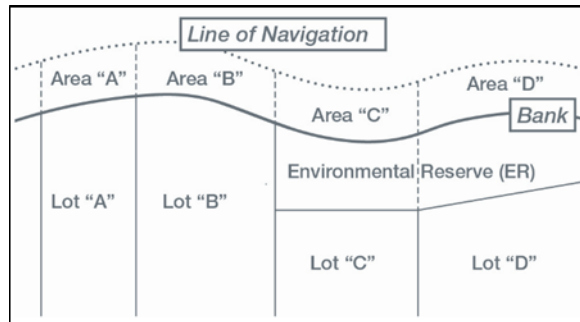


Figure 1. Extended Lot Line Method

(b) *Coterminous line method:*

1. Using a subdivision plan, locate the holder's lot;
2. Draw a straight line (the "extended bank line") between the two points where the property lines of the holder's lot intersect with the bank;
3. Repeat step 2 above to determine the extended bank line for the lots that are adjacent to the holder's lot;
4. Equally bisect the angle between the extended bank lines of the holder's lot and the extended bank lines of the lots that are adjacent to the holder's lot;
5. Project a straight perpendicular line from the bisected angles in step 4 out to the line of navigation as shown in Figure 2 to determine the coterminous lines.

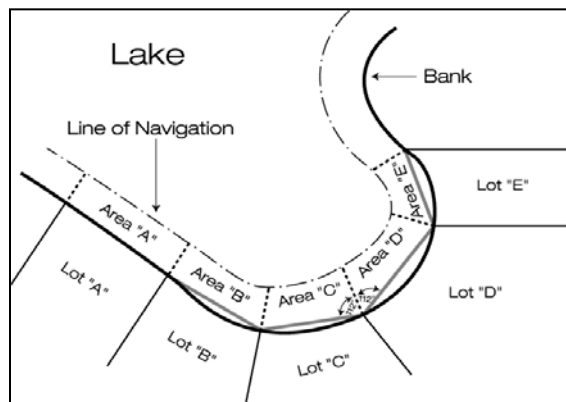


Figure 2. Coterminous Line Method

- (c) If projected property lines intersect before the line of navigation is reached, another method of apportionment may be used subject to approval in writing from the director.
- (d) If the methods in 7(3)(a) and (b) cannot be used to accommodate non-linear subdivision designs, another method of apportionment may be used subject to approval in writing from the director.

(4) Setbacks from the projected property line shall be:

- (a) Not less than 3 meters from any projected property line; and

- (b) Zero (0) meters where a temporary seasonal dock that is a shared dock, associated structures, or mooring buoy and anchor for a recreational purpose is shared and is located adjacent to or on both sides of a shared property line as agreed to by the affected waterfront holder, semi-waterfront holder or municipal waterfront holders.
- (5) For the purpose of section 5(1) of this Disturbance Standard, the mooring area for a semi-waterfront holder shall be determined in accordance with sections 7(2), 7(3) and 7(4) where the projected lot line shall extend through the land held by the municipal waterfront holder.

Maximum Acceptable Footprint for Permitted Activity – Temporary Seasonal Dock

- 8(1) The maximum acceptable footprint in this section shall apply to the construction, placement and use of a temporary seasonal dock by a waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder.
- (2) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place more than one temporary seasonal dock within their mooring area.
- (3) A semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place a temporary seasonal dock if a municipal waterfront holder has already constructed or placed a dock in the mooring area in front of the municipal waterfront parcel.
- (4) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only use or allow the use of a temporary seasonal dock to support mooring for a recreational purpose as defined in Part 2 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.
- (5) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only construct a temporary seasonal dock in accordance with the following:
 - (a) The width of the walkway for a temporary seasonal dock shall not exceed 1.5m;
 - (b) The total size of the temporary seasonal dock, including the terminal platform and walkway, in any configuration, shall not exceed 50% of the waterfront holder's lot width or semi-waterfront holder's lot width, as measured from the holder's projected property lines closest to the current water line;
 - (c) If the temporary seasonal dock is being constructed or placed on a water body that is a river, the temporary seasonal dock shall not extend out into the river more than 10% of the total width of the river as measured at a point where the temporary seasonal dock is to be placed; and
 - (d) A temporary seasonal dock shall not completely enclose any portion of a water body.
- (6) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct a temporary seasonal dock using biologically inert and non-reactive materials, including but not limited to factory pressure treated, non-toxic, marine grade wood, untreated wood or plywood, metal, fiberglass, or plastic.
- (7) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only remove aquatic vegetation if:
 - (a) cutting of the aquatic vegetation is directly incidental to the permitted activity; or
 - (b) the aquatic vegetation is a Freshwater Dwelling Invasive Plant listed under Item 2 of the Schedule in the *Fisheries (Alberta) Act*.
- (8) Where cutting of aquatic vegetation is directly incidental to the permitted activity, the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only cut aquatic vegetation in accordance with the following:

- (a) aquatic vegetation may only be cut once per year;
 - (b) aquatic vegetation may only be cut between August 1 and September 30;
 - (c) the area from which aquatic vegetation may be cut is restricted as follows:
 - (i) the length of the area from which aquatic vegetation is cut may only consist of a single lane from the bank in a direct path perpendicular to the shore;
 - (ii) the width of the single lane in (i) shall be a maximum of 4 meters;
 - (iii) the single lane in (i) must remain in the same location every year;
 - (iv) the depth of cutting of aquatic vegetation shall not be greater than 1 meter below the water surface; and
 - (v) aquatic vegetation may only be cut by manual or mechanical means;
 - (d) all aquatic vegetation that is cut shall be immediately removed from the bed and shore and disposed of such that nutrients and debris will neither accumulate on the bed and shore nor re-enter the water body.
- (9) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct floats for the temporary seasonal dock using materials that do not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion, water or petroleum products.
- (10) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only apply preservatives to the temporary seasonal dock while the temporary seasonal dock is located above the bank.
- (11) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not place the temporary seasonal dock beyond the bank unless and until previously applied preservatives are completely dried;
- (12) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only use synthetic or metal containers not originally intended for flotation devices for construction of the temporary seasonal dock, provided they have been cleaned of all product residues, are corrosion resistant, and watertight.
- (13) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct the anchor for a temporary seasonal dock in accordance with the following:
- (a) Anchors shall be composed of material that does not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion or water;
 - (b) Anchors shall not contain or consist of garbage, waste or debris; and
 - (c) Anchors shall not contain material that was intended for other uses.
- (14) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall maintain the temporary seasonal dock in a safe operating condition at all times.
- (15) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not cause or allow the construction, placement or use of a temporary seasonal dock in any way that:
- (a) results or may result in in damage or modification to the bed and shore of the water body;
 - (b) obstructs or may obstruct public access along the bed and shore;
 - (c) interrupts or may interrupt the free movement of water; or
 - (d) causes or may cause the formation of land by deposition of littoral drift upon the bed and shore of a water body.

- (16) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may place temporary, readily removed accessories on the temporary seasonal dock but shall not place any fixed or covered structures including, but not limited to gazebos, storage sheds, shelters or other similar structures on the temporary seasonal dock.
- (17) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not cause or allow the seasonal storage of fuel on a temporary seasonal dock.
- (18) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall remove the temporary seasonal dock before the end of the open water part of the year.
- (19) Once the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder has removed the temporary seasonal dock in accordance with section 8(18), the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not store the temporary seasonal dock on public land.
- (20) A waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may share a temporary seasonal dock with other adjacent waterfront holders or semi-waterfront holders in which case all waterfront holders and semi-waterfront holders that use the temporary seasonal dock are jointly responsible for complying with this Disturbance Standard.
- (21) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall ensure that its guests and invitees comply with this Disturbance Standard and a failure to comply with any requirement of this Disturbance Standard by a guest or invitee of the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall be deemed a failure to comply by the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder.

Maximum Acceptable Footprint for Permitted Activity – Temporary Seasonal Boat Lift

- 9(1) The maximum acceptable footprint in section 8(5)(b) shall apply to the construction, placement and use of a temporary seasonal boat lift as an associated structure with a temporary seasonal dock or as a stand alone temporary seasonal boat lift.
- (2) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place a temporary seasonal boat lift that is enclosed on all sides.
- (3) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct or place a temporary seasonal boat lift within their mooring area.
- (4) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall maintain the temporary seasonal boat lift in a safe operating condition at all times.
- (5) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall remove the temporary seasonal boat lift before the end of the open water part of the year.
- (6) Once the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder has removed the temporary seasonal boat lift in accordance with section 9(5), the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not store the temporary seasonal boat lift on public land.
- (7) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only use or allow the use of a temporary seasonal boat lift for a recreational purpose as defined in Part 2 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.

Maximum Acceptable Footprint for Permitted Activity – Swimming Platform

- 10(1) The maximum acceptable footprint in section 8(5)(b) shall apply to the construction, placement and use of a swimming platform.
- (2) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place more than one swimming platform.
- (3) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only use or allow the use of a swimming platform for personal use.
- (4) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct a swimming platform greater than 10 m² in size.
- (5) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall place the swimming platform within the setbacks from the projected property line as set out in section 7 of this Disturbance Standard, provided it does not interfere with navigation.
- (6) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place structures on the swimming platform with the exception of a ladder, slide or a bench for personal use.
- (7) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not use or allow the use of a swimming platform for the mooring of a vessel.
- (8) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall maintain the swimming platform in a safe operating condition at all times.
- (9) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall place reflective markers on all corners of the swimming platform such that the reflective markers are visible at all times to vessels under navigation.
- (10) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall remove the swimming platform at the end of the open water part of the year.
- (11) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct a swimming platform using material that does not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion, water or petroleum products, including but not limited to factory pressure treated, non-toxic, marine grade wood, untreated wood or plywood, metal, fiberglass, or plastic.
- (12) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct the anchor for a swimming platform in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Anchors shall be composed of material that does not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion or water;
 - (b) Anchors shall not contain or consist of garbage, waste or debris; and
 - (c) Anchors shall not contain material that was intended for other uses.
- (13) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct the swimming platform in a way that it can be removed from the bed and shore of a water body before the open water part of the year without causing disturbance to the bed and shore.

Maximum Acceptable Footprint for Permitted Activity – Mooring Anchor and Buoy

- 11(1) The maximum acceptable footprint set out in this section shall apply to the construction, placement and use of a mooring buoy and anchor.
- (2) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct or place more than one mooring buoy and anchor beyond the mooring area;
- (3) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only use or allow the use of a mooring buoy and anchor to support mooring of a vessel for a recreational purpose as defined in Part 2 of the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.
- (4) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only place the mooring buoy and anchor beyond the line on navigation and in accordance with setbacks from the projected property line as set out in section 7 of this Disturbance Standard.
- (5) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not construct, place or use a mooring buoy and anchor in any way that interferes with or may interfere with navigation or becomes a safety hazard.
- (6) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall not place an anchor for a mooring buoy within 20 meters of any structure or within the swing radius of another mooring buoy.
- (7) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder may only construct or place a mooring buoy and anchor such that the swing radius of the vessel to be moored shall be at least 3 meters from the projected property line.
- (8) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct the anchor for a mooring buoy in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Anchors shall be composed of material that does not physically or chemically degrade when exposed to physical abrasion, chemical abrasion, water or petroleum products;
 - (b) Anchors shall not contain or consist of garbage, waste or debris; and
 - (c) Anchors shall not contain material that was intended for other uses.
- (9) The waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall only construct the mooring buoy and anchor in a way that it can be removed from the bed and shore of a water body before the open water part of the year without causing disturbance to the bed and shore.

Transitional

- 12 Notwithstanding sections 5(1)(c) and 8(1) of this Disturbance Standard, a temporary seasonal dock that was constructed, placed and used by a waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder on or before April 16, 2021:
 - (a) is not subject to sections 8(5)(a), 8(6), 8(9), 8(12) or 8(13) of this Disturbance Standard if the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder can prove to the satisfaction of the director that the temporary seasonal dock was constructed, placed and used prior to April 16, 2021; and

(b) is subject to sections 8(2), 8(3), 8(4), 8(5)(b) to (d), 8(7), 8(8), 8(10), 8(11) and 8(14) through 8(21) of this Disturbance Standard;

If the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder does not prove to the satisfaction of the director that the temporary seasonal dock was constructed, placed and used prior to April 16, 2021, this section does not apply and the waterfront holder or semi-waterfront holder shall comply with subsections 8(1) through (21) in their entirety.

13 Sections 12 expires on April 16, 2026.

Guidelines

14 The Department may publish guidelines to assist in the interpretation of this Disturbance Standard, however, such guidelines do not form part of this Disturbance Standard and in the event of a conflict, the Disturbance Standard prevails.

Disturbance Standard Review and Amendment

15 The Minister may review and amend this Disturbance Standard at any time.