

The Alberta Gazette

Part I

Vol. 121

Edmonton, Saturday, November 29, 2025

No. 22

APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of Non-Presiding Justice of the Peace

(Justice of the Peace Act)

November 3, 2025

Abdullahi, Asha of Fort McMurray
Couture, Cheyene Korvi of Calgary
Douziech, Lexi Dawn of Edmonton
Martin, Jessica Dawn of Red Deer
Mercer, Kendra Maria of Edmonton
Park, Mitchell James of St. Paul
Rezazadeh Bandarabbasi, Maria of Lethbridge
Yaremko, Andrea Lauren of Edmonton

Appointment of Supernumerary Justice of the Court of Justice

(Court of Justice Act)

November 5, 2025

Honourable Justice Cheryl Lee Daniel

For a term to expire November 4, 2027.

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Retirement of Applications Judge

(Court of King's Bench Act)

November 6, 2025

Applications Judge John Torrance Prowse K.C.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

O.C. 339/2025

(Alberta Land Stewardship Act)

Approved and ordered:
Salma Lakhani
Lieutenant Governor.

November 5, 2025

The Lieutenant Governor in Council amends the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan, in the Appendix to Order in Council numbered O.C. 294/2014, in accordance with the attached Appendix.

Mike Ellis, Chair.

APPENDIX A

Alberta Land Stewardship Act

AMENDMENTS TO THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIONAL PLAN

- 1 The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan is amended by this Appendix.**
- 2 The Table of Contents is struck out and the “Table of Contents” as shown in Schedule A to this Appendix is substituted.**
- 3 Page 8 is amended by inserting the following after the heading “Plan Structure”:**

Managing Land Use Activities Outside of the Region

Pursuant to section 8 of the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*, regional plans may manage activities outside of a planning region until a regional plan comes into force. Under the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*, a regional plan may also adopt a subregional plan as part of the regional plan. More specifically, the SSRP can authorize a subregional plan whose boundaries fall outside of the boundary of the South Saskatchewan planning region.

The SSRP authorizes the creation and adoption of the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan and the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details. The intent is for the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan and the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details to be removed from the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan upon the coming into force of the Upper Peace Regional Plan.

The SSRP adopts the entirety of the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan (published separately) and the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details, which are a subregional plan as the term is used in section 10(2) of the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*.

Text box: The boundary of the Upper Smoky subregion falls entirely within the boundary of the Upper Peace planning region, which does not currently have a regional plan in place.

4 Page 8 is amended by inserting the following before the heading “Coming into Effect”:

Binding Nature of the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan

Except as otherwise provided in the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details, the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan is not intended to have binding legal effect and is a statement of policy to inform the Crown, decision-makers, local government bodies and all other persons in respect of this subregional plan and the subregional plan area.

Except as otherwise provided, the SSRP does not apply to the subregional plan area.

5 Page 8 is amended by striking the information under the heading “Coming into Effect” and replacing it with the following:

Except as otherwise provided in this regional plan, this regional plan comes into effect September 1, 2014.

The Upper Smoky Subregional Plan comes into effect on January 1, 2026.

6 Page 69 is amended by adding the following after 3.2.1:

3.2.2 Develop and implement subregional plans for subregions within the planning region and outside of the planning region, including:

- (i) the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan,

that support a strong economy, resilient communities, and landscapes that maintain ecosystem function and biodiversity.

7(1) The Regulatory Details are amended by this section.

(2) Section 1(2) is amended by adding the following after (f):

- (f.1) “Subregional Plan Regulatory Details” means that portion of this regional plan identified by the subtitle “Part 8: Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details”;

(3) Section 1(2)(h) is amended by adding “and the Subregional Plan Regulatory Details” after “SSRP Regulatory Details”:

(4) **Section 1(2)(i) is amended by striking “and the SSRP Regulatory Details” and substituting “, the Regulatory Details and the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan;”.**

(5) **Section 1(2) is amended by adding the following after (i):**

(j) “Upper Smoky Subregional Plan” means the document published by the Government of Alberta titled the “Upper Smoky Subregional Plan” established by Order in Council numbered O.C. XXX/XXXX, including any instrument incorporated into the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan;

(6) **Section 2(1) is amended by striking “This” and substituting “Subject to this section, this”.**

(7) **The following is added after section 2(1):**

2(1.1) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan, the Subregional Plan Regulatory Details, and Part 1 of the SSRP Regulatory Details apply to the following entities outside of the planning region, but only in the subregional plan area as described in the Subregional Plan Regulatory Details:

- (a) the Crown,
- (b) a decision-maker or decision-makers,
- (c) a local government body or local government bodies, and
- (d) subject to section 15.1 of the Act, any other person or all other persons,

but the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan and the Subregional Plan Regulatory Details do not apply to those entities within the planning region.

Coming into Force

2(1.2) The Subregional Plan Regulatory Details comes into force on January 1, 2026.

(8) **Section 3 is repealed and the following is substituted:**

Non-binding parts of the regional plan

3 For further certainty, and subject to any other express provisions of the Regulatory Details, the provisions of the following portions of this regional plan are not binding:

- (a) The SSRP Introduction,
- (b) The SSRP Strategic Plan,
- (c) The SSRP Implementation Plan, and
- (d) The Upper Smoky Subregional Plan, which for greater certainty does not include the Subregional Plan Regulatory Details.

(9) The following is added after section 4:

- 4.1 This regional plan approves the following:
 - (a) Upper Smoky Subregional Plan, and
 - (b) Subregional Plan Regulatory Details.
- 4.2 The Upper Smoky Subregional Plan and Subregional Plan Regulatory Details are approved as parts of this regional plan to manage the activities, effects, causes of effects and persons outside of the planning region as set out in those parts.

(10) Section 6(1) is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

(11) The following is added after section 7(2):

- 7(3) For the purposes of section 21(2) of the Act, a decision-making body must comply with that section in respect of the Upper Smoky Subregional Plan and Subregional Plan Regulatory Details by no later than February 15, 2026.

(12) Section 8 is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

(13) Section 18 is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

(14) Section 24 is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

(15) Section 43 is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

(16) Section 48 is amended by striking “Regulatory Details” wherever it occurs and substituting “SSRP Regulatory Details”.

8 Page 213 is amended after Schedule D: South Saskatchewan Regional Plan Map by inserting the document in Schedule C to this Appendix as “Part 8: Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details”.

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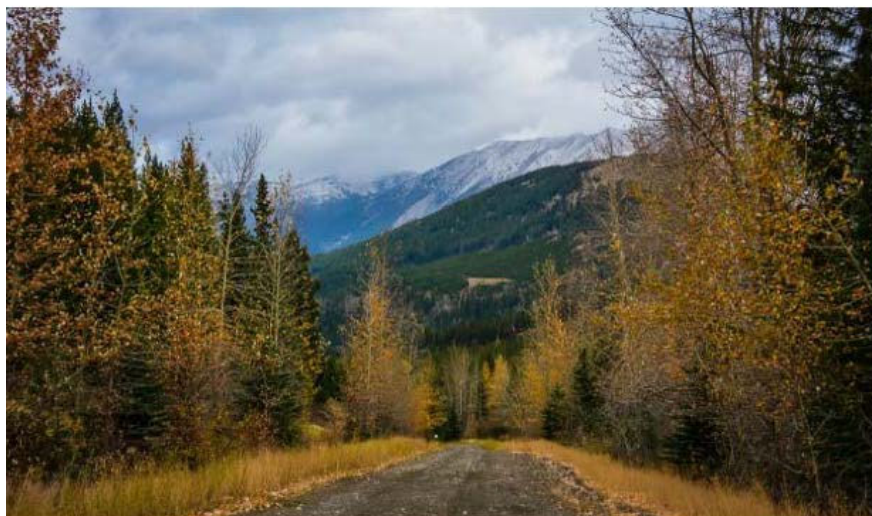
APPENDIX B

Alberta Land Stewardship Act

- 1 The Upper Smoky Subregional Plan is made and adopted as set out in Schedule B of this Appendix.

Upper Smoky

Sub-regional Plan



NOVEMBER 2025

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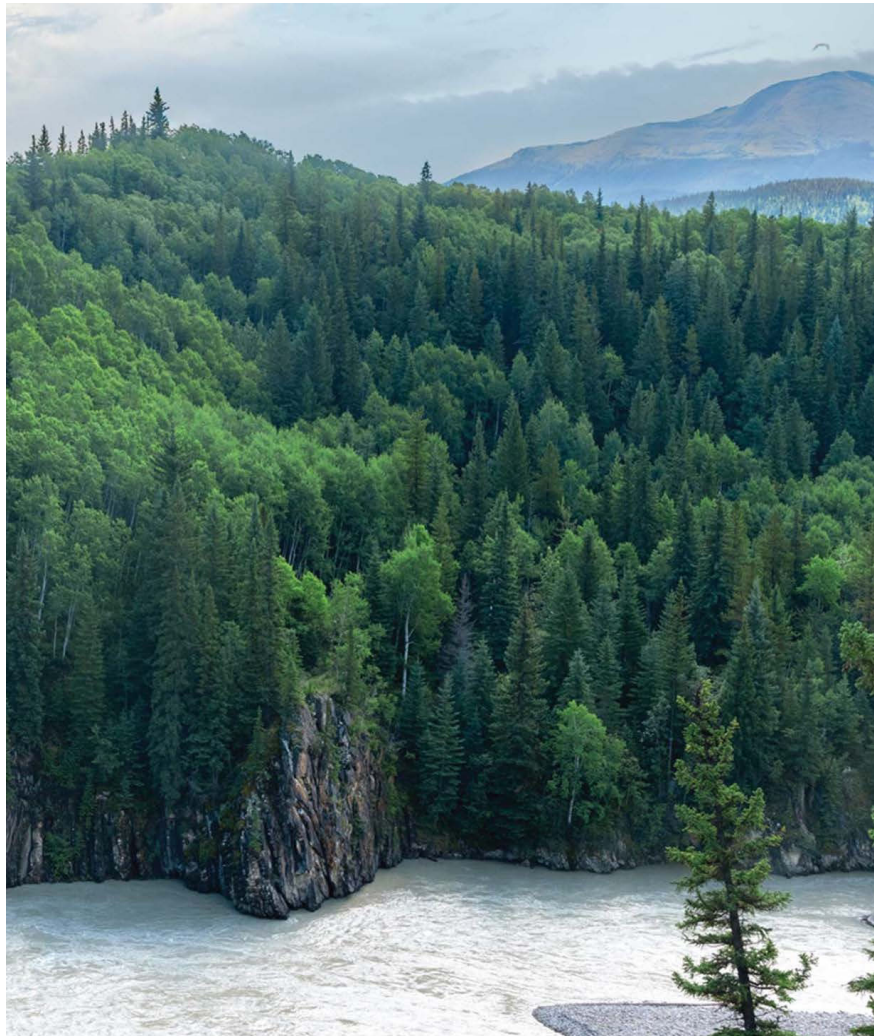
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Introduction

The Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan

This plan reflects Alberta's ongoing commitment to responsible resource development. It seeks to maintain a strong economy, resilient communities and healthy ecosystems. The Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan was informed by recommendations of a Ministerial Task Force, launched in 2019, that brought together perspectives from local municipalities, Indigenous Peoples and organizations, the energy and forestry sectors, trappers, recreational users, environmental non-government organizations, and other local knowledge-holders and stakeholders.

Alberta's public lands are the foundation for our resource-based economy, community well-being and traditional land uses. This is a land management plan focused on managing the footprint of various land uses to allow economic development in the region while also continuing to improve the overall landscape. The plan recognizes that this region will continue to be a critical contributor to the province's goal to double oil production in Alberta.

The Upper Smoky sub-region is located within the Upper Peace Region that currently does not have a regional plan. For this reason, this document is enabled as a sub-regional plan under the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act* and comes into force with its approval by the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan. With the exception of the regulatory details, the policy direction in this plan is non-binding and meant to work with, clarify, and build upon existing legislation, regulations and policies on Crown land. In the event of a conflict between the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan and existing policy, the direction in this plan takes priority. The Upper Smoky Sub-regional Regulatory Details are housed in the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan. The supplemental standards, found in this document, provide guidance for statutory decision-makers in implementing the sub-regional plan. These standards correspond with the policy objectives, and may be amended from time to time, following appropriate approval processes, by the responsible Minister for the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*. Where the plan, supporting regulations, or guidelines are silent, existing rules continue to apply.

The Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan does not apply to private land, municipal land or federal land. The Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan does not restrict the sale of public land.

About the Sub-region

The Upper Smoky sub-region (Figure 1) is located south of Grande Prairie and encompasses Grande Cache, Kakwa Wildland Park and about half of Willmore Wilderness Park. It is adjacent to Jasper National Park. The sub-region is 1,321,590 hectares (13,216 km²) – roughly 2% of Alberta – and is almost entirely within the provincial green area, which is comprised of public lands managed for timber production, coal development, petroleum and natural gas development, traditional land uses, watershed conservation, fish and wildlife resources, recreational pursuits and a myriad of other uses.

The sub-region contains natural resources including timber, petroleum and natural gas, coal, metallic and industrial minerals, sand and gravel, and rangelands that support grazing. The sub-region has industrial developments, including one forest management agreement area (69% of the sub-region), petroleum and natural gas sub-surface agreements (58% of the sub-region), metallic and industrial minerals (19% of the sub-region), coal agreements (13% of the sub-region) and grazing dispositions (1.6% of the sub-region). There are 67 registered fur management areas across the sub-region.

Nearly half of the sub-region is composed of rolling hills and plateaus with deciduous and mixed wood forests (e.g., Foothills Natural Region). Over a third of the sub-region is covered by mountains, upper foothills and glacial valleys (e.g., Rocky Mountain Natural Region). The Boreal Natural Region covers 15% of the sub-region, characterized by deciduous, mixed wood and coniferous forests interspersed with extensive wetlands.

The Upper Smoky sub-region is home to the Narraway and Redrock-Prairie Creek woodland caribou populations and ranges (Figure 1). These caribou are categorized as southern mountain woodland caribou and this region represents the southern most area of their range. The abundance and occurrence of woodland caribou along the eastern slopes of Alberta is small and has declined in recent decades, with only three populations remaining on provincially managed land.

The Upper Smoky sub-region is rich in natural resources, home to diverse species, and provides economic, subsistence, cultural and recreational values. The sub-region is of cultural and subsistence importance for Indigenous Peoples. The natural resources in the area are vital for economic development in the region and beyond while continuing to support social and environmental outcomes – the definition of a working landscape. The implementation of a balanced and thoughtful sub-regional plan will allow the Government of Alberta to deliver on the goal of doubling oil and gas production while also maintaining the working landscape in the region.

First Nations have a long history in the area and have an important connection to the land, which overlaps the geographic area of Treaty 8. Métis Peoples also share a deep history with this land. This plan was developed with consideration of Indigenous traditional land uses, values and perspectives, as well as the economic and social benefits to First Nations and Métis people.

Managing a Working Landscape

Approximately \$21.2 billion of Alberta's gross domestic product (GDP) was derived from this sub-region in 2020, which is 6.1% of the province's GDP. This productivity supports jobs in communities inside and outside the sub-region, representing a labour force of approximately 85,000.

Oil and gas production has resulted in nearly 4,000 active wells in the sub-region in 2021, accounting for approximately 12.5% of Alberta's total conventional oil and gas production. Alberta also has a goal to double oil and gas production to meet the demands for safe, affordable, reliable energy and North American energy security. Increasing energy production in this sub-region will be necessary to meet those targets.

The timber industry has long provided employment opportunities in the region. In addition, careful and considerate management of timber resources is necessary to address the significant wildfire concerns in some areas in the sub-region.

Future tourism potential is recognized as an integral component of the working landscape. Alongside other land uses, sustainable tourism development has the capacity to diversify local economies, enhance regional identity and provide long-term benefits to Albertans while maintaining ecological integrity.

Amidst economic uncertainty, Alberta must have a stable regulatory system that continues to allow the province to grow its major industries and economy, diversify its trade partnerships in energy, forestry and critical minerals such as coal, and ensure energy security and affordability for Albertans and Canadians.

Pursuing a working landscape means considering the economic contributions of these sectors in relation to each other, potential for future economic diversification opportunities, ensuring Indigenous traditional land uses are supported and enabling subsistence and recreational pursuits. This means managing the pace, scale and locations of development in a way that addresses future economic opportunities while supporting social and environmental outcomes. It also means working together to remove any existing footprint that is no longer economically productive to support other land use values and provide additional space in the future for development opportunities. This plan outlines policy objectives and management approaches and requirements for land uses to enable responsible development of Alberta's resources for generations to come.

The zones identified in Figure 1 set the foundation for the policy direction in the sub-region, identifying where higher and lower land use intensities are supported by management approaches in this plan. The "nature-first" zone prioritizes conservation and ecosystem services with opportunities for outdoor recreation, habitat restoration and habitat enhancement. The "slow-go" zone includes two caribou ranges and three other sensitive areas in the sub-region and enables a diversity of land uses with some restrictions. The "go" zone provides for a full range of development opportunities, following existing policy and requirements in the province.

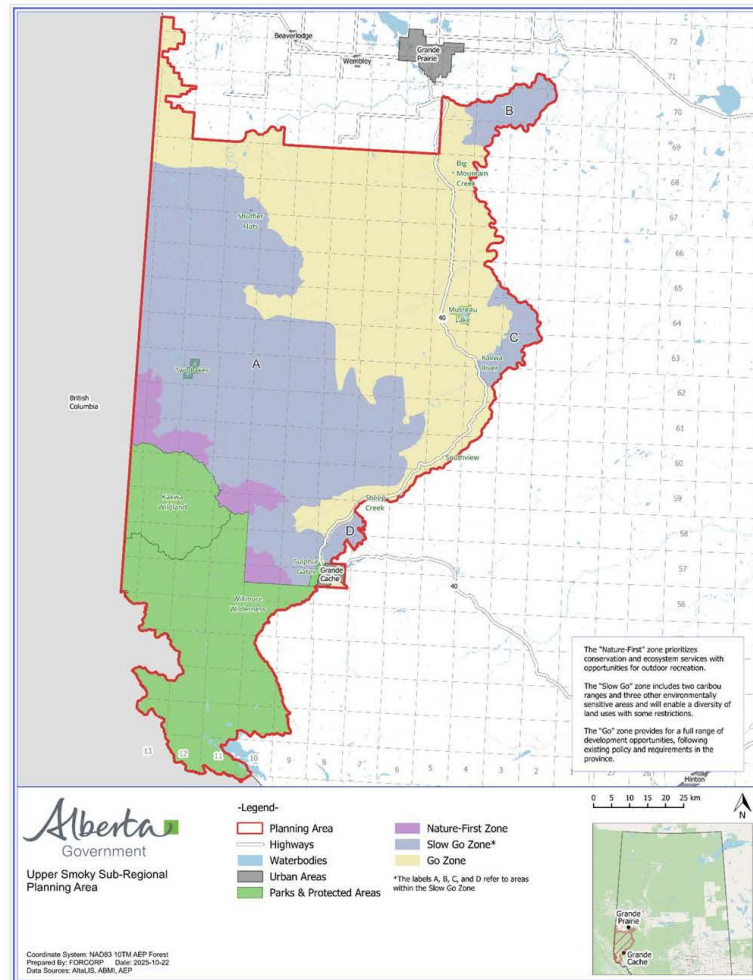
All aspects of the plan will be reviewed every 10 years after coming into force, ensuring that it continues to enable development and increased production, while also minimizing environmental impacts and restoring habitat.

Managing Existing Sensitive Areas

Alberta currently has spatially defined policies and regulations to support habitat for multiple fish and wildlife species. During the development of this plan, these policies and delineated areas were considered and incorporated into the management approaches to enable resource development while achieving benefits to the environment (Appendix A). Using already developed delineations contributes to effective implementation of a sub-regional plan.

For the purposes of this sub-regional plan, the term Indigenous means one or both of First Nations and Métis. The Government of Alberta will continue to consult with Indigenous Peoples and organizations when government decisions may potentially adversely affect the continued exercise of constitutionally protected rights.

Figure 1: Upper Smoky Sub-region



Classification: Public



Vision

Rich in natural resources, the Upper Smoky sub-region supports a thriving economy and sustains a diverse array of wildlife and habitats - allowing future generations to continue enjoying traditional land uses, outdoor heritage and recreational experiences.

Outcomes

This plan intends to:

Grow economic opportunities and maintain investor certainty

The sub-region has an abundance of natural resources, which include petroleum and natural gas, timber, coal, minerals, rangelands and surface materials. The development of these resources has provided economic opportunities for local communities and is an important part of the provincial economy. Maintaining a working landscape and building on Alberta's existing regulatory regime provides clarity and certainty to operators and will attract new capital investment while also supporting social and environmental outcomes.

Manage human footprint and conserve multi-species

Managing human footprint can help sustain a wide range of ecosystem goods and services that benefit all Albertans – from clean drinking water and natural flood and drought control to cultural, subsistence and recreational activities such as hiking, trapping, fishing and hunting. The Upper Smoky sub-region is home to a rich and varied landscape, supporting an array of plants, fungi, invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Given the potential impacts of wildfire on biodiversity, careful management of timber resources will be essential to help minimize those impacts.

Conserve and recover caribou populations

Land use activities will be managed to advance Alberta's economic interests and achieve its objectives, while taking actions to conserve and recover caribou habitat. These immediate actions, including restoration of seismic lines and pipelines, will result in improved habitat conditions in the future. Since habitat restoration treatments will take time to fully realize their benefits other mechanisms, such as predator control, also have a significant impact on caribou herd viability. Beyond this plan, Alberta continues to advance other strategies and partnerships to manage populations of caribou, predators and other species that interact with caribou.

Support traditional land uses

Indigenous Peoples have deep connections to the lands in the Upper Smoky sub-region, which can be understood through stories told, whether of learning to trap with a grandfather, traditional trails weaving across the land or gathering food and medicines to support community members. They have shared with the Government of Alberta that landscape intactness and biodiversity are integral to supporting these relationships and for the transfer of culture and knowledge to future generations.

Attract sustainable recreation and tourism pursuits

Many Albertans have connections to this landscape, its fish and wildlife, and other natural values contained in the sub-region. Recreational pursuits support individual and community well-being and strengthen connections to the land. The Upper Smoky's natural and scenic values have the potential to be a world-class destination for outdoor adventure while also supporting rural areas to build healthy communities with diverse opportunities. Recreation and tourism are closely interconnected in this region, and together they contribute to both community well-being and economic diversification while supporting stewardship of natural landscapes.

Policy Objectives

Overview

The following is an overview of the policy objectives within the Upper Smoky plan. These objectives align with the plan sections and provide the overarching direction. Further details about the specific goals can be found in each section.

1. Support access to and use of the land and resources by Indigenous Peoples to **practice traditional land use and pass Indigenous knowledge** among generations.
2. Establish a co-ordinated approach to road development through an **access management** plan that supports resource development, supports removal of economically unproductive footprint and minimizes impacts on natural values.
3. Support goals for **well-based energy and minerals** development and provide certainty for petroleum and natural gas development and emerging well-based resources (brine-hosted metallic and industrial minerals, geothermal and carbon capture utilization and storage technology) while managing footprint.
4. Reduce the width and associated impacts of **linear features** across the landscape.
5. Support **forestry management** goals and provide certainty for forest harvesting while considering other landscape values.
6. Reduce the impact of **wildfire** by improving Alberta's ability to respond to large-scale wildfires.
7. Focus and enhance **recreation and tourism** to provide quality and sustainable outdoor recreation and tourism experiences.
8. Provide continued opportunities for **coal development** in alignment with Alberta's Coal Industry Modernization Initiative.
9. Provide direction for sustainable development of **rock-hosted metallic and industrial minerals**.
10. Extract **surface materials** in a manner that reduces overall footprint.
11. Support the stewardship of rangeland ecosystems and protect environmentally sensitive areas through **responsible grazing**.
12. Support sustainable **peat development** opportunities.
13. Through **restoration** of economically unproductive footprint, support long-term ecological processes in the sub-region.
14. Designate **conservation areas** in areas that provide opportunities to support conservation of sensitive species, traditional land use, and outdoor recreation and tourism.
15. Treat **legacy seismic lines** to remove economically unproductive footprint from the landscape, promote habitat intactness, and support future economic opportunity while protecting historical access.
16. Establish an **implementation committee** to incorporate local and other perspectives during the implementation of this plan.
17. **Monitor** individual and cumulative effects and adapt management in response to species and landscape indicators.
18. Ensure regular **plan review** and adjust management approaches as needed to reflect social, economic and environmental circumstances.

1. Indigenous Knowledge and Traditional Land Uses

Support the ability of Indigenous Peoples to access and use the land and resources.

Healthy ecosystems and the ability to access land and food sources are integral to supporting Indigenous ways of life, including food security, culture, spirituality and the continued practice of traditional land uses.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint in environmentally sensitive areas while allowing for exploration of resources.
- Provide an integrated and effective road network.
- Support investor certainty and maintain economic opportunities.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Conserve multi-species.

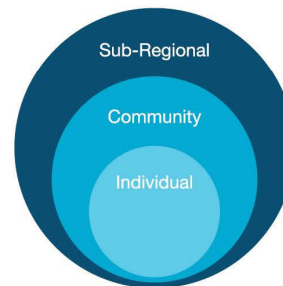
Recognizing Multiple Perspectives

In the development of this plan, the Government of Alberta worked with local First Nations and Métis communities and organizations to gather and refine ideas for managing the landscape to support Indigenous ways of life and opportunities to pursue Indigenous economic prosperity.

Indigenous Peoples and organizations told the Government of Alberta that they experience impacts to the continued practice of their traditional land uses at multiple geographic scales—sub-regional, community and individual, as shown on the right. This plan can facilitate Indigenous traditional land uses through restoration of human caused footprints across the sub-region.

Indigenous Peoples also experience the land at the community and individual scales. Different Indigenous organizations use different and sometimes overlapping areas for traditional land uses. Some may not prefer to hunt or may not have traditionally hunted across the entire sub-region. Even within one Indigenous community, experiences are unique and individuals have their own relationships with the land. One person may have responsibilities for gathering medicines and another may be a trapline holder.

Some management approaches across the sub-region benefit wildlife populations, supporting healthy populations of these species in preferred hunting and trapping areas. More local approaches may support peaceful enjoyment of gathering areas and ensure that medicinal and berry plants are free from road dust. Managing the land considering these different scales can support Indigenous communities in practicing traditional land uses.



The strategies and approaches throughout this plan work together to manage different activities and their associated footprint on the landscape. This section of the plan also describes pathways to greater Indigenous inclusion through plan implementation.



Preserving Indigenous Ways of Life and Supporting Traditional Land Uses

This plan describes how the Government of Alberta will manage the landscape, including the cumulative effects of development. Throughout this plan, there are policy objectives, management approaches and associated requirements. These work together to manage the pace, scale and location of development. This plan is also intended to support people in their uses of the landscape, including traditional land uses, recreation and industrial activity.

Opportunities to Pursue Indigenous Economic Prosperity

The policy objectives and requirements throughout the plan work together to result in a landscape that supports biodiversity, habitat and traditional land uses while still supporting opportunities for local jobs and strong communities. Indigenous communities have an interest in economic development and growth, and this plan ensures that these communities have opportunities to access economic development. Recognition of the importance that these industries have on local Indigenous communities – and the infrastructure, jobs and training that accompanies them – is important to the success of the plan.

Indigenous Inclusion in Implementing this Plan

Working with Indigenous knowledge-holders and wisdom-keepers is an important part of implementing this plan. By including Indigenous participation, the Government of Alberta can better understand what is needed for the practicing of traditional land uses, including the meaningful exercise of Treaty rights and traditional uses. A sub-region that supports Indigenous Peoples includes well-functioning ecological processes, opportunities to pursue Indigenous economic prosperity and places to pass Indigenous knowledge to future generations. While managing human footprint well is important for supporting traditional land uses, Indigenous Peoples and organizations have also highlighted the importance of ongoing Indigenous participation in land-use planning and implementation – such participation may advance reconciliation, including economic reconciliation, and support better planning and decision-making.

Policy Objectives

The following policy statements provide guiding direction for Alberta in its relationship with Indigenous Peoples and organizations in the implementation of this plan.

11. Build capacity to enable Indigenous participation in the implementation of this plan.
12. Enhance habitat restoration to include Indigenous Peoples values and perspectives.
13. Support Indigenous Peoples to practice traditional land uses, including the non-commercial harvest of plants and fungi for food and medicine on Crown land, in provincial parks, wildland provincial parks and provincial recreation areas.
14. Enhance public awareness of Indigenous values.
15. Include Indigenous values and perspectives into monitoring and evaluating plan implementation, including wildlife and habitat monitoring.
16. Explore and pursue opportunities for inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and values in plan implementation and future land-use planning, including economic development opportunities.



2. Access Management

A co-ordinated approach to road development that supports resource development, supports removal of economically unproductive footprint and reduces impacts on natural values.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint in environmentally sensitive areas while allowing for exploration of resources.
- Provide an integrated and effective road network.
- Support investor certainty and maintain economic opportunities.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Conserve multi-species.

This section of the plan applies to the “slow-go” zone of the sub-region, and to roads approved as formal dispositions under the *Public Lands Act* for all sectors (with exceptions as noted).

Roads play an important role in enabling natural resource development and are primarily constructed in relation to the needs of individual operators. Over time, the density of the road network in the sub-region has increased, potentially impacting wildlife populations and habitats, and traditional land uses. The purpose of this section is to provide clear guidance for the addition and removal of human footprint over time. Section 13 of the plan describes restoration policy objectives and requirements for the sub-region in more detail.

The sub-regional plan introduces two categories of roads (primary and transitional), assigns this classification to all formal disposition roads and provides specific guidance for each. This section of the plan also provides guidance for road access along identified watercourses in the "slow-go" zone.

Primary roads are formal disposition roads that have potential to remain in use, or be newly constructed, and form the foundation of the road network in the Upper Smoky sub-region (Figure 2). The plan provides flexibility to add new roads in line with the access management supplementary standard (Appendix E, Part 1). This standard identifies primary road length thresholds and restoration ratios and timelines. The standard clearly identifies restoration requirements and timelines if the thresholds are reached.

Transitional roads are formal disposition roads that will remain available for access until they are no longer required to reach existing development infrastructure and facilities. When existing facilities are no longer required, the road must be restored to Level 2 at the same time. No new development will be allowed along transitional roads with the exception of expanding existing formal dispositions (example: well site).

Watercourse management areas in the "slow-go" zone aim to manage new primary roads in riparian areas, while maintaining access to resources (Figure 3). Management of impacts to riparian areas is important for achieving the sub-regional plan outcomes within caribou ranges and other sensitive areas. Protection for riparian areas is important to Indigenous Peoples and organizations and is a key element to protecting their ability to exercise Treaty rights and traditional uses.

This access management approach provides flexibility to support economic opportunities, encourages restoration of economically unproductive roads while considering caribou habitat and environmentally sensitive areas. Together the requirements for new roads and restoration of roads are important for mitigating negative impacts to natural and cultural values and ensuring there is space on the landscape for new economic opportunities over time. The ultimate outcome is to ensure that there is the ability to explore and access resources while continuing to improve the overall landscape through restoration activities that are focused in the "slow-go" zone.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

- 2.1 Identify a road network in the "slow-go" zone of the sub-region (Figure 2) that provides access to resources while reducing the footprint required over time.
 - 2.1.1 A road network is established in accordance with Figure 2 and identifies roads as primary or transitional.
 - 2.1.2 A road network applies to roads approved as formal dispositions under the *Public Lands Act*.
- 2.2 Application for primary roads in the "slow-go" zone of the sub-region.
 - 2.2.1 A proposed road must not result in the primary road network exceeding the road length thresholds for primary roads in an area in the "slow-go" zone, as established in the supplemental standards in Appendix E (Table 5).
 - 2.2.2 A proposed primary road must start from a primary road.
 - 2.2.3 A proposed primary road may be an existing transitional road.
 - 2.2.4 A proposed primary road must not be located within watercourse management areas (Figure 3) unless the proposed road is to access a water outfall structure, a water intake structure or a sand and gravel operation along the Wapiti River or Smoky River. These requirements can be waived if adequate justification is provided that the stringency strands resources and environmental impact can be minimized, or roads are required for safety considerations and asset integrity.
- 2.3 Restoration of existing formal dispositions in the "slow-go" zone to create opportunities for new primary roads.
 - 2.3.1 If a proposed primary road length exceeds the road length threshold for primary roads, in an area of the "slow-go" zone, then the proponent must restore formal dispositions to Restoration Level 2 at a ratio and timeline described in the supplemental standards in Appendix E. This restoration can include unused roads, well pads or other landscape disturbances under formal disposition.
- 2.4 Focus new development around primary roads (appended development) in the "slow-go" zone of the sub-region.
 - 2.4.1 New developments approved through formal dispositions must be placed within approximately 100 metres of a primary road and the access road must not be longer than 200 metres.
 - 2.4.2 Dispositions for transmission lines, pipelines or future primary roads are exempt from this section.

Figure 2: Road Network

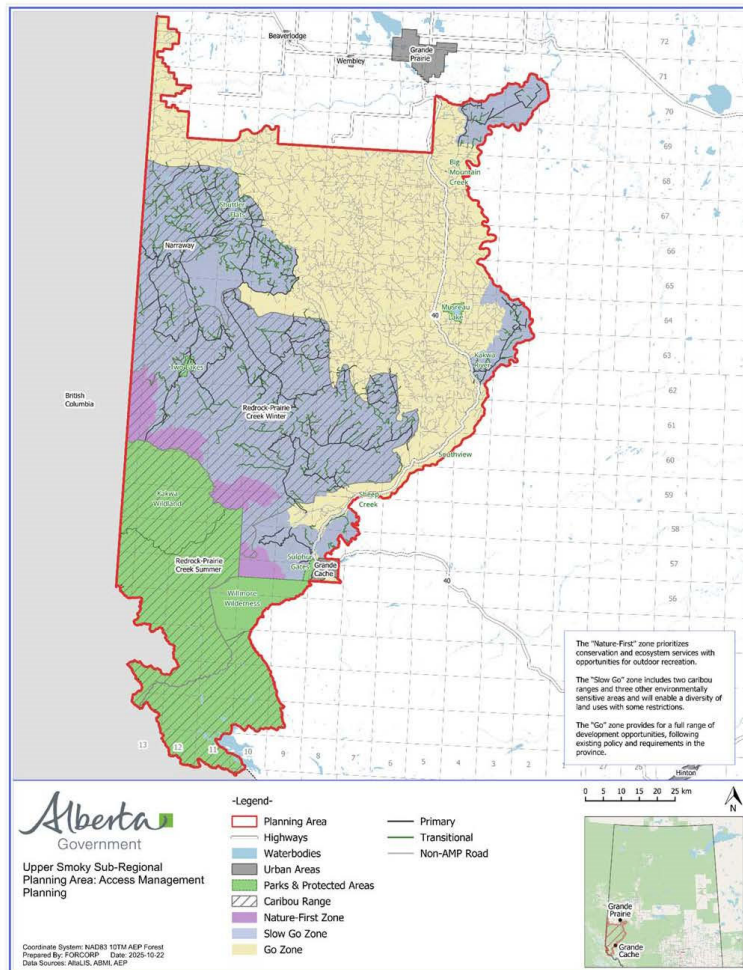
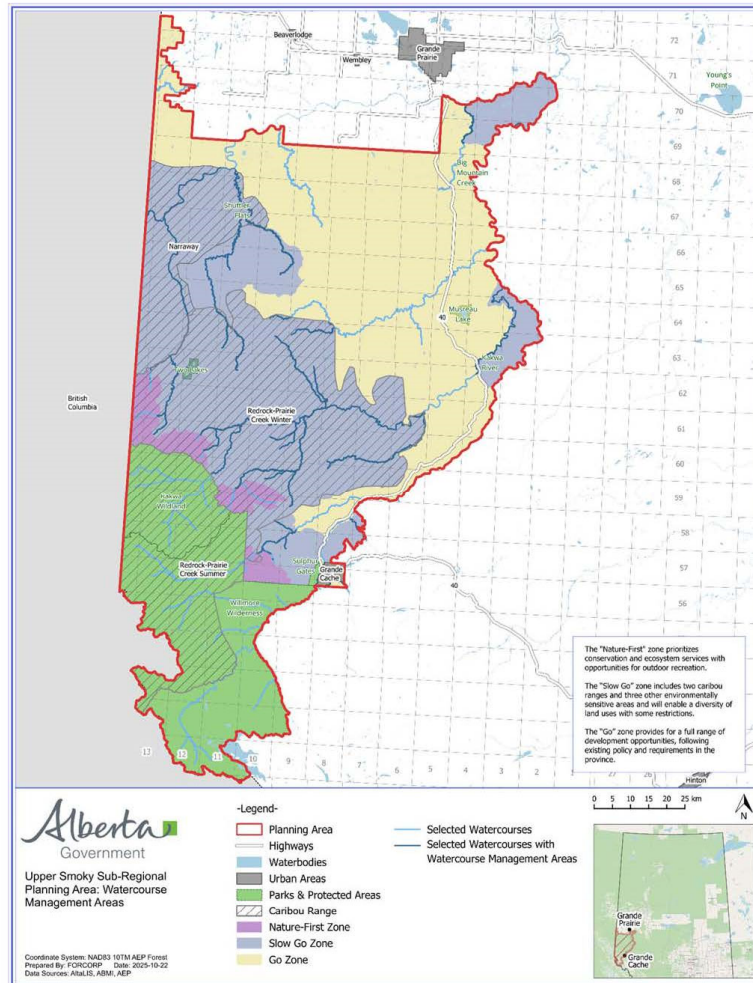


Figure 3: Watercourse Management Areas





3. Well-Based Energy and Minerals

Provide certainty for petroleum and natural gas development and emerging well-based resources (brine-hosted metallic and industrial minerals, geothermal, carbon capture utilization and storage technology) while minimizing footprint and landscape fragmentation.

Outcomes

- Increase economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

The sub-region encompasses the Montney and Duvernay shale formations, which have become a sought-after geological formation for petroleum and natural gas development. It is anticipated the sub-region will continue to be a key contributor to the province's goal to double oil production in Alberta. Technological advancements enable individual wells to horizontally position bottom holes further away from well pads. In addition, well pads have become more complex, potentially housing dozens of wells over time. The infrastructure and investment needed to support these pads is significant.

There has been limited exploration in the sub-region for emerging well-based resources, including brine-hosted lithium, geothermal and pore space for use for carbon capture utilization and storage. Brine-hosted metallic and industrial minerals are typically found in underground saltwater and are extracted through well infrastructure. Geothermal resources may be close to the surface for heating and cooling spaces or found deep in rock formations and fluids. Well infrastructure is also used to inject carbon dioxide subsurface for permanent storage.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

3.1 Reduce cumulative effects of development by reducing footprint that is inactive and economically unproductive, creating space and providing opportunities for new developments over time.

As part of the energy industry's ongoing environmentally responsible development approach, companies have made commitments to reduce the amount of land associated with suspended and abandoned wells in the sub-region. The regulator and the Government of Alberta will continue to work with the energy industry to develop and support programs that support these commitments, and timely closure and restoration.

In order to support achievement of the plan outcomes for restoration and reporting on progress towards restoration, targets have been established in the supplemental standards in Appendix E:

- 3.1.1 Surface disturbances will be allowed in the "go" and "slow go" zones to access Crown mineral agreements, allowing proponents the necessary access underground resources throughout the region.
- 3.1.2 The regulator shall publish data by June 30 of each year for each area within the "slow-go" zone and "go" zone (Figure 1). This data will include information on all formal dispositions that contain an inactive well site, the area of each disposition, and the restoration activities completed in the previous calendar year.
Targets for the reduction of inactive well sites are established in the supplemental standards in Appendix E (Table 6).

In order to support achievement of the plan outcomes in the both "slow-go" and "go" zones, the supplemental standards in Appendix E establish restoration targets to support timely progress towards removal of footprint that is inactive and economically unproductive. This will be aligned with the government's strategy for reducing inactive and non-productive footprint associated with the oil and gas sector. This currently includes the Liability Management Framework, spend targets for industry, and the Closure Nomination Program. The targets will consider the area occupied by abandoned well sites and by inactive well sites where the wells have been drilled and cased.

This approach works with the access management approach to support removal of developments that are no longer required and are economically unproductive. This will maintain space for new oil and gas developments over time.



4. Linear Features

Reduce linear feature width across the landscape.

Linear features such as pipelines, transmission lines and seismic lines are necessary for deriving value from the province's natural resource endowment as companies seek to understand the subsurface geology, carry out projects and deliver power and products to customers and markets. The challenge is that linear features often remain on the landscape for decades.

There are opportunities to restore vegetation on portions of these linear features to reduce the extent of clearings while still maintaining the ability to have safe and effective operations.

This section aims to enhance restoration efforts by strategically refining activities that minimize the width of linear disturbances across the landscape. A key objective is to promote the regeneration of trees. These measures are designed to support caribou recovery by limiting access for alternative predator and prey species, while also restricting motorized access to facilitate the successful restoration of linear features.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.

Geophysical exploration techniques and technology continue to improve and offer an opportunity to use existing industry best practices to reduce footprint associated with seismic lines.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

- 4.1 Maintain safe pipeline operations while restoring vegetation on dispositions (see Appendix B for additional requirements).**
- 4.1.1 Pipeline dispositions and associated temporary disturbances must meet Restoration Level 1 requirements. This includes beginning the work to restore the areas necessary to construct the pipeline to pre-disturbance standards. See the restoration section for further details.
 - 4.1.2 New pipeline dispositions must complete restoration within five years of completing construction.
 - 4.1.3 Existing pipeline dispositions must submit a restoration program plan to the applicable regulatory body within five years of the coming into force of the plan and complete restoration no later than 20 years from the coming into force of the sub-regional plan.
 - 4.1.4 Notwithstanding requirement 4.1.1, a vegetation control corridor not exceeding four metres in width may occur as part of the disposition where there is an active pipeline.
 - 4.1.5 Human access must be effectively limited on vegetation control corridors intersecting primary roads using strategies as determined by the Government of Alberta and the proponent.
- 4.2 Restore portions of the dispositions of electricity transmission lines.**
- 4.2.1 New transmission line dispositions must be restored to a Restoration Level 1 within five years of the date the energization certificate is issued.
 - 4.2.3 Human access must be effectively limited on transmission line corridors intersecting primary roads using strategies as determined by the Government of Alberta and the proponent.
- 4.3 Transition to low-impact seismic exploration techniques (see Appendix B for additional requirements).**
- 4.3.1 Source, receiver, and seismic access line will apply low-impact seismic exploration techniques.

Underground pipelines are buried in linear dispositions reaching up to 20 metres wide or more. This plan requires revegetation of the dispositions, so they are no more than four metres wide, which enables continued access for maintenance and emergency situations.

5. Forestry

Provide certainty for forest harvesting while considering other landscape values.

Alberta's forests and the forest sector contribute to economic prosperity and provide benefits to Albertans – locally, regionally and provincially.

Forest management planning is guided by policy processes and regulatory requirements which are essential to sustainable forest management in Alberta. Forest harvesting must follow forest management plans, forestry policy directives and standard operating procedures. This sub-regional plan provides further guidance and direction for forest management planning and harvest operations. Strategic land-use plans are required to ensure the standards and objectives of sustainable forest management are achieved (CaN/CSa-Z809-2002, CSa 4.0; Alberta Planning Standard V 4.1).

Currently approved forestry practices create dispersed harvesting areas, which increases landscape fragmentation. To enable forest harvesting, this sub-regional plan provides guidance on the extent, rate and geographic location of harvesting. The plan outlines an approach to consolidating harvest areas using an aggregated harvesting approach.

Aggregating harvesting is an approach that has the potential to:

- Reduce the number of temporary roads required, which reduces habitat disturbance and fragmentation created by forest harvesting activities.
- Reduce construction and maintenance costs for the forest sector because fewer roads are needed to access harvesting areas.
- Provide certainty for forest management planning and harvest operators in caribou ranges.

The effectiveness of this approach is dependent upon the timing and location of the aggregated harvest pattern. It will be important to monitor, and adjust as needed, the details of the forest harvesting approach to manage footprint, conserve multi-species and mitigate wildfire.

Wildfire mitigation is a key component of the plan (see Section 6). Further work will be led by Forestry and Parks and completed within the next 60 days.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Support sustainable forest management.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

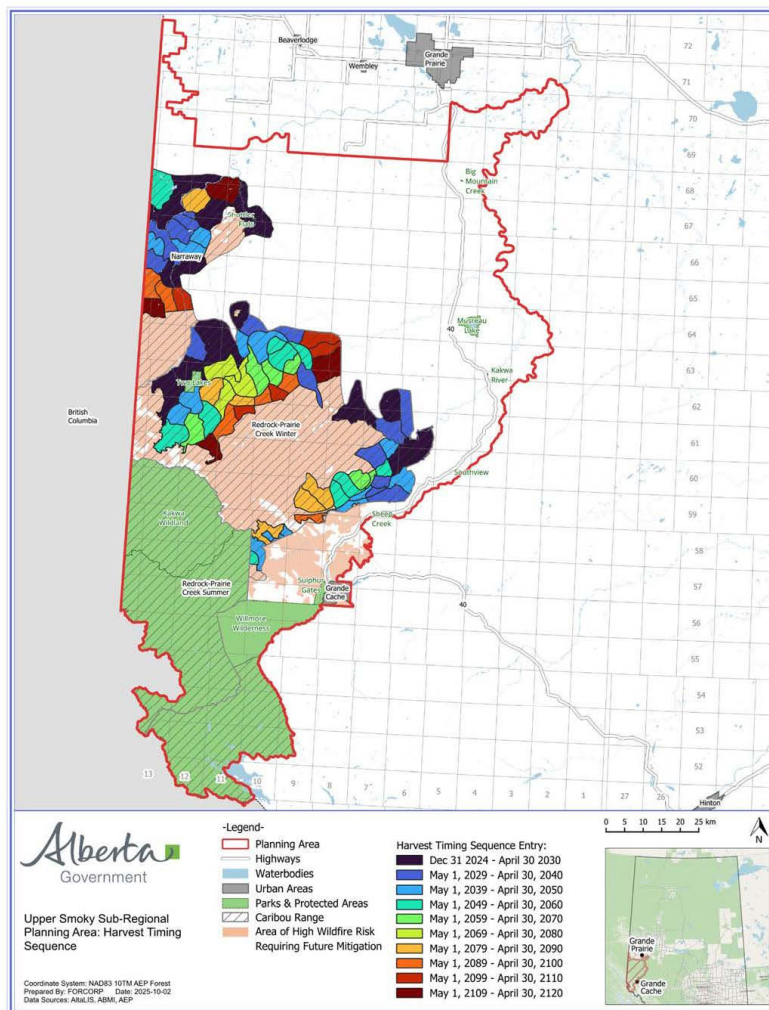
Policy Objectives and Requirements

5.1 Provide certainty for forest operators harvesting within caribou range.

- 5.1.1 In order to meet caribou objectives, forest harvesting in caribou ranges should follow the Harvest Timing Sequence (HTS), which sets out guidance for harvesting, as shown in Figure 4.
- 5.1.2 The HTS available for harvesting will become available for harvest during the predetermined period.
- 5.1.3 There will be no further harvesting in the completed HTS until the following HTS rotation.
- 5.1.4 Salvage harvesting in caribou range is permitted in the following scenarios:
 - 5.1.4.1 Within the open and the next open HTS.
 - 5.1.4.2 In any other HTS where:
 - 5.1.4.2.1 There is no caribou occupancy.
 - 5.1.4.2.2 The area proposed to be harvested does not reduce the area of undisturbed caribou habitat.
 - 5.1.4.2.3 When a cumulative annual maximum of 680 hectares in Narraway caribou range and 1900 hectares in Redrock-Prairie Creek caribou range is not exceeded
 - 5.1.4.2.4 When accompanied by a salvage harvesting plan that includes burn severity and percent mortality assessment maps of all burned or damaged stands planned for harvest
 - 5.1.4.3 Notwithstanding requirement 5.1.4.2.2, additional salvage harvesting may occur following the assessment triggered in section 18.
- 5.1.5 Responsible department may approve up to 1,400 hectares of timber in Narraway range and 4,000 hectares of timber in Redrock-Prairie Creek range for the purpose of timber salvage.
- 5.1.6 Salvage harvesting in caribou range will be prioritized using the following criteria:
 - 5.1.6.1 Salvage harvesting will not reduce the area of undisturbed caribou habitat.
 - 5.1.6.2 Severely damaged area will be prioritized over less severely damaged areas.
 - 5.1.6.3 Lightly damaged (low severity) areas with less than 25% of the trees killed should be avoided.

The cumulative annual maximum for wildfire salvage is set below 1% of the contributing land base for each caribou winter range. This is because when the annual total natural disturbance within a caribou winter range exceeds 1%, a plan assessment is triggered.

Figure 4: Harvest Timing Sequence



- 52 Restoration of temporary footprint.
- 52.1 Formal disposition roads associated with forestry activities must align with the access management requirements outlined in this plan.
- 52.2 Temporary footprint outside of a harvest area, authorized by an annual operating plan approval, shall be restored to Restoration Level 1. This includes roads that follow pre-existing disturbance not currently under disposition.
- 52.3 Inside caribou range, all activities to achieve Restoration Level 1 must be complete within three years from the closure date of an HTS.
- 52.4 In addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the Timber Management Regulation, the following reporting on restoration of temporary footprint within caribou range is required:
- 52.4.1 A report summarizing all restoration activities conducted in the HTS no later than June 1 of the timber year following the closure of an HTS.
- 52.4.2 A report demonstrating Restoration Level 1 no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from closure of an HTS.
- 52.5 In addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the Timber Management Regulation, the following reporting on restoration of temporary footprint outside of caribou range is required:
- 52.5.1 A report summarizing all restoration activities no later than June 1 of the timber year following the completion of restoration activities.
- 52.5.2 A report demonstrating Level 1 restoration no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from the expiration date of the authorization for the temporary footprint.
- 52.6 Seismic footprint in active and new harvest blocks will be reforested to the same standard as the surrounding harvest block.
- 52.6.1 Ongoing access along specified legacy seismic lines following reforestation (chosen for Indigenous traditional land use, trapper access, designated trail, or other purposes) shall not exceed two metres in width and will require approval as part of the annual operating plan.
- 52.6.2 Exemptions may be provided for seismic lines that are part of the provincial recreation trail plan.

6. Mitigate Wildfire Risks

Reduce the impact of wildfire by improving Alberta's ability to respond to large-scale wildfires.

Alberta remains committed to improving understanding of wildfire, risk mitigation, and effective management and suppression responses. This plan reflects that commitment and seeks to support the mitigation of catastrophic caribou habitat loss due to wildfire in a manner that supports caribou persistence and recovery.

Managing wildfire risk in caribou ranges requires a careful balance between reducing risk of wildfire and employing effective management actions while ensuring the persistence of caribou populations and maintaining or enabling recovery of habitat conditions essential for caribou survival and sustainability. This wildfire mitigation approach employs a suit of strategies and actions that address wildfire risk within caribou ranges.

The purpose of this section is to outline Alberta's approach to managing wildfire risks in relation to caribou conservation. This includes reducing the risk and impact of wildfires on caribou populations and their habitats, improving the effectiveness of wildfire suppression efforts, and enabling the long-term recovery of caribou habitats to meet recovery objectives. This approach enables informed trade-off decisions that support the near-term viability of caribou populations.

Outcomes

- Management of wildfire risk within caribou range
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

6.1 Develop and implement strategic wildfire mitigation measures.

6.1.1 The departments responsible for wildfire management and fish and wildlife outcomes will prepare a comprehensive wildfire mitigation plan for the wildfire mitigation compartments identified in Figure 5.

6.1.1.1 The wildfire mitigation plan will be complete within 60 days of the coming into force of this plan.

6.1.1.2 The wildfire mitigation plan will include strategies to:

- 6.1.1.2.1 Incorporate compartment-specific recommendations based on near-term and long-term caribou objectives.
- 6.1.1.2.2 Reduce hazardous fuel continuity in high-risk areas.
- 6.1.1.2.3 Enhance the current wildfire prevention strategy to reduce ignition likelihood and the potential for escaped fires.
- 6.1.1.2.4 Maintain a high wildfire initial attack program and recognize caribou habitat as a key priority for wildfire management in Alberta.
- 6.1.1.2.5 Conduct ongoing modelling and monitoring to evaluate risk on the changing landscape.

6.1.1.3 Site specific strategies for wildfire mitigation compartments will align with key priorities and opportunities identified in Table 1.

The Government of Alberta will work with local Indigenous Peoples to explore opportunities for applying Indigenous knowledge to wildfire mitigation strategies.

Table 1: Key Priorities and Opportunities for Wildfire Mitigation Compartments

Compartment	Key Priorities	Opportunities
Narraway North	Recovery of regenerating harvest areas towards biophysical (e.g. 80 years old) will facilitate re-occupancy by Narraway population.	Opportunity for higher-intensity mitigation to reduce fuel and fire hazard (surface fuel, canopy fuel, spread). Mitigations would utilize existing long-term and permanent disturbances and trial alternative fuel management following adaptive management approaches.
Narraway South Two Lakes Kakwa	Highest value to Narraway and Redrock-Prairie Creek populations as only areas with remaining persistence in Alberta. Highest risk to caribou recovery objectives for actions that result in habitat disturbance. Prioritize the persistence of caribou occupancy, movement corridors, and biophysical habitat.	Prescribed mitigations follow precautionary principles and are low in impact (e.g. mitigation measures will not result in new primary roads, or permanent disturbance). Focus on enhanced detection and suppression. Potential opportunities for techniques which maintain existing stands to avoid increases in disturbance.
Torrens	Enhance potential fire reduction effect from harvest and north-south road corridor to reduce risk on adjacent higher sensitivity Two Lakes zone. Reduce predator-prey dynamic (e.g., apparent competition) by managing for low disturbance and minimizing young seral habitat over medium and long-term.	Mitigations would utilize existing long-term and permanent disturbances and trial alternative fuel management techniques following adaptive management approaches. Implement approaches to reduce risk from human-caused ignition.
Nose Lake Redrock Creek	Recovery of regenerating harvest areas towards biophysical (e.g., 80 years old) to facilitate re-occupancy by Redrock-Prairie Creek population. Wildfire mitigations are in place to support habitat recovery and prioritization of areas on the trajectory or potential for future caribou biophysical habitat, movement and occupancy.	Mitigations would utilize existing long-term and permanent disturbances and trial alternative fuel management following adaptive management approaches. Explore opportunities for moderate impact mitigations based on adaptive management and monitoring given current reduced migration by caribou into this area. Strategies to reduce fuel and hazards using techniques that allow for the ongoing increase of biophysical habitat within the compartment
Prairie Creek	High value for Redrock-Prairie Creek population required to maintain connectivity enable re-occupancy to outer recovery zones.	Explore opportunities for moderate impact mitigations following adaptive management principles with assessment and monitoring given

	Maintain integrity of corridor between summer and winter range to facilitate recovery of migration and winter occupancy of this area and protection of recovering biophysical habitats.	current reduced migration by caribou into this area.
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Old conifer forests burn. Wildfires are a natural process that are important to regenerate new trees and provide a diversity of habitats. However, as forests get older, the combination of dead woody material on the forest floor and a solid crown of large flammable trees, can often result in extreme wildfire behavior that is challenging and, in many cases, impossible to control.

Extreme wildfire risk threatens the caribou habitat as well as industrial infrastructure, recreation and the communities surrounding the area. Wildfire mitigation allows for managed disturbance to reduce uncontrolled wildfire spread.

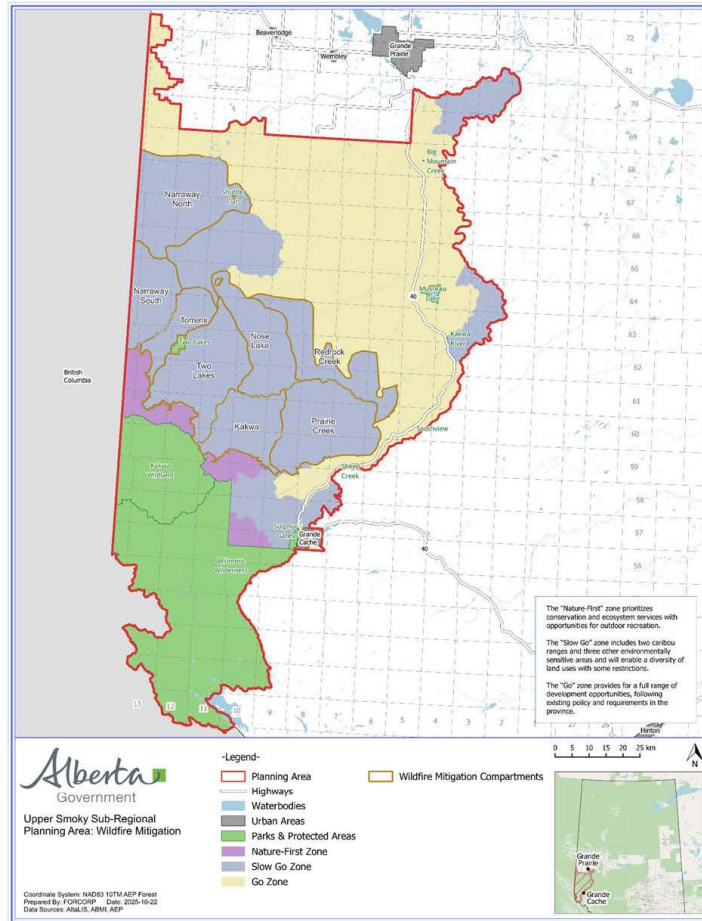
The Community Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program has been established to proactively reduce hazardous forest fuels in proximity to communities most at risk of wildfire, with a focus on the five-kilometre zone surrounding these communities. The program is designed to leverage the forest industry's capacity to support the targeted removal of hazardous fuels near communities through strategically directed harvest operations.

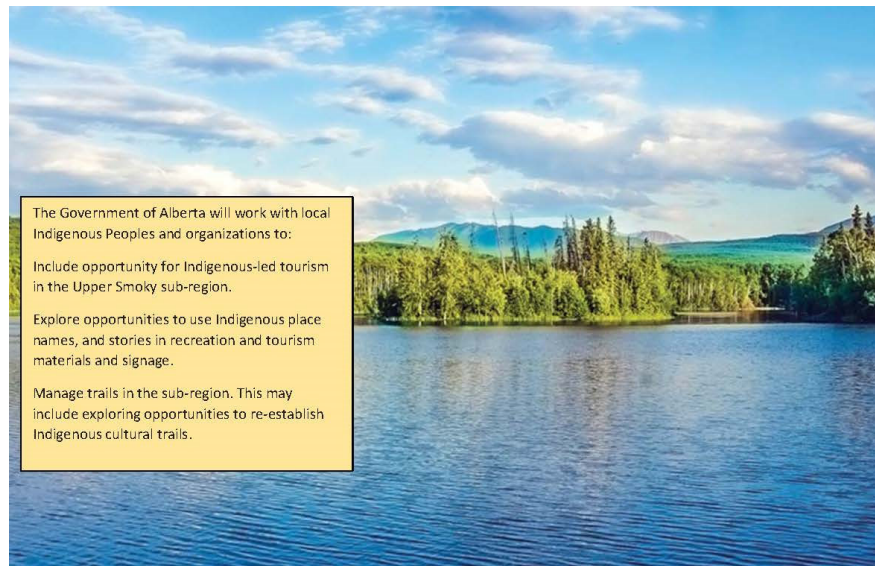
In Alberta approximately 60% of all wildfire starts are human caused. The Government of Alberta, forest companies, industrial operators and other stakeholders all play a vital role in reducing the number of wildfires and mitigating their negative effects in collaboration with community and residents.

The Government of Alberta will continue to develop and adjust fire management approaches using the best available information.



Figure 5: Wildfire Mitigation Compartments





7. Recreation and Tourism

Focus and enhance visitor use to provide quality and sustainable outdoor recreation and tourism experiences.

People from the local area and visitors participate in a variety of outdoor recreation activities throughout Upper Smoky's diverse landscapes. These areas often have high scenic value and are associated with rivers or lakes and their surrounding riparian areas.

Recreation and tourism opportunities range from self-guided pursuits such as hunting, fishing, hiking, equestrian, camping, paddling and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use to commercially enabled activities such as land and water-based guided or outfitting tours and overnight experiences.

The Upper Smoky region is a mountainous landscape with exceptional potential to foster private investment into tourism and enhance recreation opportunities. Its natural beauty, proximity to communities like Grande Cache, and access to diverse outdoor activities make it an ideal destination for all-season resorts and other tourism opportunities. With thoughtful planning, the area can support sustainable growth that drives economic benefits for the region while preserving its unique environmental and cultural values.

Outcomes

- Enhance sustainable outdoor recreational activities and tourism developments.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Outside the four key recreation and tourism management areas, tourism and recreation development proposals may be considered where compatible with the sub-regional vision and land-use priorities.

There is opportunity to develop a broader

understanding of the history of these lands and share those experiences through the eyes of modern-day adventurers.

Recreation and tourism activities can support individual and community well-being, attract users to an area to live, work and play, and contribute to local, regional and provincial economies.

Both the municipal districts of Grande Prairie and Greenview market tourism attractions within the sub-region including:

Kakwa River, Big Mountain, Shuttler Flats, Sulphur Gates Provincial Recreation Areas, Two Lakes Provincial Park and Willmore Wilderness Park. This includes activities like waterfall hikes, hiking, horseback riding, OHV and snowmobile use, hunting, and angling.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

7.1 Focus and enhance recreation and commercial tourism opportunities within four key areas in the sub-region.

More information on strategies for the four key areas is provided in Appendix C.

The following strategies are applicable in areas across the sub-region.

- 7.1.1 Under the *Trails Act*, develop trail management plans where applicable, including detailed assessments, to designate or restore trails, improve trail infrastructure, and enable trails in a multiple use landscape.
- 7.1.2 Work with Indigenous Peoples and organizations to understand impacts of recreation or tourism on traditional land use and values and collaborate to identify opportunities for Indigenous-led tourism.
- 7.1.3 Advance education and outreach to enhance environmental and regulatory literacy and shared stewardship. Work with guides and operators to create environmental education opportunities and foster stewardship.
- 7.1.4 Where possible, align trail management planning and the restoration of industrial sites with considerations for future recreation and tourism uses.
- 7.1.5 Use area-based tools to enhance recreation activities on sensitive lands and riparian areas.
- 7.1.6 Develop and apply rules for trail use, including trails to support conservation and management of wildlife and environmental values while maintaining recreation access, particularly in relation to populations and habitats of native trout, caribou, grizzly bear, mountain goat and sheep.
 - 7.1.6.1 In mountain goat and sheep ranges, mountain goat and sheep areas, special access zones, key wildlife and biodiversity zones, new conservation areas and in caribou ranges, consider tools to manage motorized use, such as specific trail and trail area designations, seasonal restrictions or staying on-trail.
- 7.1.7 Develop and apply rules for trail use, including trails to support wildfire risk mitigation.
- 7.1.8 Include municipalities and other partners in recreation planning and management processes that explore and enhance opportunities for water-based recreational access.
- 7.1.9 Where appropriate, proposals for all-season resort development may be considered in alignment with the *All-Season Resorts Act*.
- 7.1.10 Attract private investment into the development of high-demand tourism products.
- 7.1.11 Support the creation of commercial recreation and guided experiences while reducing barriers for operators.

7.2 Prioritize sustainable outdoor recreation and tourism development near the community of Grande Cache.

- 7.2.1 Establish a Public Land Use Zone under the *Public Lands Act*, identified in Figure 9.
- 7.2.2 A disposition or an amendment to permit surface disturbances will not be

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issued, approved, or renewed in the Public Land Use Zone with the following exceptions:

7.2.2.1 Tourism and commercial recreation dispositions will be permitted.

7.2.2.2 Existing petroleum and natural gas tenure will be honoured.

7.2.2.3 A disposition for the purpose of coal exploration or mine development within the areas identified in Figure 6 will be permitted in alignment with Section 8 of this plan.

7.2.2.4 An annual operating plan authorizing the harvesting of timber may be approved.

7.2.3 Hunting, fishing, outfitting and trapping will continue in accordance with existing provincial laws.

7.3 Minimize impacts from recreation activities.

7.3.1 All designated trails within caribou range will be limited to a clearing width no greater than four metres.

7.3.2 Recreational use of ungulates other than horses on lands within the mountain goat and sheep disease buffer is not permitted.

7.3.3 Recreation planning and management will incorporate strategies to reduce human wildlife conflict, which may include strategies such as addressing location, timing and infrastructure design.

Desirable recreation and tourism rely on having a healthy environment and in turn more deliberate planning and management of recreation and tourism is needed to ensure sustainability.

Due to the Upper Smoky's natural and scenic values, it has potential to be a destination for adventure in western Alberta while supporting rural areas in building healthy communities with diverse opportunities.



8. Coal

Provide continued opportunities for coal development in alignment with Alberta's Coal Industry Modernization Initiative.

The Government of Alberta's existing coal policy, A Coal Development Policy for Alberta (1976) provides ongoing guidance for the management of coal resources on Crown lands in Alberta's eastern slopes, and information letter 2025-26 (2025) provides additional restrictions on Crown coal leasing in the eastern slopes.

In alignment with the recommendations from the Coal Policy Committee (2021), Alberta's Coal Industry Modernization Initiative is underway to modernize Alberta's legislative framework on coal resource management.

Applicants wishing to pursue coal activities in the sub-region continue to be subject to a number of existing requirements under the applicable legislation and associated regulations, including the *Public Lands Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* (EPEA), *Coal Conservation Act*, *Mines and Minerals Act*, *Responsible Energy Development Act* and the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*.

Compliance with existing guidance, which may be amended from time to time by the responsible minister, is essential to meet the outcomes of this sub-regional plan.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

- 81 Manage coal exploration and development in accordance with the Government of Alberta's coal development policy, including direction from the Coal Industry Modernization Initiative.

9. Rock-Hosted Metallic and Industrial Minerals

Provide direction for sustainable development of rock-hosted metallic and industrial minerals.

Rock-hosted metallic and industrial minerals are found in surface or subsurface rock formations. These are largely extracted through traditional surface mining methods (i.e., quarries). In cases where the resource is deeper, sub-surface mining methods are used. Some sand and gravel is washed for placer minerals, such as gold, silver and platinum before being used for construction. In the sub-region, industrial minerals (e.g., shale and sandstone) support the development of infrastructure needed to access and develop resources (e.g., roads and well pads).

Outcomes

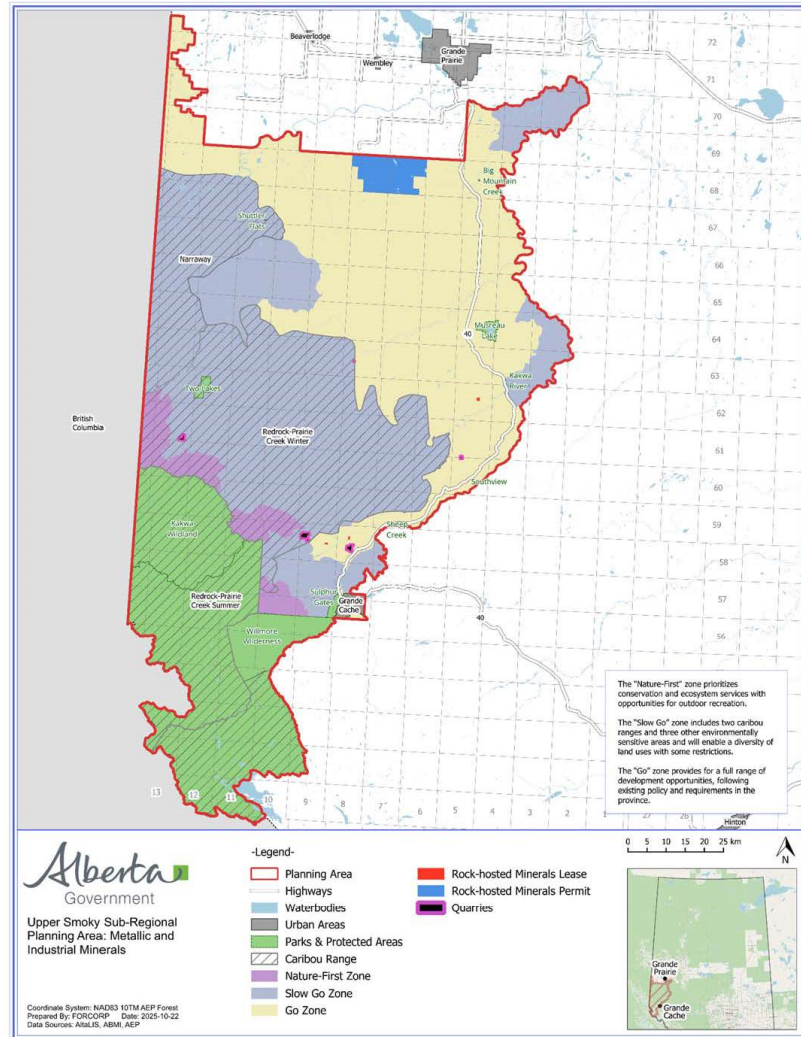
- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

9.1 Reduce footprint by limiting activities.

- 9.1.1 New rock-hosted metallic and industrial mineral dispositions for exploration or development are not permitted in the "slow-go" zone.
- 9.1.2 Existing commitments in all of the sub-region (Figure 6) will be honoured.

Figure 6: Metallic and Industrial Minerals



Classification: Public

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Sub regional plan - Upper Smoky

10. Surface Materials

Extract surface materials in a manner that reduces overall footprint.

Surface materials (also known as aggregates) refer to materials such as sand, gravel and clay. In the sub-region, aggregates support the development of infrastructure needed to access and develop resources (e.g., roads and well pads).

Surface material operations typically have relatively small footprints, and most are located near rivers or creeks. These areas are important as they also support traditional land uses, habitats, and ecological corridors for many fish and wildlife species, aquatic ecosystem stability, and recreational and tourism activities.

This plan provides opportunities for ongoing extraction of surface materials while reducing footprint. Two management approaches are being used. New pits and quarries will be located close to the long-term road network and footprint will be restored in an accelerated and enhanced manner in the "slow-go" zone. The riparian areas of the two major rivers (Figure 7) in the sub-region are managed to minimize impacts to these areas.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

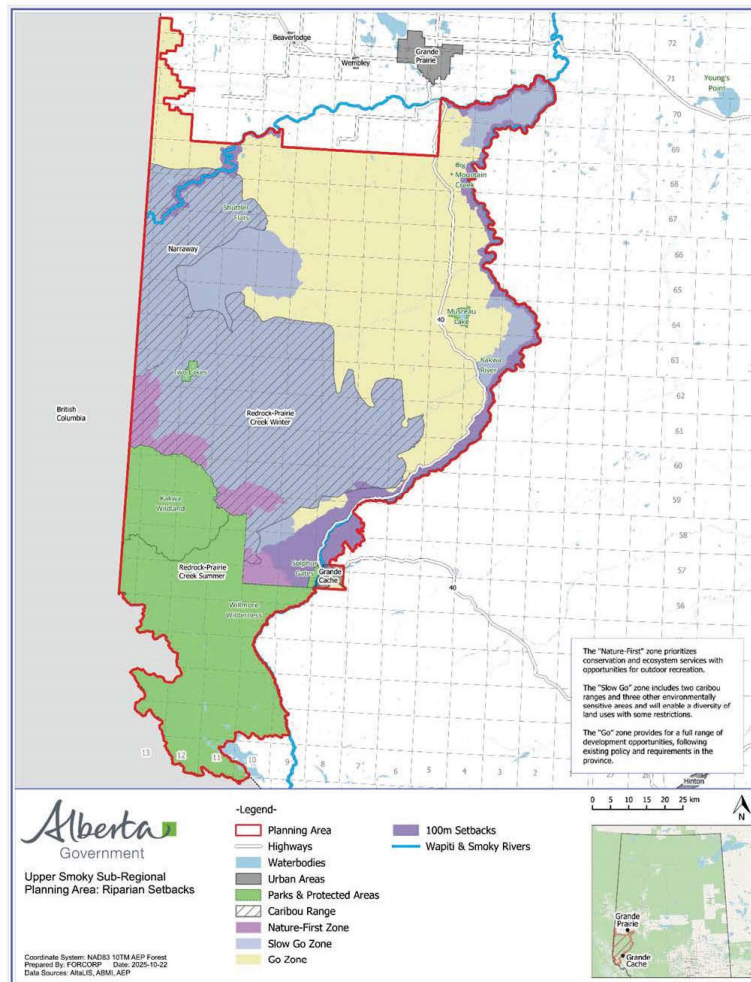
101 Reduce footprint by aggregating activities.

- 101.1 In the "slow-go" zone, new surface material dispositions must follow the appended development requirements in the *Access Management* section.

102 Manage footprint within the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti rivers.

- 102.1 New surface material dispositions within the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti rivers (Figure 7) must not exceed the disturbance limits established in the supplemental standards in Appendix E (Table 7).

Figure 7: Smoky River and Wapiti River Riparian Areas



11. Grazing

Support the stewardship of rangeland ecosystems and protect environmentally sensitive areas.

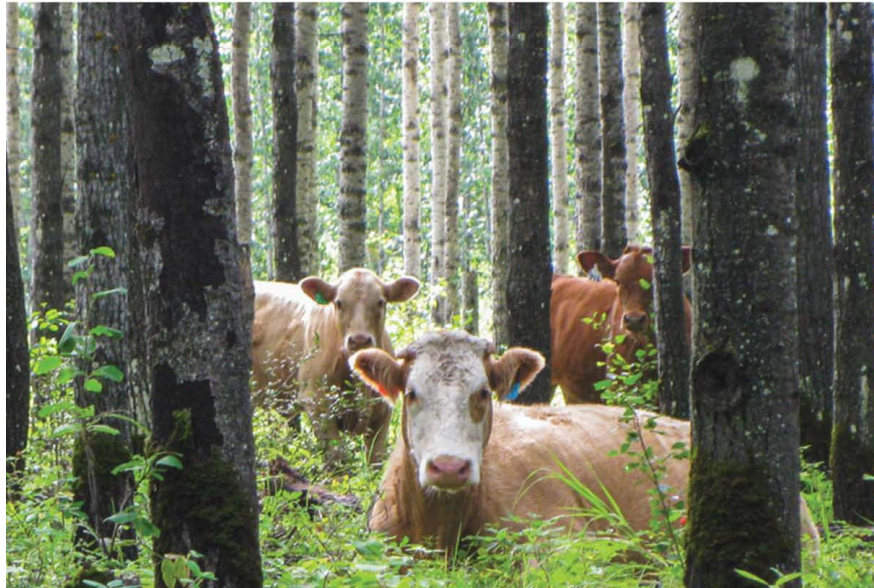
Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objective and Requirements

11.1 Provide for new grazing dispositions.

- 11.1.1 Grazing dispositions will not be issued for areas in the "slow-go" zone.
- 11.1.2 Livestock grazing applications must be compatible with the recreation management objectives and outcomes for the areas identified in Figure 9. The Recreational Access Regulation still applies.





12. Peat

Support sustainable peat development opportunities.

Peat consists of partially decomposed plants. Since peat does not fully decompose, peatlands store carbon dioxide. Peatlands store water, making them important for water management and key habitats for a variety of fish and wildlife species. Peat can be burned to produce heat and energy; however, it is primarily exported to enhance soil for horticulture.

The Government of Alberta's existing directive on the Allocation and Sustainable Management of Peat Resources on Public Land (2016), established under the *Public Lands Act*, provides operational and administrative guidance for the management of peat resources on all Crown lands. Compliance with the existing guidance, which may be amended from time to time by the responsible Minister, is essential to meet the outcomes of this sub-regional plan.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objective and Requirements

- 121 **Manage peat extraction in accordance with Government of Alberta's directive on the Allocation and Sustainable Management of Peat Resources on Public Land, under the *Public Lands Act*.**

Operators can continue to apply for peat harvesting dispositions within specific areas identified in Alberta's existing peat policy which focus on areas that are not critical for sustaining wildlife, fish, or biodiversity.

This section does not apply where peat disturbance is associated with agricultural operations or where peat is salvaged and conserved to meet conservation and reclamation obligations for other specified land activities that occur within the sub-regional plan.

There is additional policy guidance to support new applications for peat extraction on public lands:

- Guide to Surface Material Lease applications for Peat Operations on Public Lands
- Requirements for Conservation and Reclamation Plans for Peat Operations in Alberta



13. Restoration

Support long-term ecological processes in the sub-region.

The Upper Smoky landscape supports vegetation that is important for Indigenous traditional land uses, biodiversity, and economic opportunities such as forest harvesting. It is important to ensure the areas restored after the disturbance result in a landscape that supports other values. Recovering areas impacted by human use is critical in ensuring land uses and natural values are sustainable over time.

Restoration guidance in this plan establishes caribou biophysical habitat in addition to reducing overall landscape disturbance. Biophysical habitat refers to the natural areas that caribou need to live, feed and survive. These areas usually include older conifer forests and treed wetlands. These habitats are important because they often contain lichens, which are a major food source for caribou, especially in winter. The land also needs to be relatively undisturbed by human activity, so caribou can avoid predators and move freely across the landscape.

On public land, the current expectation for surface disturbances is that operators will reclaim dispositions back to the pre-disturbance land use. Reclamation is directed under the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the *Conservation and Reclamation Regulation*. In addition to legislation and regulations, further direction and information is provided in guidelines, standards and criteria. This includes reclamation criteria for forested lands and peatlands. This section is complementary to the documents and guidance described above.

The purpose of this section is to ensure trees are planted where removed and limit wetland loss.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.

Restoration Levels

Table 2: Summary of Restoration Levels

For all levels, re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance.

Restoration Level	Disposition Types	Upland Ecosystem Requirements	Wetland Ecosystem Requirements	Caribou Biophysical Habitat	
				Upland Ecosystem Requirements	Wetland Ecosystem Requirements
Level 1	Applies to temporary disturbances	Restore to pre-disturbance ecosite found in the natural sub-region	Restore to pre-disturbance wetland class found in the natural sub-region	Restore to an ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat	Restore to a wetland found in the natural sub-region capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat
Level 2	Applies to formal dispositions (non-extraction related activities)		Restore to a plant community found in the natural sub-region		Restore to an ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat
Level 3	Applies to formal dispositions (extraction-related activities)	Restore to a plant community found in the natural sub-region End pit lake permitted		Restore to an ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat End pit lake permitted	

Policy Objectives and Requirements

13.1 Provide certainty of restoration outcomes.

13.1.1 Restoration Level 1 is required for:

- 13.1.1.1 Temporary dispositions (e.g. temporary field authorizations).
- 13.1.1.2 Disturbances approved within forest annual operating plans (excluding forest harvest).
- 13.1.1.3 Restoration of all lands in an exploration approval not occupied by receiver or source lines.
- 13.1.1.4 Pipeline dispositions (excluding vegetation control corridor).
- 13.1.1.5 Transmission line dispositions (excluding vegetation control corridor).

13.1.2 Restoration Level 2 is required to obtain a reclamation certificate for formal dispositions (except surface material, surface coal mining dispositions, and rock-hosted metallic and

industrial minerals dispositions).

13.1.3 Restoration Level 3 is required to obtain a reclamation certificate for surface material dispositions, coal dispositions, and rock-hosted metallic and industrial minerals dispositions.

13.1.4 Requirements to restore lands which are listed in this section are additional to reclamation requirements prescribed in regulation.

13.1.5 Where there is a conflict between a restoration level described in the sub-regional plan and other requirements prescribed by regulation, the requirements prescribed in the sub-regional plan will take precedence.

132 Rules to protect bighorn sheep and mountain goats.

13.2.1 Domestic sheep and goat grazing as a restoration treatment is not permitted within the mountain goat and sheep areas disease buffer.



14. Conservation Areas

Explore new and expanded conservation areas.

The "nature-first" zone of the plan has two areas of high conservation value identified (Figure 8).

The Caw Ridge, Sulphur Ridge and Coal/Horn/Torrens Ridge (Conservation Area A) have been identified as areas that should be designated under the *Provincial Parks Act* in consideration of their conservation value. The area includes alpine and sub-alpine habitat that are key for a number of species at risk and important for traditional land-use.

The upper foothills, alpine and subalpine areas generally south of Sheep Creek and west of the Smoky River and Sulphur River (Conservation Area B) have also been identified as having significant value for conservation and for designation under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

The Government of Alberta will work with local Indigenous Peoples to explore cooperative management arrangements for the proposed conservation areas after they are designated under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

The conservation potential of these areas was explored through assessments of potential mineral resources, ecosystem services, recreation and socio-economic value. Additionally, the Government of Alberta provided support for Indigenous Peoples and organizations to complete traditional land use studies in the area.

Designating these areas will help to conserve environmentally sensitive terrain, areas that support traditional use, and habitat for fish and wildlife, including caribou, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, grizzly bear, bull trout and American golden plover.

Outcomes

- Enhance conservation opportunities in the sub-region.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Maintain wilderness landscapes and low-impact backcountry activities.
- Enhance opportunities for nature-based recreation and tourism.

Nature-based recreation and tourism is compatible with the proposed conservation areas.

New recreation and tourism leases may be issued once the conservation areas are designated under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

14.1 Manage activities located in the proposed conservation areas (identified in Figure 8) to minimize new land disturbance until they are designated under the *Provincial Parks Act*.

The Government of Alberta will support Indigenous Peoples to practice traditional land uses, including the non-commercial harvest of plants and fungi for food, medicine, and cultural use in Provincial Parks, Wildland Parks, and Provincial Recreation Areas in the Upper Smoky sub-region.

- 14.1.1 Establish the conservation areas under the *Provincial Parks Act*.
- 14.1.2 A disposition or an amendment to permit surface disturbances will not be issued, approved, or renewed in a conservation area.
 - 14.1.2.1 Existing petroleum and natural gas tenure will be honoured.
 - 14.1.2.2 Coal tenure will be honoured in alignment with the outcomes established through the Coal Industry Modernization Initiative.
 - 14.1.2.3 Existing tourism and commercial recreation leases will be honoured.
- 14.1.3 An annual operating plan authorizing the harvesting of timber will not be approved or renewed in a conservation area except for the purpose of wildfire, insect and disease management, and habitat enhancement and restoration.
- 14.1.4 Hunting, fishing, outfitting and trapping will continue in accordance with existing provincial laws.
- 14.1.5 Motorized recreation, including snow vehicles, will be permitted in areas identified on a map published by the Department permitting off-highway vehicle use.

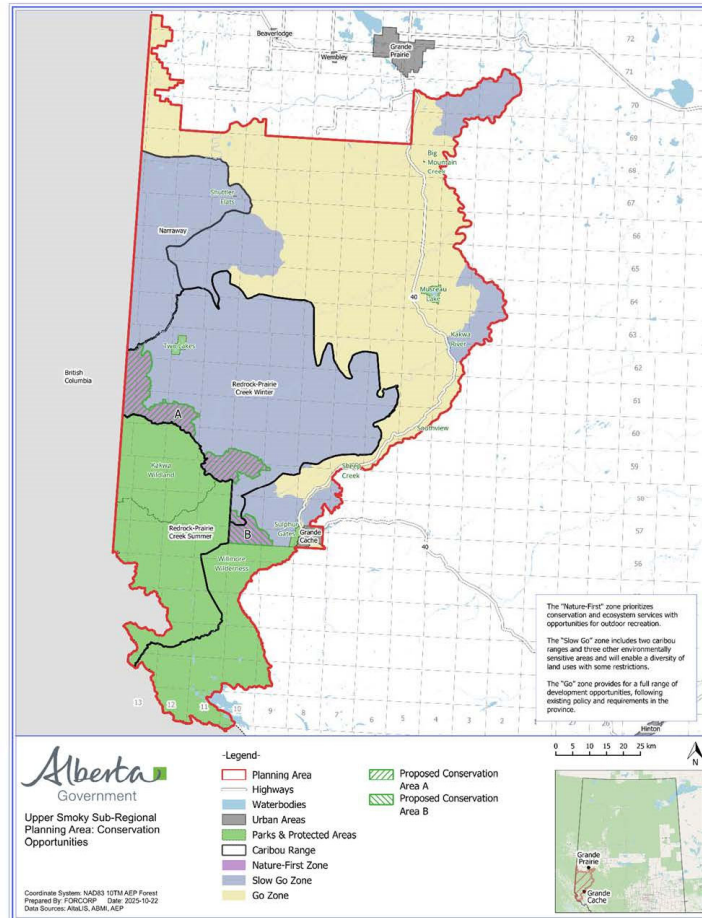
Note: Honouring existing petroleum and natural gas tenure.

Existing petroleum and natural gas and emerging well-based resources tenure will be honoured in new conservation areas, in accordance with existing policy.

This includes all subsurface and surface activities needed to explore for, develop and extract the resources defined in the existing agreement.

- This also includes renewing subsurface and surface dispositions, approvals, and agreements.
- Applications for new surface dispositions (e.g., a disposition for a well, road, pipeline, or facility, etc.) required to access an existing subsurface commitment would also be honoured as necessary extensions to an existing commitment, subject to review through the current application and approval process.
- Applications for seismic programs associated with existing subsurface commitments will be reviewed through the current application and approval process.
- Limitations: existing surface or subsurface commitments related to petroleum and natural gas within a conservation area cannot be used as a basis to access new subsurface rights within a conservation area.

Figure 8: Conservation Areas



The Government of Alberta will work with local Indigenous Peoples to:

- Build Indigenous capacity for planning, delivering and monitoring legacy seismic line restoration.
- Integrate Indigenous values into the provincial Restoration Framework.
- Plan legacy seismic restoration in the sub-region (e.g., which lines should be treated).

15. Legacy Seismic Lines

Treat legacy seismic lines to promote future contiguous habitats.

The sub-regional plan outcomes of supporting new development and increasing undisturbed habitat over the landscape cannot be achieved without restoring legacy seismic lines. Seismic lines in Alberta are primarily created to assess the occurrence of sub-surface oil, gas and mineral resources. Modern seismic practices and technology have reduced the residual disturbance associated with seismic operations. However, many legacy seismic lines are not supporting forest re-growth and remain on the landscape decades after they were constructed.

Restoring these lines presents an opportunity to support a long-term working landscape, while improving ecological integrity by removing economically unproductive footprint and reducing landscape fragmentation, providing space for new developments can potentially be enabled, while mitigating additional impacts on biodiversity. Ongoing partnerships, including funding arrangements with industry and the federal government, are important since restoring these features require a coordinated effort. To coordinate this work, the Government of Alberta established the Caribou Habitat Recovery Program to fund and direct restoration priorities, guide operations, and continue local and Indigenous involvement. To support the ongoing restoration of legacy seismic lines, a formula will be developed to ensure that both existing and new proponents contribute in a fair and equitable manner.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint.
- Support traditional land uses.

Policy Objectives and Requirements

15.1 Restore all legacy seismic lines within the sub-region.

- 15.1.1 Through the Caribou Habitat Recovery Program, coordinate the restoration of legacy seismic lines within the "slow-go" zone. This restoration is an opportunity to increase undisturbed habitat with a goal of restoring 50% of these seismic lines within 25 years.
- 15.1.2 Following the restoration of the "slow-go" zone, coordinate the restoration of legacy seismic lines within the "go" zone with a goal to contribute to undisturbed habitat and improve access to allow for the exercise of Treaty rights and traditional uses.
- 15.1.3 A legacy seismic line restoration component will be included as part of surface rent for formal dispositions within the "slow-go" zone.

16. Implementation Committee

Establish a committee to incorporate local land use perspectives during the implementation of this plan.

An implementation committee will be set-up to support the implementation of the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan. It will be chaired by the Government of Alberta and have representation from Indigenous Peoples and organizations, local municipalities, energy and forestry sectors, and others as appropriate. While not a decision-making body, the implementation committee will serve to identify local and other perspectives regarding plan implementation. A governance structure with appropriate senior oversight from the Government of Alberta will ensure that issues are addressed in a timely manner.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Attract sustainable recreational pursuits.
- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.

The Government of Alberta will work with local Indigenous Peoples to:

- Understand how monitoring indicators reflect Indigenous values and perspectives.
- Co-ordinate information sharing so results from Indigenous-led monitoring programs inform reviews of this plan.
- Explore opportunities for Indigenous inclusion in Alberta-led environmental monitoring.

17. Monitoring

Monitor individual and cumulative effects and adapt management in response to species and landscape indicators.

The sub-regional plan aims to manage the cumulative effects of development across the sub-region. A common approach to assessing the effects of human activity is to use species and landscape indicators to understand risks to environmental values associated with human disturbances. A set of indicators have been identified to assess the implications of land uses (Appendix D).

In addition to these, regulators collect information and data about the activities they authorize. Making this information available to all regulators is critical to ensuring each regulator is operating using the most up-to-date information and authorizing activities in alignment with the plan objectives and outcomes.

Outcomes

- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Protect sensitive headwaters areas.

Policy Objectives

17.1 Monitor key indicators to support evaluation of the plan.

- 17.1.1 Regulators authorizing activities in the sub-region will share information and data among each other for efficient implementation and review of the sub-regional plan.

18. A Living Plan

Ensure regular assessments of plan effectiveness and adjust management approaches as needed to reflect social, economic and environmental circumstances.

Building on monitoring and reporting, regular sub-regional plan assessments is important to ensure positive environmental, economic and social outcomes. Sub-regional plans can be adapted over time to ensure land use plans remain effective.

Outcomes

- Maintain economic opportunities and investor certainty.
- Manage footprint and conserve multi-species.
- Support traditional land uses.
- Attracting sustainable recreational pursuits

Policy Objectives and Requirements

181 Regularly assess the effectiveness of the sub-regional plan and adjust as necessary.

18.1.1 The plan will be reviewed 10 years after coming into force and every 10 years afterwards.

182 Ensure relevancy of the plan in the event of natural disturbances.

18.2.1 A plan assessment will also be undertaken if:

18.2.1.1 The annual total natural disturbance within a caribou winter range exceeds 1%.

18.2.1.2 Within eight years of the plan coming into force the cumulative new natural disturbance exceeds 4% of a caribou winter range.

18.2.1.3 Within 10 years of the plan coming into force the cumulative new natural disturbance area exceeds 4% of the entire sub-region.

183 Ensure the plan supports caribou population over time.

18.3.1 A plan assessment will also be undertaken if:

18.3.1.1 Measures such as habitat improvements, predator controls and breeding strategies do not result in population stabilization within eight years of implementation.

184 Ensure the plan aligns with the direction provided by the Coal Industry Modernization Initiative

18.4.1 A plan assessment will also be undertaken if:

18.4.1.1 The Coal Industry Modernization Initiative provides direction that conflicts with or provides additional direction on where coal mining can occur within the Upper Smoky sub-region.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Access Control	Detering access to and travelling on linear features by off highway vehicles and may include, but is not limited to debris roll back, tree felling or bending across the line, and reforestation site preparation.
Active Well	A well that is producing oil or gas, injecting fluids or disposing of waste.
Aggregated Harvest	Harvest planning that concentrates forestry activities in space and time. This results in large, generally contiguous patches of young forest that should better imitate large natural disturbance patterns created by fire.
Annual Operating Plan	A plan prepared and submitted by the timber disposition holder each year to the department, which when approved, provides the authorization to harvest.
Annual Operating Plan approval	An authorization to harvest timber issued under the Timber Management Regulation.
Appended Development	Means development that occurs within 100 metres of the edge of the lands contained in the formal disposition for a primary road.
Anthropogenic Footprint	The visible alteration or conversion of native ecosystems to temporary or permanent recreational, agricultural or industrial landscapes by human use.
Area within the slow go zone	means the geographic areas labelled as A, B, C, and D in Figure 1 of the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan
Brine-hosted Metallic and Industrial Minerals	Metallic and industrial minerals typically found in underground saltwater extruded through well infrastructure.
Caribou Biophysical Habitat	Habitat containing characteristics required by caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>) to carry out life processes necessary for survival and recovery within caribou ranges in Alberta as identified through the methodology and classification system published by the responsible department.
Caribou Occupancy	Caribou occupancy is determined by a minimum convex polygon created using the previous 20 years of caribou telemetry location point data and associated movement lines.
Caribou Range	Those lands identified as caribou range in Figure 1.
Closed HTS	A Harvest Timing Series during which timber harvesting is not permitted.
Coal Exploration	A temporary activity directly associated with access and exploration on public land for the purpose of evaluating a coal resource primarily through test pits and core holes.
Coal Mine Development	Construction or work to clear a site, build an access road, excavate, build structures, install equipment, and any other associated infrastructure associated with a coal mine approval.
Commercial Recreation	Instructing/guiding/outfitting activities (e.g., commercial trail riding, dog sled tours, heli-ski tours, fishing, game hunting, off-highway vehicle tours, etc.) or developments that offer facility-oriented recreational, tourism, or accommodation services or programs to the general public on public land for which a consumer pays a fee and which the operator requires a permit or disposition.
Conservation Area	Means the lands identified as a conservation area in Figure 8 that are intended to be designated under the <i>Provincial Parks Act</i> .
Critical Sour Well	A well designated by the regulator as a well for drilling purposes with an H ₂ S release rate greater than or equal to 2.0 m ³ /second or other wells with a lesser H ₂ S release rate in close proximity to an urban centre.
Designated Trail	A trail used for recreation and has been designated under section 4(1) of the <i>Trails Act</i> .
Disposition	A disposition as defined under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> .

Term	Definition
Dogleg	A sharp bend in a linear disturbance to reduce the line of sight.
Ecosite	An ecosite as defined by Beckingham, J.D., Archibald, J.H. (1996) in the "Field Guide to ecosites of Northern Alberta".
End Pit Lake	A body of water that is created by and remains after the reclamation of a pit.
Existing Primary Road	A road identified as an existing primary road in Figure 2.
Exploration Approval	An exploration approval as defined under the <i>Mines and Minerals Act</i> .
Extraction	In respects to sand and gravel operations, this includes the stripping and stockpiling of soil, overburden, and aggregate materials and the transport of said materials within the site.
Footprint	The impact or extent of a disturbance on public land. This includes the intensity, frequency, and nature of any uses or activities related to the disturbance.
Formal Disposition	A formal disposition as defined under the Public Lands Administration Regulation.
Forest Management Activity	Any activity on the lands contained in the applicable timber disposition regulated by the <i>Forests Act</i> or the <i>Timber Management Regulation</i> , or both, and excludes the harvesting of timber.
Forest Management Agreement (FMA)	A renewable 20-year agreement between the Government of Alberta and a company that grants the company the rights and obligations to manage, grow, and harvest timber on a specific area in a manner designed to provide a yield consistent with sustainable forest management principles and practices.
Geophysical exploration	Surveying that is aimed at the subsurface investigation of the earth and requires the application of geophysical sciences.
Go zone	Means the geographic areas identified in Figure 1 of the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan.
Green Area	Comprises most of northern Alberta as well as the mountain and foothill areas along the province's western boundary and is managed for timber production, watershed, wildlife and fisheries, recreation and other uses.
Habitat Restoration	The practice, process, or result of active human intervention and treatments to renew and restore degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems and habitats.
Harvest Area	An area with defined boundaries where timber harvesting is scheduled or has occurred.
Harvest Timing Series (HTS)	The time period for the harvesting of timber within an area identified in Figure 4 and does not apply to a forest management activity.
Helicopter Drop Zone	Program drill sites with a cleared or open area for helicopter access.
Inactive Well	Means (i) for critical sour wells (perforated or not) that have not reported any type of volumetric activity (production, injection, or disposal) for six consecutive months, and (ii) for all other wells that have not reported any type of volumetric activity (production, injection, or disposal) for 12 consecutive months, but does not include observation wells, water source wells and any other wells authorized for another purpose by the regulator
Inactive Well Site	Land that contains one or more inactive wells that have been inactive for five years or more and no active wells.
Indigenous Peoples	"Indigenous Peoples" includes "Aboriginal Peoples of Canada" within the meaning of Section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> .

Term	Definition
Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones	Areas designated to protect the integrity of ungulate winter ranges, river corridors and biodiversity areas where species tend to concentrate, as shown on a spatial layer published by the department, as amended or replaced from time to time.
Legacy Seismic Line	A linear feature that has no legal ownership, was used for geophysical exploration, and is greater than four metres wide.
Licensee	A licensee as defined under the <i>Oil and Gas Conservation Act</i> .
Mountain Goat and Sheep Range	Are areas delineating the natural range for mountain goat and sheep, as shown on a spatial layer published by the department, as amended or replaced from time to time.
Natural Disturbance	Disturbance to the landscape that is not human caused including fire, wind, insects, floods and landslides.
Nature-based Tourism	Tourism that is undertaken largely or solely for the purpose of enjoying natural attractions and engaging in outdoor activities, whether for relaxation, discovery, or adventure (e.g., camping, birdwatching, downhill skiing, hunting, mountain biking, motorized recreation, etc.).
Next Open HTS	The area identified in Figure 4 that will be available for harvest after the current open HTS.
Off-highway Vehicle (OHV)	Means an off-highway vehicle as defined in the Traffic Safety Act.
Open HTS	An HTS that is available for the harvesting of timber during the HTS identified in Figure 4.
Outdoor Recreation	The experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits in an outdoor, nature-based setting that enhances individual and community well-being.
Plant Community	A collection or association of plant species within a designated geographical unit, which forms a relatively uniform patch, distinguishable from neighbouring patches of different vegetation types, and it is a subdivision of the ecosite phase and the lowest taxonomic level in the hierarchy.
Public Lands	Land of the Crown in right of Alberta.
Pre-disturbance	The state of the lands at a site prior to a human-caused disturbance and does not include natural disturbance.
Primary Road	Existing primary roads and those roads built under a formal disposition in accordance with section 2 of this plan.
Prime Protection Zones	Areas designated to preserve environmentally sensitive terrain and valuable ecological and aesthetic resources.
Quarry	Any opening in, excavation in or working of the surface or subsurface for the purpose of working, recovering, opening up or proving (i) any mineral other than coal, a coal bearing substance, oil sands or an oil sands' bearing substance, or (ii) ammonite shell, and includes any associated infrastructure.
Receiver Line	A linear feature identified within the exploration approval, used exclusively for stringing geophones.

Term	Definition
Reforest or Reforestation	Re-establishing timber on lands in accordance with the requirements of the Reforestation Standard of Alberta and the Alberta Forest Genetic Resource Management and Conservation Standards under the Timber Management Regulation, as amended or replaced from time to time.
Regulator	The regulator as defined in the <i>Responsible Energy Development Act</i> .
Regulatory Body	The regulatory body that issued the statutory consent.
Restoration	The process of restoring site conditions as they were before the land disturbance.
Riparian Areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers	Means the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers identified 100 metre setback shown in Figure 7.
Rock-hosted Minerals	Metallic and industrial minerals found in surface or subsurface rock formations. These are largely extracted through traditional surface mining methods (i.e., quarries).
Seismic Access Line	An existing or new linear feature used for access into and within the lands identified in the exploration approval.
Seral Stage	A stage of forest succession. A series of plant community conditions that develop during ecological succession following a major disturbance to the climax stage. Most common characteristics/classifications include tree species and age.
Slow go zone	Means the geographic areas identified in Figure 1 of the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan.
Source Line	A linear feature identified within the exploration approval, which energy source points are established for the purposes of generating seismic waves.
Special Access Zone	Areas managed for contiguous natural habitat within an intensively developed landscape.
Stand or Stand Type	A community of trees sufficiently uniform in species, age, arrangement, or condition as to be distinguishable as a group in the forest.
Statutory Consent	Statutory consent as defined in the <i>Alberta Land Stewardship Act</i> .
Sub-regional Plan	Sub-regional plans address location-specific issues through the integration of higher-level plans, policy, and operational requirements. Plans are outcome based, provide clear operational direction and must be considered when making decisions in the planning area, enabled through the <i>Alberta Land Stewardship Act</i> and ministry legislation (for example, <i>Public Lands Act</i>), sub-regional plans are built through a collaborative process and include input and feedback from Indigenous Peoples and organizations, stakeholders, and the public.
Sub-regional Plan Area	The geographical area identified in Figure 1.
Surface Material	Sand, gravel and borrow and does not include peat.
Surface Mine (coal)	A strip mine or open pit mine or a mine worked by any other surface mining method including auger mining.
Temporary Field Authorization (TFA)	Any authorization for the occupation and use of public land issued under the <i>Public Lands Act</i> .
Temporary Field Authorization Road	A road that is authorized under a temporary field authorization.
Temporary Footprint	Any temporary surface disturbance outside of a harvest area authorized by an annual operating plan including a temporary road, landing, or storage site.
Temporary Road	A road that provides access within a harvest area or that connects harvest areas, and that is authorized under an annual operating plan under the Timber Management Regulation.
Timber Salvage	The harvesting of timber damaged or destroyed by a natural disturbance authorized under an annual operating plan approval.
Timber Year	Year as defined in the Timber Management Regulation (the period from May 1 to April 30).

Term	Definition
Traditional Uses	For the purposes of this plan, "traditional uses" has the same meaning as in the Government of Alberta's policies on consultation with First Nations and Métis Settlements on land and natural resource management as those policies may read at any one time.
Traditional Land Use	For the purposes of this plan, in the context of Indigenous Peoples, this includes both Treaty rights and Traditional uses and harvesting by recognized Métis harvesters.
Trail	Infrastructure that is purposefully built and used for one or more recreation activities located on Crown land.
Trail Management Plan	A plan established by the designated minister referred to in the recreation and tourism section that identifies the location of a designated trail and permitted uses for a trail.
Transmission Line	A line greater than 25 kilovolts.
Treaty Rights	Constitutionally protected rights to hunt, trap and fish for food. These rights may be practiced on unoccupied Crown lands or lands to which First Nations members have right of access for such purposes.
Tourism	The activity of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. A tourism trip occurs when visitors take an overnight trip or a same-day trip of more than 40 kilometres (one-way) outside of their home community.
Trumpeter Swan Water Body	A water body or water course with known breeding trumpeter swans present as shown on a spatial file published by the Department.
Undisturbed Habitat	Means the sum of habitat calculated using the federal recovery strategy methods and accounts for all existing anthropogenic footprint and statutory consent for activities that will cause anthropogenic footprint and natural disturbance
Upland	Any land that is not a wetland.
Vegetation Control	The selective removal, control or other management of vegetation growth.
Watercourse Management Area	Means the area within 250 metres from the bank of selected watercourses shown on Figure 3 and established by the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan.
Well	An orifice in the ground completed or being drilled to produce oil or gas, for injection to an underground formation or as an evaluation well or test hole.
Wetland	A wetland as defined in the "Alberta Wetland Policy," published by the department, as amended or replaced from time to time.
Wetland Class	A wetland class as described in the Alberta Wetland Classification System, published by the department, as amended or replaced from time to time.
White Area	The settled portion of the province consists of the populated central, southern and Peace River areas of the province. In the White area, public land is part of the agricultural landscape. It is managed for various uses, including agriculture, recreation, soil and water conservation, and fish and wildlife habitat.

Appendix A – Landscape Delineations

Appendix A includes a description of the spatial layers considered in the development of the "slow-go" and "nature-first" zones identified in Figure 1 and the watercourse management areas identified in Figure 3.

Species Specific Landscape Delineations

- **Woodland caribou** have declined in numbers. Landscape changes have resulted in more frequent encounters between predators, including wolves and grizzly bears, resulting in higher predation of caribou. Both the Redrock-Prairie Creek and Narraway caribou populations are currently at high risk of population loss, which is being avoided through the Government of Alberta's annual predator control efforts, such as wolf population reductions. Alberta's caribou population and distribution monitoring program is the most robust in Canada.
- **Grizzly bears** are listed as a threatened species under Alberta's *Wildlife Act*, although their populations are growing. They are negatively affected by motorized access, with a heightened mortality associated with roads. Grizzly bears are also a predator of other species, such as caribou.
- **Mountain goat and bighorn sheep** are sensitive to human disturbances, especially habitat alteration and access development. Avoiding habitat alteration and access routes in identified mountain goat and sheep ranges is important for populations to recover and/or be sustained in the sub-region.
- **Bull trout** is a cold-water native trout species. They are classified as threatened under Alberta's *Wildlife Act* and are sensitive to disturbance of watercourses that create barriers to fish movement or increase sedimentation or water temperature. Maintaining fish passage and the quality of in-stream and riparian habitats are key to conserving bull trout in the sub-region.
- **Trumpeter swan** is a migratory waterfowl species that nests on shallow lakes and marshes in the parkland and boreal forests of Alberta and is sensitive to human disturbances particularly during its breeding season. The species was near extinction globally in the early 1900s. At that time, the last remaining individuals from the Rocky Mountain population nested in the Grande Prairie area, which included waterbodies in the Upper Smoky sub-region. In Alberta, conservation efforts, such as buffers around known breeding sites, have coincided with population recovery. Continuing these efforts is essential to ensure that trumpeter swans are sustained in the sub-region.

Additional Landscape Delineations

- **Special Access Zones** in the Upper Smoky sub-region are areas of natural habitat that include essential wildlife refugia and unique features such as the sand dunes in the confluence of the Wapiti and Smoky rivers. Land use disturbances in these areas could result in the loss of essential habitat for species and unique landforms in the sub-region.
- **Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones** in the sub-region due to their environmentally sensitive terrain, valuable ecological and aesthetic resources, and their importance for sustaining a variety of sensitive fish and wildlife populations.
- **Key Wildlife and Biodiversity Zones** are transitional areas between upland and aquatic ecosystems that often provide corridors for species movements and provide important winter habitat for ungulates such as moose and elk. They are also important for protecting soils and biodiversity and are often focal areas for exercising traditional land uses by Indigenous Peoples.
- **Class A Watercourses** are critical fish habitat protection areas. Alberta's *Water Act* sets out a regulatory mechanism that governs certain activities within a water body through Codes of Practice. While not representing all habitat required to sustain fish populations, they are particularly important habitat areas that are sensitive to the effects of regulated activities.

Appendix B – Management and Restoration of Linear Features

Appendix B provides additional guidance on the restoration of linear features, specifically pipeline dispositions and seismic exploration.

- 1.1.1 Vegetation control is permitted within four metres around above-ground installations and infrastructure not approved under a separate disposition to allow for safe operations. This includes, but is not limited to, valve sites, remote metering stations (i.e., fly-in only), cathodic protection and thermal electric generators.
- 1.1.2 Vegetation control is permitted on vegetation growth up to 1,000 square metres in area for helicopter pads.
- 1.1.3 Clearings are permitted for maintenance or emergency response. These clearings must be of a temporary nature and subsequently restored to Restoration Level 1 within five years from the maintenance activity or emergency ending.
- 1.1.4 Implementation of human access limitations must occur within three years of constructing pipelines in 4.1 or transmission lines in 4.2.

Table 3: Transition to low-impact seismic exploration techniques.

	Receiver lines must	Source lines must	Seismic Access Lines must
Width	not exceed 1.75 metres in width	not exceed 2.75 metres in width	not exceed 3 metres at any location on the line
		meander to limit line of sight to less than 100 metres	
Watercourse management areas	within the watercourse management area be cut to a maximum of 1.75 metres	within the watercourse management area be cut to a maximum of 1.75 metres	within the watercourse management area be cut to a maximum of 1.75 metres
		turn-around clearings at the end of source lines are permitted.	
Doglegs	doglegs must be employed at intersections with all linear features that are greater than 3.5 metres in width.	doglegs must be employed at intersections with all linear features that are greater than 3.5 metres in width.	doglegs must be employed at intersections with all linear features that are greater than 3.5 metres in width.
Tree Avoidance	employ tree avoidance techniques	employ tree avoidance techniques	
Helipads	helipads must be constructed in natural open areas or existing clearings where they exist. If required, prepared helipads must not result in clearings that exceed 1000 square metres in area.		
Shot holes	shot holes drop zones used in heli-portable programs must not exceed 16 square metres.		
Access control	access control must be established and extended for 100 metres from intersections with all linear features which are greater than 3.5 metres in width and must effectively deter off-highway vehicle use, access control options may include but are not limited to: debris roll back; tree felling or bending across the line; and reforestation site preparation.		

Appendix C – Recreation and Tourism Areas in the Sub-Region

Big Mountain

Support motorized recreation and commercial tourism and recreation opportunities in proximity to Grande Prairie and adjacent communities.

- Attract investment into the development of new and enhanced tourism products and experiences.
- Designate a trail area and develop trail management plans, including detailed assessments to designate or restore trails and enhance trail infrastructure within a multiple-use landscape.
- Use area-based tools to manage recreation activities across sensitive lands and riparian areas.
- Expand Big Mountain Creek Provincial Recreation Area to potentially include lands identified in an existing adjacent reservation for recreation purposes.

Cutbank

Provide enhanced structured camping, water-based experiences, and commercial tourism opportunities.

- Attract investment into the development of new and enhanced tourism products and experiences.
- Develop trail management plans, including detailed assessments, to designate or restore trails, enhance trail infrastructure, and enable trail connectivity in a multiple use landscape.
- Explore tourism and commercial recreation planning and development opportunities, while focusing efforts to plan and manage camping activity in this area.
- Use area-based tools to manage recreation activities across sensitive lands and riparian areas.
- Explore the potential for expanding the boundary of the Kakwa River Provincial Recreation Area to enhance tourism and recreation potential of the Cutbank area.

Grande Cache

Manage trail access and provide opportunities for self-guided and commercially operated recreation and tourism.

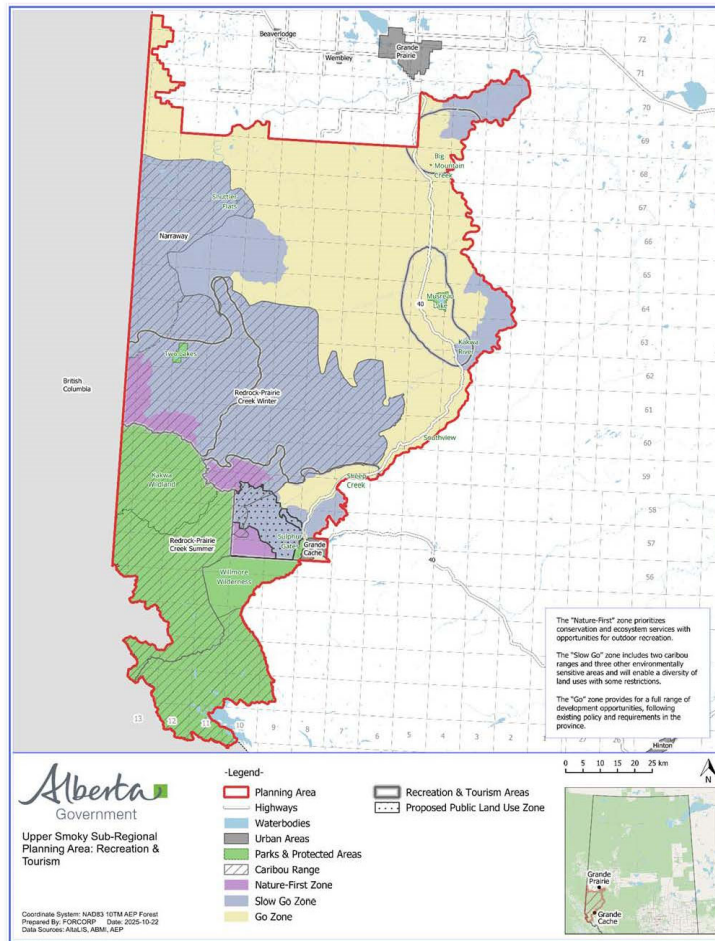
- Attract investment into the development of new and enhanced tourism products and experiences, including all-season resorts.
- Develop trail management plans, including detailed assessments, to designate or restore trails, enhance trail infrastructure and enable trail connectivity in a multiple use landscape.
- Ensure recreation and tourism management is considerate of and consistent with caribou conservation and recovery requirements.
- Use area-based tools to manage recreation activities across sensitive lands and riparian areas.

Kakwa

Promote rustic and backcountry experiences in a scenic landscape, commercial tourism and recreation, and all-season resort potential.

- Attract investment into the development of new and enhanced tourism products and experiences, including all-season resorts.
- Develop trail management plans, including detailed assessments, to designate or restore trails, enhance trail infrastructure, and enable trail connectivity in a multiple use landscape.
 - Ensure recreation and tourism management is considerate of and consistent with caribou conservation and recovery requirements.
- Use area-based tools to manage recreation activities across sensitive lands and riparian areas.
 - This includes trail management to support conservation and management of wildlife and environmental values, particularly in relation to populations and habitats of native trout, caribou, grizzly bear, mountain goat and sheep.
- Upgrade and modernize (facilities, services, and trails) Two Lakes Provincial Park to support and enable high quality visitor opportunities.

Figure 9: Key Areas for Recreation and Tourism



Appendix D – Monitoring Indicators

Table 4: Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Target species or ecological function	Description
Caribou biophysical habitat	Caribou	Amount, forest cover type, and trend of biophysical habitat attributes to assess caribou recovery.
Caribou occurrence and movement patterns	Caribou	Identification of habitat areas under active use to inform planning and focus of restoration efforts.
Caribou population size, demographic rates and growth	Caribou	Estimated number of caribou and trends in population size, including estimates of growth (lambda).
Disturbed/undisturbed caribou habitat	Caribou	Amount and trend of undisturbed habitat as defined by the recovery Strategy for boreal woodland caribou (2012).
Natural disturbances	Habitat provision	Size and location of natural disturbances across the sub-region, to inform management strategies such as sustainable harvest levels. May inform future re-openings or revisions of the sub-regional plan.
Stream connectivity	Bull Trout; Hydrologic connectivity	The amount of connected habitat (%) between upstream and downstream segments within a stream network.
Landscape connectivity	Species movements	The degree to which the landscape facilitates or impedes species movements among resource patches. Calculated for both upland and wetland habitats.
Linear density	Grizzly bear; Bull Trout; Landscape connectivity	The density of all linear features including roads, trails, pipelines and seismic lines (km/km ²) including legacy and temporary features where re-vegetation has not yet been initiated.
Hydrologic footprint recovery	Bull Trout; Hydrologic Regulation	The amount of forest area disturbed (%) from natural and anthropogenic disturbances, with consideration given to revegetation and recovery of hydrologic function.
Interior habitat	Forest songbirds; Terrestrial habitat provision	The amount of habitat (%) left unaffected after taking out anthropogenic disturbances and associated edge effects.
riparian and wetland native cover	Bull Trout; aquatic habitat provision; Water Quality Regulation	The amount of wetland and riparian area free from anthropogenic disturbances. Calculated for each of riparian, bogs, fens, marshes and swamps.
Forest structure	Terrestrial habitat provision and diversity; Habitat specialists	The variety of forest structure on the landscape, estimated using the amount of area (%) in each forest stand type by seral stage.
Suitable habitat	Forest Songbirds; Grizzly bear; Barred Owl; American Marten	Change in suitable habitat (%) relative to a baseline condition for a range of species including forest songbirds, grizzly bear, barred owl and American marten.
Restoration of legacy seismic lines	Caribou; Habitat provision	Kilometres of line restored, either through active restoration or by field-confirmed natural recovery.
Wildfire ignition exposure	Habitat provision	The level of wildfire ignition exposure, calculated as a landscape metric using the proximity of nearby hazardous fuel capable of transmitting fire.

Indicators will be assessed and reported on using reporting units based off HuC 10 watersheds.

Appendix E – Supplemental Standards

Part 1: Access Management

Purpose

The purpose of these standards is to provide supplemental direction to regulatory bodies approving formal dispositions under the *Public Lands Act* for the purpose of a road (DLOs or LOCs) within the "slow go" zone of the Upper Smoky sub-regional plan area. Where the plan, supporting regulatory details, or supplemental standards are silent, existing rules continue to apply.

Users

Forestry and Parks and the Alberta Energy Regulator.

Road Length Thresholds for Primary Roads

This section establishes the road length thresholds for primary roads for an area in the "slow go" zone referred to in policy requirement 2.2.1 in the access management section of the plan.

Table 5 identifies the road length thresholds for primary roads for each area of the "slow go" zone, shown in Figure 1.

Table 5: Primary Road Management Thresholds

Area within "slow go" zone	Length of Primary Roads (km)
Area A	845
Area B	70
Area C	65
Area D	5

Restoration Ratios and Timelines

This section establishes the restoration ratios and timelines required to make room for proposed primary roads, identified in policy objectives 2.3.1 in the access management section of the plan.

If an applicant applies for a future primary road that exceeds the road length thresholds for primary roads (Table 1) within an area in the "slow go" zone, then:

The applicant must, for each kilometer (km) of proposed primary road, restore formal dispositions that will lead to the creation of 2 km² of restored or reclaimed undisturbed habitat. Calculation of the 2 km² area includes a 500m buffer zone.

The applicant must:

1. Identify the formal disposition(s) to be restored
2. Identify the restoration area
3. Provide consent of each of the holder(s) of each of the formal dispositions identified for restoration (if applicable)

The applicant shall restore the formal disposition(s), up to and including the following steps in restoration:

1. dismantling surface infrastructure
2. decontamination of the surface and subsurface
3. completing all remaining activities to meet the applicable restoration level

The proposed restoration must not strand other dispositions. If the road being restored is used to access other dispositions, those dispositions must also be restored.
The applicant must complete restoration activities within 10 years of the issuance of the formal disposition.

Part 2: Targets for Inactive Well Sites

Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide supplemental direction to the Alberta Energy Regulator and Forestry and Parks to support the goal of reducing the area occupied by inactive well sites within the Upper Smoky sub-regional plan area. This standard includes targets for the reduction of inactive well sites and guidance for regulatory bodies involved in the closure nomination process.

Users

Forestry and Parks, Minister of Forestry and Parks, and the Alberta Energy Regulator

The Minister(s) responsible for the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act*, *Pipeline Act*, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, and the *Public Lands Act* are responsible for the closure and restoration of well sites.

The Oil and Gas Conservation Rules (OGCR, Section 3.016), states that if a well or facility has been in an inactive or abandoned state for five or more years, an "eligible requester" can make a request to the Alberta Energy Regulator for the licensee of the well or facility to prepare a closure plan. As defined by section 3.016(2) of the OGCR, an "eligible requester" includes the Minister responsible for the *Public Lands Act* dispositions (if the well or facility is on public land).

Targets for the Reduction of Inactive Well Sites

This section establishes targets for the reduction of inactive well sites identified in policy objective 3.1.5 in the well-based energy and minerals section of the plan.

Table 6 sets out restoration targets for areas within the "slow go" zone identified in Figure 1.

Table 6: Restoration targets for area (ha) occupied by inactive well sites

Area	Year Ending Time Period								
	2025	2035	2045	2055	2065	2075	2085	2105	2115
A	521.48	340	200	150	100	60	30	30	30
B	40.70	15	15	10	10	5	0	0	0
C	22.72	15	10	5	5	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The targets are designed to be measurable and will, in combination with the Liability Management Framework, support achievement of long-term outcomes.

Nomination of Sites for Closure

Site closure will follow the Liability Management Framework processes.

Part 3: Limits for Surface Materials in the Smoky River and Wapiti River Riparian Areas

Purpose

The purpose of these standards is to provide supplemental direction to regulatory bodies approving dispositions under the *Public Lands Act* for the purpose of a surface material within the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers in the Upper Smoky sub-regional plan area.

Users

Forestry and Parks and the Alberta Energy Regulator.

Disturbance Limits within the Riparian Areas Along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers

This section establishes disturbance limits for new surface material dispositions within the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers, in accordance with policy objective 10.2.1 of the surface materials section of the plan.

Table 7 identifies the disturbance limits on formal dispositions for the purpose of extracting surface materials within the riparian areas along the Smoky River and Wapiti River shown in Figure 7.

Table 7: Disturbance Limits for Surface Material Dispositions within the Riparian Areas along the Smoky River and Wapiti River

River	Riparian Area within Sub-region (ha)	1.5% Disturbance Limit (ha)
Smoky River	77,486	1,162
Wapiti River	14,924	224

Schedule C - Part 8: Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details

Regulatory Details Plan

Part 8: Upper Smoky Subregional Plan Regulatory Details

Application of part

61 This Part applies to the subregional plan area, as defined in section 62(q).

Definitions

62 In this Part,

- (a) “active well” means a well that is producing oil or gas, injecting fluids, or disposing of waste;
- (b) “annual operating plan” means a plan prepared and submitted by the timber disposition holder each year to the Department administered by the Designated Minister referred to in section 64, which when approved, provides the authorization to harvest;
- (c) “area within the slow go zone” means the geographic areas labelled as A, B, C, and D in Map 16.
- (d) “caribou biophysical habitat” means habitat containing characteristics required by boreal caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) to carry out life processes necessary for the survival and recovery within caribou ranges in Alberta as identified through the methodology and classification system published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time;
- (e) “conservation area” means the lands identified as a conservation area in Map 17 that are intended to be designated under the *Provincial Parks Act*;
- (f) “critical sour well” means a well designated by the regulator as a well for drilling purposes with an H₂S release rate greater than or equal to 2.0 m³/second or other wells with a lesser H₂S release rate in close proximity to an urban centre;
- (g) “decision-maker” means a decision-maker as defined under the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*;
- (h) “Department” means the department administered by the Designated Minister referred to in the applicable section;
- (i) “disposition” means a disposition as defined under the *Public Lands Act*;
- (j) “exploration approval” means an exploration approval as defined under the *Mines and Minerals Act*;
- (k) “formal disposition” means a formal disposition as defined under the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*;
- (l) “go zone” means the geographic areas identified in Map 16.
- (m) “inactive well site” means land that contains one or more inactive wells that have been inactive for five years or more and no active wells;
- (n) “inactive well” means

- (i) for critical sour wells (perforated or not) that have not reported any type of volumetric activity (production, injection, or disposal) for six consecutive months, and
- (ii) for all other wells that have not reported any type of volumetric activity (production, injection, or disposal) for 12 consecutive months, but does not include observation wells, water source wells and any other wells authorized for another purpose by the regulator;
- (o) “regulator” means the Regulator as defined in the *Responsible Energy Development Act*;
- (p) “slow go zone” means the geographic areas identified in Map 16.
- (q) “subregional plan area” means the geographical area identified in Map 16;
- (r) “upland” means any land that is not a wetland;
- (s) “well” means an orifice in the ground completed or being drilled for the production of oil or gas, for injection to an underground formation, or as an evaluation well or test hole;
- (t) “watercourse management area” means the area within 250 metres from the bank of selected watercourses shown on Map 18 and established by the Upper Smoky Sub-regional Plan.; and
- (u) “wetland” means a wetland as defined in the “Alberta Wetland Policy”, published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Designated Minister for public lands

63 For the purposes of section 71 in respect of off-highway vehicles the Minister designated under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* as the Minister responsible for the *Public Lands Act* is the Designated Minister.

Designated Minister for forestry

64 For the purposes of section 62(b) of this Part in respect of forestry, the Minister designated under section 15 of the *Government Organization Act* responsible for the *Forests Act* and the *Forest and Prairie Protection Act*, is the Designated Minister, as applicable.

Designated Minister for conservation areas

65 For the purpose of section 72 and 73 of this Part in respect of conservation areas, the Minister designated under section 15 of the *Government Organization Act* responsible for the *Provincial Parks Act* is the Designated Minister.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

66 For the purpose of sections 67 to 68

- (a) “licensee” means a licensee as defined under the *Oil and Gas Conservation Act*; and
- (b) “holder” of a disposition means the current and any former holder of the disposition.

Targets to reduce area of inactive well sites

67 No later than 6 months after the coming into force of this Part, the regulator shall publish the area occupied by inactive well sites in each area within the slow go zone.

- (a) All reporting by disposition holders shall use existing reporting mechanisms.

68 The regulator shall publish the information by June 30 of each year for each area within the slow go zone and the go zone

- (a) a list of all formal dispositions that have an inactive well site on the land covered by the formal disposition and the associated licensee(s),
- (b) the area covered by each formal disposition that has an inactive well site on the land covered by the formal disposition,
- (c) for each formal disposition that has an inactive well site on the land covered by the formal disposition, each step in the progression to level 2 restoration required to be completed in the previous calendar year,
- (d) the total area of formal dispositions that have an inactive well site on the land covered by the formal disposition, and
- (e) the total area in each step in the progression to level 2 restoration required to be completed in the previous calendar year across all formal dispositions.

Conservation Areas

Limits on surface disturbances

69 Subject to section 70, in the conservation area, a decision-maker shall not issue, approve, or renew

- (a) a disposition or an amendment to a disposition to permit any surface disturbance for any purpose,
- (b) an annual operating plan authorizing the harvesting of timber,
- (c) an exploration approval, or
- (d) a lease or an amendment to a lease issued under the *Public Lands Act* for tourism and commercial recreation purposes as described in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.

Exceptions to prohibitions

70 Despite section 69, a decision-maker may

- (a) issue, renew or amend a disposition to permit any surface disturbance in relation to any petroleum and natural gas agreement granted under the *Mines and Minerals Act* before December 31, 2024,
- (b) issue, renew or amend a disposition to permit any surface disturbance in relation to any coal lease granted under the *Mines and Minerals Act* before December 31, 2024,
- (c) approve an annual operating plan authorizing the harvesting of timber for the purpose of wildfire/insect and disease management, or

- (d) renew a lease for tourism and commercial recreation purposes as described in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.

71 No person is permitted to use an off-highway vehicle as defined in the *Traffic Safety Act* in the conservation area unless

- (a) the area has been identified as permitting off-highway vehicle use on a map published by the Department administered by the Designated Minister referred to in section 63.

Conservation objectives

72 The Designated Minister referred to in section 65 may take whatever steps that in the opinion of the Designated Minister referred to in section 65 are desirable for achieving the conservation objectives of this Part.

Programs to manage objectives

73 In respect of the land use in a conservation area, the Designated Minister referred to in section 65 shall establish and maintain programs evaluating the effectiveness of the conservation area in meeting the relevant conservation objectives in this Part.

Watercourse Management Areas

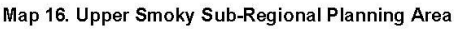
Watercourse management areas established

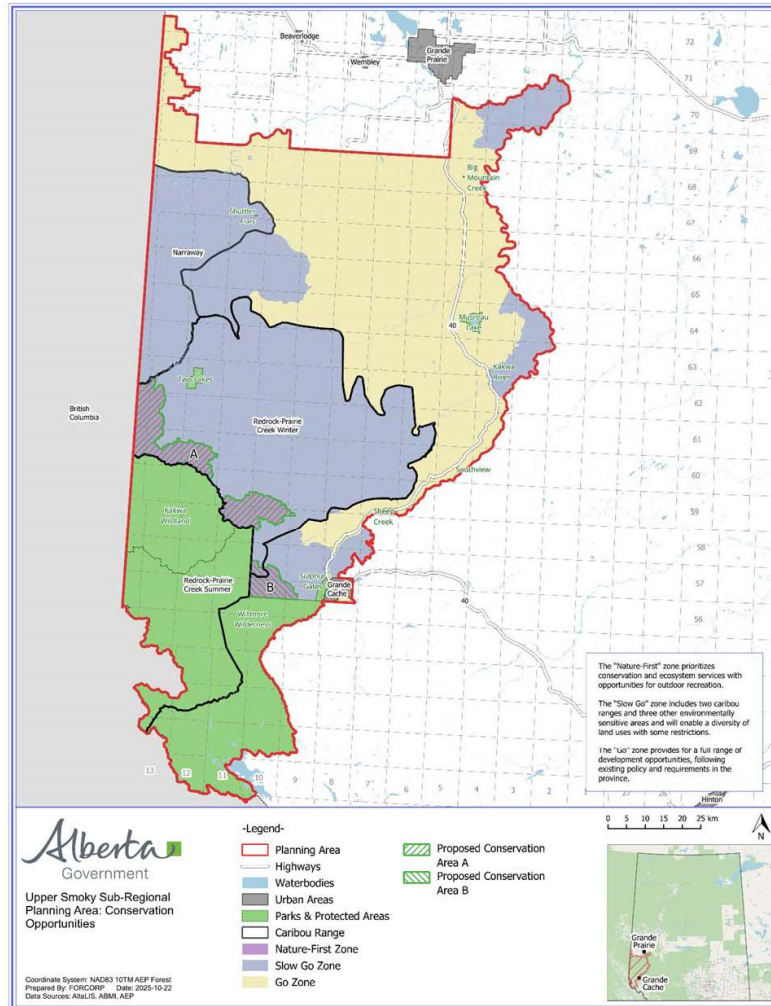
74 This Plan establishes the watercourse management areas within the slow go zone for the selected watercourses with watercourse management areas in Map 18.

Riparian Areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers

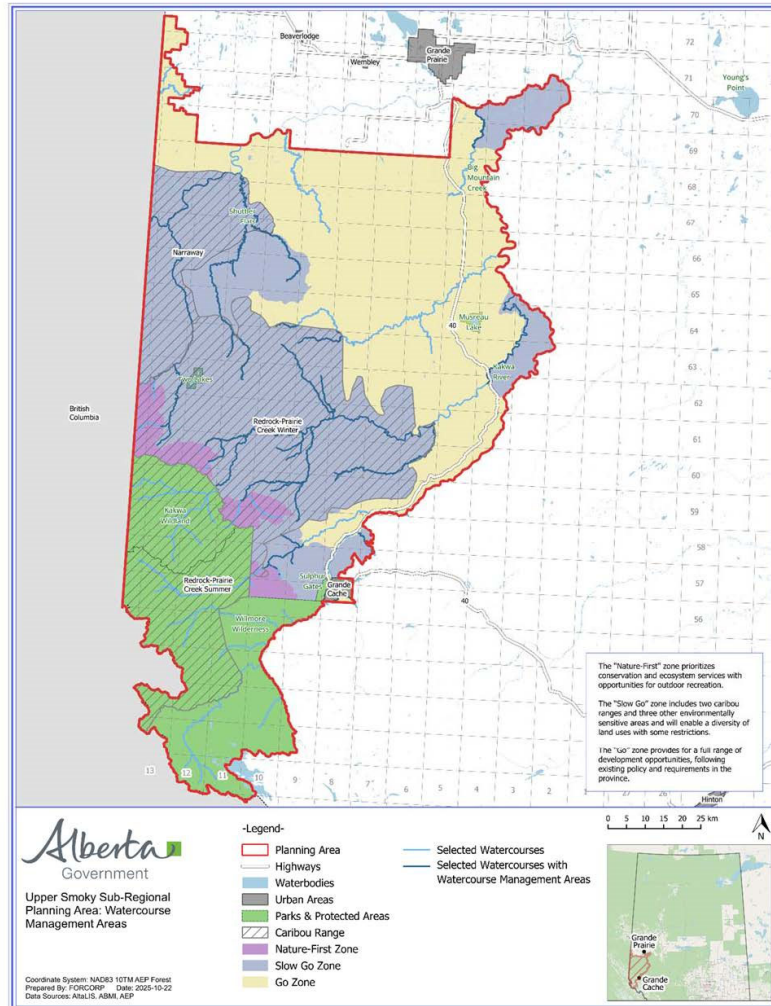
Riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers established

75 This Plan establishes the riparian areas along the Smoky and Wapiti Rivers identified 100 metre setback shown in Map 19.

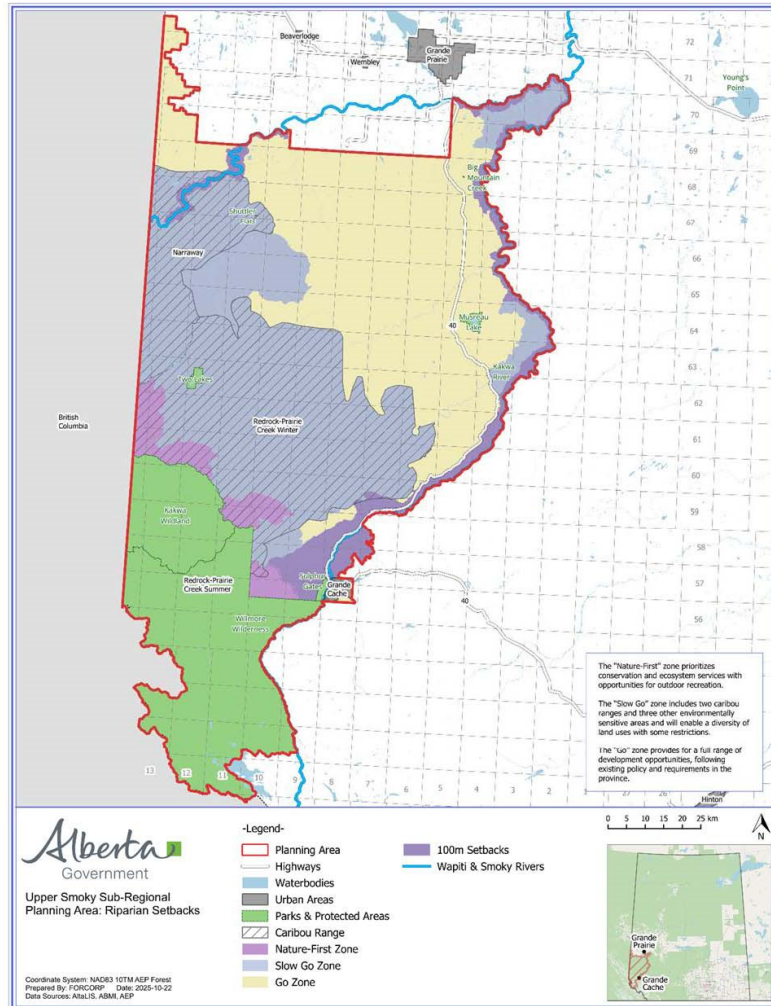




Map 17. Upper Smoky Sub-Regional Planning Area: Conservation Opportunities



Map 18. Upper Smoky Sub-Regional Planning Area: Watercourse Management Areas



Map 19. Upper Smoky Sub-Regional Planning Area: Smoky River and Wapiti River Riparian Areas

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Advanced Education

Hosting Expenses Exceeding \$600.00
For the period July 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025

Function: Student Leaders' Orientation

Date: August 21, 2025

Amount: \$1,835.25

Location: McDougall Centre, Calgary, Alberta

Agriculture and Irrigation

Form 15

(Irrigation Districts Act)
(Section 88)

Notice to Irrigation Secretariat:
Change of Area of an Irrigation District

On behalf of the **St. Mary River Irrigation District**, I hereby request that the Irrigation Secretariat forward a certified copy of this notice to the Registrar for Land Titles for the purposes of registration under section 22 of the *Land Titles Act* and arrange for notice to be published in the Alberta Gazette.

The following parcels of land should be **removed** from the irrigation district and the notation removed from the certificate of title:

LINC Number	Short Legal Description as shown on title	Title Number
0033 852 294	0911904;49;1	151 011 134
0033 852 302	0911904;49;2	231 069 269
0039 801 139	2410456;2;1	241 053 431+7

I certify the procedures required under part 4 of the *Irrigation Districts Act* have been completed and the area of the **St. Mary River Irrigation District** should be changed according to the above list.

Rebecca Fast, *Office Administrator,*
Irrigation Secretariat.

Arts, Culture and Status of Women

Order Designating Provincial Historic Resource

(Historical Resources Act)

File: Des. 0077
MO 13/25

I, Tanya Fir, Minister of Arts, Culture and Status of Women, pursuant to section 20(1) of the *Historical Resources Act*, RSA 2000 cH-9, **hereby**:

1. **Designate** the site known as the:

Dr. McMillan Residence, together with the land legally described as:

Plan 147N
Block 12
Lots 5 and 6

and municipally located in the Town of Claresholm, Alberta

as a **Provincial Historic Resource**,

2. **Give notice** that pursuant to Section 20, Subsection (9) of that Act, no person shall destroy, disturb, alter, restore, or repair any Provincial Historic Resource or remove any historic object from a Provincial Historic Resource without the written approval of the Minister.

3. **Further give notice** that the following provisions of Section 20, Subsections (11) and (12) of that Act now apply in case of sale or inheritance of the above mentioned resource:

(11) *the owner of an historic resource that is subject to an order under subsection (1) shall, at least 30 days before any sale or other disposition of the historic resource, serve notice of the proposed sale or other disposition on the Minister,*

(12) *when a person inherits an historic resource that is subject to an order under subsection (1), that person shall notify the Minister of the inheritance within 15 days after the historic resource is transferred to the person.*

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, the 30th day of October, 2025.

Tanya Fir, *Minister*.

Assisted Living and Social Services

Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee
Property being held by the Public Trustee for a period of Ten (10) Years

(Public Trustee Act)
Section 11(2)(b)

Name of Person Entitled to Property	Description of Property held and its value or estimated value	Property part of deceased person's	Public Trustee Office
		Estate or held under Court Order:	
		Deceased's Name	Additional Information
		Judicial District	
		Court file number	
Tomic Dusan	\$78,815.86	-	C066123
Adams Jack	\$108,588.00	-	C066125
Wright Daryl Gladstone	\$8,671.00	-	C066127
Randal Riley Sr.	\$583,560.98	Estate of Cecillia Roena Rodgers (File 152766) SES03 130854 Edmonton	E176301

Energy and Minerals

Declaration of Withdrawal from Unit Agreement

(Petroleum and Natural Gas Tenure Regulations)

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Arrowwood Gas Unit No. 1" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, *for Minister of Energy and Minerals.*

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Ferintosh Upper Mannville Agreement No. 12" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, *for Minister of Energy and Minerals.*

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Lloydminster Sparky Agreement No. 3" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Provost Viking Agreement No. 14" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Rainbow Gas Unit Number One" effective October 31, 2025.

Alexis Pike, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "South Edson Gas Unit No. 1" effective October 31, 2025.

Alexis Pike, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Suffield Upper Mannville Agreement #24" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

The Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown in Right of Alberta hereby declares and states that the Crown has withdrawn as a party to the agreement entitled "Swimming Rex Agreement No. 8" effective October 31, 2025.

Stacey Szeto, for Minister of Energy and Minerals.

Production Allocation Unit Agreement

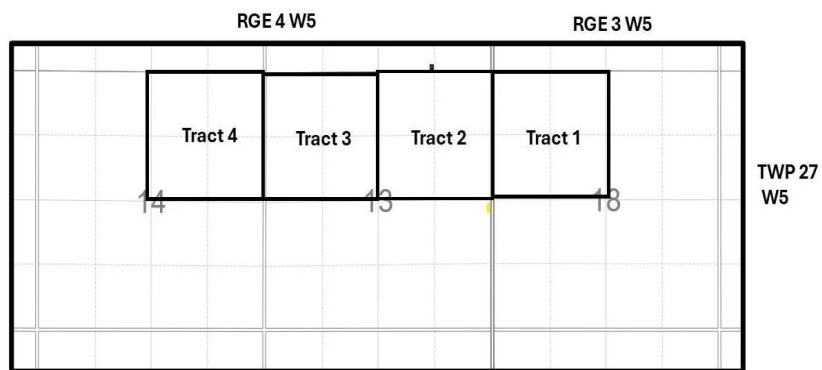
(Mines and Minerals Act)

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled "Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Lochend Cardium Agreement No. 40" and that the Unit became effective on December 1, 2023.

EXHIBIT "A"									
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED "LOCHEND CARDIUM AGREEMENT NO.40"									
Tract No.	Land Description (M R T; Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)	
1	5-03-27:18 NW	0409080322	Crown	100	16.0831	HWN Energy Ltd.	100%	16.0831	
2	5-04-027:13 NE		PrairieSky Royalty Ltd.	100	29.7582	HWN Energy Ltd.	100%	29.7582	
3	5-04-027:13 NW		PrairieSky Royalty Ltd.	100	29.7468	HWN Energy Ltd.	100%	29.7468	
4	5-04-027:14 NE	5505100689	Crown	100	24.4119	HWN Energy Ltd.	100%	24.4119	
Working Interest Owners:									
HWN ENERGY LTD.			100%						
									Effective as of the Effective Date
<i>Note: The Crown is not responsible for the information provided by the Royalty Interest Owners who have an absolute ownership interest, or a fee simple or similar ownership estate in the Production Allocation Substances in the Production Allocation Zone.</i>									

EXHIBIT “B”

**ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
“LOCHEND CARDIUM AGREEMENT NO. 40”**



Effective as of the Effective Date

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"LOCHEND CARDIUM AGREEMENT NO. 40"

A portion of the Gamma and Induction Log recorded at the well 100/10-12-027-04W5/00 located in LSD 10.



Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled “Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Provost Cummings Agreement No. 16” and that the Unit became effective on January 1, 2024.

EXHIBIT "A" - PART I
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
“PROVOST CUMMINGS AGREEMENT NO. 16”

Tract No.	Land Description (M R T, Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)
1	4-03-041: 10L1	0419060009	Crown	100	37.16793	AXIOM OIL AND GAS INC.	100	37.16793
2	4-03-041: 3L9, L16	M239610	PRAIRIESKY ROYALTY LTD.	100	62.83207	AXIOM OIL AND GAS INC.	100	62.83207

Working Interest Owners:

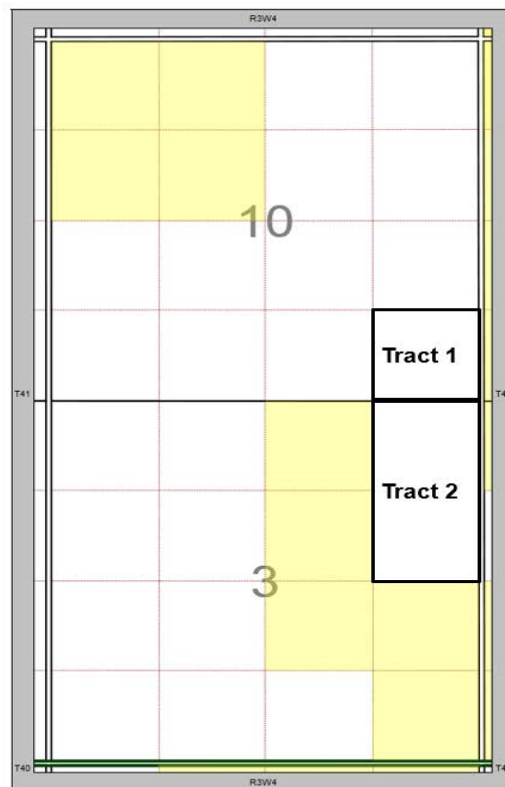
AXIOM OIL AND GAS INC. 100%

Effective as of the Effective Date

Note: The Crown is not responsible for the information provided by the Royalty Interest Owners who have an absolute ownership interest, or a fee simple or similar ownership estate in the Production Allocation Substances in the Production Allocation Zone.

EXHIBIT "B"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST CUMMINGS AGREEMENT NO. 16"

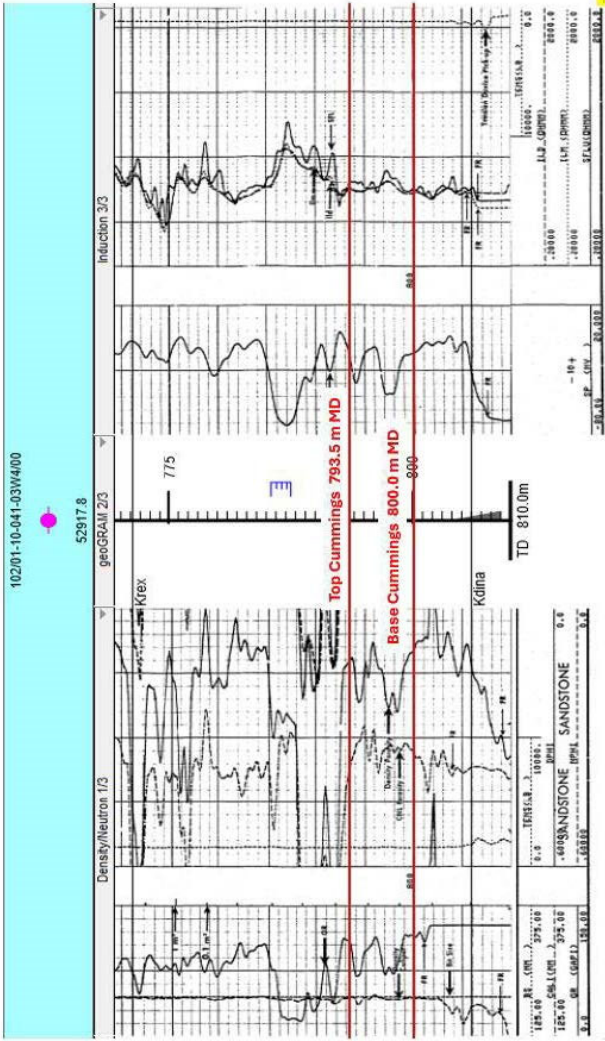


Effective as of the Effective Date

EXHIBIT "C"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST CUMMINGS AGREEMENT NO. 16"

A portion of the Gamma Ray, Density/Neutron and Induction log recorded at the well 102/01-10-041-03W4/00
located in LSD 1.



Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled "Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Provost Viking Agreement No. 63" and that the Unit became effective on March 1, 2025.

EXHIBIT "A" - PART I
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 63"

Tract No.	Land Description (M R T: Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)
1	4-02-034: 27SW	0419010132	CROWN	100	31.2021	Astara Energy Corp.	100	31.2021
2	4-02-034: 27SE	0419010132	CROWN	100	36.9184	Astara Energy Corp.	100	36.9184
3	4-02-034: 26SW	M245434	PRAIRIESKY ROYALTY LTD.	100	31.8795	Astara Energy Corp.	100	31.8795

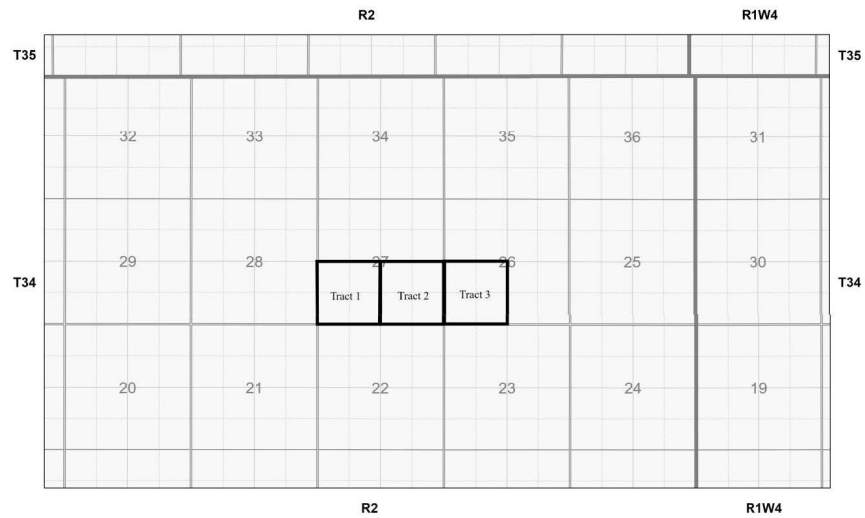
Working Interest Owners:
ASTARA ENERGY CORP. – 100%

Effective as of the Effective Date

Note: The Crown is not responsible for the information provided by the Royalty Interest Owners who have an absolute ownership interest, or a fee simple or similar ownership estate in the Production Allocation Substances in the Production Allocation Zone.

EXHIBIT "B"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 63"

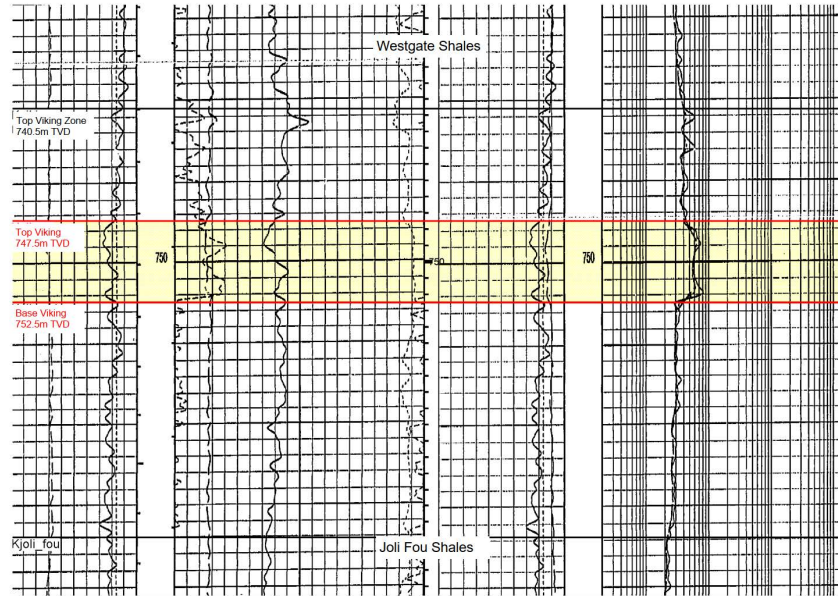


Effective as of the Effective Date

EXHIBIT "C"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 63"

A portion of the Compensated Neutron Litho Density and Phasor Induction - SFL log recorded at the well
100/11-34-034-02W4/00 in LSD 11.



Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled "Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Provost Viking Agreement No. 64" and that the Unit became effective on March 1, 2025.

EXHIBIT "A" - PART I
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 64"

Tract No.	Land Description (M R T: Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)
1	4-02-034: 27NW	0419010132	CROWN	100	31.7373	Astara Energy Corp.	100	31.7373
2	4-02-034: 27NE	0419010132	CROWN	100	36.6452	Astara Energy Corp.	100	36.6452
3	4-02-034: 26NW	M243120	PRAIRIESKY ROYALTY LTD.	100	31.6175	Astara Energy Corp.	100	31.6175

Working Interest Owners:

ASTARA ENERGY CORP. – 100%

Effective as of the Effective Date

Note: The Crown is not responsible for the information provided by the Royalty Interest Owners who have an absolute ownership interest, or a fee simple or similar ownership estate in the Production Allocation Substances in the Production Allocation Zone.

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 64"

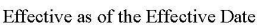
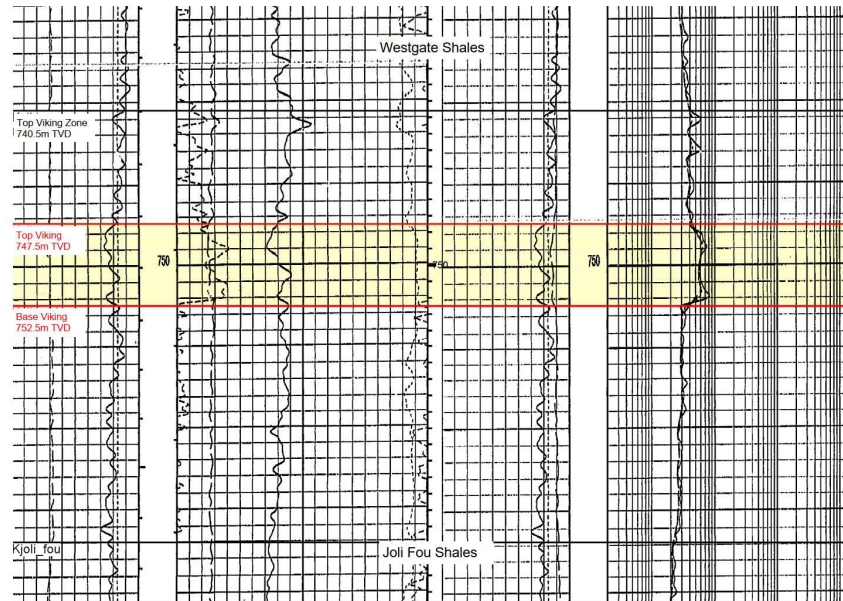


EXHIBIT "C"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"PROVOST VIKING AGREEMENT NO. 64"

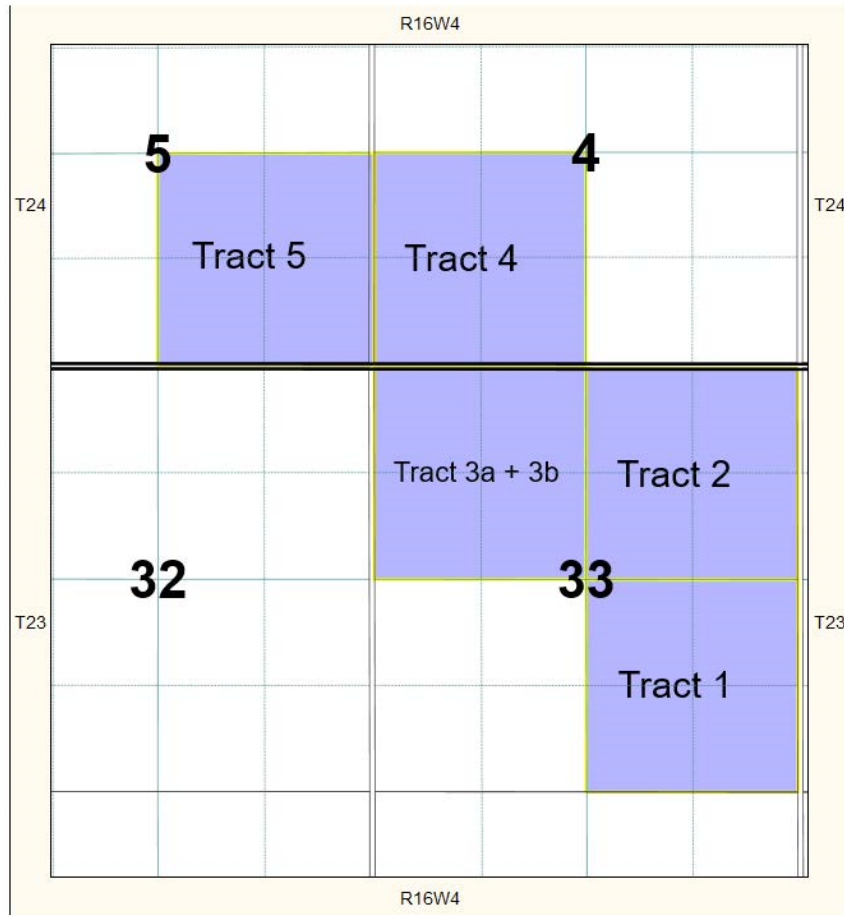
A portion of the Compensated Neutron Litho Density and Phasor Induction – SFL log recorded at the well
100/11-34-034-02W4/00 in LSD 11.



Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled "Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Verger Ellerslie Agreement No. 8" and that the Unit became effective on July 1, 2024.

EXHIBIT "A" - PART I									
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED									
"VERGER ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"									
Tract No.	Land Description (M R T: Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)	Effective as of the Effective Date
1	4-16-023: 33SE		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	22.3959	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	22.3959	
2	4-16-023: 33NE		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	0.1496	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	0.1496	
3a	4-16-023: 33NWP	0422100197	Crown	100	12.5277	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	12.5277	
3b	4-16-023: 33NWP		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	43.6187	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	43.6187	
4	4-16-024: 4SW		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	3.7869	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	3.7869	
5	4-16-024: 5SE		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	17.5212	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	17.5212	
Working Interest Owners:									
SUEDE ENERGY LTD.			100.0000%						

EXHIBIT "B"
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"VERGER ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"

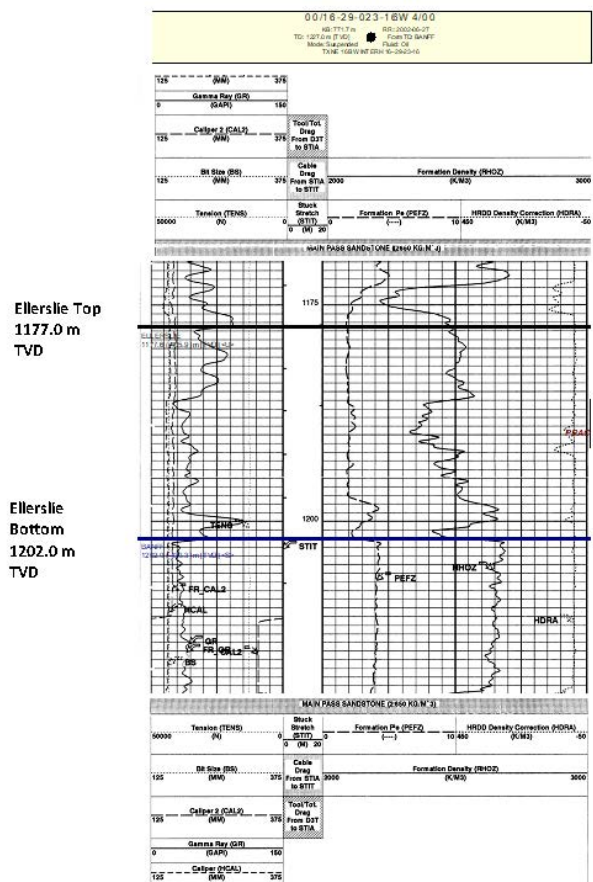


Effective as of the Effective Date

EXHIBIT "C"

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"VERGER ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"

A portion of the Gamma Ray, Neutron-Density and Induction Log recorded at the well 100/16-29-023-16W400 located in LSD 16.



Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 102 of the Mines and Minerals Act, that the Minister of Energy and Minerals on behalf of the Crown has executed counterparts of the agreement entitled "Production Allocation Unit Agreement – Wintering Hills Ellerslie Agreement No. 8" and that the Unit became effective on October 1, 2024.

EXHIBIT "A" - PART I
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"WINTERING HILLS ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"

Tract No.	Land Description (M R T: Sec)	Lease Number	Royalty Interest Owner	Share of Royalty Interest (%)	Tract Participation (%)	Working Interest Owner	Share of Working Interest (%)	Share of Tract Participation (%)
1	4-16-023: 33NE		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	7.6553	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	7.6553
2a	4-16-024: 4SEP	0423010206	Crown	100	6.0391	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	6.0391
2b	4-16-024: 4SEP		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	36.7157	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	36.7157
3	4-16-024: 4SW		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	9.192	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	9.192
4	4-16-024: 4NW		Heritage Royalty Resource Corp.	100	40.3979	Suede Energy Ltd.	100	40.3979

Working Interest Owners:

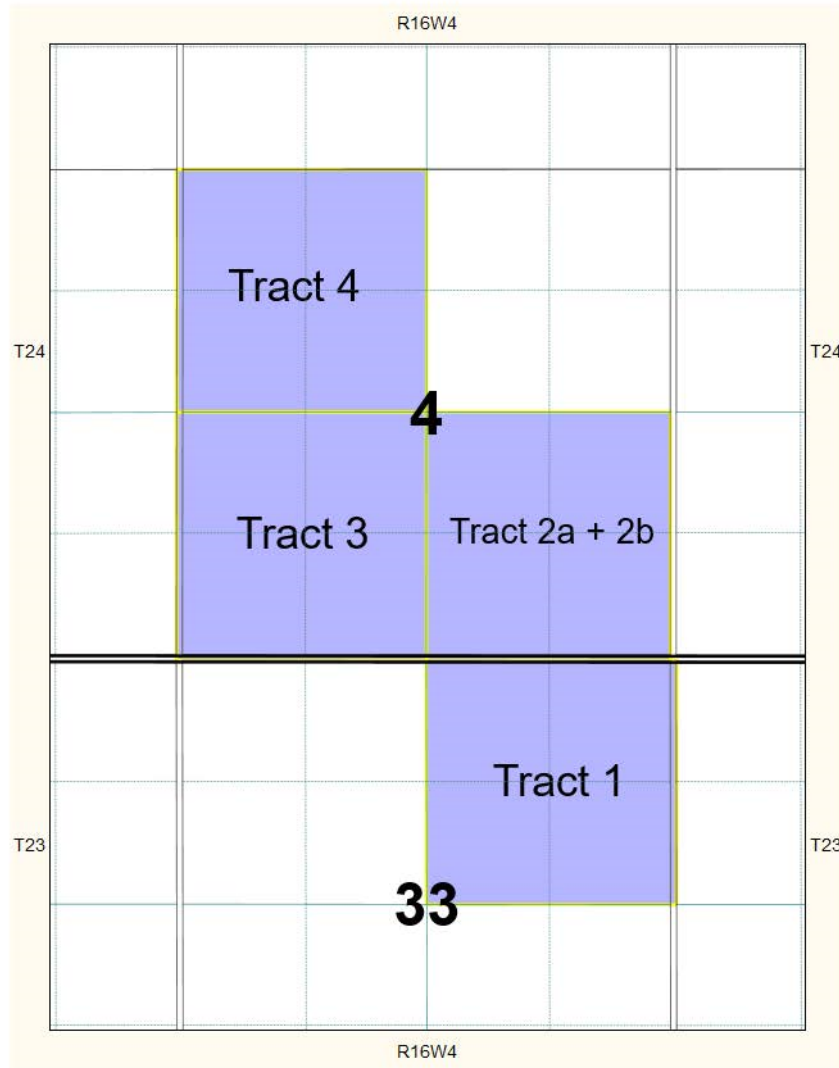
SUEDE ENERGY LTD.

100.0000%

Effective as of the Effective Date

Note: The Crown is not responsible for the information provided by the Royalty Interest Owners who have an absolute ownership interest, or a fee simple or similar ownership estate in the Production Allocation Substances in the Production Allocation Zone.

EXHIBIT "B"
ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"WINTERING HILLS ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"



Effective as of the Effective Date

ATTACHED TO AND MADE PART OF AN AGREEMENT ENTITLED
"WINTERING HILLS ELLERSLIE AGREEMENT NO. 8"

A portion of the Gamma, Neutron-Density and Induction Log recorded at the well 100/16-29-023-16W4/00 located in LSD 16.



Executive Council

Hosting Expenses Exceeding \$600.00 For the period July 1, 2025 to September 30, 2025

Function: Offshore Technology Conference Reception

Date: May 6, 2025

Amount: \$4,202

Location: Houston, Texas

Function: North America Energy Reception at the Embassy of Canada

Date: June 6, 2025

Amount: \$7,858

Location: Washington, DC

Function: Global Energy Show

Date: June 10, 2025

Amount: \$633

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: Visit by OPEC Secretary General

Date: June 8–11, 2025

Amount: \$5,165

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: Global Partnership Reception

Date: June 16, 2025

Amount: \$24,356

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: Lunch with the Canada UAE Business Council (CUBC)

Date: July 3, 2025

Amount: \$7,510

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: Premier Annual Stampede Breakfast

Date: July 7, 2025

Amount: \$28,979

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: US and International Delegation to the Stampede

Date: July 6–11, 2025

Amount: \$203,449

Location: Calgary, Alberta

Function: 2025 PNWER Annual Summit Promotion

Date: July 21–23, 2025

Amount: \$9,887

Location: Washington, DC

Function: National Conference of State Legislatures – 2025 Alberta Reception

Date: August 8, 2025

Amount: \$25,205

Location: Boston, Massachusetts

Function: 2025 – Vice Regal Conference

Date: September 7–10, 2025

Amount: \$21,148

Location: Edmonton, Alberta

Function: Government Canada 2025 CCUS Study Tour

Date: September 23–24, 2025

Amount: \$3,557

Location: Edmonton, Alberta

Function: PEMEX Alberta Visit

Date: September 22–26, 2025

Amount: \$996

Location: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta

Public Safety and Emergency Services

Designation of Qualified Technician Appointment (Intox EC/IR II)

DND Military Police

Aubie, Josh Isaiah

(Date of Designation October 28, 2025)

Edmonton Police Service

Khosa, Harkamaljot Singh

Mickel, Conner Jay

Morgan, Ella Mackenzie Jean

(Date of Designation October 28, 2025)

Grande Prairie Police Service

Hertes, Erik Harland Keith

Maan, Lakhbir Singh

(Date of Designation October 28, 2025)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Traffic Services “K” Division

Abdulfatah, Ahmed Mazhar

Agustin, Mark Jordan Lopez

Allen, Austin James

Bergeron, Sylvain Rene Joseph

Butler, Liam Joseph

Cicccone, Chelsea Eva

Dalziel, Meghan Elizabeth
Korotyszyn, James Andrew
McCoy, Matthew Douglas
Oderkirk, Matthew Alexander
Ouellet, Dylan Tanner
Penton, Michalea Margaret

(Date of Designation October 28, 2025)

Safety Codes Council

Joint Municipal Accreditation – Cancellation

(Safety Codes Act)

Pursuant to Section 26 of the *Safety Codes Act* it is hereby ordered that

Clearwater Regional Fire Rescue Services, Accreditation No. J124271,
Order No. 3081

Is to cease services under the *Safety Codes Act* for **Fire**

Consisting of all parts of the National Fire Code – 2019 Alberta Edition as amended from time to time, except for those requirements pertaining to the installation, alteration, and removal of the storage tank systems for flammable and combustible liquids, and Fire Investigation (cause and circumstance).

Issued Date: November 7, 2025.

Service Alberta and Red Tape Reduction

Notice of Intent to Dissolve

(Cooperatives Act)

Kingsway Cooperative

Notice is hereby given that a Notice of Intent to Dissolve was issued to **Kingsway Cooperative** on November 10, 2025.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, November 10, 2025.

Lilyville Investment Cooperative

Notice is hereby given that a Notice of Intent to Dissolve was issued to **Lilyville Investment Cooperative** on November 10, 2025.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, November 10, 2025.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice of Final Meeting

(Companies Act)

Drake Landing Company

In the matter of: Drake Landing Company (the “Company”)

Pursuant to section 271(1) of the *Companies Act*, RSA 2000, c C-21, notice is hereby given of the General Meeting of the Company to be held at 234 Don Seaman Way, Okotoks, Alberta, T1S 1A8 on December 22, 2025 at 1:00 p.m. for the purposes of laying the liquidator’s account before the General Meeting (the “Meeting”).

Dated at Okotoks, Alberta, November 17, 2025.

22-23

Public Sale of Land

(Municipal Government Act)

Lamont County

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, Lamont County will offer for sale, by public auction, in the Council Chambers of Lamont County Administration Building, 5303 50 Avenue, Lamont, Alberta, on Wednesday, February 4, 2026, at 11:00 a.m., the following lands:

Lot	Block	Plan	Legal Desc.	C. of T.	Reserve Bid
3-6	1	1749EO	NW 9-56-18-W4	182197445	\$85,000.00
-	-	-	NW 3-54-19-W4	032051140	\$400,000.00

Each parcel will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid and to the reservations and conditions contained in the existing certificate of title.

The land is being offered for sale on an “as is, where is” basis, and Lamont County makes no representation and gives no warranty whatsoever as to the adequacy of services, soil conditions, land use districting, building and development conditions, absence or presence of environmental contamination, or the developability of the subject land for any intended use by the purchaser. No bid will be accepted where the bidder attempts to attach conditions precedent to the sale of any parcel. No terms and conditions of sale will be considered other than those specified by Lamont County. No further information is available at the auction regarding the lands to be sold.

Lamont County may, after the public auction, become the owner of any parcel of land not sold at the public auction.

Terms: All payments must be made in FULL on the date of the auction by cash or certified cheque.

Redemption may be effected by payment of all arrears of taxes and costs at any time prior to the sale.

Dated at Lamont, Alberta, November 4, 2025.

Peter Tarnawsky, *Chief Administrative Officer.*

Town of Mayerthorpe

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Municipal Government Act, the Town of Mayerthorpe will offer for sale, by public auction, in the Council Chambers of the Town of Mayerthorpe Administration Building, 4911 52 Street, Mayerthorpe, Alberta, on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 1:00 p.m., the following lands:

Lot	Block	Plan	C. of T.
4-7	6	373CL	182073968
12	1	2301ET	172052129

Each parcel will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid and to the reservations and conditions contained in the existing certificate of title.

The land is being offered for sale on an “as is, where is” basis, and the Town of Mayerthorpe makes no representation and gives no warranty whatsoever as to the adequacy of services, soil conditions, land use districting, building and development conditions, absence or presence of environmental contamination, vacant possession, or the developability of the subject land for any intended use by the purchaser. No bid will be accepted where the bidder attempts to attach conditions precedent to the sale of any parcel. No terms and conditions of sale will be considered other than those specified by the Town of Mayerthorpe. No further information is available at the auction regarding the lands to be sold.

The Town of Mayerthorpe may, after the public auction, become the owner of any parcel of land not sold at the public auction.

Terms: Cash, debit or bank draft: 25% deposit of bid amount on day of auction, balance due within 10 days. Goods and Services Taxes (GST) will be applicable as per Federal statutes.

This list is subject to deletions. Redemption may be effected by payment of all arrears of taxes and costs at any time prior to the sale.

Dated at Mayerthorpe, Alberta, November 14, 2025.

Chris Leggett, *Chief Administrative Officer.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The Alberta Gazette is issued twice monthly, on the 15th and last day.

Notices and advertisements must be received ten full working days before the date of the issue in which the notices are to appear. Submissions received after that date will appear in the next regular issue.

Notices and advertisements should be typed and on a sheet separate from the covering letter. An electronic submission by email is preferred. Email submissions may be sent to the Editor of The Alberta Gazette at albertagazette@gov.ab.ca. The number of insertions required should be specified and the names of all signing officers typed or printed. Please include the name and complete contact information of the individual submitting the notice or advertisement.

Proof of Publication: Statutory Declaration is available upon request.

A copy of the page containing the notice or advertisement will be emailed to each advertiser without charge.

The dates for publication of Tax Sale Notices in The Alberta Gazette are as follows:

<i>Issue of</i>	<i>Earliest date on which sale may be held</i>
December 15 December 31	January 25 February 10
January 15 January 31	February 25 March 13
February 14 February 28	March 27 April 10
March 14 March 31	April 24 May 11
April 15 April 30	May 26 June 10
May 15 May 30	June 25 July 10

The charges to be paid for the publication of notices, advertisements and documents in The Alberta Gazette are:

Notices, advertisements and documents that are **5 or fewer pages**.....\$20.00
Notices, advertisements and documents that are **more than 5 pages**\$30.00

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