

Regulatory Details Plan Part 9 Cold Lake Subregional Plan

Application of part

1 This Part applies to the subregional plan area, as defined in section 3(nn).

Incorporation of subregional plan

2 These regulatory details are a subregional plan as this term is used in section 10(2) of the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*.

Definitions

3 In this Part,

- (a) “access control”
 - (i) for the purpose of sections 35 to 38, means deterring access to and travelling on a linear feature 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;
 - (ii) for the purpose of sections 39 to 45, means deterring access to and travelling on seismic access lines and source lines 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;
- (b) “anthropogenic footprint” means the visible alteration or conversion of native ecosystems to temporary or permanent recreational, agricultural, or industrial landscapes by human use;
- (c) “appended development” means development that occurs within 100 metres from the edge of the lands contained in the formal disposition for a primary road;
- (d) “appended development road” means a road up to 200 metres in length the sole purpose of which is to provide access from a primary road to an appended development;
- (e) “borrow” means sand, silt or non-manufacturing clay material for use in construction projects;
- (f) “caribou biophysical habitat” means habitat containing characteristics required by boreal caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) 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 Department, as amended or replaced from time to time;
- (g) “caribou range” means those lands identified as caribou range in Figure 8;

- (h) “decision-maker” means a decision-maker as defined under the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*;
- (i) “Department” means the department administered by the Designated Minister referred to in section 4 or unless otherwise specified;
- (j) “development” includes construction or work to clear a site, build an access road, carry out excavations, build structures or install equipment or any combination of these;
- (k) “disposition” means a disposition as defined under the *Public Lands Act*;
- (l) “ecosite” means an ecosite as defined by Beckingham, J.D., Archibald, J.H. (1996) in the “Field Guide to Ecosites of Northern Alberta”;
- (m) “ecosite phase” means an ecosite phase as defined by Beckingham, J.D., Archibald, J.H. (1996) in the “Field Guide to Ecosites of Northern Alberta”;
- (n) “end pit lake” means a body of water that is created by and remains after the reclamation of a pit;
- (o) “existing primary road” means a road identified as an existing primary road in Figure 4;
- (p) “exploration approval” means an exploration approval as defined under the *Mines and Minerals Act*;
- (q) “formal disposition” means a formal disposition as defined under the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*;
- (r) “future primary road” means a road requiring a formal disposition, and that meets the requirements of sections 13, 14 and 15;
- (s) “geophysical exploration” means surveying that is aimed at the subsurface investigation of the earth and requires the application of geophysical sciences, but does not include drilling;
- (t) “in situ project area” means the boundaries within which bitumen recovery may occur over the life of an in situ project, including any changes to the boundaries over time, approved under the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*;
- (u) “level 1 restoration” means to meet the following
 - (i) within an upland ecosite
 - (A) re-establish a plant community indicative of the pre-disturbance ecosite phase,
 - (B) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (C) if the upland ecosite is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance ecosite phase was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area

shall be restored back to an ecosite phase capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat,

- (ii) within a wetland
 - (A) re-establish a plant community indicative of the pre-disturbance wetland class,
 - (B) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (C) if the wetland is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance wetland was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area shall be restored back to a wetland class in the natural sub-region capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat;
- (v) “level 2 restoration” means to meet the following
 - (i) within an upland ecosite
 - (A) re-establish a plant community indicative of the pre-disturbance ecosite,
 - (B) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (C) if the upland ecosite is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance ecosite was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area shall be restored back to an ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat,
 - (ii) within a wetland
 - (A) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (B) if the wetland is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance wetland was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area shall be restored back to
 - I. a wetland found in the natural sub-region capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat; or
 - II. an upland ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat;
- (w) “level 3 restoration” means to meet the following
 - (i) within an upland ecosite
 - (A) re-establish a plant community found in the natural sub-region,
 - (B) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (C) if the upland ecosite is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance ecosite was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area shall

be restored back to an ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat,

- (ii) within a wetland
 - (A) re-establish trees if trees were on the site pre-disturbance, and
 - (B) if the wetland is within a caribou range and if the pre-disturbance wetland was capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat, that area shall be restored back to
 - I. a wetland found in the natural sub-region capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat; or
 - II. an upland ecosite capable of producing caribou biophysical habitat;
- (x) “linear feature” means a human-made corridor including but not limited to pipelines, transmission lines, roads, and lines defined in this part associated with geophysical exploration;
- (y) “natural disturbance” means disturbance to the landscape that is not human caused including fire, wind, insects, floods, and landslides;
- (z) “operator” means an operator as defined in the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*;
- (aa) “planning unit” means a planning unit identified in Figure 3;
- (bb) “plant community” means a collection or association of plant species within a designated geographical unit, which forms a relatively uniform patch, distinguishable from neighboring patches of different vegetation types, and it is a subdivision of the ecosite phase and the lowest taxonomic level in the hierarchy;
- (cc) “pre-disturbance” means the state of the lands at a site prior to a human-caused disturbance and does not include natural disturbance;
- (dd) “primary road” means existing primary roads and those roads built under a formal disposition in accordance with sections 13, 14 and 15;
- (ee) “receiver line” means a linear feature identified within the exploration approval, used exclusively for stringing geophones;
- (ff) “regulator” means the Regulator as defined in the *Responsible Energy Development Act*;
- (gg) “regulatory body” means the regulatory body that issued the statutory consent;
- (hh) “restoration treatment plan” means a plan to restore the lands contained in an in situ project area to the standard of restoration established in this Part for an activity;
- (ii) “recreation and tourism area” means an area identified as a recreation and tourism area in Figure 2;

- (jj) “road classification” means a classification as published by the Designated Minister referred to in section 5 as amended or replaced from time to time with the highest road classification being class I and lowest road classification being class VI;
- (kk) “seismic access line” means an existing or new linear feature used for access into and within the lands identified in the exploration approval;
- (ll) “source line” means a linear feature identified within the exploration approval, which energy source points are established for the purposes of generating seismic waves;
- (mm) “statutory consent” means statutory consent as defined in the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*;
- (nn) “subregional plan area” means the geographical area identified in Figure 8;
- (oo) “surface material” means sand, gravel and borrow and does not include peat;
- (pp) “transmission line” means a line greater than 25 kilovolts;
- (qq) “temporary field authorization” or “TFA” means any authorization for the occupation and use of public land issued under the *Public Lands Act* and includes but is not limited to authorizations issued for a coal exploration program, oil sands exploration program, surface material exploration or metallic mineral exploration;
- (rr) “temporary field authorization road” means a road that is authorized under a temporary field authorization;
- (ss) “temporary footprint” means a temporary road, landing, storage site, camp location or any other temporary surface disturbance authorized by an annual operating plan;
- (tt) “temporary road” means a road that is part of a harvest area or that connects harvest areas, and that is authorized under an annual operating plan under the *Timber Management Regulation*;
- (uu) “traditional values” means values associated with the traditional land uses of First Nations and Metis, including the exercise of rights to hunt, fish, and trap for food;
- (vv) “transitional road” means an approved road to access development that exists on the landscape at the time this Part comes into force, and is identified as a transitional road in Figure 4;
- (ww) “undisturbed habitat”
 - (i) for the purpose of sections 46 to 60, 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 in an in situ project area except harvest areas and temporary footprint,
 - (ii) for the purpose of sections 62 and 63, 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;

- (xx) “upland” means any land that is not a wetland;
- (yy) “vegetation control” means the selective removal, control or other management of vegetation growth;
- (zz) “wetland” means a wetland as defined in the “Alberta Wetland Policy”, published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time; and
- (aaa) “wetland class” means a wetland class as described in the Alberta Wetland Classification System, published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Designated Minister for regional planning

4 For the purposes of this Part, the Minister designated under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* as the Minister responsible for the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act* is the Designated Minister unless otherwise specified.

Designated Minister for public lands

5 For the purposes of section 3(jj) of this Part in respect of public land for classification of roads, 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

6 For the purposes of sections 68 to 76 of this Part in respect of forestry, the Minister designated under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* responsible for the *Forests Act* and the *Forest and Prairie Protection Act*, as applicable.

Setbacks from Waterbodies and Watercourses

Definitions

7 For the purpose of sections 7 to 11

- (a) “development reserve” means 0.5 percent of the total area of the watercourse and waterbody buffer, excluding the bed and shore, within a hydrologic unit in the subregional plan area identified in Table 1, reserved by the Department for potential development;
- (b) “historical values” means a historic object, historic resource, or historic site as defined in the *Historical Resources Act*;
- (c) “mitigation” means mitigation as defined in the “Alberta Wetlands Mitigation Directive”; and
- (d) “valley break” means the valley break spatially delineated and published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Table 1. Hydrologic Units within Subregional Plan Area

Hydrologic Unit

Christina River

Jackfish – Muriel Creeks

Lower Beaver River

Martineau River – Cold Lake

Sand River

Upper Beaver River

Wandering River – Lac La Biche

Rules for water bodies – applicants

8(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall apply for a disposition, for any purpose, if the lands identified in the application for the disposition are within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the disposition applied for is for

- (a) a renewal to a disposition issued prior to the coming into force of this Part, as long as the renewal does not change either the nature or location of the infrastructure within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1,
- (b) a recreational purpose in a recreation and tourism area as identified in Figure 2,
- (c) a formal disposition for the purposes of grazing and the disposition holder has obtained an approved range management plan, as defined in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*,
- (d) a water outfall structure,
- (e) a water intake structure,
- (f) subject to section 62, an activity where the person has
 - (i) identified the proposed location,
 - (ii) received confirmation from the Department that the development reserve may be available,
 - (iii) demonstrated to the Department that the proposed location of the disposition provides for the mitigation of impacts to ecological values, traditional values, historical values and compatible recreational values, and

- (iv) demonstrated to the Department that the proposed location of the disposition results in the least possible anthropogenic footprint,
- (g) a future primary road to provide access to a disposition applied for under (b) to (f), or
- (h) despite the requirements for the width of a receiver line, a seismic access line and a source line in sections 40 and 41, an exploration approval that meets the following criteria
 - (i) a receiver line, seismic access line, or a source line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) the exploration approval does not compromise the integrity of the lands within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1.

Rules for water bodies – decision-makers

9(1) Subject to subsection (2), no decision-maker shall issue a disposition for an application made after the coming into force of this Part, for any purpose, if the lands identified in the application for the disposition are within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the disposition applied for is for

- (a) a renewal to a disposition issued prior to the coming into force of this Part, as long as the renewal does not change either the nature or location of the infrastructure within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1,
- (b) a recreational purpose in a recreation and tourism area as identified in Figure 2,
- (c) a formal disposition for the purposes of grazing and the disposition holder has obtained an approved range management plan, as defined in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*,
- (d) a water outfall structure,
- (e) a water intake structure,
- (f) subject to section 63, an activity where the Department has determined that the issuance of the disposition
 - (i) would not result in the development reserve being exceeded,
 - (ii) provides for the mitigation of impacts to ecological values, traditional values, historical values and compatible recreational values, and
 - (iii) results in the least possible anthropogenic footprint,
- (g) a future primary road to provide access to a disposition applied for under (b) to (f), or

- (h) despite the requirements for the width of a receiver line, a seismic access line and a source line in sections 40 and 41, an exploration approval that meets the following criteria
 - (i) a receiver line, seismic access line, or a source line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) the exploration approval does not compromise the integrity of the lands within 250 metres of the bed and shore of any water body identified in Figure 1.

Rules for watercourses – applicants

10(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall apply for a disposition, for any purpose, if the lands identified in the application for the disposition are within 250 metres of the valley break of any watercourse identified in Figure 1.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the disposition applied for is for

- (a) a renewal to a disposition issued prior to the coming into force of this Part, as long as the renewal does not change either the nature or location of the infrastructure within 250 metres of the valley break,
- (b) a recreational purpose in a recreation and tourism area as identified in Figure 2,
- (c) a watercourse crossing and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (d) a pipeline crossing or a telecommunication line crossing and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (e) an electrical distribution or transmission line crossing and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (f) sand and gravel operations along the Beaver River,
- (g) a formal disposition for the purposes of grazing and the disposition holder has obtained an approved range management plan, as defined in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*,
- (h) a water outfall structure,
- (i) a water intake structure,
- (j) subject to section 62, an activity where the person has
 - (i) identified the proposed location,
 - (ii) received confirmation from the Department that the development reserve may be available,
 - (iii) demonstrated to the Department that the proposed location of the disposition provides for the mitigation of impacts to ecological values, traditional values, historical values and compatible recreational values, and

- (iv) demonstrated to the Department that the proposed location of the disposition results in the least possible anthropogenic footprint,
- (k) a future primary road to provide access to a disposition applied for under (b) to (j), or
- (l) despite the requirements for the width of a receiver line, a seismic access line and a source line in sections 40 and 41, an exploration approval that meets the following criteria
 - (i) a receiver line, seismic access line, or a source line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) the exploration approval does not compromise the integrity of the lands within 250 metres of the valley break of any watercourse identified in Figure 1.

Rules for watercourses – decision-makers

11(1) Subject to subsection (2), no decision-maker shall issue a disposition for an application made after the coming into force of this Part, for any purpose, if the lands identified in the application for the disposition are within 250 metres of the valley break of any watercourse identified in Figure 1.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the disposition applied for is for

- (a) a renewal to a disposition issued prior to the coming into force of this Part, as long as the renewal does not change either the nature or location of the infrastructure within 250 metres of the valley break,
- (b) a recreational purpose in a recreation and tourism area as identified in Figure 2,
- (c) a watercourse crossing and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (d) a pipeline crossing or a telecommunication lines crossing and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (e) an electrical distribution or transmission line crossing, and the lands applied for to approach the crossing cause the lowest impact to biodiversity,
- (f) sand and gravel operations along the Beaver River,
- (g) a formal disposition for the purposes of grazing and the disposition holder has obtained an approved range management plan, as defined in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*,
- (h) a water outfall structure,
- (i) a water intake structure,
- (j) subject to section 63, an activity where the Department has determined that the issuance of the disposition
 - (i) would not result in the development reserve being exceeded,

- (ii) provides for the mitigation of impacts to ecological values, traditional values, historical values and compatible recreational values, and
 - (iii) results in the least possible anthropogenic footprint,
- (k) a future primary road to provide access to a disposition applied for under (b) to (j), or
- (l) despite the requirements for the width of a receiver line, a seismic access line and a source line in sections 40 and 41, an exploration approval that meets the following criteria
- (i) a receiver line, seismic access line, or a source line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) the exploration approval does not compromise the integrity of the lands within 250 metres of the valley break of any watercourse identified in Figure 1.

Access Management

Exception

12 Sections 12 to 16 do not apply to

- (a) a temporary road,
- (b) an appended development road,
- (c) any portion of any road within an in situ project area, or
- (d) a temporary field authorization road.

Rules for future primary roads

13 A future primary road shall

- (a) be constructed to a road classification of Class II to Class VI,
- (b) be constructed to a slope over any 500 metre segment of not more than 8 percent grade,
- (c) start from a primary road, and
- (d) comply with sections 7 to 11 of this Part.

Future primary roads - applicants

14(1) A person who applies for a future primary road in any planning unit shall, in the application

- (a) identify the location of the road, including the distances in metres in relation to the centre line of the road shown on Figure 4, and
- (b) demonstrate that the road complies with the rules in section 13.

(2) If any portion of the future primary road applied for in subsection (1) is greater than 300 metres from the centre line of the road shown on Figure 4, the application shall

- (a) include all the requirements in subsection (1),
- (b) demonstrate the proposed road, if constructed, will not exceed the road density limits in Table 2 for the applicable planning unit,
- (c) submit the calculations for meeting subsection (b) using the following formula

Density of planning unit with proposed road	=	$\frac{\text{Proposed primary road distance} + \text{future primary road distance} + \text{existing primary road distance}}{\text{Planning Unit Area} - \text{in situ project area within the Planning Unit Area}}$
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- (d) demonstrate the proposed road, if constructed, will not exceed the wetland disturbance limits in Table 3 for the applicable planning unit, and
- (e) submit the calculations for meeting subsection (d) using the following formula

Wetland Disturbance (for each planning unit)	=	$\text{wetland area within existing primary roads} + \text{planned primary roads} + \text{proposed primary roads}$
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(3) If any portion of the future primary road applied in subsection (1) is greater than 1000 metres from the centre line of the road shown on Figure 4, the application shall

- (a) include all the requirements in subsections (1) and (2), and
- (b) demonstrate that the proposed road is a minimum of six kilometres from any primary road, not including the primary road from which the proposed road starts.

Future primary roads – decision-makers

15 A decision-maker shall not issue a formal disposition for the purpose of a future primary road unless

- (a) the application requirements in section 14 have been met, and
- (b) the road complies with the rules in section 13.

Table 2. Road Density Limits

Planning Unit		Density excluding in situ project area (km/km ²)
North (N)		0.15
North West (NW)		0.14
South (S)		0.09
South West (SW)		0.17
Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (Weapon)		0.01

Table 3. Wetland Disturbance Limits

Planning Unit	Wetland area disturbed (ha)
North (N)	390
North West (NW)	250
South (S)	120
South West (SW)	102
Cold Lake Air Weapons Range (Weapon)	220

Transitional roads – decision-makers

16(1) A decision-maker shall not approve an assignment of a formal disposition for a transitional road unless

- (a) the decision-maker is satisfied there is a continued need for the transitional road,
- (b) the assignment is for a term length no longer than the remaining years of the disposition being assigned, and
- (c) the assignee has an existing disposition that is accessed by the transitional road.

(2) A decision-maker shall not approve an amendment of a formal disposition for a transitional road unless

- (a) the decision-maker is satisfied there is a continued need for the transitional road, and
- (b) the amendment does not
 - (i) extend the duration of the term length of the formal disposition,
 - (ii) increase the land contained in the formal disposition, or
 - (iii) change the location of the transitional road.

(3) A decision-maker shall not renew a formal disposition for a transitional road unless

- (a) the decision-maker is satisfied there is a continued need for the transitional road,

- (b) the renewal is for a term of ten years or less, and
- (c) the transitional road is only used to access dispositions that existed prior to the coming into force of this Part.

Watercourse Crossings

17 A watercourse crossing owner as defined in the *Code of Practice for Watercourse Crossings* shall

- (a) monitor,
- (b) maintain,
- (c) remediate, and
- (d) report

a watercourse crossing in accordance with the “Roadway Watercourse Crossing Inspection Manual” and any other directives published by the Department, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Appended Development

Prohibition – applicants

18 Subject to section 19, no person shall apply for a formal disposition within a planning unit for any purpose unless it is an appended development.

Exception

19 Section 18 does not apply to an application for a formal disposition for

- (a) a transmission line,
- (b) a pipeline,
- (c) a road,
- (d) a sand and gravel operation in Zone B as identified in Figure 5, or
- (e) any purpose within an in situ project area.

Prohibition – decision-makers

20 Subject to section 21, no decision-maker shall issue a formal disposition within a planning unit for any purpose unless it is an appended development.

Exception

21 Section 20 does not apply if the formal disposition applied for is for

- (a) a transmission line,
- (b) a pipeline,

- (c) a road,
- (d) a sand and gravel operation in Zone B as identified in Figure 5, or
- (e) any purpose within an in situ project area.

Prohibition for sand and gravel operations - applicants

22 No person shall apply for a disposition for the purposes of a sand and gravel operation in Zone B, as identified in Figure 5, unless the edge of the proposed lands contained in the disposition is no greater than 1000 metres from the edge of the lands contained in a disposition for a primary road.

Prohibition for sand and gravel operations – decision-makers

23 No decision-maker shall issue a disposition for the purposes of a sand and gravel operation in Zone B, as identified in Figure 5, unless the edge of the proposed lands contained in the disposition is no greater than 1000 metres from the edge of the lands contained in a disposition for a primary road.

Prohibition for appended development roads - applicants

24 No person shall apply for an appended development road for any purpose unless the road classification of the appended development road

- (a) shall be constructed to a road classification of Class II to Class VI, and
- (b) is equal to or lower than the class of primary road from which the appended development road originates.

Prohibition for appended development roads – decision-makers

25 No decision-maker shall issue an appended development road for any purpose unless the road classification of the appended development road

- (a) is constructed to a road classification of Class II to Class VI, and
- (b) is equal to or lower than the class of primary road from which the appended development road originates.

Rules for Restoration

Definitions

26 For the purposes of sections 26 to 32, the “holder” of a TFA, disposition or formal disposition means the current and any former holder of the TFA, disposition or formal disposition.

Restoration requirements in addition to reclamation

27 Any requirement to restore lands in this Part is in addition to the requirement to reclaim to any other standard prescribed by regulation.

Resolution of conflicting provisions

28 Where there is a conflict between the requirements in this Part to achieve

- (a) level 1 restoration and a requirement to reclaim to any other standard prescribed by regulation, then the obligation prescribed by level 1 restoration prevails to the extent of that conflict,
- (b) level 2 restoration and a requirement to reclaim to any other standard prescribed by regulation, then the obligation prescribed by level 2 restoration prevails to the extent of that conflict, and
- (c) level 3 restoration and a requirement to reclaim to any other standard prescribed by regulation, then the obligation prescribed by level 3 restoration prevails to the extent of that conflict.

Rules for end of life restoration for TFA holders

29 The holder of a TFA, for any purpose, in the subregional plan area shall

- (a) no later than three years from the expiry of the TFA, complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration and report the details to the regulatory body that administers the TFA, and
- (b) no earlier than five years, but no later than eight years from the expiry of the TFA, demonstrate achievement of level 1 restoration, and report to the regulatory body that administers the TFA.

Rules for end of life restoration for TFAs – decision-makers

30 Upon the coming into force of this Part, a decision-maker shall include the restoration requirements in section 29 as terms and conditions of the TFA and those requirements shall survive the expiry of the TFA.

Rules for end of life restoration for formal dispositions

31(1) Except for a formal disposition for the purpose of peat operations or surface material operations,

- (a) upon the coming into force of this Part every formal disposition shall be amended by the regulatory body that administers each of these formal dispositions to require the disposition holder to restore all the lands within the formal disposition to level 2 restoration and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,
- (b) after the coming into force of this Part, a decision-maker shall not issue a formal disposition, for any purpose, unless there is a requirement in the formal disposition that the formal disposition holder shall restore all the lands within the formal disposition to level 2 restoration and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,

- (c) after the coming into force of this Part, the holder of a formal disposition for lands that are also specified land under the *Conservation and Reclamation Regulation*, shall meet level 2 restoration in order to apply for a reclamation certificate, and
- (d) a decision-maker shall not issue a reclamation certificate for lands described in subsection (c) unless the lands meet level 2 restoration.

(2) The requirements in subsection (1)(c) and (d) do not apply if a person has reclaimed specified land and reported these reclamation activities to the regulator prior to March 1, 2022.

Rules for end of life restoration for surface material dispositions

32(1) For dispositions for the purpose of surface material operations

- (a) upon the coming into force of this Part, every disposition for the purpose of surface material operations shall be amended by the regulatory body that administers each of these dispositions to require the disposition holder to restore all the lands within the disposition to level 3 restoration and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,
- (b) after the coming into force of this Part, the holder of a disposition that contain lands that are also specified land under the *Conservation and Reclamation Regulation*, shall meet level 3 restoration in order to apply for a reclamation certificate, and
- (c) a decision-maker shall not issue a reclamation certificate for lands described in subsection (b) unless the lands meet level 3 restoration.

(2) The requirements in subsection (1)(b) and (c) do not apply if a person has reclaimed specified land and reported these reclamation activities to the regulator prior to March 1, 2022

(3) A decision-maker shall not issue a disposition for the purpose of surface material operations unless there is a requirement in the disposition that the disposition holder shall restore all the lands within the disposition to level 3 restoration and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition.

(4) The requirement to restore to level 3 restoration is not applicable to lands within the disposition that have been authorized as an end pit lake.

Transmission Lines

New transmission lines - applicants

33 When a person applies for a formal disposition for the purposes of constructing, installing or operating a transmission line, for any part of a transmission line located outside of an in situ project area the person shall, as part of the application

- (a) identify the pre-disturbance plant community, and

- (b) subject to section 34(b), include a plan to achieve level 1 restoration no later than five years from the date on which the energization certificate is issued for the transmission line.

Rules for restoration for new transmission lines

34 A decision-maker shall not issue a formal disposition for the purposes of constructing, installing or operating a transmission line outside of an in situ project area unless there is a requirement in the disposition that

- (a) subject to subsection (b), no later than five years from the date on which the energization certificate is issued for the transmission line, the disposition holder shall complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration on these lands and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,
- (b) despite subsection (a), the disposition holder may conduct vegetation control on vegetation growth
 - (i) greater than two metres in height across these lands, and
 - (ii) less than two metres in height on up to four metres in width of these lands.

Pipelines

35 For the purpose of sections 35 to 38, “pipeline disposition” means a formal disposition for the purposes of constructing, installing, laying down or operating a pipeline described as a pipeline agreement in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*.

New pipelines – applicants

36 When a person makes an application for a pipeline disposition within caribou range, for any part of a pipeline located outside of an in situ project area, the person shall, as part of the application

- (a) identify the pre-disturbance plant community, and
- (b) subject to section 37(c), include a plan to achieve level 1 restoration no later than five years from the date on which the pipeline installation is complete.

Rules for restoration for new pipelines

37 A decision-maker shall not issue a pipeline disposition, for any part of a pipeline located outside of an in situ project area within caribou range unless there is a requirement that

- (a) subject to subsection (c), the disposition holder shall restore these lands to level 1 restoration no later than five years from the date the pipeline installation is complete,
- (b) subject to subsection (c), when conducting maintenance on the pipeline or responding to an emergency, the holder of the pipeline disposition shall

- (i) no later than three years from the maintenance activity or emergency ending, commence restoration of any of the lands disturbed to level 1 restoration, and
 - (ii) no later than five years from the maintenance activity or emergency ending, complete restoration of any of the lands disturbed to level 1 restoration,
- and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,
- (c) despite subsections (a) and (b), the disposition holder may conduct vegetation control on vegetation growth
 - (i) up to four metres in width of the lands contained in the pipeline disposition and the edge of the area of vegetation control must be at least six metres from any other areas that are vegetation- controlled under this Part,
 - (ii) up to four metres in width surrounding any above ground installation required for the operation of the pipeline, and
 - (iii) up to 1,000 square metres in area for helicopter pads, and
 - (d) where there is an intersection between a pipeline and a primary road, access control shall be established for access to the lands contained in a pipeline disposition.

Rules for restoration for existing pipelines

38(1) Upon the coming into force of this Part, a pipeline disposition within caribou range, shall be amended by the regulatory body that administers each of these pipeline dispositions to include a requirement applicable to any part of a pipeline located on lands outside of an in situ project area that the disposition holder shall

- (a) submit a plan no later than five years of the coming into force of this Part, for the decision-maker's approval, describing how the disposition holder shall achieve level 1 restoration
 - (i) on at least fifty percent of these lands no later than fifteen years from the date on which this Part comes into force, and
 - (ii) on these lands no later than twenty years from the date on which this Part comes into force,
- (b) restore these lands in accordance with subsection (a) and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition,
- (c) at the same time the lands are restored, where there is an intersection between a pipeline and a primary road, access control shall be established for access to the lands contained in the pipeline disposition,
- (d) when conducting maintenance on the pipeline or responding to an emergency on these lands, the holder of the pipeline disposition shall

- (i) no later than three years from the maintenance activity or emergency ending, commence restoration of any of the lands disturbed to level 1 restoration, and
- (ii) no later than five years from the maintenance activity or emergency ending, complete restoration of any of the lands disturbed to level 1 restoration,

and this requirement shall survive the expiry of the disposition, and

- (e) despite subsections (a) and (d), the disposition holder may conduct vegetation control on vegetation growth
 - (i) up to four metres in width of the lands contained in the pipeline disposition and the edge of the area of vegetation control must be at least six metres from any other areas that are vegetation- controlled under this Part,
 - (ii) up to four metres in width surrounding any above ground installation required for the operation of the pipeline, and
 - (iii) up to 1,000 square metres in area for helicopter pads.

(2) A disposition holder who holds more than one pipeline disposition may submit one plan and restore according to that plan to satisfy the requirements of subsection (1).

Seismic Exploration

Definitions

39 For the purpose of sections 39 to 45,

- (a) “access control plan” means a plan submitted as part of the geophysical program application, that will be implemented following the completion of the program;
- (b) “dogleg” means a sharp bend in a linear disturbance to reduce the line of sight;
- (c) “heli-portable drop zone” means program drill sites with a cleared or open area for helicopter access; and
- (d) “holder” of an exploration approval means the current and any former holder of the exploration approval.

Rules for lines - applicants

40 No person shall apply for an exploration approval unless any proposed

- (a) receiver line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line,
- (b) source line is
 - (i) no wider than 2.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) located to limit the line of sight to less than 100 metres,

- (c) seismic access line is no wider than three metres at any location on the line,
- (d) turn-around clearing is located only at the end of a source line,
- (e) source line or seismic access line that intersects with any other linear feature that is greater than 3.5 metres in width must be located to limit the line of sight using a dogleg,
- (f) heli-portable drop zone is 16 square metres in area or less, and
- (g) helicopter pad is 1,000 square metres in area or less.

Rules for lines – decision-makers

41 A decision-maker shall not issue an exploration approval unless any proposed

- (a) receiver line is no wider than 1.75 metres at any location on the line,
- (b) source line is
 - (i) no wider than 2.75 metres at any location on the line, and
 - (ii) located to-limit line of sight to less than 100 metres,
- (c) seismic access line is no wider than 3 metres at any location on the line,
- (d) turn-around clearing is located only at the end of a source line,
- (e) source line or seismic access line that intersects with any other linear feature that is greater than 3.5 metres in width must be located to limit the line of sight using a dogleg,
- (f) heli-portable drop zone is 16 square metres in area or less, and
- (g) helicopter pad is 1,000 square metres in area or less.

Rules for access control - applicants

42 A person who applies for an exploration approval that includes lands located outside of in situ project area shall submit as part of the application, an access control plan for any proposed source line or seismic access line that shall include measures to deter access by off highway vehicles for at least 100 metres from any intersection of a source line or a seismic access line with a linear feature greater than 3.5 metres in width.

Rules for access control – decision-makers

43 A decision-maker shall not issue an exploration approval that includes lands outside of in situ project area unless

- (a) the decision-maker approves an access control plan for any proposed source line or seismic access lines that shall include measures to deter access by off highway vehicles for at least 100 metres from any intersection of a source line or a seismic access line with a linear feature greater than 3.5 metres in width, and

- (b) there is a requirement in the exploration approval for the holder to implement the approved access control plan.

Rules for restoration – holder of an exploration approval

44 The holder of an exploration approval shall

- (a) no later than three years from the expiry of the exploration approval, complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration for all lands in the exploration approval except for lands occupied by a receiver line or a source line, and report the details to the regulator, and
- (b) no earlier than five years, but no later than eight years from the expiry of the exploration approval, demonstrate level 1 restoration for all lands in the exploration approval except for lands occupied by a receiver line or a source line, and report the details to the regulator.

Rules for restoration– decision-makers

45 Upon the coming into force of this Part, a decision-maker shall include the restoration requirements in section 44 as terms and conditions of the exploration approval and those requirements shall survive the expiry of the exploration approval.

Oil Sands

Definitions

46 For the purpose of sections 46 to 60,

- (a) “cumulative disturbance” means the total surface area of the land that corresponds to the in situ project area within caribou range less the undisturbed habitat;
- (b) “EPEA approval” means an approval as defined in the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*;
- (c) “EPEA approval holder” means the person to whom an EPEA approval has been issued;
- (d) “operator” means operator as defined in the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*;
- (e) “OSCA approval” means an approval for an in situ project area issued under the *Oil Sands Conservation Act*; and
- (f) “restoration treatment plan” means a plan to restore the lands contained in an in situ project area to the level of restoration established in this Part for any anthropogenic footprint.

Rules for Calculating Disturbance through the OSCA approval – applicants

47 No person shall apply for an OSCA approval or an amendment to an OSCA approval unless the applicant demonstrates that the proposed in situ project area and any approved in situ project area within caribou range together do not exceed the cumulative disturbance forecast in Column

2, or Column 3, or both, as applicable of Table 4 for each corresponding time period in Column 1 of Table 4.

Rules for calculating disturbance where additional restoration

48 When an applicant proposes restoration in addition to the requirements of Table 5 or Table 6 to demonstrate that the proposed in situ project area will not exceed the cumulative disturbance forecast in Table 4 for purpose of an application under section 47, the applicant shall as part of the application

- (a) identify the hectares of restoration required to meet Table 4,
- (b) identify the existing in situ project area or areas in which the restoration will be conducted,
- (c) state the hectares of proposed additional restoration, and
- (d) where the operator for the in situ project area identified in (b) is not the applicant, consent from the operator who holds the EPEA approval for the lands where the restoration will be conducted.

Requirement for Treatment Plan for Additional Restoration

49(1) If the OSCA approval or an amendment to an OSCA approval applied for in section 47 proposes restoration in addition to the requirements of Table 5 or Table 6, the regulator shall amend all EPEA approvals issued to an operator or operators for the lands contained in an in situ project area or areas where the additional restoration is to be conducted to include a requirement for the EPEA approval holder to:

- (a) submit a restoration treatment plan no later than one year from the issuance of the OSCA approval or amendment for the lands where the additional restoration will be conducted,
- (b) complete the additional restoration of the lands by no later than the end of the fifth year from the date on which the issuance of the OSCA approval or amendment, and
- (c) at a minimum, and no later than 6, 11 and 16 years from the date on which the OSCA approval or amendment was issued, the EPEA approval holder shall report to the regulator on the details of the restoration in addition to any other reporting required by the EPEA approval.

(2) If an EPEA approval referred to in subsection (1) is required to be renewed, then the regulator shall renew the EPEA approval on terms and conditions acceptable to the regulator and include any requirement in subsection (1) that have not been completed.

Rules for forecasting disturbance through the OSCA approval - regulator

50 The regulator shall not issue an OSCA approval or an amendment to an OSCA approval if the proposed in situ project area and any approved in situ project area within caribou range together will exceed the cumulative disturbance forecast in Column 2, or Column 3, or both, as applicable of Table 4 for each corresponding time period in Column 1 of Table 4.

Table 4. In Situ Project Area Cumulative Disturbance Forecast

Year Ending	In Situ Project Area Cumulative Disturbance	
	Cold Lake Caribou range	Christina Lake Caribou Range
2081	26%	16%
2091	26%	14%
2101	26%	15%
2111	25%	16%
2121	24%	16%

Alignment of the operator and EPEA approval holder - regulator

51 Upon the coming into force of this Part, if the operator of an in situ project area is not the same as the EPEA approval holder for the lands contained in that in situ project area, then the regulator shall amend the EPEA approval to include the operator as an EPEA approval holder.

Alignment of the in situ project area and the EPEA approval boundary for existing projects (Table 5) - regulator

52 At any time after the coming into force of this Part, if an EPEA approval issued to an operator for the lands contained in the in situ project area

- (a) do not contain the entire in situ project area, the regulator shall immediately amend the EPEA approval so that lands contained in the EPEA approval contain the lands in the in situ project area, or
- (b) is required to be renewed, then the regulator shall renew the EPEA approval on terms and conditions acceptable to the regulator and include the requirements in section 53.

Rules for restoration of existing projects (Table 5) - regulator

53 Upon the coming into force of this Part, the regulator shall amend all EPEA approvals issued to an operator for the lands contained in an in situ project area that is wholly or partially within caribou range to include a requirement for the EPEA approval holder to

- (a) submit a restoration treatment plan for the lands in the in situ project area within caribou range in each of the years identified in Column 2 of Table 5 to the regulator for its approval, which achieve or exceed the corresponding percentage of undisturbed habitat in Column 1 of Table 5,
- (b) complete restoration of the lands in the in situ project area within caribou range in compliance with the restoration treatment plan approved by the regulator by each of the years of completion identified in Column 3 of Table 5, and
- (c) at a minimum, and no later than one year following each of the years of completion identified in Column 3 of Table 5, the EPEA approval holder shall report to the regulator on the details of the restoration in addition to any other reporting required by the EPEA approval.

Transition

54(1) If, on the date this Part comes into force, an operator has an OSCA approval but has not yet obtained the EPEA approval for the in situ project area, the requirements in section 55 shall apply to the EPEA approval once issued and the EPEA approval shall contain the requirements in section 53.

(2) If an in situ project area approved on or before the coming into force of this Part is amended, the percentage of undisturbed habitat and treatment deadlines in Table 5 continue to apply and are calculated from the date of the issuance of the first-in-time OSCA approval for the in situ project area.

Table 5. OSCA Approvals issued on or before the coming into force of the CLSRP (Existing Projects) and any Amendments to these OSCA Approvals - Undisturbed Habitat Target and Restoration Treatment Plan Deadlines

Minimum Required % undisturbed habitat within In Situ Project Area	Year restoration treatment plan is required	Year restoration treatments are to be completed	Year considered undisturbed
5	2026	2031	2071
15	2036	2041	2081
30	2046	2051	2091

Rules for new EPEA approvals within an in situ project area - regulator

55 Upon the coming into force of this Part, the regulator shall not issue an EPEA approval for the lands contained in an in situ project area unless the

- (a) operator is included as an EPEA approval holder, and
- (b) lands contained in the EPEA approval contain all of the lands in the in situ project area.

Alignment of the in situ project area and the EPEA approval boundary for new projects (Table 6) - regulator

56 At any time after the coming into force of this Part, if an EPEA approval issued to an operator for the lands contained in the in situ project area

- (a) do not contain the entire in situ project area, the regulator shall immediately amend the EPEA approval so that lands contained in the EPEA approval contain the lands in the in situ project area, or
- (b) is required to be renewed, then the regulator shall renew the EPEA approval on terms and conditions acceptable to the regulator and include the requirements in section 57.

Rules for restoration of new projects (Table 6) - regulator

57 Upon the coming into force of this Part, when the regulator issues an EPEA approval to an operator for the lands contained in an in situ project area that is wholly or partially within caribou range, the regulator shall include a requirement for the EPEA approval holder to

- (a) submit a restoration treatment plan for the lands in the in situ project area within caribou range in each of the years identified in Column 2 of Table 6 to the regulator for its approval, which achieve or exceed the corresponding percentage of undisturbed habitat in Column 1 of Table 6,
- (b) complete restoration of the lands in the in situ project area within caribou range in compliance with the restoration treatment plan approved by the regulator by each of the years of completion identified in Column 3 of Table 6, and
- (c) at a minimum, and no later than one year following each of the years of completion identified in Column 3 of Table 6, the EPEA approval holder shall report to the regulator on the details of the restoration in addition to any other reporting required by the EPEA approval.

Transition

58 If an in situ project area approved after the coming into force of this Part is amended, the percentage of undisturbed habitat and treatment deadlines in Table 6 continue to apply and are calculated from the date of the issuance of the first-in-time OSCA approval for the in situ project area.

Table 6. OSCA Approvals issued after the coming into force of the CLSRP (New Projects) and any Amendments to these OSCA Approvals - Undisturbed Habitat Target and Treatment Plan Deadlines

Minimum Required % undisturbed habitat within Project area	Year restoration treatment plan is required	Year restoration treatment are to be completed	Years after treatment completion to consider lands undisturbed habitat
15	4	9	50
30	14	19	60

Regulatory backstop

59 After the coming into force of this Part, if in the opinion of the Designated Minister, the percentage undisturbed habitat target in the portion of an in situ project area within caribou range in

- (a) Column 1 of Table 5 has not been reached by the year in which restoration treatment is required to be completed in Column 3 of Table 5, or

- (b) Column 1 of Table 6 has not been reached by the year in which restoration treatment is required to be completed in Column 3 of Table 6

the regulator shall not issue a disposition or an amendment for a disposition to permit any anthropogenic footprint in the portion of the in situ project area that is caught by (a) or (b) within caribou range to any person until such time as the Designated Minister is satisfied the target has been reached.

Rules for the location of anthropogenic footprint connected to an in situ project - operators

60(1) An operator shall locate all anthropogenic footprint connected to an in situ project within in situ project areas except for the following

- (a) disposal wells,
- (b) water wells,
- (c) water intakes,
- (d) water outfalls,
- (e) monitoring wells,
- (f) carbon sequestration facilities,
- (g) geophysical exploration,
- (h) transmission lines,
- (i) below ground pipelines,
- (j) those segments of above-ground pipelines required to connect one in situ project area to an existing central processing facility associated with another in situ project area or areas on the condition that there is not a common boundary between one or more of the in situ project areas between the in situ project area where the pipeline originates and the central processing facility.

(2) For any anthropogenic footprint connected to an in situ project that is located outside of an in situ project area, the operator shall follow the requirements for any other surface disturbance outside of an in situ project area as required by this Part.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Prohibition of surface access for new mineral lease agreements – decision-makers

61 A decision-maker shall not issue a disposition or an amendment for a disposition to permit any surface disturbance in relation to any petroleum and natural gas agreement granted under the *Mines and Minerals Act* within caribou range granted after the coming into force of this Part.

Limits on Other Human-Caused Disturbances

Limits on applicants

62 Unless the applicant can demonstrate to the decision-maker that the area contained in the proposed disposition does not reduce the total undisturbed habitat in caribou range forecasted in the disturbance chart shown on Table 7 or Table 8, as applicable, no person shall apply for a disposition for an activity that is not otherwise regulated under this Part.

Limits on decision-makers

63 A decision-maker shall not issue a disposition for an activity that is not otherwise regulated under this Part within caribou range unless the area contained in the proposed disposition does not reduce the total undisturbed habitat forecasted in the disturbance chart shown on Table 7 or Table 8, as applicable.

Table 7. Disturbance chart for total undisturbed habitat in the Cold Lake caribou range.

Year Ending	% undisturbed habitat
2081	39
2091	38
2101	62
2111	63
2121	65

Table 8. Disturbance chart for total undisturbed habitat in the Christina Lake caribou range.

Year Ending	% undisturbed habitat
2081	63
2091	67
2101	72
2111	74
2121	67

Peat

Prohibition - applicants

64 No person shall apply for a disposition for the purposes of peat operations for any lands or portion of lands outside of a peat application area identified in Figure 6.

Prohibition – decision-makers

65 No decision-maker shall issue a disposition for the purposes of peat operations for any lands or portion of lands outside of a peat application area identified in Figure 6.

Grazing

Prohibition - applicants

66 No person shall apply for a disposition for the purposes of grazing for any lands or portion of lands in caribou range.

Prohibition – decision-makers

67 No decision-maker shall issue a disposition for the purposes of grazing for any lands or portion of lands in caribou range.

Forestry

Definitions

68 For the purpose of sections 68 to 76,

- (a) “annual operating plan” means a plan prepared and submitted by the timber disposition holder each year to the Department, which when approved, provides the authorization to harvest;
- (b) “annual operating plan approval” means an authorization to harvest timber issued under the *Timber Management Regulation*;
- (c) “closed HTS” means a HTS during which timber harvesting is not permitted;
- (d) “Department” means the department administered by the Designated Minister referred to in section 6;
- (e) “forest management activity” means any activity on the lands contained in the applicable timber disposition regulated by the *Forests Act* or the *Timber Management Regulation*, or both, and excludes the harvesting of timber;
- (f) “harvest area” means an area created by the harvest of timber;
- (g) “harvest timing series” or “HTS” is the time period for the harvesting of timber within an area identified in Figure 7 and does not apply to a forest management activity;
- (h) “legacy seismic line” means a linear feature that was used for geophysical exploration and is greater than four metres wide;
- (i) “open HTS” means a HTS that is available for the harvesting of timber during the HTS identified in Figure 7;
- (j) “reforest” or “reforestation” means 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;
- (k) “timber salvage” means the harvesting of timber damaged or destroyed by a natural disturbance authorized under an annual operating plan approval; and

- (l) “timber year” means year as defined in the *Timber Management Regulation* (the period from May 1 to April 30th).

Rules for harvest timing series

69 Section 70 applies only to the lands contained in a HTS as identified in Figure 7.

70 Subject to section 71, after two full timber years of the coming into force of this Part

- (a) a person shall not submit an annual operating plan that proposes the harvesting of timber in a closed HTS, and
- (b) a decision-maker shall not approve an annual operating plan authorizing the harvesting of timber in a closed HTS.

Rules for timber salvage

71 Section 70 does not apply if the annual operating plan proposes the harvesting of timber or the annual operating plan approval is issued for the harvesting of timber in a closed HTS for the purpose of timber salvage or harvest of trees required to address public safety or ecological concerns as determined by the Designated Minister.

Rules for end of life restoration for temporary footprint - applicants

72 A person shall not submit an annual operating plan to the Department unless there is a requirement in the annual operating plan submitted that the person shall

- (a) for a temporary footprint within the caribou range, in addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the *Timber Management Regulation*
 - (i) complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration no later than three years from the date on which the HTS associated with the temporary footprint becomes a closed HTS,
 - (ii) submit by June 1 in the timber year following the closure of an HTS, in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report for the HTS as a unit summarizing the restoration activities conducted in the HTS, and
 - (iii) submit no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from the date on which the HTS associated with the temporary footprint becomes a closed HTS, in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report demonstrating level 1 restoration, and
- (b) for a temporary footprint outside of the caribou range, in addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the *Timber Management Regulation*
 - (i) complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration no later than three years from the date on which the authorization for the temporary footprint expires,
 - (ii) submit by June 1 in the timber year following the year in which activities to achieve level 1 restoration are required to be completed, in a form satisfactory to

the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report summarizing the restoration activities, and

- (iii) submit no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from the date on which the authorization for the temporary footprint expires in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report demonstrating level 1 restoration.

Rules for end of life restoration for temporary footprint – decision-makers

73 A decision-maker shall not approve an annual operating plan that authorizes a temporary footprint in unless the annual operating plan includes a requirement that the person shall

- (a) for a temporary footprint within the caribou range, in addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the *Timber Management Regulation*
 - (i) complete all activities to achieve level 1 restoration no later than three years from the date on which the HTS associated with the temporary footprint becomes a closed HTS,
 - (ii) submit by June 1 in the timber year following the closure of an HTS, in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report for the HTS as a unit summarizing the restoration activities conducted in the HTS, and
 - (iii) submit no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from the date on which the HTS associated with the temporary footprint becomes a closed HTS, in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report demonstrating level 1 restoration, and
- (b) for a temporary footprint outside of the caribou range, in addition to existing annual reforestation reporting requirements under the *Timber Management Regulation*
 - (i) complete all level 1 restoration activities no later than three years from the date on which the authorization for the temporary footprint expires,
 - (ii) submit by June 1 in the timber year following the year in which activities to achieve level 1 restoration are required to be completed, in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report summarizing the restoration activities, and
 - (iii) submit no earlier than five years and no later than eight years from the date on which the authorization for the temporary footprint expires in a form satisfactory to the decision-maker, a complete and accurate report demonstrating level 1 restoration.

Rules for reforestation for legacy seismic lines - applicants

74 A person who has an obligation under the *Timber Management Regulation* to reforest a harvest area shall not submit an annual operating plan to the Department unless there is a

requirement in the submitted annual operating plan that the person shall reforest any legacy seismic lines within a harvest area unless an exception is granted by the decision-maker.

Rules for reforestation for legacy seismic lines – decision-makers

75 A decision-maker shall not approve an annual operating plan for a person who has an obligation under the *Timber Management Regulation* to reforest a harvest area unless the annual operating plan includes a requirement that the person shall reforest any legacy seismic lines within a harvest area unless an exception is granted by the decision-maker.

Exception

76 A decision-maker may grant an exception under section 75 if there is a requirement in the annual operating plan approval that the legacy seismic line will be no more than two metres wide after restoration, and

- (a) there has been a request to maintain access by
 - (i) a person who is, or may be, a member or representative of an aboriginal people of Canada within the meaning of Part II of the *Constitution Act, 1982* exercising activities in connection with that location,
 - (ii) the holder of a registered fur management licence to access their trap line,
 - (iii) a designated trails manager under the *Trails Act*, or
 - (iv) any other person who demonstrates a need to access the legacy seismic line to the satisfaction of the decision-maker,or
- (b) the legacy seismic line is part of the provincial recreation trail plan.

Plan Review

Plan review

77(1) In addition to the requirements under the *Alberta Land Stewardship Act*, the Cold Lake Subregional Plan may be reviewed if

- (a) the annual total natural disturbance area within the caribou range exceeds one percent of all caribou range within the sub-region,
- (b) within eight years of this Part coming into force, the cumulative new natural disturbance area within the caribou range exceeds four percent of all caribou range within the sub-region, or
- (c) within ten years of this Part coming into force the cumulative new natural disturbance area exceeds four percent of the entire sub-region.

(2) The Department shall conduct the review of the Cold Lake Subregional Plan in relation to any outcomes identified in the Cold Lake Subregional Plan.

Figures

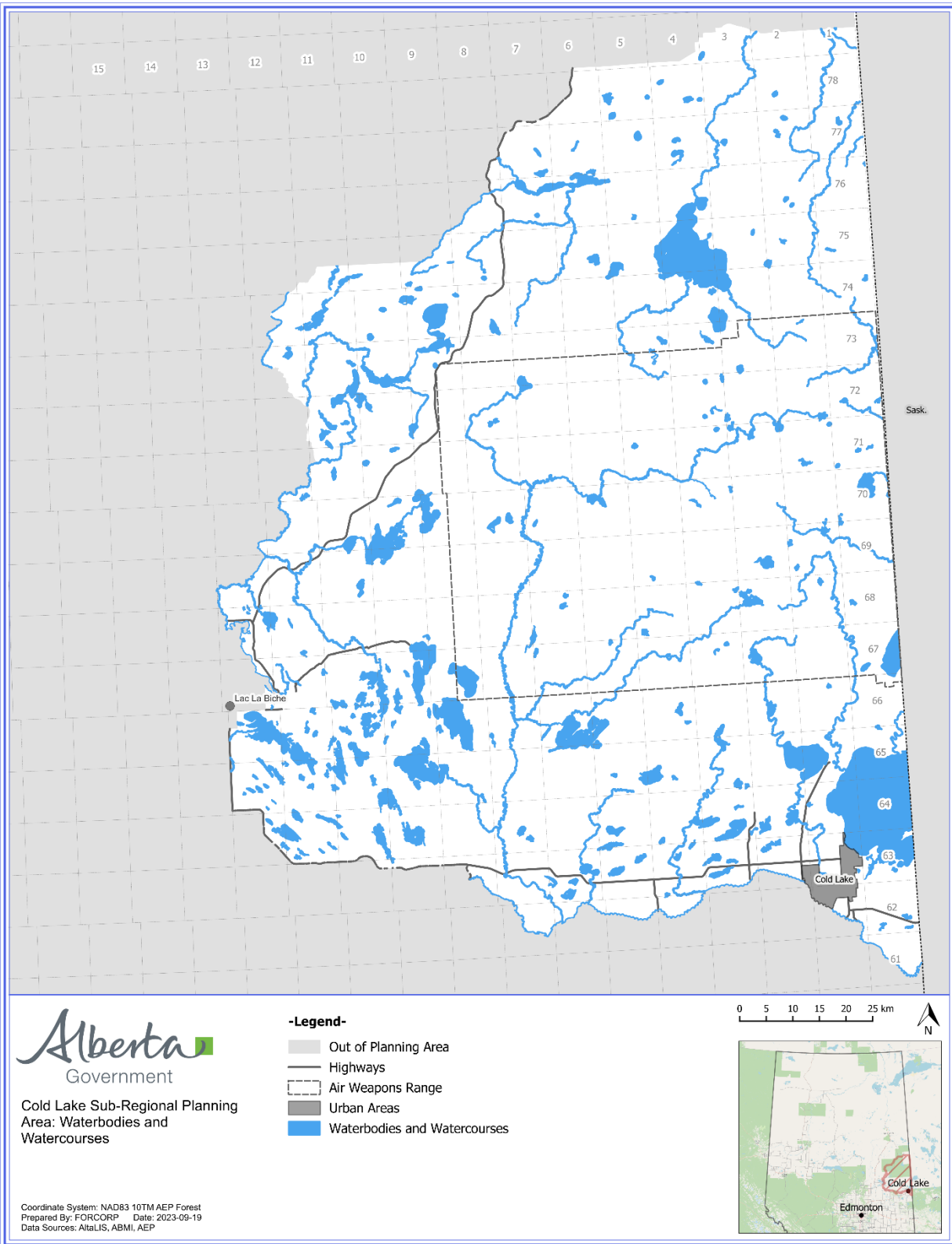


Figure 1. Waterbodies and Watercourses with Buffers

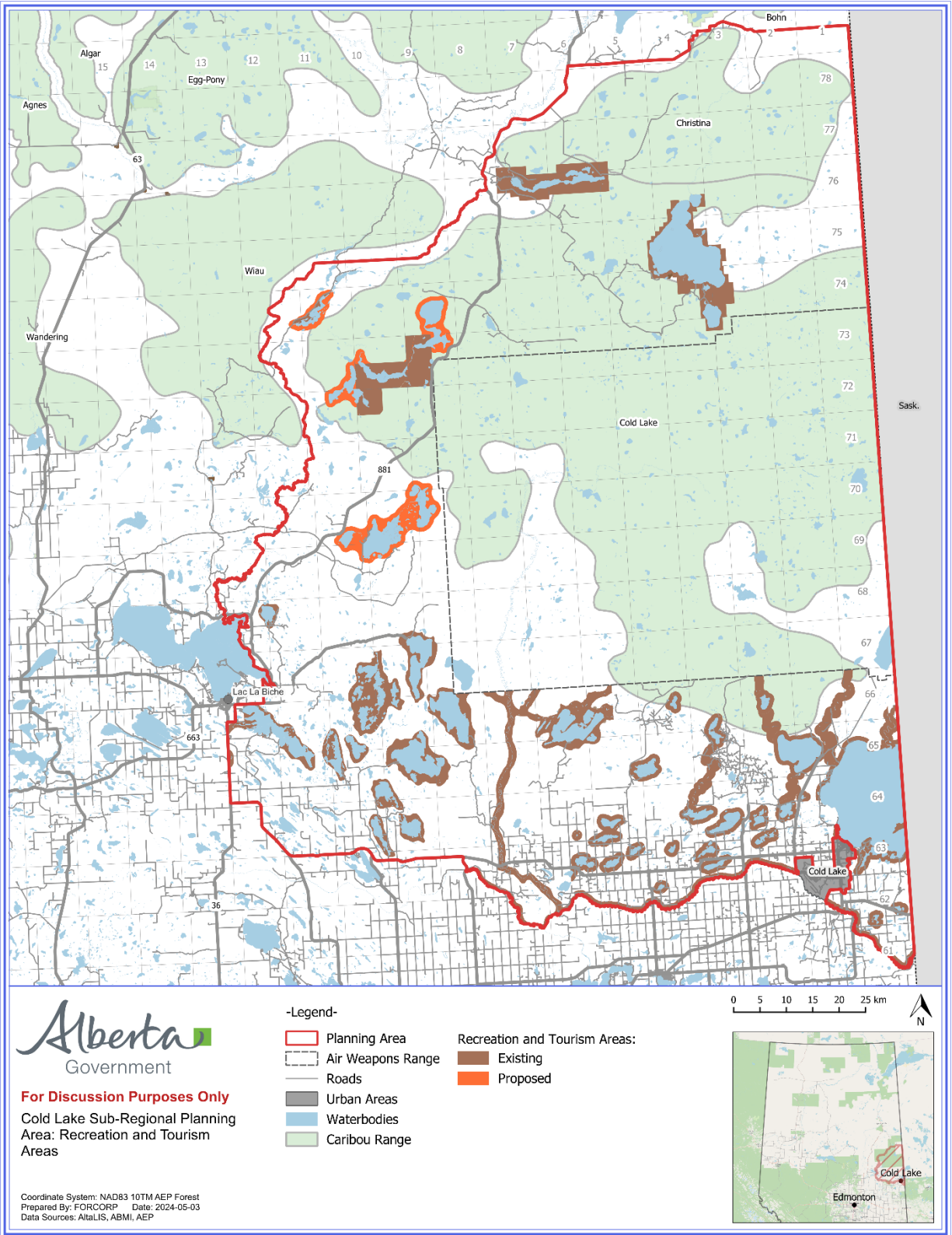


Figure 2. Recreation Management Areas

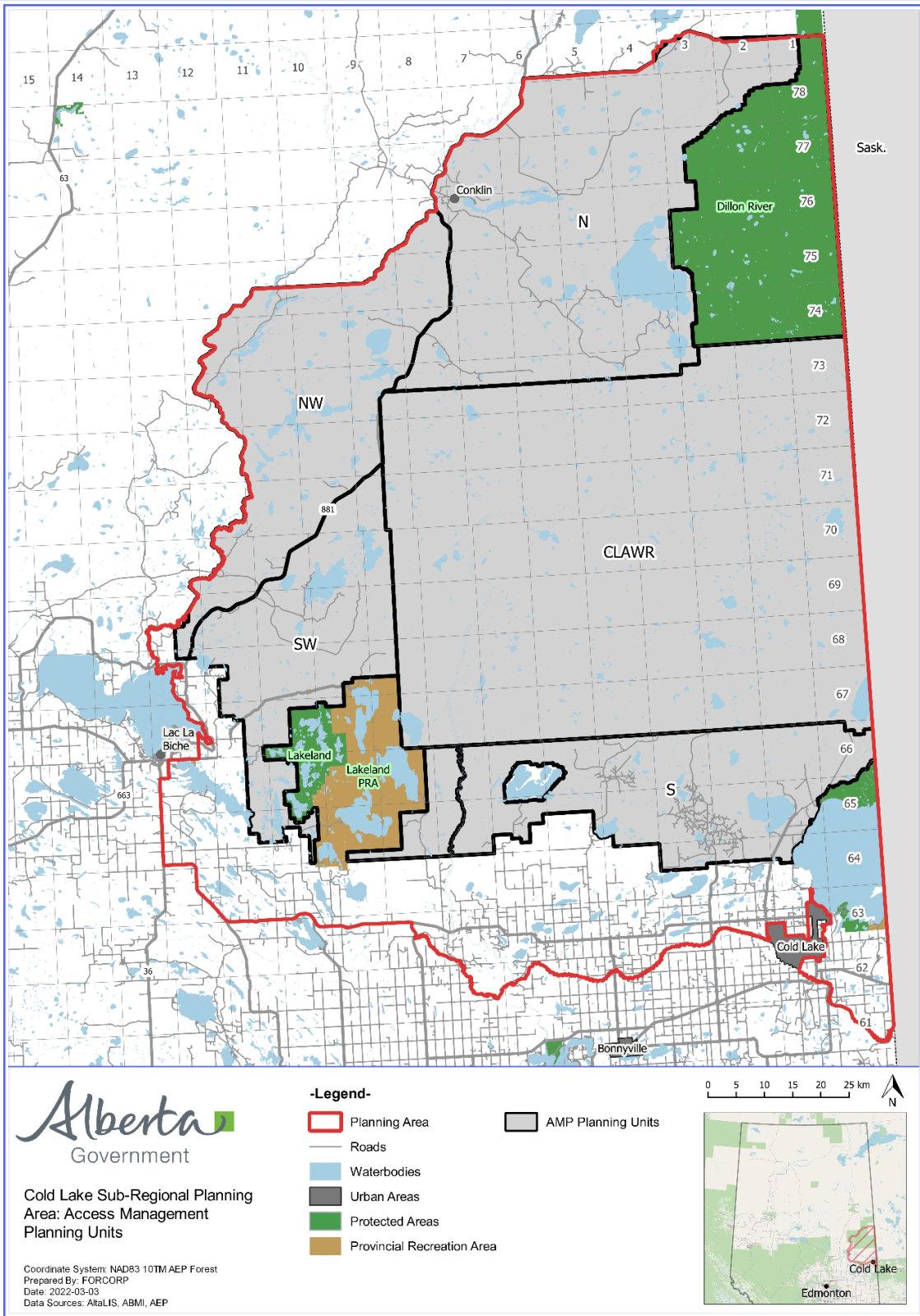


Figure 3. Access Management Planning Units

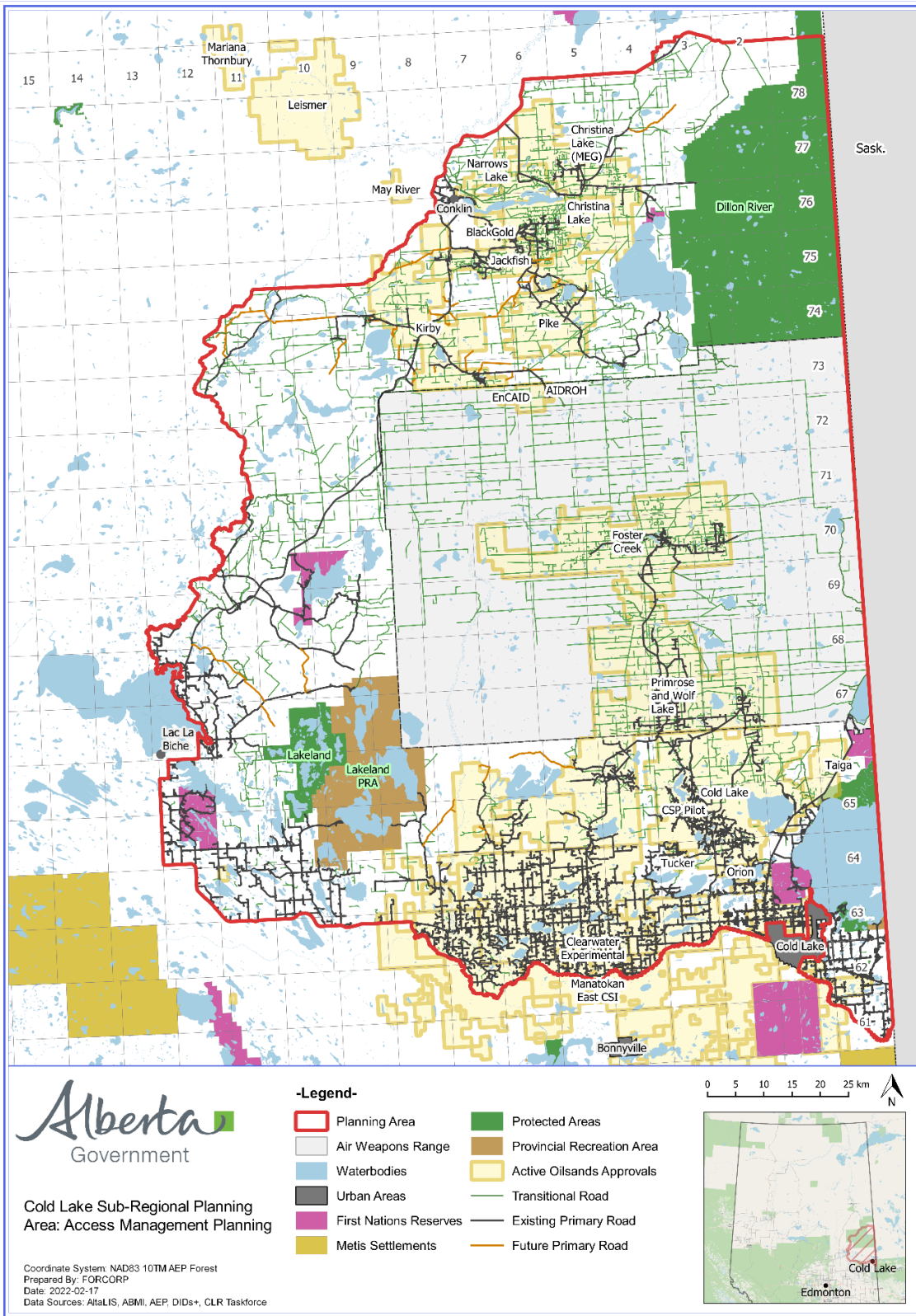


Figure 4. Access Management Plan Road Categories

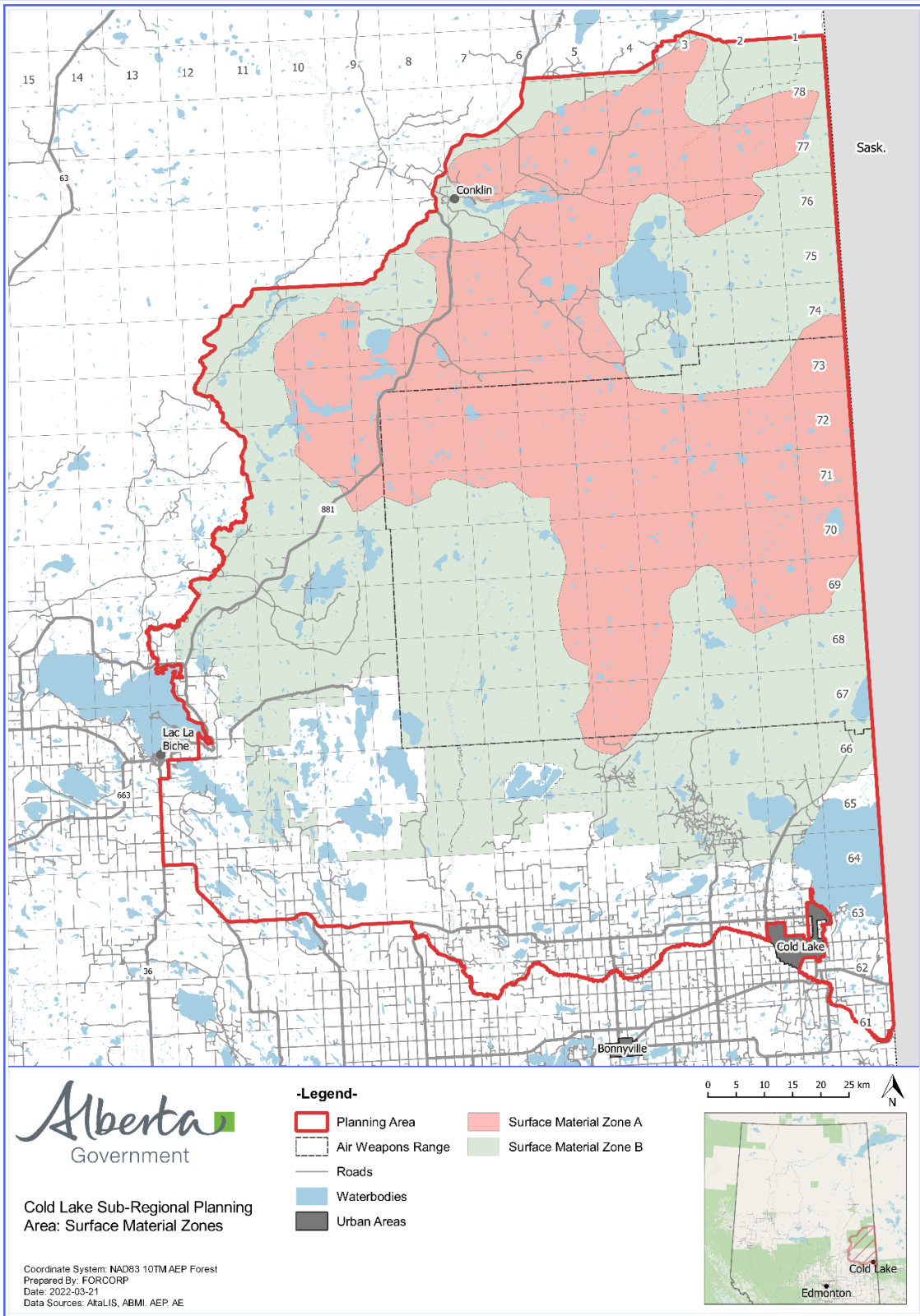


Figure 5. Surface Material Zones

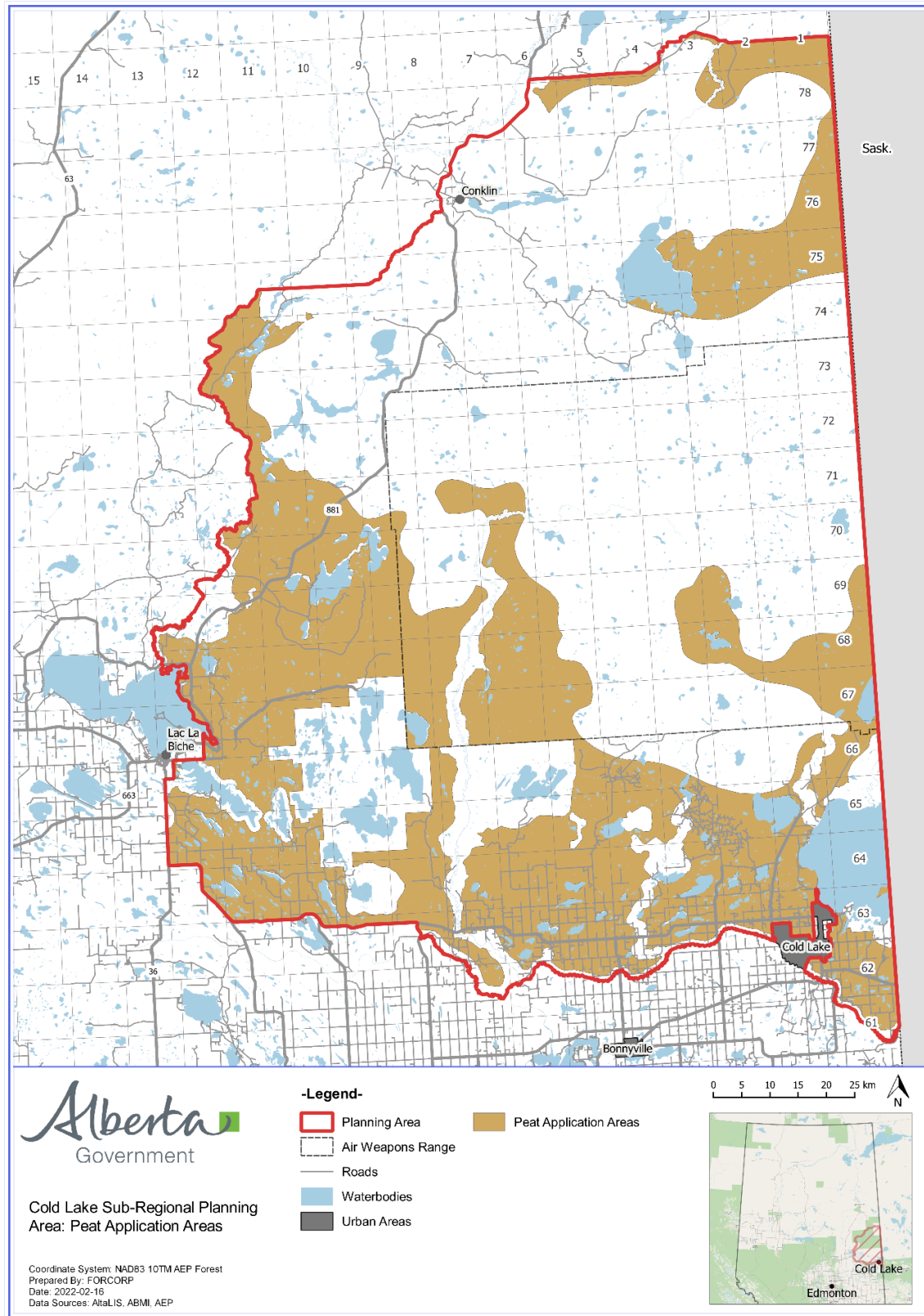


Figure 6. Peat Application Areas

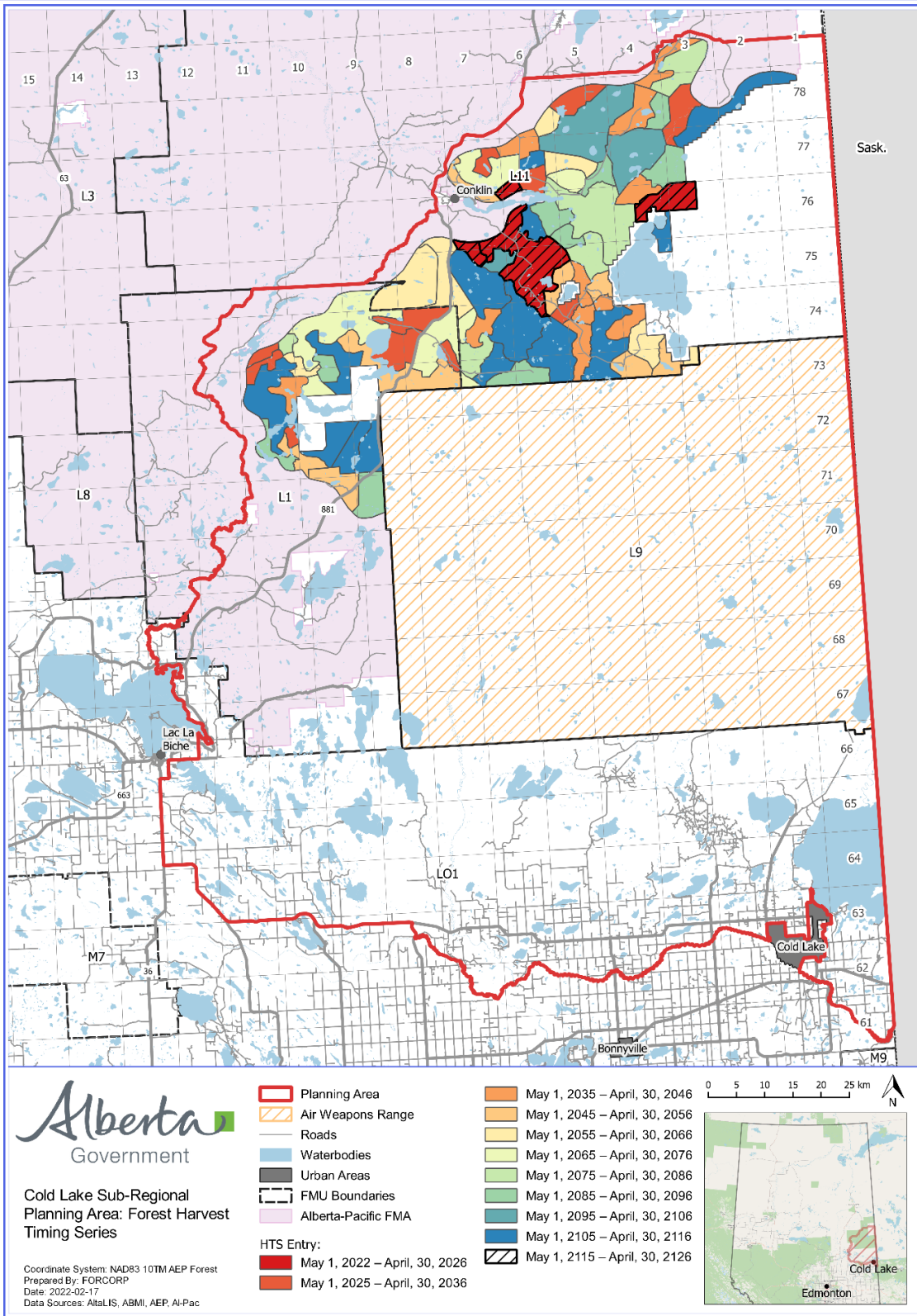


Figure 7. Harvest Timing Series

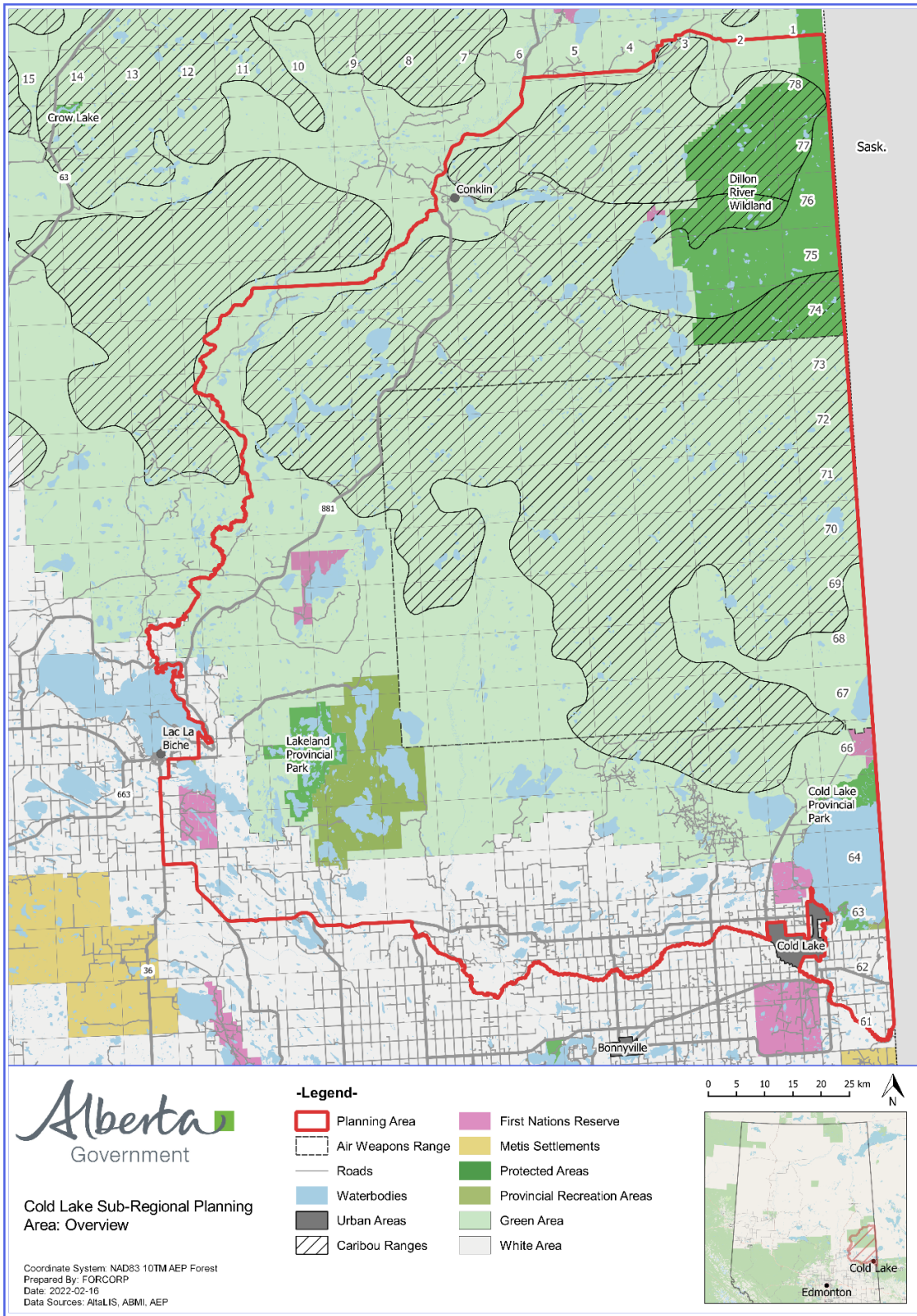


Figure 8. Sub-region