



#### **Webinar Series**

Working in Native Grassland: A Primer for Project Managers and Contractors

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Q&A Support: Tracy Kupchenko, AEP



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### GRF Outreach for 2021

Industry Tour – Foothills Fescue Grassland Conservation and Restoration on a Multi-Use Landscape – July 21 - 22, 2021

Training – How to Use the Range Plant Community Guides and Recovery Strategies Manuals – September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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#### Working in Native Grassland

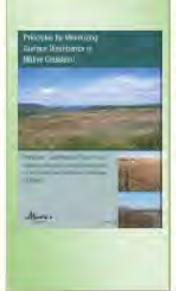
#### A primer for Project Managers and Contractors

Click on Cover
Pages and Logos
to Acress the
Listed Resource
Material

#### Background

The Government of Alberta has long recognized the need to conserve native grassland ecological resources for future generations. Industrial activity, agriculture, recreation and conservation interests are often competing to use the same piece of land. Working together with these stakeholder groups, the oil and gas industry and government regulatory authorities have developed principles, guidelines and tools that reduce the footprint of industrial activity in this multiple use landscape.

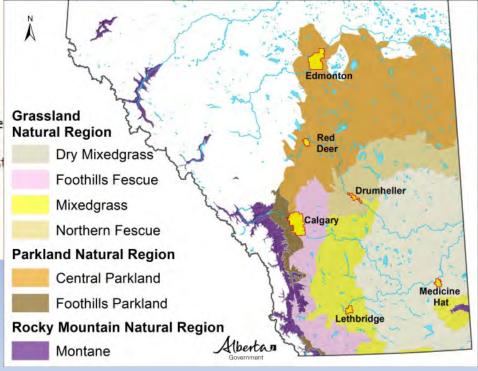
Project managers and contractors must understand where they are working, the applicable regulatory authority and the operating conditions that apply for the proposed activity. <u>Principles for Minimizing Surface Disturbance in Native Grassland, Principles, Guidelines and Tools for all Industrial Activity in Native Grassland in the Prairie and Parkland Landscapes of Alberta (AEP 2016)</u>, provides the background and direction for industry.



#### What does "Minimizing Surface Disturbance in Native Grassland" imply?

The overarching principle is to:

- Avoid native grassland;
- If avoidance is not possible, then reduce the area of impact to the soils, native communities, wildlife and water resources; and
- Develop practical activity-specific methods that will allow for the eventual rest disturbed native plant communities.





## Working in Native Grassland

A primer for Project Managers and Contractors





# For the Primer go to: grasslandrestorationforum.ca Information portal

- Target audience: Project
   Managers and Contractors
- Useful for landowners
- Easily accessible
- Useful for inclusion in bid documents
- Pre-job meetings with Contractors





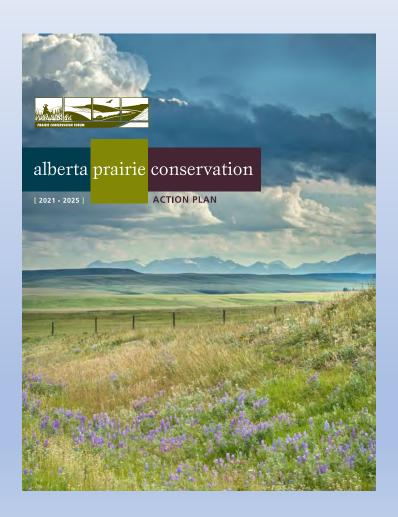
# A Primer for Project Managers and Contractors

- Why are native grasslands important
- Why is project location important?
- What Regulatory Agencies apply?
- Background history
- What does "Minimizing Surface Disturbance in Native Grassland" mean?
- Best Management Practices
- Reclamation and Recovery Strategies



## Why are Native Grasslands Important

- Productive soils and Agriculture
- Water storage
- Nutrient cycling
- Carbon sequestration
- Habitat for Wildlife and Species at Risk
- Rich in biodiversity
- Valued human experience
- Http://www.albertapcf.org





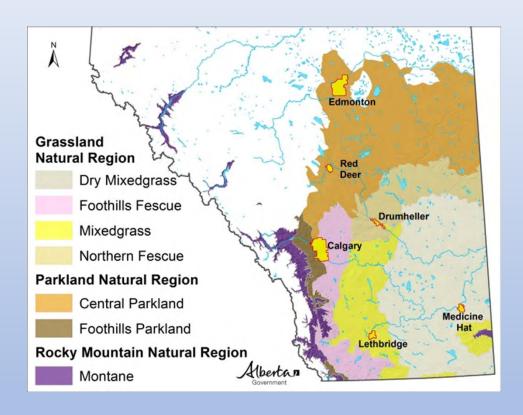
## Multiple Use Landscape Co-operation through Respect







## Why is project location important?

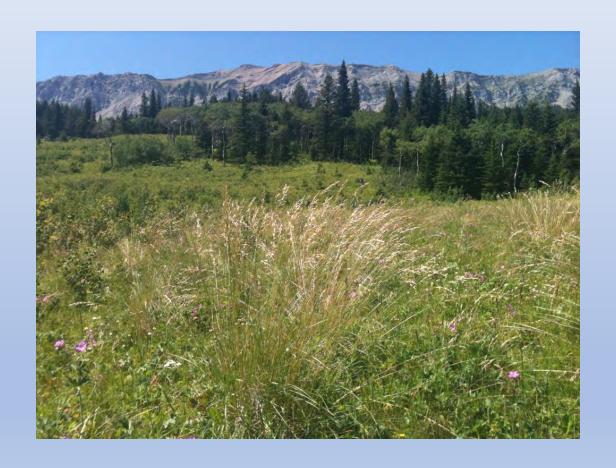


The Recovery Strategies for Industrial Development in Native Grassland series and the Range Plant Communities Guides provide detail.



## Risk Analysis and Potential For Restoration

- Potential for invasion by weeds and non-native agronomic forage species
- Species that are known to be difficult to restore following industrial disturbance: rough fescue grasslands
- Suitable native seed supply
- Erosion concerns
- Unrealistic expectations





# Parkland Natural Region Foothills Parkland Central Parkland







# Grassland Natural Region Dry mixedgrass, Northern Fescue







# Grassland Natural Region Foothills Fescue Mixedgrass







## Rocky Mountain Natural Region Montane Natural Sub Region





## What Regulatory Authorities Apply

- Alberta Energy Regulator "One Stop"
- Alberta Utilities Commision
- Special Areas Board
- Indian Oil and Gas
- Canadian Forces Bas Suffield
- Canadian Energy Regulator



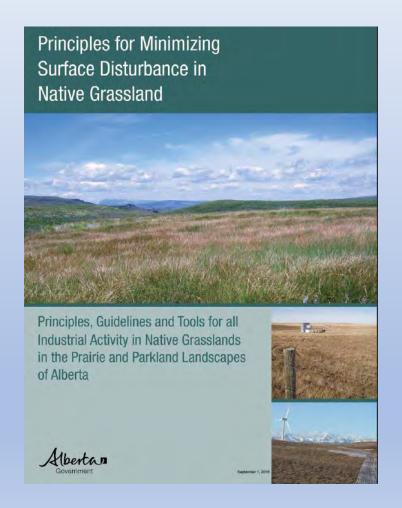
## Background History

- Rapid development, soil handling, agronomic species for reclamation
- Prairie Conservation Forum Action Plan 1989
- Problem Introduced Forages: Special Areas policy
- ERCB IL-92-12and IL 96-9 Guidelines for Minimizing Disturbance in Native Prairie
- IL 2002-1 Principles for Minimizing Surface Disturbance in Native Prairie and Parkland Areas, Prairie Oil and Gas: A Lighter Footprint
- 2010 Reclamation Criteria
- AER adopted 2002-1 as Manual 007



#### Most Recently Revised Principles and Guidelines

- Includes all industrial activity
- Renewable Energy Projects
- Energy Transmission Lines
- Transportation Infrastructure
- Recreational Facilities





# What does "Minimizing Surface Disturbance" imply?

- Avoid native grassland
- If avoidance is not possible reduce the area of impact
- Planning for eventual restoration of disturbed native plant communities within the project footprint





## Landscape Analysis Tool

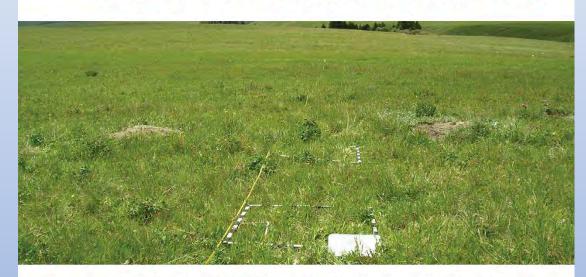
LAT is a web-enabled geospatial tool that allows applicants to plan activities on public land. LAT enables:

- Virtual siting of proposed project activities at a landscape scale.
- Master Schedule of Standards and Conditions
- Temporary Field Authorizations

Landscape Analysis Users Guide



# Conservation Assessments in Native Grasslands



Strategic Siting and Pre-Disturbance Site Assessment Methodology for Industrial Activities in Native Grasslands

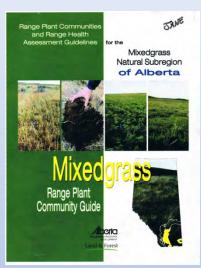


#### Specific methods for

- Strategic Siting Assessments (SSA)
- Pre-disturbance Site Assessments (PDSA)
- Early engagement of experienced professional assistance



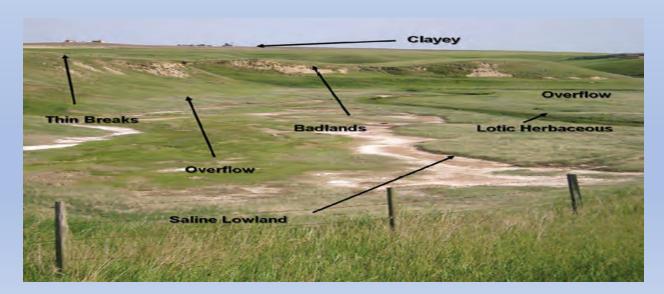
# Tools to Identify Grassland Site Potential Specific Skill sets are required for risk analysis



Rangeland Health
Assessment
for Grassland, Forest & Tame Pasture

Field Workbook

- GVI Mapping
- Range Plant Community Guides
- Rangeland Health Assessment Field Workbook





## Cradle to the Grave Approach

- Initial exploration and development activity required to access the resource.
- Production Phase, budget for maintenance!
- Interim reclamation to reduce the footprint of disturbance
- Decommissioning, abandonment and reclamation certification!





### Best Management Practices

- Dry and /or frozen ground conditions
- Timing to comply with wildlife timing constraints
- Project specific environmental training for all workers
- All equipment must be cleaned prior to entering the site
- Site specific soil conservation plans





### Fire Control Plan

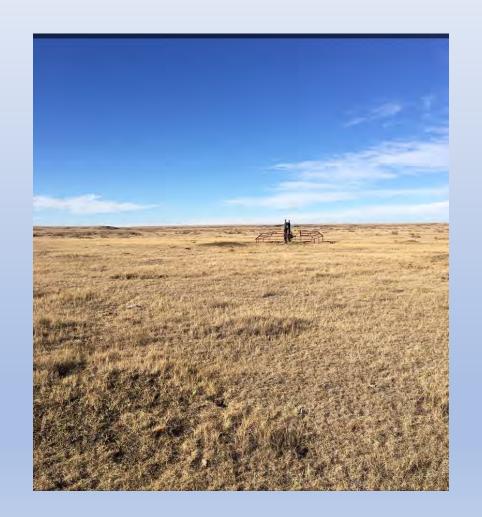
- Grass fires are a potential risk even during winter months
- Ensure there is a well thought out plan,
- The equipment necessary and in good repair
- Workers are trained





#### Practical Minimal Disturbance Practices

- Use existing access
- Minimal disturbance soil handling
- Organize equipment and vehicles efficiently
- Topsoil and spoil storage on unstripped sod
- Ploughed in flow lines or interconnect lines
- Combine access with flow lines or interconnect lines





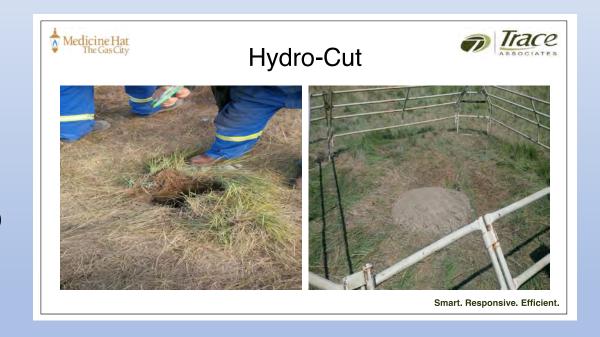




## Decommissioning and Abandonment

- Use respect! Contact land owner/ lease holder
- Use existing access
- Pre-disturbance site assessment
- Native Prairie Protocol
- Minimal disturbance cut and cap

• Think reclamation certification !!!!





#### Two Track Gravelled Access Reclamation

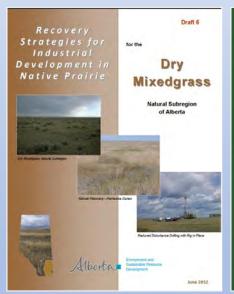
- Plan ahead!!!!!
- Communication is important!!!!
- Contact local Public Lands officer
- Private land: assess recovery of two track access with the landowner. Obtain permission to leave in place.

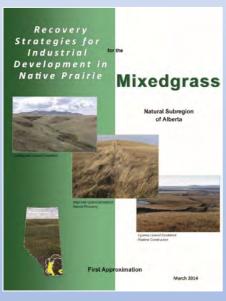
Informationrequest@aer.ca

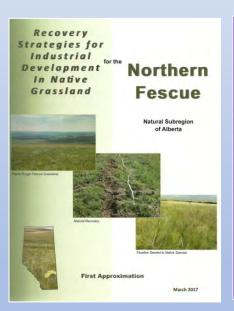


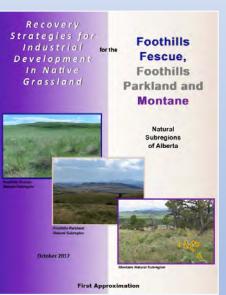


### Recovery Strategies Manuals











### Native Plant Community Succession









### Recovery Strategies Manuals



- ➤ Plan to reduce disturbance
- Are suitable plant materials available?
- ➤ Select a recovery strategy
- **≻**Implementation
- ➤ Adaptive management
- Seed mixes for target recovering plant communities



### Plan for Adaptive Management

Plan to monitor and manage the reclamation for the first 3-5 growing seasons

Reclaimed sites that are not monitored or managed can quickly deteriorate, resulting in costly mitigation







Recovery Strategies Manuals offer a suite of recovery options for each Natural Subregion

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