

## Livingstone Landowners Guild

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March 2, 2016

### **MEDIA RELEASE: Livingstone Landowners Guild Calls for Restrictions on Off-Highway Vehicles to Protect Southwestern Alberta's Land and Water**

The Livingstone Landowners are a group of private property owners in the upper Oldman River drainage. We include ranchers, acreage-owners, small business operators and others who work hard to be good stewards of our property and to protect the interests of the many landholders whose efforts keep the world-class landscape on both sides of Alberta's Cowboy Trail — Highway 22 — teeming with wildlife and rich in scenic beauty.

Along with other Alberta landowner groups, conservation groups and individuals, the LLG recently signed a communique to the Alberta government (attachment 1) calling for more responsible management of motorized recreation on the public lands that lie upstream from, and often immediately adjacent to, our members' private holdings. This position aligns closely with values held widely by citizens and local governments in our region as reflected consistently in public opinion surveys (attachment 2).

Although motorized recreation is enjoyed by less than 5% of Alberta's population, it has vastly disproportionate effects on the quality of our native vegetation, community watersheds, fisheries, wildlife and recreational opportunities for the much larger number of Albertans who enjoy public lands on foot and horseback. More than thirty years of virtually no effective management of this activity has resulted in deeply-rutted landscapes, badly silted streams, spreading infestations of noxious weeds that thrive on disturbance, and conflict with other users and neighbouring landholders. A culture of vandalism and entitlement has developed among a significant minority of motorized users that makes enforcement of existing rules difficult and causes stress and safety fears for many other land users.

Specific concerns that our members have include:

- trespass of motorized off-highway vehicles (OHVs) on private land and grazing lease, sometimes involving cut fences or gates left open that allow livestock to escape.
- disturbance and stress to domestic cattle on public land grazing permit areas
- displacement of wildlife like elk and bears from heavily travelled public forest lands onto adjacent private lands where conflicts can result
- weed infestations that spread from damaged public land soils into carefully-managed native rangelands on our properties, especially along streams

- reduced groundwater recharge because of rapid drainage of runoff down numerous unplanned and poorly laid out OHV trails. This not only puts essential well water supplies at risk, it increases spring flooding and reduces the summer flows of water in small, but essential streams that rural communities and native fish and wildlife rely upon.
- increased wear and tear on area roads from OHV-laden trailers hauled behind private vehicles day after day; local residents are the ones taxed to pay for the increased maintenance costs

The rural community in our southwestern Alberta area has proven itself to be committed to careful stewardship of native rangeland and riparian areas. Native wildlife that is considered threatened in other areas — species like ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, badger and grizzly bear — thrive in many parts of our area where the land is cared for. Private property owners have worked with land trusts to permanently protect the conservation values of over 60,000 acres of private land in the region. This represents over \$100 million in land value in which the province has invested approximately \$17 million. Many members work with organizations like Cows and Fish to restore and protect riparian health. All this private and community work and commitment is put at risk by the failure of the Alberta government to effectively limit and manage motorized recreation on adjacent public land.

The Livingstone Landowners Guild believes that OHV recreation should be limited to those parts of Alberta’s public lands not reserved as parks or classified as Critical Wildlife or Prime Protection areas under the Eastern Slopes Policy, and should be prohibited in areas critical to the survival of threatened species like the Westslope Cutthroat trout. In the places where OHV use can be permitted, motorized vehicles should be restricted to a few properly designed trails that minimize surface runoff and erosion.

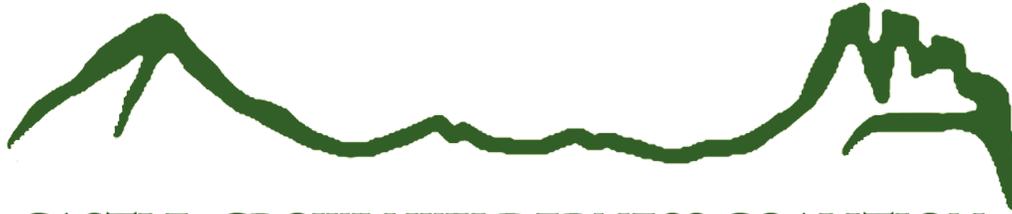
A much more effective and aggressive enforcement program needs to be put in place immediately to deter vandalism. Protection and enforcement would also demonstrate the government’s respect for the efforts of responsible trail users and neighbouring land holders who demonstrate commitment to land and watershed health by choosing to restrain their own behaviour and choices.

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#### **Attachments:**

1. Communiqué from Eastern Slopes Today and Tomorrow Workshop December 4 2015, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
2. Summary of Recent Reports on Community and General Public Views Relevant to Land Use Planning in the Porcupine Hills (Compiled by Cheryl Bradley, February 2016)



## CASTLE-CROWN WILDERNESS COALITION

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### Press Release

#### **ALBERTA CONSERVATION GROUP ASKS WHY TAXPAYER'S MONEY SPENT REPAIRING OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV) TRAILS THAT WILL NOW HAVE TO BE REMOVED**

**For Immediate Release:** Pincher Creek, Alberta. February 16, 2016.

The Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition (CCWC) is asking why the Government of Alberta continued to spend money repairing and entrenching off-highway vehicle (OHV) trails in what is to become the Castle Provincial Park when OHVs aren't allowed in provincial parks.

On Sept 4, 2015, Environment and Parks Minister Shannon Phillips announced the government's intention to establish the Castle Provincial Park southwest of Pincher Creek, Alberta. According to the government's website, "Operating OHVs is not permitted in provincial parks." (<http://www.albertaparks.ca/albertaparksca/visit-our-parks/activities.aspx>), yet the government continued to repair and upgrade OHV trails throughout the fall of 2015 in what will become the new Castle Provincial Park.

"While I understand that the money came from a federal disaster relief fund, it's still taxpayer's money—our money—that was spent repairing and upgrading trails in what is to become a provincial park, for vehicles that are not allowed in provincial parks", said an exasperated James Tweedie, president of the CCWC.

"The Castle is considered core grizzly bear habitat under the Alberta grizzly bear recovery plan, and much of the Castle is under a Critical Habitat Order for westslope cutthroat trout. The number of roads, trails, and cutlines in the Castle is far beyond what either species can tolerate, and a large number of these features will now have to be removed at even greater expense and environmental damage", Peter Lee, CCWC Board Member, explained. "Instead of entrenching trails that will now have to be removed, the money should have been spent on erosion control, and on removing and rehabilitating these damaging trails."

"The left hand didn't seem to know what the right hand was doing", added Peter Sherrington, CCWC vice-president. "We need to be removing OHV trails from the Castle Provincial Park, not adding to the problem."

For more information:

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## **Parks need protecting**

Re: “Protecting Alberta’s headwaters,” Shannon Phillips, Opinion, Feb. 27.

I was happy to read Environment and Parks Minister Shannon Phillips’ remarks that “our government is committed to headwaters protection and protecting species at risk. Those important environmental principles underline all of our work in the Castle region and throughout the province.”

Those remarks are consistent with ones she has recently shared in letters to some of our members, where she also stated that: “Insight and advice from you is critical.”

It was therefore disconcerting to read in her column that our “insight and advice” is “simply wrong.” Senior staff responsible for the past “40 years of abuse and neglect” (the minister’s words to our members) are painting the same picture to Phillips as they did to previous governments: namely, that they have the management of our public lands under control.

Albertans chose the new government to show new leadership. If that means shifting some staff around, so be it. It seems hardly consistent with our government’s new strategy to address climate change that, here in the Castle, the minister should choose to squander the reputation of Alberta’s provincial parks by pandering to the demands of the less than five per cent of Albertans who operate high-emission off-highway vehicles on our public lands.

*James Tweedie, Maycroft*

*James Tweedie is president of the Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition.*

## **If it was a park, it would be protected**

Re: “Protecting Alberta’s headwaters,” Shannon Phillips, Opinion, Feb. 27.

Environment and Parks Minister Shannon Phillips says the Castle region is protected as a park. She earlier said “fully protected.” No, it’s not. When is a park not a park? When it continues to allow oil and gas, grazing and the most egregious activity of all in the Castle — off-highway vehicles.

When is a law not a law? When the government continues to give the finger to the species-at-risk legislation by allowing off-highway vehicles to destroy grizzly bear and Westslope cutthroat trout habitat. Both species continue to decline, despite the law, because the government is allowing destructive off-highway vehicles to continue operating in critical habitat.

Like the previous government, the minister wants more consultation processes, seemingly to evade governing and making decisions in the public interest. When has a park received more public support and more evidence pointing to full protection than for the Castle? Never. When will we get our park?

*Peter Lee, Edmonton*



**NEWS RELEASE**  
February 12, 2016

### Ghost Watershed: Lawless Wasteland

The state of the Ghost Watershed is described by some residents as nothing short of land abuse. At one time, 28 full-time personnel kept order, monitored appropriate use, and ensured visitor safety. Then in 1992, government downsizing cut these positions and closed the ranger station. Almost 25 years later, few visitors know that the area was once well-managed with active enforcement.



Photo Credit: E. Meier

*Stop Ghost Clearcut* is one of many conservation groups partnering with scientists and other concerned citizens to release a communiqué highlighting the fragility of Alberta's Eastern Slopes after decades of abuse. "It is time for the Alberta Government to step up and do its job. We need to have our vital source of water protected from abuse," says Hugh Pepper, longtime Ghost Valley resident.





Photo Credit: J. Green

"There are Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) users that treat the Ghost Watershed as a "free for all" zone where all activities are permitted in all areas," says Pepper. "In the winter, OHVs and vehicles of every description drive on the frozen Ghost Reservoir and up the Ghost River. In the summer, trucks and other OHVs travel the river's gravel bed, while nearby streams and wetlands become playgrounds for the worst offenders."



Photo Credit: J. Green

"Not only are these vehicles full of fluids that may leak, these vehicles refuel on the ice in the winter, risking that contaminants toxic even at low concentrations might enter Calgary's drinking water. The resulting bank erosion and riparian degradation caused by OHVs negatively impacts fish habitat, water quality, and sedimentation levels in the Ghost Reservoir. The Ghost is a critical watershed upstream of 1.6 million people. Yet contrast the Ghost Reservoir with the Glenmore Reservoir, where motorized recreation is forbidden. Why is this water less important?" asks resident Gord MacMahon.



Photo Credit: O. Du Tré

Thus far, the provincial government seems to practice a “hands off” approach. Without enforcement, a culture of lawlessness pervades the Ghost Public Lands. Alcohol consumption and bonfires are popular activities. Stolen vehicles, most badly vandalized, litter the TransAlta Road while police investigations continue. Private residences on adjacent lands experience trespassing, vandalism and theft. In all seasons, the sound of gunfire fills the air.



Photo Credit: O. Du Tré

With industrial scale forestry clearcutting vast areas in the Ghost Valley, residents worry that new areas will soon be accessible to OHV traffic. “Those machines can go anywhere. Reclamation of logging roads does little to keep OHVs out once clearcut forestry opens an area,” says MacMahon.



Photo Credit: O. Du Tré

There are still visitors who quietly hike a scenic ridge or fish Meadow Creek, while remembering a simpler, safer times filled with birdsong. But the land has been expropriated from those who treat it most gently, and given over to those with powerful machines. The government’s shortsightedness and lack of protection over the past 25 years means the Ghost watershed is being sacrificed, even as our population grows, and with it, our need for water.

## Conservation Community Calls for Swift Action to Protect Alberta's Headwaters

January 25, 2016

Representing tens of thousands of members and supporters across the province, Alberta's conservation community is today calling for strict limits on off-highway vehicles (OHVs) on public lands, and a ban on OHVs in parks and protected areas across Alberta's Eastern Slopes.

"Alberta's Eastern Slopes – our mountains and foothills – are a unique, globally important landscape that support threatened species such as the grizzly bear, westslope cutthroat trout and woodland caribou," says Kevin Van Tighem, conservationist and author of *Heart Waters: Sources of the Bow River*. "They are also the source of drinking water for Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and across the prairies."

Naturalist Charlie Russell says, "It makes me wonder where our society is going. We are destroying ourselves. It seems that because we need our local businesses to grow, we sell inappropriate vehicles to as many people as we can, and give them permission to rip and tear up our public lands at will. These are lands that I grew up on when they were pristine and would have remained that way. My father Andy would be horrified at what is now happening in the Eastern Slopes."

"Logging, mining, and oil and gas development have all taken a heavy toll on Alberta's headwaters," says Stephen Legault of the Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative. "Because of the sheer volume of trails, and where those trails are, the damage caused by OHVs is on the same scale. It's time to put watershed protection and wildlife conservation ahead of unregulated motorized recreation."

"The Eastern Slopes are covered with a network of roads, trails, power lines, seismic lines and pipeline access routes that cover nearly every square kilometer of land, the majority of which are used and abused by OHVs," says Joanna Skrajny, Conservation Specialist at Alberta Wilderness Association. Lorne Fitch, P. Biologist adds, "Species at risk including grizzly bear, native trout, and woodland caribou have all suffered major population declines due to excessive industrial activity and motorized recreation on the landscape. This issue is even more urgent with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' recent emergency protection order for critical westslope cutthroat trout habitat in Alberta."

One of the key concerns raised by the conservation community is the proposal that could allow OHV activity within the Castle Parks. "Motorized recreation has no place in our parks and conservation areas," says Peter Sherrington, Vice President of Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition. "Albertans love the outdoors. Eighty-eight percent of Albertans recently surveyed say they want more wilderness protected. Eighty-six percent prioritize non-motorized recreation, and many say that OHV use interferes with their ability to enjoy wildlife and the quiet of the outdoors."

The groups are calling on the provincial government to reject the policies of the previous government and to immediately undertake the following:

- Ban OHVs from protected areas in Alberta's Eastern Slopes, including the new Castle Parks, and from areas identified by the province as Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones.
- Permanently close and decommission trails in westslope cutthroat trout habitat.
- Reduce the existing road and motorized trail density in Alberta's Eastern Slopes to scientifically defensible levels.

The communiqué was sent to the Government of Alberta on January 13, 2016. The groups are asking that these steps be taken before May to begin to reverse the destruction of Alberta's Eastern Slopes.

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Sharon MacDonald, Ghost Valley Community, 403.200.1290

Rocky Notnes, West Athabasca Bioregional Society, 780.865.7549

## Communiqué from Eastern Slopes Today and Tomorrow Workshop December 4 2015, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

### Key Principles

1. Healthy watersheds on Alberta's Rocky Mountain Eastern Slopes are essential to the economy, health, and wellbeing of Albertans.
2. There is abundant evidence that the watersheds of Alberta's Eastern Slopes are already severely damaged from the combined effects of high-intensity industrial and recreational development, including off highway vehicles (OHVs).
3. Restoration and protection of our source water and watersheds in the Eastern Slopes is of paramount priority.
4. Permitted uses of the Eastern Slopes watersheds must be supported by the best available science to demonstrate that they are harmless to watershed integrity.

### Protection of Alberta's Eastern Slopes

A round table of scientists and conservationists took place in Calgary on December 4, 2015. We resolved to appeal to the Government of Alberta to meaningfully protect Albertans' water security and the future sustainability of our parks and public lands.

The greater public in Alberta has been increasingly frustrated by the failure of past governments to exercise oversight and sustainable management of our public lands. Albertans have long advocated for the protection of our watersheds and wildlife. There are several Policies and Acts of Legislation that reflect this priority. A *Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes* (1984) declared that "the highest priority in the overall management of the Eastern Slopes is placed on watershed management". The Alberta government's 2008 *Land-Use Framework* also emphasized the watershed value of forests: "Historically, watershed and recreation were deemed the priority uses of the Eastern Slopes. These priorities should be confirmed, and sooner rather than later." In addition, the *Public Lands Act*, Section 54(1)(d) states that "no person shall cause, permit or suffer the doing of any act on public land that may injuriously affect watershed capacity".

The Eastern Slopes consist of mountains and foothills along the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountains and contain watersheds which are the source of drinking water for the majority of Albertans. Healthy watersheds are valued and protected in policy because Albertans understand the numerous benefits they provide us. Healthy watersheds buffer effects of climate change, moderate flow to reduce flooding and to supply water in drought, recharge groundwater resources, provide critical fisheries habitat, and supply essential ecosystem services such as clean air, water, and soil (Kennedy and Wilson 2009). The majority of Albertans (94%) agree that wilderness is important because it helps to preserve plant and animal species. There is also overwhelming support (92%) for wilderness areas, which contribute to better air and water quality (The Praxis Group 2015).

Westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, Athabasca rainbow trout, all listed as "threatened" under Alberta's *Wildlife Act*, as well as mountain whitefish and arctic grayling have all suffered major population declines due to decades of inaction and excessive linear disturbance on the landscape.

In recent decades there has been a proliferation of OHV activity on the Eastern Slopes, which has largely gone unmanaged on our public lands. OHV use results in increased soil compaction, proliferation of invasive species, increased habitat fragmentation, and increased runoff of sediment into streams which negatively impacts water

quality and fish habitat (Ouren et al. 2007). Although OHV use is widespread throughout Alberta, only six percent of the population participates in motorized recreation (The Praxis Group 2015). This is in direct contrast to the majority of Albertans that depend on the Eastern Slopes for their drinking water.

### **Actions Required to Protect Alberta's Eastern Slopes**

#### **By May 2016:**

- a) To comply with the Eastern Slopes Policy (1984), a moratorium must be imposed on the use of off-highway vehicles (OHV) on existing trails within Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones, as well as a moratorium on further OHV trail development in these Zones.
- b) Permanent closure and decommissioning of all trails and roads must be implemented where westslope cutthroat trout critical habitat exists. There must be adherence to the westslope cutthroat trout recovery strategy and critical habitat protection order.
- c) No OHVs allowed within Eastern Slopes protected areas<sup>1</sup>, due to the predominance of Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones in the higher elevations and critical habitat for threatened native fish in the valley bottoms.

#### **By September 2016:**

- a) A Branch within Operations be established within Alberta Environment and Parks dedicated to the management of recreational use of public lands.

### **Priority Actions for the Management of Alberta's Eastern Slopes**

#### **Trail Development and Use**

- Motorized recreation is a land use that is incompatible with the Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones as identified within the Eastern Slopes Policy. The Minister must uphold this policy and disallow all OHV trail development and use within those Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones. This intent is echoed in the *Public Lands Administration Regulation*, section 184(1), which continues to assert the Minister's authority to "restrict or prohibit, for any specified period of time, entry into all or any part of the lands within a public land use zone".
- OHV use should be considered and regulated as a formal land use in Alberta. Treating OHVs as a land-use requires their trails to be considered in linear density footprints and future land use planning.
- OHV use must be denied except where explicitly permitted. Authorized use may be given only when the best available science shows that watershed, wildlife, and ecosystem integrity is not compromised by such use.
- The public has the right to use public land for recreation only to the extent that such use does not compromise watershed, wildlife, and ecosystem integrity.

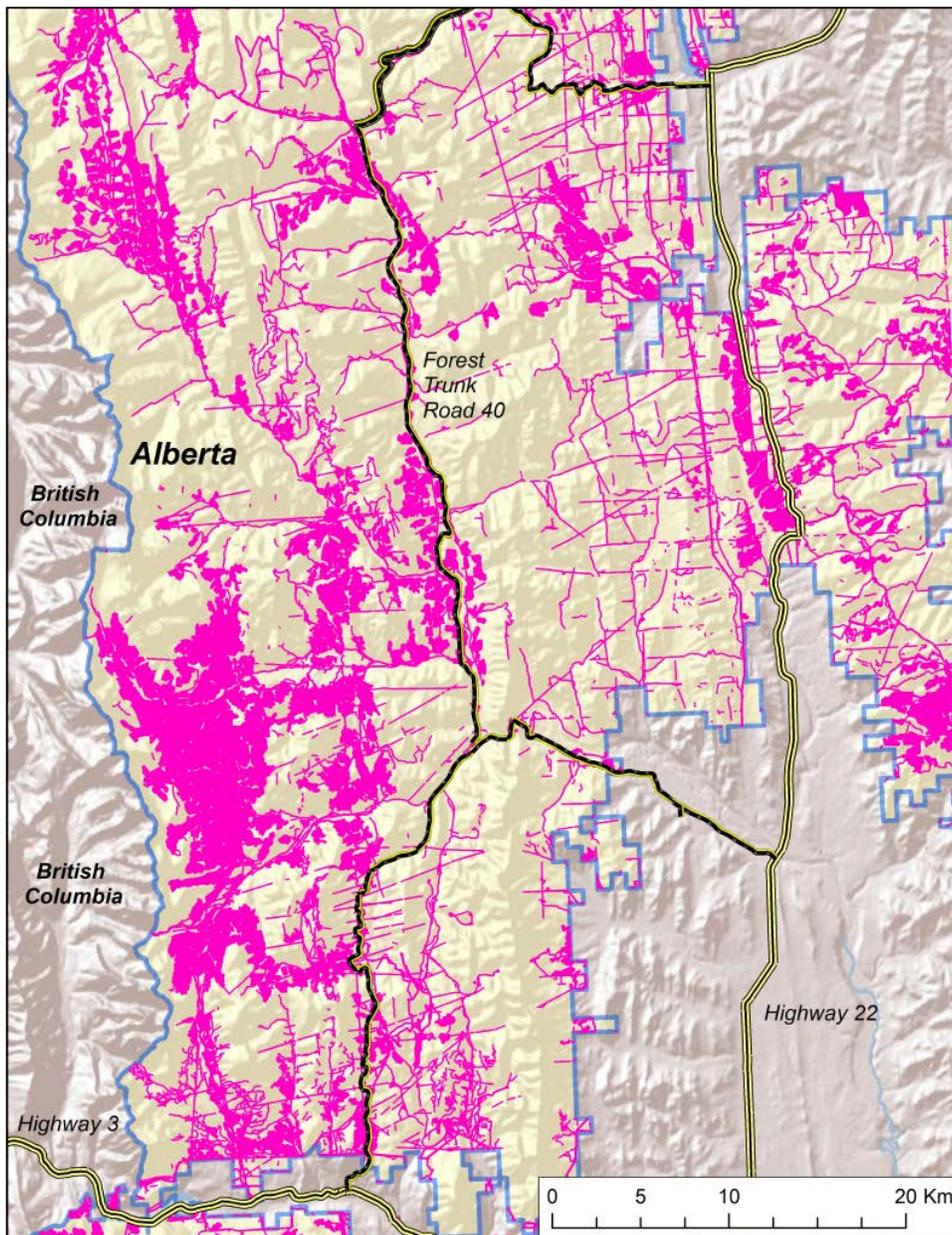
#### **Linear Densities**

- Linear densities are thresholds beyond which certain wildlife cannot persist in an area. For example, the maximum linear density for high quality grizzly bear habitat is currently recognized as 0.6 km/km<sup>2</sup> (Government of Alberta 2008). Linear densities even lower than this are required to maintain bear populations and to sustain Alberta's native fish populations in the Eastern Slopes.
- All linear disturbances must be considered when measuring linear density, not just roads.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Protected areas' here refer to Willmore Wilderness Park, Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Wildland Provincial Parks and Provincial Parks.

- Linear density **must** be kept far less than 0.6 km/km<sup>2</sup> for all trail and road networks. Low trail densities not only minimize wildlife impacts but they enhance the wilderness experience of users. Linear densities currently significantly exceed 0.6 km/km<sup>2</sup> over large areas of the Eastern Slopes (see Figure 1 for example).
- Certain watersheds should be kept free of roads and vehicle trails. Research shows that there is seven to ten times the sediment produced by erosion from OHV activity in watersheds where OHV activity is high (Clearwater Environmental Consultants 2006). This seriously influences water quality and aquatic habitat. Management decisions must take into account the cumulative effects of all activities on the landscape including forestry, oil and gas, and OHVs.
- Decommissioned trails and other linear disturbances must be allowed to regenerate, or in many cases, will require active restoration.



**Figure 1.** Map outlining the extent of the Human Footprint within the Eastern Slopes Policy Zones as of 2015. This is a relatively small area north of Crowsnest Pass (Lee 2015a).

## **Enforcement**

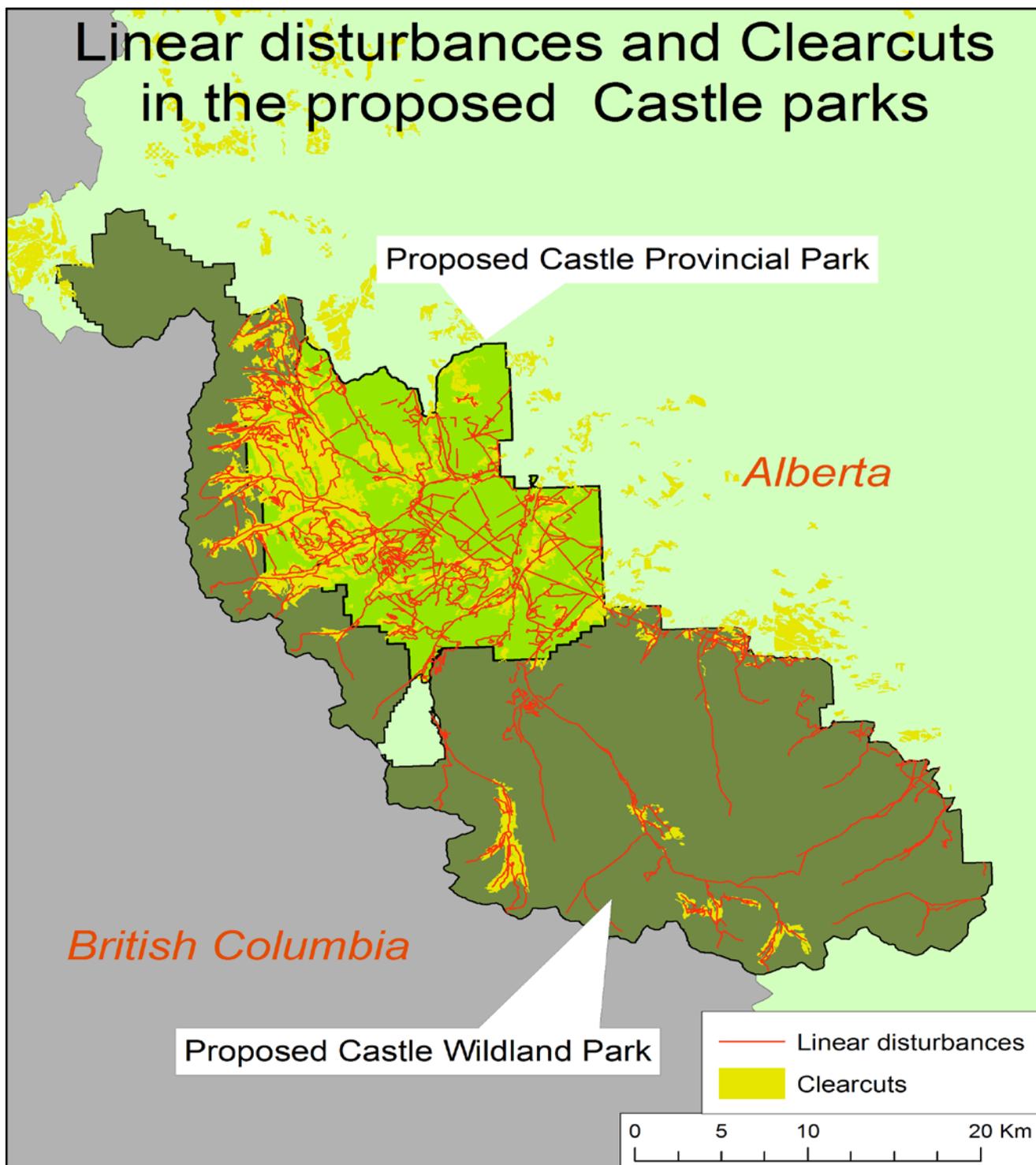
- Enforcement will motivate responsible use of our public lands and is an effective means of educating the public.
- Increased enforcement on public lands is necessary to uphold trail closures and to manage trails designated for OHV use.
- Enforcement capabilities must be returned to land agents including fish and wildlife, public lands, parks, water, and forestry.

## **Westslope Cutthroat Trout**

- The *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) designates westslope cutthroat trout as a threatened species.
- The Critical Habitat Order, issued on December 2 2015, triggers the prohibition under subsection 58(1) of SARA against destroying any part of the critical habitat of the westslope cutthroat trout, Alberta populations.
- Permanent closure of all trails and roads that have damaged, are damaging, or threaten to damage, westslope cutthroat trout critical habitat is necessary to adhere to the westslope cutthroat trout recovery strategy and critical habitat protection order.
- No new development (e.g. roads, trails, transmission lines, pipelines, well sites, buildings, fences, bridges) should be allowed in areas that may damage critical habitat.

## **Provincial Parks and Protected Areas**

- Alberta's *Provincial Parks Act* states that "Parks are established, and are to be maintained a) for the preservation of Alberta's natural heritage, b) for the conservation and management of flora and fauna, c) for the preservation of specified areas, landscapes and natural features and objects in them that are of [...] cultural, [...] ecological importance, and [...] e) to ensure their lasting protection for the benefit of present and future generations". Land uses and permitted activities must reflect this mandate.
- OHVs are a land-use which is incompatible with the purpose of Provincial Parks. What is allowed (and prohibited) in Provincial Parks must be upheld in the new Castle Provincial Park, as well as in all future and existing Provincial Parks. Allowing OHVs in the Castle Provincial Park will set a dangerously destructive precedent. The current linear densities within the proposed parks already far exceed any scientifically established threshold for protection of fish and wildlife (Figure 2). Closure and subsequent restoration of these disturbances is urgently required.
- OHV use must not be permitted in Provincial Parks or other Eastern Slopes protected areas, due to the predominance of Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife Zones in the higher elevations and critical habitat for threatened native fish in the valley bottoms. Motorized recreation is a conflicting use in protected areas, based on public values, science, and inherent wilderness values.



**Figure 2.** Map outlining the linear disturbances (outlined in red) as well as clearcuts (highlighted in yellow) in the proposed Castle Provincial Park and Wildland Park (Lee 2015b).

**The principles, concerns, and requests addressed in this communiqué are endorsed by the following:**

Alberta Native Plant Council (ANPC)  
D. Lorraine Andrews (High River)  
Alberta Wilderness Association (AWA)  
Bert Riggall Environmental Foundation (BREF)  
Bragg Creek Environmental Coalition (BCEC)  
Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition (CCWC)  
Sharon Caswell (Bluffton)  
Lindsey Cockerill (Pincher Creek)  
Sandy Cox (Jasper)  
Clint Docken, Environmental Lawyer (Bragg Creek)  
Alan Ernst, Tourism Operator (Cline River)  
Klaus Exner (Calgary)  
Dr. Raquel Feroe (Edmonton)  
Glen Feys (Spruce Grove)  
Kathy Feys (Nordegg)  
Lorne Fitch, Professional Biologist (Lethbridge)  
Sharlene Fritz, Environmental Advocate (Calgary)  
Susan Grieshaber-Otto, Retired Librarian (Bluffton)  
Dr. Brian L. Horejsi, Speak Up For Wildlife Foundation  
Judy Huntley (Lundbreck)  
Severin Iseli, Retired Farmer (Bluffton)  
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Eveline Kolijn (Calgary)  
Cornelis Kolijn (Calgary)  
Dr. Kristine Kowalchuk (Edmonton)  
Arlene Kwasniak, Professor Emerita of Law  
Peter Lee, Biologist-Geographer  
Livingstone Landowners Guild  
Eric Lloyd (Bragg Creek)  
Harvey Locke (Banff)  
Kim Massong (High River)  
Susan Massong (High River)  
Sid Marty (Willow Valley)  
David Mayhood, Aquatic Ecologist & President, FWR Freshwater Research Limited  
David McNeill (Pincher Creek)  
Vicki Olekshy-Wallace (Jasper)  
Gordon Petersen, Photographer  
Wilf Petherbridge (Lethbridge)  
Vivian Pharis, Ecologist

**The principles, concerns, and requests addressed in this communiqué are endorsed by the following:**

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Fen Roessingh (Carstairs)  
Wendy Ryan (Pincher Creek)  
Richard C. Secord (Edmonton)  
Bob Shapka (Calgary)  
Monika Shaefer (Jasper)  
Dr. David Schindler, Professor Emeritus (Edmonton)  
Dr. Richard Schneider (Tofield)  
Dave Sheppard (Lethbridge)  
Peter Sherrington (Beaver Mines)  
Jim Stelfox, Fisheries Biologist (Calgary)  
Southern Alberta Group for the Environment (SAGE)  
Stewards of Alberta's Protected Areas Association (SAPAA)  
Stop Ghost Clearcut  
Dr. David Swann, Leader of the Alberta Liberal Party  
Jacques Thouin (Beaver Mines)  
Kevin Van Tighem (Canmore)  
James Tweedie (Pincher Creek)  
Dr. Joe Vipond, M.D. (Calgary)  
Cliff Wallis, Professional Biologist (Calgary)  
Ken Walker (Victoria)  
West Athabasca Bioregional Society  
Ken Williams (Pincher Creek)  
Gustave Yaki (Calgary)  
Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative (Y2Y)  
Marla Zapach (Nordegg)

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