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INTRODUCTION

Base Features is a GIS ready dataset that has been compiled internally within the Provincial Government since 1996, and is available to the private sector through its distributor, Altalis Ltd. It is a seamless spatial database product to which other natural resource and land management information can be related.

The Base Feature Project merged, connected, updated, restructured, revised, and attributed several topographic themes covering Alberta, using various resources such as provincial 20K, 50K, crown Alberta Vegetation Inventory (AVI), and Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite imagery. As a result, several data layers have been bundled into 5 themes for distribution:

- 📍 ACCESS
- 📍 HYDROGRAPHY
- 📍 ALBERTA TOWNSHIP SYSTEM
- 📍 CONTOURS
- 📍 GEOADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

This document should be considered a 'high-level' source for metadata information, as it describes basic themes, layers, features, table structures, accuracies, coverage, and the general status of each layer. There are update initiatives ongoing by the Provincial Government, and a plan has been put in place for more updating programs to be funded through Alberta Data Partnerships (ADP) / Altalis Ltd.

In November 2015, Base Features became an Open Dataset and is freely available to the public under the Open Data License.

BASE FEATURE ACCURACY STATEMENT

The following is list of general accuracy statements as they refer to the data sources that are included in the Base Feature data sets. Note that 4 methods of capture have an accuracy range, due to the variable nature of the source data.

VALUE	DATA SOURCE	ACCURACY
20KADD	1:20 000 Provincial Digital Mapping Program	+/- 5m
50KADD	Alberta 1:50 000 Access Mapping	+/- 50m (5 to 50m)
AVIADD	Alberta Vegetation Inventory	+/- 20m
GPSADD	GPS field data	+/- 25m
IRSADD	IRS-1C/1D imagery	+/- 25m
NTBADD	NTDB data	+/- 100m (50 100m)
FEDADD	Federal hydrography	+/- 100m (50 100m)
OPHADD	Orthophoto imagery	+/- 10 m
PHOADD	Aerial photography	+/- 10 m
REGUPD	SRD regional investigation	+/- 25m
IKOADD	Ikonos imagery	+/- 10 m
SUPADD	Derived from supplementary data	+/- 25 m (5 to 25m)
SPTADD	SPOT imagery	+/- 2.5 m

BASE FEATURE LAYERS

The following is a list of Base Feature layers bundled within each of the 5 themes: Access, Hydrography, Alberta Township System (ATS), Contours and GeoAdministrative areas.

ACCESS
Access & Facilities Polygon
Cutline
Facility Point
Powerline
Railway
Railway Points
Road
Road Point

HYDROGRAPHY
Base Stream and Flow Representation
Base Hydrography Point Event
Base Waterbody Polygon
Base Waterbody Polygon Arc

ALBERTA TOWNSHIP SYSTEM
Alberta v4.1 Polygons Townships

Alberta v4.1 Polygons Quarter Sections
Alberta v4.1 Polygons Townships Sections
Alberta v4.1 Polygons Townships Legal Subdivisions (LSD)

CONTOURS

Contour
Index Contour
Index Contour Elevation

GEOADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Alberta Environment and Parks Operations Regions
Alberta SRD Land Use Operations Area
Alberta Sustainable Resource Management Area
Alberta Transportation District
Alberta Transportation Region
ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary
City
Community & Social Services Delivery Regions
DND Air Weapons Range
DND Military Base
Eastern Slopes Land Use Zoning
Environment & Fisheries Contact Boundaries
Environment & Parks Regulatory Assurance Division Branch Boundaries
Environment & Parks Regulatory Assurance Division District Boundaries
Exploration Restricted Area
Fire Control Zone
Fish and Wildlife District
Fish and Wildlife Enforcement District
Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Region
Fish and Wildlife Stewardship Regional Boundaries
Fish Management Zone
Forest Management Agreement Area
Forest Management Unit
Forest Protection Area
Green / White Area
Green / White Area Historical
Hamlet, Locality and Townsite (Culture Points)
Improvement District

GEOADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Indian Reserve
Integrated Resource Plan - Local
Integrated Resource Plan – Sub-Regional
Land-Use Framework Planning Regions
Metis Settlement
Municipal District & County
National Topographic System (NTS) Index Grids
Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Area
Non-Permit Area
Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC) Area
Parks and Protected Areas in Alberta
Provincial Electoral Division – Historical 2003
Provincial Electoral Division – Historical 2010
Provincial Electoral Division – Current 2017
Provincial Sanctuary-Corridor Wildlife
Public Land Recreation Area
Public Land Recreation Trail
Public Land Use Zone
Rangeland District
Registered Fur Management Areas (Trapper)
Resource Management Area
Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve
Settlement
Special Area
Special Hunting License Draws Alberta
Specialized Municipality
Summer Village
Town
Treaty Boundary
Urban Service Area
Village
Wildlife Management Unit

BASE FEATURE THEMES

ACCESS & FACILITIES

Access refers to the location and nature of features that can be used to gain vehicular, non-vehicular and / or pedestrian access to land and resources. Examples of Access features are roads, railways, major powerlines, cut lines / trails, heliports and airstrips.

Facilities refer to the location and nature of man-made structures whose geographical location is of importance to the business activities of the department. Examples of facilities are power generating stations, oil and gas plants, and gravel and sand pits.

ACCESS & FACILITIES POLYGON

Abstract: The location and nature of man-made areas whose geographical location are of importance to the business activities of Alberta Environment and Parks, Government of Alberta.

Purpose: The layer provides the user with a representation of access and facility polygons in the province of Alberta. Examples of polygon boundary types are: airport runways, mill sites and gravel pits (gravel pits >5 hectares. NOTE: The gravel pit data is not intended for use to confirm authorization status.)

Publication Date: 20210813

POLYGON ENTITIES

Name: Abandoned Airstrip Runway

Definition: An abandoned unlicensed landing facility for aircraft, consisting of a single runway, usually of grass or gravel.

Name: Other Industrial Site

Definition: A site associated with the operation of industrial processes other than as an oil and gas plant. The minimum aerial size for capture at 1:50,000 scale is five hectares, however lesser sized features are allowed within Base Features positional tolerances.

Name: Commercial Site

Definition: A site in which commercial activities are carried out, such as a hunting or fishing lodge, hotel or store. The minimum aerial size for capture at 1:50,000 scale is five hectares, however lesser sized features are allowed within Base Features positional tolerance.

Name: Open Pit Mine

Definition: An area of surface disturbance for the purpose of mining (with the exception of sand and/or gravel). The minimum aerial size for capture is five hectares.

Name: Gravel Sand Pit

Definition: An area of surface disturbance for the purpose of extracting sand and/or gravel. The minimum aerial size for capture is five hectares.

Name: Tailing Pile

Definition: An area used to store waste materials produced in industrial processes. The minimum aerial size for capture is five hectares.

Name: Active Airstrip Runway

Definition: An active unlicensed landing facility for aircraft, consisting of a single runway, usually of grass or gravel.

Name: Oil and Gas Plant

Definition: A structure associated with the operation of an oil refinery or a gas processing plant.

Name: Power Generating Station

Definition: A structure associated with the operation of a power generating station, exclusive of a dam. The minimum aerial size for capture is 1600 square metres.

Name: Active Airfield Runway

Definition: An active unlicensed landing facility for aircraft, usually without a passenger terminal. Services offered for aircraft and passengers are substantially less than at airports.

Name: Abandoned Airfield Runway

Definition: An abandoned unlicensed landing facility for aircraft, usually without a passenger terminal. Services offered for aircraft and passengers are substantially less than at airports.

Name: Active Airport Runway

Definition: An active licensed landing facility for aircraft, usually with paved and lighted runways, an operating control tower, and services for aircraft and passengers.

Name: Abandoned Airport Runway

Definition: An abandoned licensed landing facility for aircraft, usually with paved and lighted runways, an operating control tower, and services for aircraft and passengers.

Name: Major Mill

Definition: An area of milling activity in support of the forest industry. The minimum aerial size for capture is five hectares.

CUTLINE

Abstract: This layer contains arc representation of cutlines within Alberta.

Purpose: This layer was designed to provide users with a representation of the cutlines in the province of Alberta.

Publication Date: 20210813

CUTLINE ENTITIES

Name: Cutline

Definition: A minor roadway, usually only a linear clearing, in which the surface may be exposed soil, rock, and/or low vegetation. Its condition is inferior to that of a truck trail, and usage is light. Cutlines/Trails may include seismic lines, minor powerlines and

Name: ATV Trail - Indefinite

Definition: A trail primarily used for ATV purposes, which may be only partially visible on the image.

Name: ATV Trail

Definition: A trail primarily used for ATV activities.

Name: Cutline-Trail within Clearing

Definition: A cutline / trail that existed within a cut block or clearing. The feature may have existed before the area was cleared, and may or may not be visible on the image. Note: As of June, 2005, this code has been discontinued and is no longer used for capturing new data.

FACILITY POINT

Abstract: The location and nature of manmade structures whose geographical location are of importance to the business activities of Environment and Parks, Government of Alberta.

Purpose: The facility point layer provides the user with a representation of facility points in the province of Alberta. Examples of facility point types are: communication towers, forest cabins and heliports.

Supplemental Information: The facility point layer is a collection of data, from various external sources, and is updated only as new external data is received.

Publication Date: 20210813

FACILITY POINT ENTITIES

Name: Lookout-Cabin

Definition: A Cabin used for fire lookout purposes.

Name: Tower-Lookout

Definition: A structure erected on a height of land for the purpose of spotting, locating, and reporting forest fires. Lookouts may have living quarters and communications equipment, and can be either Active or Inactive.

Name: Tower/Mast-Major

Definition: A structure erected to permit long range terrestrial communications. The minimum vertical height for capture is 30.48 metres (100 feet).

Name: Heliport Event

Definition: An active licensed landing site for helicopters. A heliport usually has facilities for handling passengers, air freight and helicopter maintenance.

Name: Heliport Abandoned Event

BASE FEATURES INFORMATION

Definition: An abandoned licensed landing site for helicopters. A heliport usually has facilities for handling passengers, air freight and helicopter maintenance.

Name: Provincial Headquarters

Definition: The primary administrative location for the province.

Name: Wildfire Management Office

Definition: An administrative location within each region.

POWERLINE

Abstract: This layer contains arc representation of power lines within Alberta.

Purpose: This layer was designed to provide users with a representation of the power lines in the province of Alberta.

Publication Date: 20210813

POWERLINE ENTITIES

Name: Transmission Line

Definition: A utility corridor with poles, towers and lines for transmitting high voltage electricity. (voltage greater than 69 kV)

RAILWAY

Abstract: This layer contains arc representation of the Alberta railway network.

Purpose: This layer was designed to provide users with a railway network for the province of Alberta.

Publication Date: 20210813

RAILWAY ENTITIES

Name: Railway Abandoned

Definition: An abandoned road or track for trains, consisting of parallel steel rails, supported on wooden crossbeams. that is no longer in use. The abandoned railway either can be Single Line (one parallel set of tracks) or Double Line (two parallel sets of tracks).

Name: Railway Double Track

Definition: A road or track for trains, consisting of parallel steel rails, supported on wooden crossbeams. The Double track consists of two parallel sets of tracks.

Name: Railway Multi Track

Definition: A road or track for trains, consisting of parallel steel rails, supported on wooden crossbeams. A multiple track railway consists of many parallel sets of tracks.

Name: Railway Single Track

Definition: A road or track for trains, consisting of parallel steel rails, supported on wooden crossbeams. The single track consists of one parallel sets of tracks.

Name: Railway Spur

Definition: A short length of railway leading off a main line, to a dead end. Spur lines usually lead to a commercial/industrial site, or may be used as a turnaround along a rail line.

Name: Former Railway

Definition: These arcs indicate where a former railway existed but all tracks and ties have been removed.

RAILWAY POINT

Abstract: This layer contains point representation of railway point (station) and bridge events along the Alberta railway network.

Purpose: This layer was designed to be used with the railway network for the province of Alberta, providing users with locations of railway point (stations) and bridge events.

Publication Date: 20210813

RAILWAY POINT ENTITIES

Name: Railway Point Event

Definition: A named point along a railway, such as a station, junction or siding.

Name: Bridge Railway Spur Event

Definition: A named point along a railway spur, such as a station, junction or siding.

Name: Bridge Railway Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate the railway over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Tunnel Railway Event

Definition: A subterranean passageway, providing a route for rail traffic.

ROAD

Abstract: This layer contains arc representation of the Alberta road network.

Purpose: This layer was designed to provide users with a complete road network for the province of Alberta.

Publication Date: 20210813

ROAD ENTITIES

Name: Ferry Route

Definition: Ferry routes exiting over double line hydrography or lakes shall be represented as a linear feature.

Name: Road Gravel 1 Lane

Definition: A roadway surfaced with gravel and constituted as a main access route. The road surface is about 6 metres in width, and the road clearing is about 20 metres or greater in width. The surface, ditches, bridges and intersections are in good condition.

Name: Road Gravel 2 Lane

Definition: A roadway surfaced with gravel and constituted as a main access route. The road surface is 7 metres or greater in width, and the road clearing is 30 metres or greater in width. The surface, ditches, bridges and intersections are in good condition.

Name: Road Paved Divided

Definition: A major roadway, which is paved with asphalt or concrete, and consists of two (2) roadbeds separated by a median. Each road bed usually consists of two (2) or more lanes.

Name: Road Paved Undivided 2 Lane

Definition: A roadway, paved with asphalt or concrete, and consisting of two (2) adjacent lanes, with no median to separate them.

Name: Road Paved Undivided 1 Lane

Definition: A roadway, paved with asphalt or concrete, consisting of one (1) lane, and usually found servicing rural acreages that are close to large urban centres.

Name: Road Unimproved

Definition: A roadway surfaced with dirt and constituted as a minor access route. The road surface is up to 7 metres in width, and the road clearing is up to 20 metres in width. The surface and ditches are poorly maintained, and the bridges are narrow.

Name: Ford Winter Crossing

Definition: A crossing through or over a river / stream where no structure, such as a bridge, has been permanently erected. It is generally assumed to be usable when the river / stream is frozen, or during low water periods.

Name: Truck Trail

Definition: A roadway surfaced with dirt or low vegetation and constituted as a minor access route. The road clearing is 6 metres or greater in width. Streams are generally forded, and ditches are few.

Name: Interchange Ramp

Definition: A series of roadways (ramps) constructed to permit access to and from intersecting paved roads. These ramps are usually at different levels, and form an overpass / underpass.

Name: Road Winter Road

Definition: A clearing that is vehicular accessible in winter only.

Name: Road Paved Undivided 4 Lane

Definition: A roadway, paved with asphalt or concrete, and consisting of four (4) adjacent lanes, with no median to separate them.

ROAD POINT

Abstract: This layer contains point representation of bridge, tunnel and ferry events along the Alberta road network.

Purpose: This layer was designed to be used with the road network for the province of Alberta, providing users with locations of bridge, tunnel and ferry events.

Publication Date: 20210813

ROAD POINT ENTITIES

Name: Ferry Route Event

Definition: A location where ferries transport vehicles, people and / or cargo across a river or a stream. For single line hydrography, ferry crossings shall be represented as point features.

Name: Port of Entry Event

Definition: A Canada Customs site along the Canada - United States border.

Name: Miscellaneous Control Device Event

Definition: An obstruction along a linear feature such as a gate across a road.

Name: Bridge Road Gravel 1 Lane Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate the one (1) lane gravel road over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Bridge Road Gravel 2 Lane Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate the two (2) lane gravel road over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Bridge Road Paved 4 Lane Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate the four (4) lane paved road over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Ford Winter Crossing Event

Definition: A crossing through or over a river / stream where no structure, such as a bridge, has been permanently erected. It is generally assumed to be usable when the river / stream is frozen, or during low water periods.

Name: Bridge Road Paved Divided Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate a paved divided road over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Bridge Road Unimproved Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate an unimproved road over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Bridge Truck Trail Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate a truck trail over hydrography or rough terrain.

Name: Interchange Ramp Event

Definition: A series of roadways (ramps) constructed to permit access to and from intersecting paved roads. These ramps are usually at different levels, and form an overpass / underpass.

Name: Overpass / Underpass Event

Definition: A bridge for carrying one (1) type of access over another.

Name: Tunnel Road Event

Definition: A subterranean passageway, providing a route for road or rail traffic.

Name: Bridge Road Paved 2 Lane Event

Definition: A structure that has been built to elevate the two (2) lane paved road over hydrography or rough terrain.

HYDROGRAPHY

Abstract: Hydrography refers to the extent of land covered by intermittent or permanent water bodies or watercourses. Examples of hydrography features are perennial and intermittent lakes, perennial, intermittent, and indefinite streams, major rivers, canals, islands, sandbars, wetlands and oxbows, to mention a few.

Purpose: The Base Features Hydrography Theme is the definitive Hydrography layers for GIS use, and is comprised of the Base Hydrography Point Event, Base Water Polygon Arcs, Base Water Polygons, and Base Stream and Flow Representation layers.

BASE HYDROGRAPHY POINT EVENT

Abstract: The Base Hydrography Point Event layer contains hydrographic point features representing the locations of water or water related features captured through the 1:20000 Provincial Base Mapping Project, the 1:50000 Resource Access Mapping Program, the Alberta Vegetation Inventory Program and the Federal Government National Topographic Data Base 1:50000 mapping.

Purpose: The Hydrography Point Event layer provides users with point representation of single location hydrographic features on the landscape.

Time Period of Information:

Beginning Date: 19950101

Ending Date: 19961231

BASE HYDROGRAPHY POINT ENTITIES

Name: Dam - Major

Definition: Dam is a man made structure across a river/stream for holding back and storing water for various purposes. Major Dams have specific names, and/or a named water body behind the dam.

Name: Dam - Minor

Definition: Dam is a man made structure across a river/stream for holding back and storing water for various purposes. Minor Dams do not have specific names, and/or a named water body behind the dam.

Name: Falls

Definition: Falls are a section of a river/stream which flow over a vertical or near vertical drop in terrain. Only officially named falls are to be shown.

Name: Icefield

Definition: Icefield/Glacier is an area of permanent ice body found in mountainous terrain, which can act as a source for water flow. Icefields/Glaciers may be represented as either point or polygon features.

Name: Rapids - Large

Definition: Large rapids are an area of a river/stream where the gradient is steep (but not vertical or near vertical) causing fast turbulent water flow and have a width greater than 160 metres.

Name: Rapids - Medium

Definition: Medium rapids are an area of a river/stream where the gradient is steep (but not vertical or near vertical) causing fast turbulent water flow and have a width between 80 and 160 metres.

Name: Rapids - Small

Definition: Small rapids are an area of a river/stream where the gradient is steep (but not vertical or near vertical) causing fast turbulent water flow with a width between 40 and 80 metres.

Name: Water Control Device

Definition: Water Control Device is a device on a ditch, canal or river for controlling the water flow or level, without significant storage. Examples are sluice gates and weirs.

BASE WATERBODY POLYGON ARCS

Abstract: Base waterbody polygon arcs are feature type, source and capture date attributed arcs that make up the boundaries of base waterbody polygons in the Base Features Hydrography geospatial dataset. These arcs were collected from conversion processes of 1:20 000, 1:50 000 and AVI Provincial mapping datasets and 1:50 000 National Topographic Data Base (NTDB).

Purpose: To provide a representation of the limits of large areas of surface water, with source and capture date attribution, which are used to create base waterbody polygons

Time Period of Information:

Beginning Date: 19950101

Ending Date: 19961231

BASE WATERBODY POLYGON ARCS ENTITIES

Name: Island - Lake Perennial

Definition: This is a body of land surrounded by water or marsh, having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation.

Name: Island - River

Definition: This is a body of land surrounded by water or marsh, situated between the banks of a river, and having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation.

Name: Island - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: A body of land surrounded by water or marsh having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation. Recurring islands are subject of periodic inundation and usually have poorly defined shorelines. Recurring islands are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer; although the arcs may represent a closed figure. recurring islands are considered to be part of the lake or river in which they are contained and therefore are not implicitly represented as polygons.

Name: Lagoon

Definition: This is an artificial depression, constructed to contain effluent or water for commercial, industrial or waste water treatment.

Name: Oxbow - Perennial

Definition: A perennial oxbow is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Perennial oxbows contain water during the whole year. Perennial oxbows less than 20

metres in diameter are represented as single-lines in the SLNET layer. Perennial oxbows greater than 20 metres in diameter are represented as polygons in the HYDROPOLYS layer with corresponding representation lines in the SLNET layer.

Name: Oxbow - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: A recurring (or intermittent) oxbow is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Intermittent oxbows do not contain water during the dry periods of the year. Recurring oxbows less than 20 metres are represented as single line features in the SLNET layer. Recurring oxbows greater than 20 metres are represented as polygons in the HYDROPOLYS layer with a corresponding representation line in the SLNET layer.

Name: Lake - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: This is a body of water situated in a depression of the earth's surface, which is usually dry at some time during the year, and may also include wetland features associated with the transition of a former perennial lake to a marsh.

Name: Lake - Perennial

Definition: This is a body of water situated in a depression of the earth's surface, usually having a well-defined open water area and shoreline.

Name: Quarry

Definition: This is an open excavation that is partially or wholly filled with water, from which building stone, rock, sand or gravel was taken, or an abandoned open mining pit.

Name: Reservoir

Definition: This is a body of water created by excavation or man made damming of a river or stream.

Name: Wetland

Definition: This is an area of low lying terrain which has shallow water most of the year. A wetland typically has varying heights of vegetation cover, and may have some open water areas. Examples of wetlands include swamps, bogs, marshes and muskegs. Value Accuracy:

Name: Icefield

Definition: Icefield/Glacier is an area of permanent ice body found in mountainous terrain, which can act as a source for water flow. Icefields/Glaciers may be represented as either point or polygon features.

Name: Dugout

Definition: This is an artificial depression, constructed on agricultural land, to catch run off water for use by livestock.

Name: Sand Bar - Lake

Definition: This is an area of sand covered land in a lake, greater than 1600 square metres in area. Sand bars may be completely surrounded by water, or may be adjacent to the shoreline. Sandbars are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer, although the arcs

Name: Sand Bar - River

Definition: This is an area of sand covered land in a river greater than 1600 square metres in area. Sand bars may be completely surrounded by water, or may be adjacent to the shoreline. Sandbars are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer.

Name: River-Major - Left Bank

Definition: This is a natural hydrographic feature which has banks that are an average of 20 metres or greater in width. The left bank is the bank on the left side of the river when facing downstream.

Name: River-Major - Right Bank

Definition: This is a natural hydrographic feature which has banks that are an average of 20 metres or greater in width. The right bank is the bank on the right side of the river when facing downstream.

Name: River-Major - Closure Line

Definition: This is a system generated line used to delineate the boundary between two major river hydrography polygons, or between a major river polygon and a lake polygon. River closure lines are required when the delineation boundary is required between two distances.

Name: Canal Major - Left Bank

Definition: This is a man made watercourse built to convey water for irrigation, greater than 20 metres in width and 400 metres in length. The banks are reinforced banks, and usually well maintained. The left bank is defined as the left side of the canal when facing downstream

Name: Canal Major - Right Bank

Definition: This is a man made watercourse built to convey water for irrigation, greater than 20 metres in width and 400 metres in length. The banks are reinforced banks, and usually well maintained. The right bank is defined as the right side of the canal when facing downstream.

Name: Icefield

Definition: This is an area of permanent ice found in mountainous terrain. Icefields/Glaciers greater than 10 hectares in area are to be captured.

BASE WATERBODY POLYGONS

Abstract: Base Waterbody Polygon is the Alberta Environment and Parks base hydrography polygon dataset, and comprises seamless provincial extent hydrography polygon features collected from various sources of provincial base and resource map based data and some federal topographic data.

Purpose: Provides users with a full provincial extent GIS ready hydrography polygon base data layer to support business applications and decision making related to water bodies and major water courses in Alberta.

Time Period of Information:

Beginning Date: 19950101

Ending Date: 19961231

BASE WATERBODY POLYGON ENTITIES

Name: Sandbar - Lake

Definition: Area of sand covered land in a lake which is greater than 1600 square metres in area. Sand bars may be completely surrounded by water or may be adjacent to the shoreline. Sandbars are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer; although the arcs may represent a closed figure. Sandbars are considered to be part of the lake in which they are contained and, therefore, are not implicitly represented as polygons.

Name: Sandbar - River

Definition: Area of sand covered land in a river which is greater than 1600 square metres in area. Sand bars may be completely surrounded by water or may be adjacent to the shoreline. Sandbars are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer; although the arcs may represent a closed figure. Sandbars are considered to be part of the river in which they are contained and, therefore, are not implicitly represented as polygons.

Name: Island - Lake Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: A body of land surrounded by water or marsh having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation. Recurring islands are subject to periodic inundation and usually have poorly defined shorelines. Recurring islands are represented as arcs within the hydropolys layer; although the arcs may represent a closed figure. Recurring islands are considered to be part of the lake or river in which they are contained and therefore are not implicitly represented as polygons.

Name: River - Major

Definition: This is a natural hydrographic feature which has banks that are an average of 20 metres or greater in width.

Name: Lagoon

Definition: This is an artificial depression, constructed to contain effluent or water for commercial, industrial or waste water treatment.

Name: Canal - Major

Definition: This is a man made watercourse built to convey water for irrigation, greater than 20 metres in width and 400 metres in length. The banks are reinforced banks, and usually well maintained.

Name: Dugout

Definition: This is an artificial depression, constructed on agricultural land, to catch run off water for use by livestock.

Name: Icefield

Definition: Icefield/Glacier is an area of permanent ice body found in mountainous terrain, which can act as a source for water flow. Icefields/Glaciers may be represented as either point or polygon features.

Name: Island - Lake Perennial

Definition: This is a body of land surrounded by water or marsh, having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation.

Name: Island - River

Definition: This is a body of land surrounded by water or marsh, situated between the banks of a river, and having the presence of rock, earth, and/or vegetation.

Name: Lake - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: This is a body of water situated in a depression of the earth's surface, which is usually dry at some time during the year, and may also include wetland features associated with the transition of a former perennial lake to a marsh.

Name: Lake - Perennial

Definition: This is a body of water situated in a depression of the earth's surface, usually having a well-defined open water area and shoreline.

Name: Oxbow - Perennial

Definition: This is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Perennial oxbows contain water during the whole year.

Name: Oxbow - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: This is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Intermittent oxbows do not contain water during the dry periods of the year.

Name: Quarry

Definition: This is an open excavation that is partially or wholly filled with water, from which building stone, rock, sand or gravel was taken, or an abandoned open mining pit.

Name: Reservoir

Definition: This is a body of water created by excavation or man made damming of a river or stream.

Name: Wetland

Definition: This is an area of low lying terrain which has shallow water most of the year. A wetland typically has varying heights of vegetation cover, and may have some open water areas. Examples of wetlands include swamps, bogs, marshes and muskegs.

BASE STREAM AND FLOW REPRESENTATION

Abstract: The Base Stream & Flow Representation layer (formerly Single Line Hydrography Network (SLNET)) contains all captured single line representations of hydrographic features. In addition, single line representations of polygonal features and single line arbitrary network connectors are in the file.

Purpose: The Base Stream & Flow Representation layer was designed to provide users with a connected network of single line hydrography.

Time Period of Information:

Beginning Date: 1981

Ending Date: 1996

BASE STREAM AND FLOW REPRESENTATION ENTITIES

Name: Canal Major - Secondary Flow Representation

Definition: A canal major secondary flow representation line is a system or manually generated flow representation line required to represent a polygonal feature as a single-line feature. Secondary flow lines represent all other possible flow lines that may be generated, other than the shortest path. Secondary flow lines exist where two or more flows exist around an obstruction such as an island.

Name: Ditch

Definition: Ditch is a man-made watercourse of narrow width for the conveyance or redirection of water drainage or irrigation. Ditches receive little or no maintenance, and may be covered with low vegetation. Irrigation ditches greater than 400 metres in length are to be included.

Name: Canal Major - Primary Flow Representation

Definition: A canal major primary flow representation line is a system or manually generated flow representation line required to represent a polygonal feature as a single-line feature. A primary flow line represents the shortest path where two or more flows exist around an obstruction such as an island.

Name: Canal

Definition: This is a man made watercourse built to convey water for irrigation. An irrigation canal is larger than a ditch, but less than 20 metres in width and 400 metres in length, with reinforced banks that are usually well maintained.

Name: Aqueduct

Definition: A man made water conduit for carrying large quantities of flowing water above terrain.

Name: Arbitrary Flow - Digital Elevation Model

Definition: An arbitrary flow line from a digital elevation model is a system generated flow line required to connect real hydrography features, such as single-line rivers or streams to double-line rivers or lakes, where those connections are not represented implicitly in the source data. Arbitrary flow is constructed by generating a flow accumulation grid from the source digital elevation model and single-line network, and vectorizing the cells with high

flow values. Arbitrary flow lines are used to represent possible connectivity between hydrography entities where it is most likely to exist.

Name: Arbitrary Flow - Manual

Definition: An Arbitrary flow line manual is a manually generated flow line required to connect real hydrography features, such as single-line rivers or streams to double-line rivers or lakes, where those connections are not represented implicitly in the source data. Manually generated arbitrary flow lines are created when the flow accumulation grid does not indicate sufficient or appropriate flow to support capture from automated processing. In these cases, arbitrary flow lines are manually digitized with the contour lines in the background. Arbitrary flow lines are used to represent possible connectivity between hydrography entities where it is most likely to exist.

Name: Icefield - Primary Flow Representation

Definition: This is a system generated flow representation line required in order to represent a polygonal feature as a single line feature. A primary flow line represents the 'shortest path', where two or more flows may exist around an obstruction.

Name: Lake - Primary Flow Representation

Definition: A lake primary flow representation line is a system or manually generated flow representation line required to represent a polygonal feature as a single-line feature. A primary flow line represents the shortest path where two or more flows may exist around an obstruction, such as an island. A lake is a body of water situated in a depression of the earth's surface, usually having a well defined open water area and shoreline.

Name: River Major - Primary Flow Representation

Definition: A major river primary flow representation line is a system or manually generated flow representation line required to represent a polygonal feature as a single-line feature. A primary flow line represents the shortest path, where two or more flows may exist around an obstruction, such as an island. A major river is a natural hydrographic feature with banks that are an average of 20 metres or greater in width.

Name: River Major - Secondary Flow Representation

Definition: A major river secondary flow representation line is a system or manually generated flow representation line required to represent a polygonal feature as a single-line feature. Secondary flow lines represent all other possible flow lines that may be generated, other than the shortest path. Secondary flow lines exist, where two or more flows may exist around an obstruction, such as an island.

Name: Oxbow - Perennial

Definition: A perennial oxbow is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Perennial oxbows contain water during the whole year. Perennial oxbows less than 20 metres in diameter are represented as single-lines in the SLNET layer. Perennial oxbows greater than 20 metres in diameter are represented as polygons in the HYDROPOLYS layer with corresponding representation lines in the SLNET layer.

Name: Oxbow - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: A recurring (or intermittent) oxbow is a crescent shaped lake or pond by the side of a river, formed as a result of the cutting through of a meander neck, and the silting of the backwater. Intermittent oxbows do not contain water during the dry periods of the year. Recurring oxbows less than 20 metres are represented as single line features in the SLNET layer. Recurring oxbows greater than 20 metres are represented as polygons in the HYDROPOLYS layer with a corresponding representation line in the SLNET layer.

Name: Stream - Perennial

Definition: This is a natural linear hydrographic feature with shorelines that are an average of less than 20 metres in width. The stream bed normally contains flowing water, except under drought conditions.

Name: Stream - Indefinite

Definition: This is a perennial or intermittent stream whose channel cannot be clearly distinguished. An indefinite river/stream is used when the actual channel is obscured by vegetation, high water, etc., and is most frequently found in forested areas, muskegs, bogs

Name: Stream - Recurring (Intermittent)

Definition: This is a natural linear hydrographic feature with shorelines that are an average of less than 20 metres in width. The stream bed is often dry during certain times of the year due to climatic conditions and/or a limited area of drainage.

Name: Spillway

Definition: This is a man-made structure in the form of a paved apron on a dam for the passage of superfluous water.

ALBERTA TOWNSHIP SYSTEM (ATS)

Abstract: The Alberta Township System (ATS) includes the survey points and survey plan design that provides detail on the geographic boundaries separating land interests. Based on MATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005.

Purpose: The Base Features ATS Theme is the definitive ATS layer for GIS use in the government of Alberta, and comprises polygons with extents for meridian, range, township, section, quarter section and road allowance. The polygons and the lines that form the polygons carry ATS attributes.

ATS v4.1 POLYGONS: TOWNSHIP INDEX

Abstract: Compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP), on behalf of the Government of Alberta, the ATS v4.1 Polygons - Township Index polygon layer contains polygons that represent the location of Township polygons, derived from the Master Alberta Township System points file published as ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005, and clipped to an updated Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) created version of the Alberta provincial boundary. No road allowance segments are included in this layer.

Purpose: To provide a GIS ready polygonal representation of Township polygons, derived from ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20200311

ATS v4.1 POLYGONS: QUARTER SECTION WITH ROAD ALLOWANCE

Abstract: Compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP), on behalf of the Government of Alberta, the ATS v4.1 Polygons - Quarter Section with Road Allowance layer contains polygons that represent the location of Quarter Sections and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from the Master Alberta Township System points file published as ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005, and clipped to an updated Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) created version of the Alberta provincial boundary.

Purpose: To provide a GIS ready polygonal representation of the Quarter Section and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20200311

ATS v4.1 POLYGONS: SECTION WITH ROAD ALLOWANCE

Abstract: Compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP), on behalf of the Government of Alberta, the ATS v4.1 Polygons - Section with Road Allowance layer contains polygons that represent the location of Sections and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from the Master Alberta Township System points file published as ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005, and clipped to an updated Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) created version of the Alberta provincial boundary.

Purpose: To provide a GIS ready polygonal representation of the Section and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005.

Supplemental Information: This version of Alberta Township System Section Polygons and adjacent Road Allowance Segment Polygons should be considered the definitive version for Government of Alberta use and supersedes all previous versions.

Time Period of Content: 20200311

ATS v4.1 POLYGONS: LEGAL SUBDIVISION (LSD) WITH ROAD ALLOWANCE

Abstract: Compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP), on behalf of the Government of Alberta, the ATS v4.1 Polygons - Legal Subdivision (LSD) with Road Allowance layer contains polygons that represent the location of LSD and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from the Master Alberta Township System points file published as ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005, and clipped to an updated Alberta Data Partnerships

Ltd. (ADP) created version of the Alberta provincial boundary. Legal Subdivisions and adjacent road allowance segment polygons are new data that were not available for publication at the inception of ATS Version 4.1.

Purpose: To provide a GIS ready polygonal representation of the LSD and adjacent Road Allowance Segment polygons, derived from ATS Version 4.1, dated March 31, 2005.

Supplemental Information: This version of Alberta Township System Legal Subdivision Polygons and adjacent Road Allowance Segment Polygons should be considered the definitive version for Government of Alberta use and supersedes all previous versions.

Time Period of Content: 20200311

HYPISOGRAPHY (CONTOURS)

Abstract: Hypsography refers to data associated with the measurement of the varying elevations of the earth's surface and defines the topography. Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) are comprised of Mass Points and Breaklines. Hypsography Cartographic Layer is comprised of contours and spot heights.

Purpose: The Hypsography theme is the definitive Hypsography layer for GIS use in the Government of Alberta and is comprised of the Digital Elevation Models and the Hypsography Cartographic Layer.

CONTOUR ARCS

Abstract: The hypsography cartographic arcs contains all of the 1:20 000 scale contour information from the Provincial Base Mapping Program.

Purpose: The hypsography cartographic layer is to provide users with a cartographic version of contour (elevation) data.

Beginning Date: 19810911

Ending Date: 19940619

CARTOGRAPHIC ARCS ENTITIES

Name: Index Contours

Definition: A line defined by a set of contour points that are all located at a constant vertical distance from a datum. Index contours have their elevation identified numerically, and appear at fixed intervals, such as every 10 meters.

Name: Index Depression Contour

Definition: A line defined by a set of contour points that are all located at a constant vertical distance from a datum 50 meters in flat terrain and every 100 in mountainous terrain. Index Depression contours indicate a temporary decrease in elevation

Name: Contour

Definition: A line defined by a set of contour points which are all located at a constant vertical distance from a datum.

Name: Depression Contour

Definition: A line defined by a set of contour points that are all located at a constant vertical distance from a datum. Depression contours indicate a temporary decrease in elevation, which usually occurs when pot-holes or other small depressions are encountered.

CONTOUR INDEX ANNOTATION

Abstract: The hypsography cartographic index annotation contains all of the 1:20 000 scale index contour annotation (elevations) information from the Provincial Base Mapping Program.

Purpose: The hypsography cartographic index annotation layer is to provide users with a cartographic version of index contour (elevation) data. This layer is to provide users with elevation values to associate with contour lines. The Base Features Contour Index Anno layer is a 'view' of the Cartographic Annotation layer and contains the same information. The view was created to ensure users maintain the link between the contour text and both the contour file that contains all contours and the smaller index contour subset

Beginning Date: 19810911

Ending Date: 19940619

CONTOUR INDEX ARCS

Abstract: The hypsography cartographic arcs contain all of the 1:20 000 scale index contour information from the Provincial Base Mapping Program.

Purpose: The hypsography cartographic layer is to provide users with a cartographic version of index contour (elevation) data.

Beginning Date: 19810911

Ending Date: 19940619

GEOADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Abstract: Geoadministrative Areas are defined as land areas having explicitly defined boundaries which are established by legislation or by an agency for the agency's administrative purposes.

Purpose: The purpose of a Geoadministrative Area is to manage and administer land use.

ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS OPERATIONS REGIONS

Abstract: The Alberta Environment and Parks Operations Regions dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the operations regions established for the Ministry of Environment and Parks to provide environmentally responsible services and management of the province's sustainable resources. Alberta Environment and Parks Operations Regions were approved and effective May 29, 2013.

Purpose: The Alberta Environment and Parks Operations Regions dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of the operations regional boundaries and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20200317

ALBERTA SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT LAND USE OPERATIONS AREA

Abstract: The Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Land Use Operations Office dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the former Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Land Use Operations Offices in Alberta. Land Use Operation Office is an administrative area designated by the former Alberta Sustainable Resource Development in which non-agricultural land uses related to public land are managed by specific Land Use Operations Branch office. The boundary is used to ensure referrals are sent to the correct offices.

Purpose: The Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Land Use Operations Office dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Land Use Operations Offices in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Special Areas and National Parks except Elk Island are excluded from The Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Land Use Operations Office layer. 2004.05 Initial compilation. 2005.04 Boundary change between Grande Prairie and Valleyview. 2005.07 Revised data structures. Hinton area split into two (2) with the East portion remaining as Hinton. New area: Grande Cache which was the West portion of Hinton previously. Amended boundaries that were between Athabasca/Bonnyville/Lac La Biche. 2007.02 Athabasca/Wabasca: portion of the east side of the Wabasca Office transferred to the Athabasca Office. Hines Creek: name changed to Fairview. Boundary reconciled to ATS V4.1. Conformed to 2007 Provincial Boundary and National Park. 2008.09 Update: Manning area split along Twp 80-84 Rgn 1 W5 with west portion named 'Peace River'. 2009.02 Valleyview: The western boundary which currently follows the Simonette River moves westerly and follows the left bank downstream of Smoky & Wapiti River, and a new

portion of the right bank downstream of Simonette River. Grande Prairie: Portion of the south-eastern boundary which currently follows the Simonette River moves westerly and follows the left bank downstream of Smoky & Wapiti River and a new portion of the right bank downstream of Simonette River. Grande Prairie: Portion of the south-eastern boundary which currently follows the Simonette River moves westerly and follows the left bank downstream of Smoky & Wapiti River and a new portion of the right bank downstream of Simonette River. 2010.05 Boundary amendment: Between Rocky Mountain House and Drayton Valley. 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocesed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2017.02 Update western boundary of 'Hinton' office, initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the area of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20091105

ALBERTA SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA

Abstract: The Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Management Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the management areas established for the former Department of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (ASRD) to provide services and management of the province's sustainable resources. Environment and Sustainable Resource Development Operations Regions have been approved and are effective May 29, 2013.

Purpose: The Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Management Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the management areas of the former Department of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (ASRD) in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The boundary was determined by the department executive directors. 2000.03 Compiled in Phase 1 under Ministry of Environment, as SRD was with them. 2003.08 Creation of Ministry of ASRD. A 1:1 million conversion of file which Corporate Area and Corporate Region were included. 2004.05 Boundary was recompiled with Base Features standard and requirements. National parks are excluded. 2006.07 The formerly called 'Corporate Area - Alberta Sustainable Resource Development' was renamed due to 2006 ASRD Tune-up. Boundaries between Prairie (SE1), Central Ranchland (SE2) and Parkland (SE3) were dissolved and amalgamated into one (1) area of 'Prairies'. Item Name CORPAREASRD_CODE renamed to ASRDMA_CODE. Item Name CORPARASRDNAME renamed to ASRDMANAME. ASRDMA_CODE values were modified to sequential number as assigned. 2007.02 Boundary reconciled to ATS v4.1 and conformed to 2007 Provincial Boundary and National Park. 2008.02 Due to changes of city boundaries, portions of the management area boundary were amended accordingly. City of Calgary: Prairies and Southern Rockies. City of St. Albert: Lac La Biche and Woodlands. 2008.09 Update:

Amalgamation of 3 excluded polygons into one for Elk Island National Park. 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocessed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest. 2017.02 Update western boundary of 'Foothills' management area, initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the area of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20080901

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT

Abstract: The Alberta Transportation District dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Alberta Transportation Districts in Alberta. The Transportation District is the 2nd level of administrative established by Alberta Transportation to manage roads (primary and secondary highways) under their jurisdiction.

Purpose: The Alberta Transportation District dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Alberta Transportation Districts in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Alberta Transportation District indicates the subunits of Alberta Transportation Region. Excluded s are Jasper and Banff National Park 2001.10 Initial compilation. 2005.09 Revised data structure. Corrections of data anomalies. 2006.07 Calgary and Red Deer District: Mountain View County from the Calgary District was removed and added to the Red Deer District. 2008.02 Reconciled to ATS version 4.1. 2008.05 Athabasca: Boundary change. District is split with Fort McMurray. Fort McMurray: New district. 2010.07 Boundary change between Fort McMurray and Athabasca. 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocessed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2015.12 Boundary change between Fort McMurray and Athabasca. 2017.01 Update western boundary of 'Edson' District, initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20140401

ALBERTA TRANSPORTATION REGION

Abstract: The Alberta Transportation Region dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Alberta Transportation Regions in Alberta. The Transportation Region is the 1st

level of administrative established by Alberta Transportation to manage roads (primary and secondary highways) under their jurisdiction.

Purpose: The Alberta Transportation Region dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Alberta Transportation Regions in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Alberta Transportation Region is sub-divided into Alberta Transportation District. Excluded s are Jasper and Banff National Park. 2001.10 Initial compilation. 2005.09 Revised data structure. Corrections of data anomalies. 2006.07 Southern and Central Region: Mountain View County from the Southern Region was removed and added to the Central Region. 2008.02 Reconciled to ATSV4.1. 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocesed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2015.12 North Central Region was split into two, new Fort McMurray and North Central. 2017.01 Update western boundary of 'North Central Region', initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20140401

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY ATS V4.1

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset. Compiled by Spatial Data Warehouse Ltd. (SDW), on behalf of the Government of Alberta, the ATS v4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary polygon layer contains the polygon that represents the location of the boundaries of the Province of Alberta.

Purpose: To provide a GIS ready polygonal representation of the boundaries of the Province of Alberta.

Supplemental Information: This version of the Province of Alberta boundaries should be considered definitive for Government of Alberta use, and supersedes all previous versions.

Time Period of Content: 20200227

CITY

Abstract: The City dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Cities in Alberta. City is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The formation of a City can occur when a majority of the buildings are on parcels of land smaller than 1850 square meters and there is a population of 10 000 or more.

Purpose: The City dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Cities in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Cities in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each city has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0098 for Edmonton) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the City shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20220310

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY REGIONS

Abstract: The Community And Social Services Delivery Regions dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the service delivery regions established for the Ministry of Community and Social Services. Community and Social Services delivers services and supports to Albertans in a complex and interconnected environment of substantial change, both externally and internally. Externally, a diverse population, an economic downturn, and relationships with families and stakeholders affect how the department conducts its business. Internally, the department continues to transform the way it supports Albertans through a person-centered, integrated service delivery model that recognizes the unique circumstances, experiences and strengths of individuals and families. The Ministry of Community And Social Services (CSS) was formerly called Human Services (HS). On January 23, 2017; HS became CSS. Information and Data Provisioning Services (IDPS) created the Delivery Regions dataset for HS in early 2013. The dataset at that time was only for HS internal use. CSS currently requested that there is a business need to release the delivery regions dataset for GOA and public use.

Purpose: The Community and Social Services Delivery Regions dataset provides users with GIS polygonal representation of all the services delivery regions in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20210118

DND AIR WEAPONS RANGE

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for

Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset.

The DND Air Weapons Range dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Air Weapons Range established by the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada, within the Province of Alberta. Air Weapons Range is the area used as a practice and firing range with restricted access provisions and which is owned and operated by the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada.

Purpose: The DND Air Weapons Range dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Air Weapons Range of the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada, within the Province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The Air Weapons Range is defined by Orders in Council, Legal descriptions or/and Certificates of Titles. The eastern boundary of the air weapons range was compiled up to the Provincial Boundary even though the legal description of parcels or tracts of land goes beyond Alberta. All the road allowances bordering the outside perimeter of the air weapons range belong to the Province and/or counties. 2000.06 Initial compilation. The compilation was based on 1:250 000 scale Microstation file and Schedule "A" Description. 2008.02 Reconciled to ATS v4.1 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Spatial Data Warehouse Ltd. (SDW) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocessed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. Update: Amending Agreement to the Canada/Alberta Cold Lake Air Weapons Range Agreement. (a) Deleting area from Sec 15-73-9-W4 (i) Right-of-way for the Conklin Road (Secondary Highway 881) (ii) Portion of Section 15 lying north and west of the said right-of-way. (b) Adding area: (i) Sec. 31 & 32-73-1-W4 & (ii) Sec. 36-73-2-W4. NOTE: RIMB was not able to obtain copies of the original Defining and associated legal documents initially at the time the layer was captured. Currency date was, therefore, not populated as it should be. With the Amending Agreement obtained recently in February 2011 from the Department of Defense, the currency date has been adjusted to what it should be. 2013.06 Amend boundary: Add land NW & NE Sec. 26 - 66 - 1 - W4 to the existing base. The 2 quarter-sections have been under DND since Nov. 8, 1954 but never got registered in Land Title. The correction of Title #202Z150 (Nov. 8, 1954) happened on February 1, 2012. The Party name changed from HMQA To HMQC i.e. Her Majesty the Queen in right of Alberta to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada.

Time Period of Content: 20120201

DND MILITARY BASE

Abstract: The DND Military Base dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Military Bases established for the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada,

within the Province of Alberta. Military Base is the area owned by the Department of National Defence, Government of Canada where various military activities occur.

Purpose: The DND Military Base dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Military Bases of the Department of Defence, Government of Canada in Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20100901

EASTERN SLOPES LAND USE ZONING

Abstract: The Eastern Slopes Land Use Zoning dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Eastern Slopes Land Use Zones in Alberta. The dataset was created as a basis to provide analysis for nominating Special Places sites for later designation, under the Special Places 2000 Project. Don Getty Wildland Provincial Park (which comprised mainly of Zone 1 - Prime Protection & Zone 2 - Critical Wildlife) is one of the examples. Except designated natural areas; zoning and any associated policy direction for managing resources and surface access on the general Crown lands within these land use zones do not apply to lands that have been designated as a park or protected area under the Provincial Parks Act, the Willmore Wilderness Park Act or the Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Heritage Rangelands Act. This dataset was compiled from many Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) studies as well as the Eastern Slopes Policy which were used in the former Special Places 2000 Project planning process.

Purpose: The Eastern Slopes Land Use Zoning dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Eastern Slopes Land Use Zones in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: This layer is a compilation of several data sources; Cabinet approved Integrated Resource Plans and the document "A Policy for Resource Management of the Eastern Slopes (Revised 1984)". The digital data was created based on paper maps of various scales and bases, in conjunction with digital files obtained from regional staff that was available. The horizontal positional accuracy of the layer is of +/- 500 metres. Some adjustments were made so that the zoning boundaries were congruent with the digital base layer features or to account for public/private land transactions, anomalies and other regional/local refinements. No attempt was made to check any zoned areas where discrepancies were not apparent. Due to these refinements, therefore, this layer may deviate slightly from interpreted as a cabinet approved data set. Where discrepancies are encountered, the official cabinet approved IRP's shall govern. Clients are encouraged to reference the Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture website www.tprc.alberta.ca/parks/managing/flashindex.asp for current information regarding these areas of the province. There are 8 land use zones classified in the Eastern Slopes Region. All lands fall under either one of the 3 broad areas of zoning; Protection (Prime Protection and Critical Wildlife), Resource Management (Special Use, General Recreation, Multiple Use and Agriculture) or Development (Industrial and Facility). The regional zoning provides positive direction for future management of the Eastern Slopes. The intent of Zone 1 Prime Protection is to preserve environmentally sensitive terrain and valuable ecological

and aesthetic resources. Zone 2 Critical Wildlife is to protect ranges or terrestrial and aquatic habitats that are crucial to the maintenance of specific fish and wildlife populations. Zone 3 Special Use is to recognize historic resources, lands set aside for scientific research and any lands which are required to meet unique management requirements or legislative status which cannot be accommodated within any of the other zones. Zone 4 General Recreation is to retain a variety of natural environments within which a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities may be provided. Most of the areas of this zone are associated with river valley corridors or lakes. Zone 5 Multiple Use is to provide for the management and development of the full range of available resources, while meeting the objectives for watershed management and environmental protection in the long term. Zone 6 Agriculture is to recognize those lands within the region which are presently utilized or are considered suitable for cultivation and/or improved grazing. Zone 7 Industrial is to recognize existing or approved industrial operations, such as coal mines, gas processing plants, cement plants and large permanent forest product mills. Zone 8 Facility is to recognize existing or potential settlement and commercial development areas. These zones must be able to accommodate future growth and additional areas will be zoned as required. 2006.11 Initial compilation base on ATS v4.1. Coverage conformed to 2007 Provincial Boundary and National Park. 2011.10 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Spatial Data Warehouse Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocessed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2015.04 Corrections of a polygon attribute ESLUZ_CODE=ZONE5 (from ZONE), ESLUZ_NAME=Multiple Use (from Multiple use) 2017.02 Update western boundary of 'Zone 1', initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the area of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 19970401

ENVIRONMENT & PARKS FISHERIES CONTACT BOUNDARIES

Abstract: The Environment and Parks Fisheries Contact Boundaries dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Environment and Parks Fisheries Contact Boundaries within the Province of Alberta. The dataset is to help Government of Alberta Staff and external consultants to determine which Biologist is responsible for and has authority over Research Licenses (RL-PAAS and traditional RLs), and other Fisheries Management approvals within that region. Please refer to the metadata included with the data for full entity attribute information.

Purpose: The Environment and Parks Fisheries Contact Boundaries dataset is to be used internally by Government staff and by external consultants. The dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of the Fisheries Contact Boundaries in the Province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Date Stamp: 20200825

ENVIRONMENT & PARKS REGULATORY ASSURANCE DIVISION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Abstract: The Environment and Parks Regulatory Assurance Division District Boundaries dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Environment and Parks Regulatory Assurance Division Branch Boundaries within the Province of Alberta. The dataset is to help Government of Alberta Staff in managing workloads within the Regulatory Assurance Division.

Purpose: The dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of the Regulatory Assurance Division Branch Boundaries in the Province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Date Stamp: 20211013

ENVIRONMENT & PARKS REGULATORY ASSURANCE DIVISION REGION BOUNDARIES

Abstract: The Environment and Parks Regulatory Assurance Division Region Boundaries dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Environment and Parks Regulatory Assurance Division Region Boundaries within the Province of Alberta. The dataset is to help Government of Alberta Staff in managing workloads within the North and South Regions of Regulatory Assurance Division.

Purpose: The dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of the Regulatory Assurance Division District Boundaries in the Province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Date Stamp: 20210310

EXPLORATION RESTRICTED AREA

Abstract: Exploration Restricted Area was developed from reported flowing holes as per the Exploration Regulation (AR 214/98).

Purpose: Primarily used for planning, processing and approval of Geophysical applications.

Supplemental Information: Defining document is Exploration Regulation (AR 214/98, Schedule 1) and Directive. External perimeters of each area shall not include road allowances. 2001.10 Initial compilation. RIMB did not have the Queen's Printer copy of Regulation which includes descriptions and diagrams indicating the exclusion or inclusion of road allowances of each exploration restricted area. Instead RIMB only had the

descriptive A.R. 214/98 for compilation. The external perimeter of each exploration restricted area, therefore, includes road allowances which might not be the case according to the Queen's Printer Regulation. This GA boundary is very out of date. User should be aware that there is a tremendous change of areas in this GA if the current Regulation is being referred to 2004.12 Archived as it is obsolete 2005.05 Updated by ADEPT Technical Support Team, PLFD, SRD. As per Section 6 of the Exploration Regulations 214/98, identified areas of Alberta have prohibitions and restrictions on the conduct of geophysical exploration. As restricted areas have increased in number since the inception of the Exploration Regulation, these areas of Alberta are now delineated. Please note that all road allowances, highways, and public roads lying within or adjacent to any of the above described lands are included within the restricted areas. If any discrepancy exists between a description of an area of Alberta and the map or outlining of that area, the description of the area prevails. Data is Provisional. The Minister and the Crown provides this information without warranty or representation as to any matter including but not limited to whether the data/information is correct, accurate or free from error, defect, danger, or hazard, and whether it is otherwise useful for any use the user may make of it. Data structure is non Base Features standard.

Time Period of Content: 20081126

FIRE CONTROL ZONE

Abstract: The Fire Control Zone dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Fire Control Zones in Alberta. Fire Control Zone is legislated to show geographical areas established for the purposes of closure orders and fire control orders under the Alberta Forest and Prairie Protection Act.

Purpose: The Fire Control Zone dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Fire Control Zones in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining document is Forest and Prairie Protection Act, Fire Control Zone Regulation AR 413/83 and AR 29/2005. The Regulation can be read through the Queen's Printer web site (<http://www.qp.alberta.ca/>)

Time Period of Content: 20050901

Publication Date: 20200709

FISH AND WILDLIFE DISTRICT

Abstract: The Fish and Wildlife District dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Fish and Wildlife Districts in Alberta. Fish and Wildlife District is the 2nd level of administrative unit of Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Sustainable Resource Department (ASRD), to manage their services throughout the province.

Purpose: The Fish and Wildlife District dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Fish and Wildlife Districts in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Fish and Wildlife District is the subunit of Fish and Wildlife Management Area. Boundaries were determined by the Fish and Wildlife Division

Time Period of Content: 20080201

FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT DISTRICT

Abstract: The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement District dataset is comprised of the polygons representing Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Districts in Alberta. Alberta Justice and Solicitor General, Government of Alberta, manages the Fish and Wildlife enforcement services to provide the public and other government departments information regarding the locations of Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Districts throughout the province.

Purpose: The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement District dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Districts in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Alberta Justice and Solicitor General and Fish and Wildlife Enforcement staff determined the boundaries. National Parks are excluded from the layer. The dataset was compiled by the Operations Division - Red Deer and North Saskatchewan Region. The Information and Data Provisioning Services, Informatics Branch, Corporate Services Division provided compilation guidelines and attribution standard as well as assisted the metadata compilation.

Time Period of Content: 20191202

FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT REGION

Abstract: The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Region is comprised of all the polygons representing Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Regions in Alberta. Alberta Justice and Solicitor General, Government of Alberta, manages the Fish and Wildlife enforcement services to provide the public and other government departments information regarding the locations of Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Regions throughout the province.

Purpose: The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Region dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Regions in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Alberta Justice and Solicitor General and Fish and Wildlife Enforcement staff determined the boundaries. National Parks are excluded from the layer. The dataset was compiled by the Operations Division - Red Deer and North Saskatchewan Region. The Information and Data Provisioning Services, Informatics Branch, Corporate Services Division

provided compilation guidelines and attribution standard as well as assisted the metadata compilation.

Time Period of Content: 20180305

FISH AND WILDLIFE STEWARDSHIP REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

Abstract: The Fish and Wildlife Stewardship regional boundaries divides the province into three areas: Northeast, Northwest and South. The areas were created using the existing boundaries of Wildlife Management Units (WMUs). These boundaries are to be used to determine jurisdiction between each Fish and Wildlife Stewardship Region.

Purpose: The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Region dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Regions in the province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: This feature class represents the Fish and Wildlife Stewardship regional boundaries. The Fish and Wildlife Stewardship Regional Boundaries dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of the Fish and Wildlife Stewardship Regional Boundaries in the Province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20210630

FISH MANAGEMENT ZONE

Abstract: The Fish Management Zone dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Fish Management Zones in Alberta. Fish Management Zone is an area having its own unique assemblage of water bodies, species of game fish and management regimes.

Purpose: The Fish Management Zone dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Fish Management Zones in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining document is Alberta Fishery Regulations, 1998 Schedule 2, Section 1. The management zones are based on the three (3) ecosystem zones; Eastern Slopes, Parkland-Prairie and Northern Boreal.

Time Period of Content: 20080501

FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT AREA

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset. The Forest Management Agreement Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the areas of land which the Province of Alberta agrees upon Forest Management Agreement holders having the rights to establish, grow, harvest and remove timber.

Purpose: The Forest Management Agreement Area (FMA) dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the FMA holders' areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Publication Date: 20220106

FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT

Abstract: An administrative unit of forest land designated by the Minister, as authorized under Section 14(1) of the Forests Act.

Purpose: The Forest Management Unit (FMU) dataset consists of units of forest land managed for wood fibre production and other renewable resources.

Publication Date: 20220106

FOREST PROTECTION AREA

Abstract: The Forest Protection Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the administrative areas established by Forest Protection, Forestry Division of Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development concerned with the prevention and control of damage to forests from fire, insects, disease and other harmful agents.

Purpose: The Forest Protection Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Forest Protection areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining document is the Forest and Prairie Protection Act, Forest Protection Area Regulation (AR 149/99) and Forest Recreation Amendment Regulation. The Forest Protection Area shall not overlap with Non-Permit Area data set. Default for boundary along river is Right bank downstream. In cases, there are areas of Forest Protection Areas that overlap with Non-Permit Areas. This is due to discrepancies in the descriptions of both Regulations. Data Authority is required to review and amend both Regulations. 2001.03 Initial compilation 2007.07 Reconciled to ATS v4.1 2011.09 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic

coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocessed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2017.02 Update western boundary of Forest Protection Area, initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the area of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20070701

GREEN / WHITE AREA

Abstract: The Green/White Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Green and White areas in the province of Alberta for the Department of Alberta Environment and Parks administrative purpose.

Purpose: The Green/White Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Green and White areas in the province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: There is approximately 60% of land in Alberta which is public and owned by the Alberta government. The Public Lands Act (Act) outlines the use and allocation of public land. The Lands Division of Alberta Environment and Parks is responsible for the administration of public land in accordance with the provisions of the Public Lands Act and the regulations pursuant to the Act. The division authorizes the use of public land by issuing dispositions. The types of dispositions include agreements, easements, leases, letters of authority, licences, permits, quotas, reservations and sales. For administrative purposes, the province is divided into two (2) broad land use areas: Green Area and White Area. The Green Area (forested portion) comprises most of northern Alberta as well as the mountain and foothill areas along the province's western boundary. In the Green Area, public land is managed for timber production, watershed, wildlife and fisheries, recreation and other uses. Agricultural use is limited to grazing where it is compatible with other uses. The White Area (settled portion) consists of the populated central, southern and Peace River areas of the province. In the White Area, public land is part of the agricultural landscape. It is managed for various uses including agriculture, recreation, soil and water conservation, and fish and wildlife habitat. Some parts of the province have large tracts of public land whereas other parts have very few scattered parcels. Most of the public land in the White Area is under disposition or is otherwise committed. The Green/White Area boundary is determined by the Forest Management Branch, Lands Division of Alberta Environment and Parks. The descriptive part of the boundary is Order in Council which serves as the defining document.

Time Period of Content: 20211116

GREEN / WHITE AREA HISTORICAL

Abstract: The Historical Green/White Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the historical Green and White areas in Alberta.

Purpose: The Historical Green/White Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all historical Green and White areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The boundary is a depiction of the original Green/White Area established by Orders-in-Council dated January 26, 28 & 29, 1948 (113/48, 114/48); September 1, 1948; October 7, 1948 (1152/48) and May 2, 1949 (497/49, 498/49). The area is captured for historical purposes, to analyze the changes between the original areas and the one that exists today as the Green/White Area. 2001.10 Initial compilation based on referencing a 1:1 mill hard copy map. 2005.09 Revised data structure. Recompilation of the boundary according to the 1:250k hard copy detail maps delineating the actual boundaries between Green and White areas provided by data authority. 2008.02 Reconciled to ATS v4.1

Time Period of Content: 20080201

HAMLET, LOCALITY AND TOWNSITE POINT (CULTURE POINT)

Abstract: The Culture Point dataset is comprised of all the points that represent Hamlets, Localities and Townsites in Alberta. The formation of a Hamlet can occur if there are 5 or more buildings used as dwellings with a majority of which are on parcels of land smaller than 1850 square metres, has a generally accepted boundary and name and contains parcels of land that are used for non-residential purposes. Hamlet is an unincorporated community that can be designated by the council of Municipal District or Specialized Municipality within their boundaries, or by the Minister of Municipal Affairs within the boundaries of an Improvement District. Locality is an unincorporated place or an area with scattered population. Townsite is a federally administered village. The boundaries of rural classification of Locality and Townsite are often undefined.

Purpose: The Culture Point dataset provides users with GIS ready point representation of all Hamlets, Localities and Townsites in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Culture Point contains Hamlet, Locality and Townsite. Hamlets are defined by Orders-in-Council but not the other two. Besides name, each Hamlet has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0709 for Fort MacKay) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. Urban Service Area is excluded in the Culture Point even though the entity is listed in the same classification of 'Hamlet and Urban Service Area' within the Municipal Codes document. Locality and Townsite are derived from the Geographical Names System (GNS) database which captures the named features but not the precise location of each named feature. An unique alphanumeric number is assigned to each Locality and Townsite, within their own feature classification in alphabetical sequence. Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of Hamlet point shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005. The Hamlet shape file is amalgamated with Locality and Townsite extracted from the GNS database to form Culture Point.

Time Period of Content: 20210713

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Abstract: The Improvement District dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent large unincorporated rural areas in Alberta. Improvement District is a large unincorporated rural area defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act and administered under the Improvement District Act. The provincial and federal governments have the primary responsibility in the Improvement District except for school affairs.

Purpose: The Improvement District dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Improvement Districts in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20210615

INDIAN RESERVE

Abstract: The Indian Reserve dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Indian Reserves in Alberta. Indian Reserve lands are lands set aside for the exclusive use and benefits of the Band(s) to which it is assigned. The federal government has primary jurisdiction over these lands and the people living on them.

Purpose: The Indian Reserve dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Indian Reserves in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Indian Reserves in Alberta are defined by Privy Council Orders as approved from time to time and filed within the Indian Lands Registration System (ILRS) which can be accessed through www.ainc-inac.gc.ca. The ILRS is a database of instruments registered in the Indian Reserve Lands Registration relating to Reserve Lands and Crown Lands. The dataset compiled is based on legal documents and legal survey plans.

Time Period of Content: 20211110

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN - LOCAL

Abstract: The Integrated Resource Plan - Local dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Local Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) in Alberta. A Local IRP provides land resource management direction for a relatively smaller geographic planning area. A Local Plan is developed to provide more detailed land and resource use parameters than may be available in a Sub-Regional Plan. An IRP is a plan which identifies the values and associated land and resource management goals for the planning area in consideration of the maintenance of social, economic, and ecological values. An IRP provides direction regarding the type of land and resource management activity that would facilitate meeting the stated

objectives in the planning area (e.g. recreation, grazing, industrial and commercial activities). The public was often involved in contributing input to the development of an IRP. IRPs were endorsed by the Government of Alberta in various periods.

Purpose: The Integrated Resource Plan - Local dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Local IRP in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining Documents are various Local IRPs.

Time Period of Content: 20151130

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN – SUB-REGIONAL

Abstract: The Integrated Resource Plan - Subregional dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Sub-Regional Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) in Alberta. All the Sub-Regional IRPs were completed under the Integrated Resource Planning Program, from 1976 to approximately 1995. These plans were endorsed by the Government of Alberta with most being approved by Cabinet. The Sub-Regional Plans describe land-use zonation and objectives within individual defined planning areas, to ensure overall consistency with Regional goals and objectives. An Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is a plan which identifies the values and associated land and resource management goals for the planning area in consideration of the maintenance of social, economic, and ecological values. An IRP provides direction regarding the type of land and resource management activity that would facilitate meeting the stated objectives in the planning area (for example: recreation, grazing, industrial and commercial activities). The public was often involved in contributing input to the development of an IRP. Majority of IRP plans were endorsed by the Government of Alberta in various periods.

Purpose: The Integrated Resource Plan - Subregional dataset provides users with GIS polygonal representation of all the Sub-Regional IRPs in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining documents are various Sub-Regional IRPs. All plans deal with Crown lands and their resources which have no jurisdiction over patent lands i.e. Indian Reserves, Metis Settlements, and any other federal or private lands. Such cases are found in those plans of Cold Lake, Fort McMurray-Athabasca Oil Sands, Lakeland, Rocky-North Saskatchewan and Sturgeon Lake-Puskwaskau East. In the Fort McMurray-Athabasca Oil Sands planning area, the Urban Service Area of Fort McMurray is excluded. The Plan of Red Deer River Corridor, the planning area is delineated by a 3 km buffer established from both edges of the river. For Livingstone-Porcupine Hills planning area, the Town of Crowsnest Pass is excluded. Plans describing Hamlets to be excluded in the planning areas have not been excluded, due to hamlets are represented as points but not polygonal representation in the layer of Base Features Culture Point. Such a case is found in the planning area of Fort McMurray-Athabasca Oil Sands with Hamlets of Fort MacKay and Anzac included. In addition to viewing this data layer, all public land users should consult resource information

to ensure they are aware of all guiding documents and current activities on the landbase. Initial compilation based on ATS v4.1.

Time Period of Content: 20080201

LAND-USE FRAMEWORK PLANNING REGIONS

Abstract: The Government of Alberta's Land-use Framework (LUF) sets out an approach to manage Alberta's lands and natural resources to achieve the province's long-term economic, environmental and social goals and provides a blueprint for land-use management and decision-making that addresses Alberta's growth pressures. The LUF was developed with extensive public, stakeholder, and Aboriginal consultation. The final framework was released by the Government of Alberta in December 2008 and provides the necessary forward-looking clarity and guidance under which specific policy development can be directed and progress can be measured. It provides a decision-making framework that reflects province-wide goals, principles and priorities. Legal authority to implement the LUF occurred on October 1, 2009, with the proclamation of the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA). The Act, which established as part of the public service but not as part of a government department, the LUS headed by the stewardship commissioner, potentially affects all activities on the land and all Albertans. This polygon shapefile contains the boundaries for the seven Land-use Framework planning regions which are based on watersheds and adjusted to align with municipal boundaries. The Land-use Framework regions are defined by Orders in Council which serve as the defining documents.

Purpose: The Land-use Framework Planning Regions dataset provide users with GIS-ready polygonal representation of the seven Land-use Framework planning regions.

Supplemental Information: The Land-use Framework regions are defined by Orders in Council which serve as the defining documents. 2008.11 Initial compilation. 2010.11 Changes to the Lower Peace Region boundary along Athabasca River; changes to the Lower Athabasca Region boundary adjacent to Wood Buffalo National Park; the addition of the southern portion Unipouheos Indian Reserve No. 121 into the Lower Athabasca Region; corrections to data anomalies in the Upper Athabasca Region; alignment of the North Saskatchewan regional boundary to the M.D. of Bighorn No. 8 adjacent to Banff National Park; a small section of land located north of Buffalo Lake in QS-NE SEC-10 TWP-041 RGE-20 MER-4 was transferred from the Red Deer Region into the North Saskatchewan Region; changes to the South Saskatchewan Region boundary along South Saskatchewan River in Cypress Country; a small section of land in QS-NW SEC-31 TWP-031 RGE-06 MER-5 and QS-NW SEC-31 TWP-031 RGE-06 MER-5 was transferred from the South Saskatchewan Region into the North Saskatchewan Region. 2012.10 Refinement of Lower Athabasca Region boundary in TWP-112-RGE-08 MER-04, TWP-112 RGE-07 MER-04 and TWP-111-RGE-07 MER-04. 2013.02 Area calculations for Lower Athabasca and Lower Peace were updated based on the refinement that was completed in 2012.10

Time Period of Content: 20121001

METIS SETTLEMENT

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset. The Metis Settlement is comprised of all the polygons that represent Metis Settlements in Alberta. Metis Settlement is a land set apart for the use and benefits by the Metis people, and for which the legal title rests with the Crown in right of Canada. The federal government has primary jurisdiction over these lands and the people living on them.

Purpose: The Metis Settlement dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Metis Settlements in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: In 1938, Alberta Government passed the Metis Population Betterment Act with which lands were identified for Metis Settlement Associations. 12 Metis Settlements were created. In 1950s, 4 of the settlements were closed. In July 1, 1989; the Government of Alberta and the Alberta Federation of Metis Settlement Associations signed the Alberta-Metis Settlements Accord acknowledging the transfer of title of the entire settlement area to the Federation. The Accord resolved litigation (ownership and allocation) between the province and the Federation. With the signing of the Accord, the Alberta Federation of Metis Settlements was renamed to Metis Settlements General Council. In 1990, the Constitution of Alberta Amendment Act recognized that the Metis should continue to have a land base which enables them to attain self-governance under the laws of Alberta. However, the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) is the federal government department responsible for meeting the Government of Canada's legal obligations and commitments to Aboriginal people (First Nations, Inuit & Metis), and for fulfilling the federal government's constitutional responsibilities in the North. INAC's activities and programs help fulfill these responsibilities. Defining documents for the layer are Registered Plans from Land Titles.

Time Period of Content: 20080201

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Abstract: The Municipal District dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Municipal Districts in Alberta. Municipal District is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The formation of a Municipal District occur when a majority of the buildings used as dwellings are on parcels of land with an area of at least 1850 square meters and there is a population of 1000 or more. A municipal district is a government form in rural areas of the province.

Purpose: The Municipal District dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Municipal Districts in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20220310

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM INDEX GRIDS

Abstract: 1:20 000: The National Topographic System of Canada (NTS) is a national mapping reference grid defined by Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) that is based on degrees of latitude and longitude. Starting at the Prime Meridian and at the Equator, the 1:50 000 grid is formed by intersecting every 1/8 degree of the meridians with every 1/4 degrees of parallels. It is also true that the standard 1:20 000 NTS block is broken down into 4 1:20 000 blocks that are labelled by quadrant. Each polygon in the grid is designated with a two digit number; a single letter; two additional numbers and a two letter quadrant value (Example 83H08NE). The 1:20 000 NTS grid was developed to support the Provincial Digital Base Mapping Project and is not part of the formal NRCAN NTS program. The province of Alberta is covered by 2838 complete and 269 partially complete 1:20 000 NTS blocks.

Purpose: For orientation and reference.

Supplemental Information: Historically, Provincial Base Map Program provided based on the NTS grid. These small scale maps used the 1:20 000 NTS grid (1 cm equals 0.2 km).

Time Period of Content: 1984

Abstract: 1:50 000: The National Topographic System of Canada (NTS) is a national mapping reference grid defined by Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) that is based on degrees of latitude and longitude. Starting at the Prime Meridian and at the Equator, the 1:50 000 grid is formed by intersecting every 1/4 degree of the meridians with every 1/2 degrees of parallels. It can also true that the standard 1:250 000 NTS block is broken down into 16 1:50 000 blocks that a numbered south to north alternating east to west then west to east from one to 16. Each polygon in the grid is designated with a two digit number; a single letter and two additional numbers (Example 83H08). The province of Alberta is covered by 670 complete and 131 partially complete 1:50 000 NTS blocks.

Purpose: For orientation and reference.

Supplemental Information: Historically, maps were provided based on the NTS grid. Medium scale maps used the 1:20 000 NTS grid (1 cm equals 0.5 km).

Time Period of Content: 1945

Abstract: 1:250 000: The National Topographic System of Canada (NTS) is a national mapping reference grid defined by Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) that is based on degrees of latitude and longitude. Starting at the Prime Meridian and at the equator, the 1:250 000 grid is formed by intersecting every degree of the meridians with every two degrees of parallels. Each polygon in the grid is designated with a two digit number and a single letter (Example 83H). The province of Alberta is covered by 45 complete and 17 partially complete 1:250 000 NTS blocks.

Purpose: For orientation and reference.

Supplemental Information: Historically, maps were provided based on the NTS grid. Medium scale maps used the 1:250 000 NTS grid (1 cm equals 2.5 km).

Time Period of Content: 1945

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION BOARD SERVICE AREA

Abstract: The Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Areas in Alberta. The dataset is the administrative boundary for the 4 regional offices of Natural Resources Conservation Board.

Purpose: The Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Natural Resources Conservation Board Service Area excludes all National Parks. Most area boundaries follow either Improvement District, Municipal District, Special Area or Specialized Municipality. 2005.09 Initial Compilation. 2007.02 Boundary reconciled with ATS V4.1. Conformed to 2007 Provincial Boundary and National Park. 2011.04 Reconciled and conformed to ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary which was compiled by Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) on behalf of the Government of Alberta (GOA). The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary is considered definitive for GOA use which supersedes all previous versions. The ATS V4.1 Alberta Provincial Boundary was compiled in 8th decimal place geographic coordinates (GCS_North_American_1983) and which was geoprocesed to NAD 1983 10 TM AEP Forest coordinate system, using ESRI ArcGIS application. 2017.02 Update western boundary of 'Morinville' service area, initiated by the National Park boundary adjustment in vicinity from Ogre Canyon to Boule Roche i.e. in the area of Sec 7-50-27-w5 to Sec 13-50-28-w5.

Time Period of Content: 20070201

NON-PERMIT AREA

Abstract: The Non-Permit Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Non-Permit Areas in Alberta. The Non-Permit Areas are delineated areas where burning permits are not required by clients.

Purpose: The Non-Permit Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Non-Permit Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20070701

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (NADC) AREA

Abstract: The NADC Area dataset is a polygon that represents the designated area of the Northern Alberta Development Council; a council established on March 29, 1963 by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta. The Council is mandated 'to investigate, monitor, evaluate, plan and promote practical measures to foster and advance general development in northern Alberta and to advise to Government accordingly' (Northern Alberta Development Council Act, 2000)

Purpose: The NADC Area dataset provides users with GIS polygonal representation of the area in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The NADC is made up of nine public members and the Chair is a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of Alberta. Council membership reflects the geographic, cultural and vocational diversity of northern communities. All are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. A small staff support the directions set by Council. The NADC head office is in Peace River and there are small offices in Bonnyville, Fort McMurray and Edmonton. The NADC boundary description was provided by the NADC. A supplemented small scale map outlines the southern boundary of the area. The southern boundary mainly follows the boundaries of municipalities i.e. County or Municipal District, etc. except in some cases coming across reserves or settlements. 2016.11 Initial compilation

Time Period of Content: 20161101

PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS IN ALBERTA

Abstract: The Parks and Protected Areas dataset contains Protected Area boundaries for sites administered by Alberta Environment and Parks, Government of Alberta. National parks, because of their similar intent, are also included. Boundaries have been interpreted from written legal descriptions appended to Orders-in-Council. In case of discrepancy between the GIS data and the written legal description, the written legal description shall take precedence. Please note that this dataset replaces the following datasets: Ecological Reserve, Heritage Rangeland, National Park, Natural Area, Provincial Park, Provincial Recreation Area, Wilderness Area, Wilderness Park, and Wildland Park.

Purpose: This dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Parks and Protected Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes. It is provided for use for Government of Alberta staff and the general public.

Date Stamp: 20220204

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION - CURRENT 2017

Abstract: The Alberta Electoral Divisions (2017) have been created by technical support staff following the detailed instructions of the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission 2016-2017. The Alberta Electoral Divisions (2017) have been enacted by Alberta Legislature Bill 33 on 13th December 2017. The accuracy of the Alberta Electoral Divisions (2017) is sufficient to plan and conduct electoral activities by placing the location of a dwelling into the appropriate electoral division

Purpose: The Provincial Electoral Division - Current 2017 dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Provincial Electoral Divisions in the Province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The Provincial Electoral Division - Current 2017 is defined by the Alberta Electoral Divisions Act which is determined by the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission.

Publication Date: 20190319

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION - HISTORICAL 2003

Abstract: The Provincial Electoral Division - Historical 2003 dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the areas in Alberta established as electoral divisions under the Alberta Electoral Divisions Act of May 16, 2003. This dataset is no longer valid and is of historical interest only.

Purpose: The Provincial Electoral Division - Historical 2003 dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Provincial Electoral Divisions in the Province of Alberta established in May 2003, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20120326

PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISION - HISTORICAL 2010

Abstract: The Provincial Electoral Division - Current 2010 dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the areas in Alberta established as electoral divisions under the Alberta Electoral Divisions Act of December 2, 2010. This dataset reflects the legally valid boundaries for provincial general elections and for provincial by-elections, and supersedes all previously published electoral division datasets.

Purpose: The Provincial Electoral Division - Current 2010 dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Provincial Electoral Divisions in the Province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The Provincial Electoral Division - Current 2010 is defined by the Alberta Electoral Divisions Act which is determined by the Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission.

Time Period of Content: 20180501

PROVINCIAL SANCTUARY-CORRIDOR WILDLIFE

Abstract: The Provincial Sanctuary - Corridor Wildlife dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Provincial Sanctuary - Corridor Wildlife areas in Alberta. Provincial Sanctuary - Corridor Wildlife is area designated for the protection of wildlife within 400 yards corridors of various road centre-lines.

Purpose: The Provincial Sanctuary - Corridor Wildlife dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Provincial Sanctuary - Corridor Wildlife areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Defining document is Wildlife Regulations AR 143/97, Schedule 11, Part 5. According to the Regulation, the buffer 'Within 400 yards of the centre-line of that portion of road.....' terminates at the end point of a road. The Regulation excludes any privately owned land situated within the boundaries of a sanctuary but the compiled boundaries do include the privately owned land. Users should perform title and/or ownership search of Land Status Automated System (LSAS) for all areas within the boundaries of the sanctuary for their use. Background and Purpose: see material at <https://mywildalberta.ca/hunting/regulations/road-corridor-wildlife-sanctuaries>.

Time Period of Content: 20190901

PUBLIC LAND RECREATION AREA

Abstract: The Public Land Recreation Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Public Land Recreation Areas in Alberta. A Public Land Recreation Area is an area of recreation land designated under the authority of Section 179 of the Public Lands Administration Regulation under the Public Lands Act. Public Land Recreation Area was formerly known as Forest Recreation Area under the Forest Recreation Regulation under the Forests Act. No changes to the Forest Recreation Area data layer were made when it was migrated to become the Public Land Recreation Area dataset.

Purpose: The Public Land Recreation Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Public Land Recreation Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The defining document is Alberta Regulation 187/2011 Public Lands Act, Public Lands Administration Regulation Schedule 5 Public Land Recreation Areas (http://www.qp.alberta.ca/574.cfm?page=2011_187.cfm&leg_type=Regs&isbncln=9780779760190&display=html). For each recreation area captured, exterior road allowances are excluded but interior road allowances are included. In the renaming exercise, migrating Forest Recreation Area to Public Land Recreation Area; the overlap issue of Cardinal River with Indian Reserve Cardinal River No. 234 still exists. A review of the spatial data layer and PLAR is required to ensure alignment and appropriate updating occurs. This has not been

completed to date. In the renaming exercise, an additional item field named 'TYPE' has been added to the polygon attribute table, to identify the designated public land use type as defined in the Public Land Acts, Public Land Administration Regulation (PLAR). 2017.06 Update: Syncline Cross-Country Skiing is removed based on the Public Lands Administration Regulation (consolidated up to 57/2017) Schedule 5. Engstrom Remote correction: A piece of land, LSD 5, is removed. PLRA which have been consumed by Parks but not amended in the Regulation are to remain. 2017.07 Amend: O.C. 24/2017, A.R. 6/2017 Appendix Public Lands Act Public Lands Administration Amendment Regulation 'Allison Day Use/Cross Country Ski Staging' Update: Musreau Lake Day Use 'AR 187/2011'..... the west half of legal subdivision 5 not covered by Missing subdivision 5 'of Section 24' in the Regulation. In the Regulation 'Lake Remote' should be 'Nose Lake Remote'. This will be addressed in future amendments to the Regulation.

Time Period of Content: 20170120

PUBLIC LAND RECREATION TRAIL

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset. The Public Land Recreation Trail dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Public Land Recreation Trails in Alberta. A Public Land Recreation Trail is an area of public land designated under the authority of Section 180 of the Public Lands Administration Regulation of the Public Lands Act. Public Land Recreation Trail was formerly known as Forest Recreation Trail under the Forest Recreation Regulation under the Forests Act. No changes to the Forest Recreation Trail data layer were made when it was migrated to become the Public Land Recreation Trail dataset.

Purpose: The Public Land Recreation Trail dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Public Land Recreation Trails in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The defining document is Alberta Regulation 187/2011 Public Lands Act, Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) Schedule 6 Public Land Recreation Trails. Duplicated descriptions are found in both Ford Creek-Jumping pound and Little Elbow Loop recreation trails in the Regulation for SW 24-21-7-5 but without stating the eastern boundary limit. The overlap portion of land was captured and attributed with both names, with the eastern boundary goes to the bank of Elbow River. The capture of the area was consented by the former data authority. A review of the spatial data layer and PLAR is required to ensure alignment and appropriate updating occurs. This has not been completed to date. In the renaming exercise, an additional item field named 'TYPE' has been added to the polygon attribute table, to identify the designated public land use type as defined in the PLAR.

Time Period of Content: 20110912

PUBLIC LAND USE ZONE

Abstract: The Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ) dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Public Land Use Zones in Alberta. A Public Land Use Zone is an area of land to which legislative controls are applied to achieve particular land management objectives identified in a guiding land and resource plan. They can be used to protect areas containing sensitive resources such as wildlife and their habitats, vegetation, soils and watersheds as well as to separate or manage conflicting recreational activities. These areas have been designated as Public Land Use Zones, under the authority of Section 178 and 208 of the Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) under the Public Lands Act. Public Land Use Zones were formerly known as Forest Land Use Zones (FLUZ) which were designated under the former Forest Recreation Regulation under the Forests Act. The Public Lands Administration Regulation came into effect on September 12, 2011. At this time, Forest Land Use Zones under the Forest Recreation Regulation were incorporated into the Public Lands Act and Public Lands Administration Regulation. As a result, Forest Land Use Zone became Public Land Use Zone.

Purpose: The Public Land Use Zone dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Public Land Use Zones in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The defining document for the Public Land Use Zone (PLUZ) data set is Alberta Regulation 187/2011 Public Lands Act, Public Lands Administration Regulation (PLAR) Schedule 4 Public Land Use Zones and Schedule 7 Castle Special Management Area Public Land Use Zone (linkage: http://www.qp.alberta.ca/574.cfm?page=2011_187.cfm&leg_type=Regs&isbncIn=9780779760190&display=html). This dataset was formerly known as Forest Land Use Zone (FLUZ), compiled based on the 1:20 000 MicroStation files supplied by the Custom/Series Mapping Unit of Informatics Branch, with limited interpretation of the FLUZ Regulations as directed by Forest Management Division, the former data authority. The polygonal boundaries captured were not verified to comply with boundaries defined in the FLUZ Regulations, in effect at the time. Excluded tracts of land had been described in the FLUZ Regulations but not necessary shown in the reference 1:20 000 MicroStation files. In those cases, exclusions were not captured in the FLUZ dataset. For each FLUZ captured, exterior road allowances are excluded but interior road allowances are included. In the renaming exercise, migrating FLUZ to PLUZ; due to the potential misalignments between the PLUZ land descriptions in the PLAR and the specific exceptions noted (i.e. excluded areas listed do not exist within the specific land use area), all the excluded areas were removed. There were limited changes to the exterior boundaries of the PLUZ dataset, except in cases where the formerly captured excluded areas happened to be sitting either along or overlap the described exterior boundaries of the specific land use zone. In those cases, exterior boundaries which did not have to exist before were then captured, according to the descriptions of that specific PLUZ. For operational needs, datasets as described by the individual PLUZ as exclusions should be brought in as references, to validate their existence for business analysis. Some updates that may be required include the names of different excluded areas to reflect their updated names. A review of the spatial data layer and PLAR to ensure alignment and appropriate updating occurs. These have not been completed to

date. In the renaming exercise, an additional item field named 'TYPE' has been added to the polygon attribute table, to identify the designated public land use type as defined in the PLAR.

Time Period of Content: 201780516

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT ZONES

Abstract: The Rangeland Management Zones dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Alberta Environment and Parks Rangeland Management Zones in Alberta. A Rangeland Management Zones is an administrative area designated by the Department of Alberta Environment and Parks in which grazing and other agricultural uses related to public land are managed by regional branch offices. The boundaries are used to ensure referrals are sent to the correct locations. The Rangeland Management Zones was formerly known as Alberta Sustainable Resource Development Rangeland Management Zones.

Purpose: The Rangeland Management Zones dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Rangeland Management Zones in the province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Layer Currency: 20220209

REGISTERED FUR MANAGEMENT AREAS

Abstract: The Registered Fur Management Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Registered Fur Management Areas in Alberta. A Registered Fur Management Area (RFMA) is a parcel of public land the boundary of which is described on the Registered Fur Management Licence. A Registered Fur Management Licence permits the licence holder to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals on the lands described on the licence.

Purpose: The Registered Fur Management Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Registered Fur Management Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing.

Supplemental Information: The boundary was determined by Provincial Programs Branch, Operations Division, Alberta Environment and Parks. The boundary is converted from the 1:1 000 000 MicroStation digital file.

Time Period of Content: 20171010

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREA

Abstract: The Resource Management Area (RMA) dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the resource management areas of the 17 Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) -

Subregional in Alberta. This dataset does not include the RMAs of Local IPR plans due to the resource restraint. Future enhancement of this data set to include Local IPR plans is feasible when resources are available. A Resource Management Area is an area identified within a Sub-Regional IPR plan for more detailed land and resource management intent on a landscape assessment. Generally, a Resource Management Area is characterized by an intent statement and detailed resource management objectives and guidelines. However, there are IPR plans which have their own specific RMA definitions. Plans include, Lakeland Sub-Regional IPR: A RMA is a geographic area of common resource management intent. There is a management intent statement for each resource management area. The intent statement expresses the resource priorities for the area. Kananaskis Country Sub-Regional IPR: RMA areas identify broad units of land within the planning area which have distinct management intents and specific management objectives.

Purpose: The Resource Management Area dataset provides users with GIS polygonal representation of the 17 Sub-Regional Integrated Resource Plans in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The defining documents are the 17 Sub-Regional Integrated Resource Plans (IRP) that were captured in the spatial layer of Integrated Resource Plan - Subregional. Indian Reserves, Metis Settlements are excluded in the Sub-Regional IPR plans of Cold Lake, Fort McMurray-Athabasca Oil Sands, Lakeland, Rocky-North Saskatchewan and Sturgeon Lake-Puskwaskau East.

Base Features source data does not have Breakline arcs. In the case that a plan refers to valley break for a RMA boundary, the closest contour line has been selected to be used instead. Fort McMurray-Athabasca Oil Sands RMAs are the case.

A few Sub-Regional IPR plans do not have textual descriptions defining the RMA boundaries but maps. In such cases, geo-reference the document maps to digitize the boundaries is the option. Cases include Eastern Irrigation District, Keg River (River Corridor only) and Lakeland. The Eastern Irrigation District (EID) IPR plan identifies 2 Management Areas, Unique Landscape and Grasslands. The management intent for both MAs is for the land surface based on capability, potential, sensitivity and significance of resources found within each area. This strategic plan applies only to EID-owned land resources, and water bodies occurring on public and EID-owned land except for the following,

- Brooks Pheasant Hatchery: This Hatchery had been closed and, therefore, is not captured in the spatial dataset.
- Alberta Special Crops and Horticultural Research Centre: The centre is now known as Crop Diversification Centre South. Land parcels of the centre main site include land parcels of NE-28-17-14-W4, NW-23-18-14-W4, SE-27-18-14-W4, NW-27-18-14-W4, SW-34-18-14-W4 (Information provided by EDON Management Facilities and Asset Services)
- Dinosaur Provincial Park -Kinbrook Island Provincial Park -Tillebrook Provincial Park -Bow and Red Deer River The planning area includes the bed and shores of the Bow and Red Deer Rivers (i.e, underlying public land) but not the water in the said rivers.

The EID Unique Landscape MAs contain distinct landforms including sandhill complexes, badlands, rough-broken terrain and riparian habitat associated with natural water-courses. This MA includes islands within the Bow River. The Grasslands MAs contain all the remaining public and EID-owned land not classified within the Unique Landscape MAs. This MA includes irrigation reservoirs and wetlands, as well as the bed and shore of the Bow and Red Deer Rivers where they are contiguous with the Irrigation District. Only those islands within the Bow River that are owned by the Province are addressed in this plan.

Currently, it is the intent of the Policy and Planning Division, Alberta Environment and Parks to review all the 48 IRP plans (Local and Sub-Regional) and potentially rescind all IRP plans after Regional Plans come into force overtime. The purpose of the review is to ensure that all planning documents are consistent with the new strategic direction from the Land Use Framework Regional Plans; evaluate and incorporate the key relevant IRP provisions into new Sub-Regional planning initiatives since most IRP's are drastically outdated; and help streamline and potentially reduce the number of existing planning documents in order to effectively implement Regional Plans. Despite the potential rescindment of IRP plans, there is still a historical and business value to capture the Resource Management Area (RMA) spatial layer as IRPs will remain valid and provide direction until rescinded. Alberta Energy manages coal development in the Province which relates to land resource management/zoning. It is beneficial to have the RMA spatial dataset established for their business use. Alberta Energy provided a digital reference file (NSRP_Coal Policy_RMA) which holds digitized RMA boundary lines for a few Sub-Regional IRP plans. A few sections of digitized lines captured for Brazeau-Pembina plan were taken from this digital reference file to build the RMA spatial dataset.

Time Period of Content: 20151130

ROCKY MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE

Abstract: The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Rocky Mountains Forest Reserves in Alberta. The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve is an area designated through a Legislature Act in 1948 that provides the conservation of the forests and the protection of the watersheds and rivers on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Purpose: The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserves in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20030624

SETTLEMENT

Abstract: The Settlement dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Settlements in Alberta. A settlement is an area of land that was surveyed prior to the Third System of Survey and does not normally follow the ATS grid.

Purpose: The Settlement dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Settlements in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: 2000.11 Initial compilation. Settlement was compiled by buffering up 500 meter square polygon around each settlement point location from the 1:250 000 digital reference file, adjusted relative to their nearest roadways of Base Features Access

data. Location of settlement, therefore, does not indicate their actual locations as their boundaries are undefined. 2003.10 Layer was archived. Settlements were captured in Culture Point layer together with Hamlet, Locality and Townsite. 2006.10 Settlement points were taken out from Culture Point layer. Polygonal representation layer was created which was converted from the 1:20,000 MicroStation digital files derived from the settlement plans. 2010.05.31 Morleyville: Boundary correction with linework reconciled with BF source data to align with Stoney IR 142, 143, 144.

Time Period of Content: 20100531

SPECIAL AREA

Abstract: The Special Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Special Areas in Alberta. Special Area is a rural municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. Special Areas were established under the Special Areas Act in 1938 due to extreme hardship of the drought years of the 1930s. The Special Areas Act of 1938 has more or less remained intact although there were some amendments in 1966 and 1985. Special Area refers to a rural area in southeast Alberta.

Purpose: The Special Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Special Areas in the province of Alberta and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Special Areas in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each Special Area has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0464 for Special Area 3) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the Special Area shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20100101

SPECIAL HUNTING LICENSE DRAWS

Abstract: Special licences are used in situations where a species (e.g. Elk) could not withstand the hunting pressure of a general season, or where they are need to meet a specific management goal (e.g., the goal in the antlered mule deer draw areas is to develop and maintain a more balanced age structure in the herd). A special licence allows a hunter to hunt the type of big game animal (e.g., antlerless elk) in the area (a WMU, a group of WMUs, or a portion of one or more WMUs) specified on the licence. This dataset displays the special licence boundaries for both residents and/or non-residents for the following species type: Antlered and Antlerless Elk, Antlered and Antlerless White-tailed Deer, Antlered and Antlerless Mule Deer, Antlered and Antlerless Moose, Calf Moose, Mountain Goat, Non-trophy and Trophy Sheep, Non-Trophy and Trophy Antelope, and Merriam's Turkey. While every effort is made to ensure that the information is accurate and up to date, it is the sole responsibility of the hunter to ensure they are legally able to hunt within a given area and to

comply with the Wildlife Regulations and Act. They should not rely on the accuracy of this dataset. The Government of Alberta reserves the right to vary without notice any information contained within this dataset. Alberta has a variety of restricted hunting areas. Please review the Alberta Guide to Hunting Regulations and the Alberta Hunting Draw Booklet carefully to determine the most up-to-date information and how the various designations affect hunting opportunities. For more information visit <http://www.albertaregulations.ca/huntingregs/index.html>

Purpose: This dataset is for 2019 special licence boundaries, effective September 1, 2019 and are to be reviewed annually as part of Wildlife Regulations amendment process. The data is a representation of a special hunting licence draw area that covers a Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) or a portion of one or more Wildlife Management Units.

Supplemental Information: Hunting is prohibited in Ecological Reserves, Wilderness Areas, Provincial Parks and Provincial Recreation Areas therefore these protected areas have been removed from the Special Hunting Areas with the following exceptions Castle Provincial Park and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks. Blue Rapids, Cooking Lake-Blackfoot, Fickle Lake, Lakeland, North Bruderheim, Redwater, Sulphur Gates, and Wapiabi Provincial Recreation Areas. Alberta has a variety of restricted hunting areas and some of these areas have been removed from the Special Hunting Areas. These areas include the Sheep River Wildlife Sanctuary and all Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries. All other restricted areas must be reviewed from the Alberta Hunting Guide for any changes and to determine how the various designations affect hunting opportunities. The Restricted Areas for Trophy and Non-trophy Sheep are not reflected in this dataset. It is unlawful to hunt trophy or non-trophy sheep within the following areas: - 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 1A between the western boundary of the Stoney Indian Reserve and Canmore, - 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) of Highway 3, -1.6 km (1 mi.) of the Sheep River from the eastern boundary of WMU 406 upstream to Dyson Creek, - 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the Inland Cement Rock Quarry near Cadomin, - 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of the intersection of Whitehorse Creek and the main forestry trunk road south of Cadomin, - 1.6 km (1.0 mi.) of where Highway 16 intersects the eastern boundary of Jasper National Park, - 3.2 km (2.0 mi.) of the intersection of the Forestry Trunk Road and the South Ram River in Section 18, Township 36, Range 13, West of the Fifth Meridian. The hunting of big game is not permitted in the Gregg River Resources Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438, and the Cardinal River Coal Mineral Surface Lease in WMU 438. These areas have been removed from the special hunting areas.

Time Period of Content: 20190901

SPECIALIZED MUNICIPALITY

Abstract: The Specialized Municipality dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Specialized Municipalities in Alberta. Specialized Municipality is a type of municipality which does not meet the needs of the residents of a proposed municipality such as City, Municipal District, Town or Village; but formed to provide for a form of local government that will provide for the orderly development of the municipality or by any other reason that is appropriate in the circumstances. Specialized municipalities are unique municipal structures that can be formed without resorting to special Acts of the legislature. Often,

specialized municipalities allow urban and rural communities to coexist in a single municipal government.

Purpose: The Specialized Municipality dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Specialized Municipalities in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Specialized Municipalities in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each Specialized Municipality has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0418 for Jasper, Municipality of) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the Specialized Municipality shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20220107

SUMMER VILLAGE

Abstract: This dataset is produced for the Government of Alberta and is available to the general public. Note that the distribution contact is different for the general public than for Government of Alberta ministries. Please consult the Distribution Information of this metadata for the appropriate contact to acquire this dataset. The Summer Village dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Summer Villages in Alberta. Summer Village is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal government Act. The formation of a Summer Village can occur if a majority of the buildings are on parcels of land smaller than 1850 square metres and there is a population of 300 or more. Generally same provisions related to a Village apply to a Summer Village except that in the latter, elections and annual meetings are required to be held in the summer. A Summer Village is the only type of municipality where a person can vote twice in municipal elections: once in the Summer Village and once in the municipality where their permanent residence is located. Summer Villages can no longer be created in Alberta.

Purpose: The Summer Village dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Summer Villages in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Summer Villages in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each Summer Village has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0009 for Argentia Beach) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the Summer Village shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20220107

TOWN

Abstract: The Town dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Towns in Alberta. Town is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The formation of a Town can occur if a majority of buildings are on parcels of land smaller than 1850 square metres and there is a population of 1000 or more.

Purpose: The Town dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Towns in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Towns in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each town has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0387 for Banff) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the Town shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20220310

TREATY BOUNDARY

Abstract: The Treaty Boundary dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the historical treaty lands of Canada negotiated by First Nations over the years through treaty-making between 1867 - 1999. The approximate boundaries illustrate the traditional territories described in First Nations Statements of Intent to negotiate treaties which have been submitted to, and accepted.

Purpose: The Treaty Boundary dataset provides users with GIS ready, but highly generalized, polygonal representation of all Treaty areas in the province of Alberta. The boundaries are suitable for indexing purposes, but are not suitable for detailed analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: The boundaries are illustrative only and may be revised in the future. Indian Treaties describe Canadian and Aboriginal relations in terms of political agreements. 2004.09 Initial compilation 2007.08 TREATYNAME `Treaty 4 (1894)' was corrected to `Treaty 4 (1874)'. 2008.05 Conformed to 2007 Provincial Boundary & National Park.

Time Period of Content: 20080501

URBAN SERVICE AREA

Abstract: The Urban Service Area dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Urban Service Areas in Alberta. Urban Service Area is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The formation of an Urban Service Area can

occur if there is a large unincorporated community within a Specialized Municipality that is recognized as an equivalent to a City by the Government of Alberta. It has a population, public utility services, and other characteristics.

Purpose: The Urban Service Area dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Urban Service Areas in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Urban Service Areas in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each Urban Service Area has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0116 for Fort McMurray) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships (ADP) (formerly Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP)) who provides the monthly update of the Urban Service Area shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005

Time Period of Content: 20200101

VILLAGE

Abstract: The Village dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent Villages in Alberta. Village is a municipality type defined under the authority of the Municipal Government Act. The formation of a Village can occur when a majority of the buildings are on parcels of land smaller than 1850 square meters and there is a population of 300 or more.

Purpose: The Village dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all Villages in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Supplemental Information: Villages in Alberta are defined by Orders-in-Council. Besides name, each Village has a numeric identifier (i.e. 0150 for Hines Creek) designated by Alberta Municipal Affairs documented in the Municipal Codes. The Municipal Codes document also contains the number of Alberta municipalities by type (i.e. City, Improvement District, etc.). Altalis Ltd. is the designated agent of Alberta Data Partnerships Ltd. (ADP) who provides the monthly update of the Village shape file to Alberta Environment and Parks, if there are changes commencing Nov. 2005.

Time Period of Content: 20210713

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Abstract: The Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) dataset is comprised of all the polygons that represent the Wildlife Management Units in Alberta. WMU is an area of wildlife managed under Wildlife Act, Alberta Regulation 143/79.

Purpose: The Wildlife Management Unit dataset provides users with GIS ready polygonal representation of all the Wildlife Management Units in the province of Alberta, and is suitable for indexing or analysis purposes.

Time Period of Content: 20210820

DATASET SPECIFICATION

ATTRIBUTE ACCURACY REPORT

Base Features Geoadministrative Areas spatial data are quality controlled through manual audit processes to validate compliance with the Base Features Geoadministrative Areas Compilation Specifications.

- 📍 General and Attribute Validation:
 - Spatial data are double precision, proper projection, NAD83, Fuzzy and dangle tolerances
 - Polygon Attribute Table (PAT) and Arc Attribute Table (AAT) exist according to the data structure
 - Attribute values checked against allowable values including names and associated codes, total number of polygons within Geoadministrative Areas Type digital files.
 - Validity of source data used
- 📍 Spatial Validation: Topology and Spatial Coincidence Checks
 - Polygon topology exists with one label in each polygon
 - Arc topology exists with no arc intersections or dangles.
 - Boundary arcs compiled are spatially coincident with source data used.
- 📍 Interpretation of Defining Document
 - Polygonal location and extent compiled according to the intent of defining documents, text or graphically based.
- 📍 Positional Accuracy:
 - Geoadministrative Areas spatial data accuracy is dependent on the Source Data type used to compile the boundaries of the Geoadministrative Areas.

Lineage:

- The compilation of Geoadministrative Areas boundaries requires three (3) component sets of information: Source Data, Defining Documents, and Reference Information. Source Data is defined as the data used in the compilation of the Geoadministrative Areas and is comprised of specific Base Features Access, ATS, Hydrography and Hypsography source data, SDW Cadastral, ownership and LSD source data, digital reference files and constructed data. The Base Features source data is the primary data used to compile Geoadministrative Areas. In cases where Base Features source data did not exist at the time of compilation, other Source Data was used. The Base Features ATS arcs were considered the foundation by which all other Source Data was registered for compilation. As well, the Base Features source data was used to derive geometrically dependent boundaries when ATS Legal Subdivisions, Quadrants, and Quarter-Quadrants, or other specified offset boundaries were not available. The requirement ensures spatial consistency within the Base Features spatial data.

METADATA REFERENCE

- Metadata_Standard_Name: United States Federal Geographic Data Committee Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
- Metadata_Standard_Version: 2.0
- Metadata_Standard_ID: FGDC - STD - 001 - 1998
- RESOURCE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH
- Metadata_Standard_Name: United States Federal Geographic Data Committee Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata
- Metadata_Standard_ID: FGDC-STD-001-1998
- Metadata_Standard_Version: 2.0
- Metadata_Security_Classification: Unclassified