

ALBERTA ENVIRONMENTAL APPEALS BOARD

Report and Recommendations

Date of Report and Recommendations – October 13, 2004

IN THE MATTER OF sections 91, 92, 94, 95, and 99 of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12, and section 115 of the *Water Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3;

-and-

IN THE MATTER OF an appeal filed by Michael Monner with respect to *Water Act* Approval No. 00136848-00-00 issued to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren by the Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment.

Cite as: *Monner v. Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment, re: New Dale Hutterian Brethren* (13 October 2004), Appeal No. 03-010-R (A.E.A.B.).

BEFORE:

Dr. Frederick C. Fisher, Q.C., Chair,
Mr. Al Schulz, Board Member, and
Dr. Alan J. Kennedy, Board Member.

APPEARANCES:

Appellant: Mr. Michael Monner.

Approval Holder: New Dale Hutterian Brethren Colony, represented
by Mr. David Decker.

Director: Mr. Dave McGee, Director, Southern Region,
Regional Services, Alberta Environment,
represented by Ms. Charlene Graham, Alberta
Justice.

Intervenors: Siksika Nation, represented by Mr. Emil Owl Child,
Siksika Nation, Mr. W. Tibor Osvath, Rae and
Company, and Mr. Leonard D. Andrychuk, Q.C.,
MacPherson Leslie & Tyerman; Alberta
Transportation, represented by Mr. Terry Becker,
Operations Manager, Alberta Transportation; and
Vulcan County, represented by Mr. Gary Buchanan,
County Administrator.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alberta Environment issued *Water Act* Approval No. 00136848-00-00 to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren authorizing them to operate the drainage works on an unnamed water body, a tributary to Indian Lake, near Milo, Alberta.

The Board received a Notice of Appeal from Mr. Michael Monner appealing the Approval and a requesting a Stay. The request for a Stay was denied.

A mediation meeting was held on August 6, 2003, but was unsuccessful in reaching an agreement. A hearing was held on January 27, 2004, with the Siksika Nation, Alberta Transportation, and Vulcan County participating as intervenors.

At the hearing, the Siksika Nation raised preliminary motions regarding the Board's jurisdiction to hear the appeal. The Board heard the arguments regarding the substantive issues under appeal, and then received extensive arguments regarding the jurisdictional issues. The Siksika Nation later withdrew their motion after an agreement was reached with Alberta Environment.

With regard to the substantive issues, the Board determined the drainage works would not have a detrimental effect on Mr. Monner's property and recommended that the Approval be upheld. As Alberta Transportation and Vulcan County raised the issue of public safety, the Board recommended that the Approval be varied by adding two conditions to ensure the roadbed adjacent to the existing culvert at Secondary Highway 842 and the roadbed adjacent to Township Road 202 are not impacted by the operation of the drainage works.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	BACKGROUND	1
II.	SUBMISSIONS	5
A.	Appellant.....	5
B.	Siksika Nation	6
C.	Alberta Transportation	9
D.	Vulcan County	9
E.	Approval Holder	10
F.	Director	12
III.	ANALYSIS.....	15
A.	Will the direction of the water flow change or the water level rise?.....	15
B.	Recourse available if conditions of Approval not met	22
C.	Perennial weeds/grasses	23
D.	Should the Approval be revoked?	24
IV.	CONCLUSION.....	26
V.	COSTS	26
VI.	DRAFT MINISTERIAL ORDER	28

I. BACKGROUND

[1] On July 25, 2003, the Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment (the “Director”), issued Approval No. 00136848-00-00 (the “Approval”) to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren (the “Approval Holder”) under the *Water Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3, authorizing them to operate the drainage works on an unnamed water body, a tributary to Indian Lake, at NW 15-20-21-W4M, 16-20-21-W4M, and 17-20-21-W4M, near Milo, Alberta.

[2] On June 30, 2003, the Environmental Appeals Board (the “Board”) received a Notice of Appeal from Mr. Michael Monner (the “Appellant”) appealing the Approval.

[3] On July 2, 2003, the Board wrote to the Appellant, the Approval Holder, and the Director (collectively the “Parties”) acknowledging receipt of the Notice of Appeal and notifying the Approval Holder and the Director of the appeal. The Board also requested the Director provide the Board with a copy of the records (the “Record”) relating to this appeal, and the Parties provide available dates for a mediation meeting or hearing. The Record was received on July 24, 2003 and was subsequently provided to the Parties.

[4] According to standard practice, the Board wrote to the Natural Resources Conservation Board and the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board asking whether this matter had been the subject of a hearing or review under their respective legislation. Both boards responded in the negative.

[5] On July 2, 2003, the Board received a letter from the Appellant requesting a Stay. On July 4, 2003, the Board requested the Appellant respond to a number of questions in relation to his Stay request,¹ and on July 7, 2003, the Board received the Appellant’s response.

¹ The Board’s letter stated:

“The Board would like Mr. Monner to answer the following questions...

1. What are the serious concerns of Mr. Monner that should be heard by the Board?
2. Would Mr. Monner suffer irreparable harm if the Stay is refused?
3. Would Mr. Monner suffer greater harm if the Stay was refused pending a decision of the Board on his appeal, than the New Dale Hutterian Brethren would suffer from the granting of a Stay?
4. Would the overall public interest warrant a Stay?

[6] The Board notified the Parties on July 14, 2003, that, after reviewing the Appellant's submissions, a Stay would not be granted.²

[7] On July 15, 2003, the Appellant provided names of other parties who may have an interest in the appeal, including the Siksika Nation, Ducks Unlimited, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Vulcan County. On July 31, 2003, the Appellant notified the Board that Alberta Transportation also wanted to be informed of the appeal.

[8] A mediation meeting was held on August 6, 2003, with Mr. Ron Hierath, Board member, acting as mediator. There was no resolution at the mediation meeting, but the Parties agreed to continue discussions and a further mediation meeting was scheduled for October 7, 2003.

[9] On October 6, 2004, the Approval Holder notified the Board that they would not be attending the mediation meeting on October 7, 2004. The Board notified the Parties that the mediation meeting was cancelled.

[10] On October 30, 2003, the Appellant provided a status report to the Board, indicating that settlement discussions were continuing. The Board notified the Parties on November 5, 2003, that it intended to proceed with the appeal and schedule a Hearing.

[11] The Board notified the Parties on November 24, 2003, that the issues to be heard at the Hearing would be:

- "1. the changing direction of water flow so that the applicants (*sic.*) water drains onto Mr. Monner's property;
2. no recourse if conditions of the Approval are not met;
3. the increased water flow will raise the water level on Mr. Monner's property thereby compromising his ability to raise crops. When this happened in 1997 Mr. Monner lost the use of this land for six years;

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5. Is Mr. Monner directly affected by Alberta Environment's decision to issue the Approval to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren? This question is asked because the Board can only grant a Stay where it is requested by someone who is directly affected."

² In its letter, the Board stated:

"The Board has determined that Mr. Monner has not presented a sufficient case to warrant a further consideration of his Stay request at this time. In addition, the Board is not yet in receipt of the record from Alberta Environment, and as such has not been able to review it. Once the record has been received from Alberta Environment, and has been distributed to the parties, Mr. Monner can make a further application for a Stay at that time, if he chooses."

4. perennial weeds/grasses that have built up since last unauthorized flooding; and
5. Mr. Monner would like the Approval revoked and all licenced drainage canals returned to original topographical state.”

[12] On December 9, 2003, the Board received a letter on behalf of Vulcan County, stating it wanted to participate in the hearing of the appeal. On December 12, 2003, Alberta Transportation requested it be allowed to make a representation before the Board on this appeal. On December 15, 2003, the Siksika Nation requested they be permitted to make a representation intervening in the appeal. The Board requested the Parties provide comments on the participation of Vulcan County, Alberta Transportation, and the Siksika Nation.

[13] On December 15, 2003, the Board notified the Parties the Hearing would be held on January 27, 2004.

[14] In letters received on December 18 and 19, 2003, the Appellant and the Director stated they did not have any concerns with the Vulcan County, Alberta Transportation, and the Siksika Nation participating in this appeal. No response was received from the Approval Holder.

[15] On December 22, 2003, the Board notified the Parties that the Siksika Nation, Alberta Transportation, and the Vulcan County (collectively, the “Intervenors”) would have full party status, and therefore, they would be allowed to file a submission and present evidence, be subject to cross-examination, and cross-examine if they wish to do so.

[16] The Hearing was held on January 27, 2004.

[17] At the Hearing, the Siksika Nation raised a number of jurisdictional issues, challenging the validity of the Approval and the ability of the Board to hear this appeal. The Board decided to continue with the Hearing and hear the substantive arguments of the Parties. The Board stated that it would receive submissions regarding the jurisdictional issues. An extensive submission process ensued addressing complex constitutional and aboriginal law issues.³

³ The Parties were required to answer the following questions:

“1. Does the Siksika Nation have the right to raise jurisdictional questions in their capacity as an intervenor?”

[18] As the Board did not close the Hearing on January 27, 2004, the Appellant and the Siksika Nation applied for a Stay of the Approval. The Board received submissions from the Parties between February 2, 2004, and February 25, 2004. On March 11, 2004, the Board notified the Parties that it would not grant a Stay.

[19] On September 9, 2004, the Director notified the Board that settlement discussions were continuing between the Siksika Nation, the Approval Holder, and the Director. He requested that the Board make an application to the Minister for an extension of the time limit for the Board to provide its Report and Recommendations. The Board made this request and the Minister granted the request.

[20] On October 13, 2004, the Board was notified that the Director and the Siksika Nation had reached an agreement that addressed the concerns raised by the Siksika Nation. As a result, the Siksika Nation withdrew their preliminary motions, and the Board proceeded to address the substantive issues in this appeal and prepare its Report and Recommendations. The following is the Report and Recommendations regarding the substantive issues heard at the January 27, 2004 Hearing.

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2. Does the Board have jurisdiction to hear this appeal, or is there no jurisdiction because the Approval in question may affect the *Constitution Act*, 1867, section 91(24) Indian reserve lands?
...
 3. Did the Director lose jurisdiction to issue the Approval because the Approval may affect the *Constitution Act*, 1867, section 91(24) Indian reserve lands?
 4. Did the Director lose jurisdiction to issue the Approval because he had a “duty to consult” and that duty was not satisfied?
 5. Did the Siksika Nation have an obligation to comply with section 24 of the *Judicature Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c. J-2? ...
 6. What is the effect of the Notice of Constitutional Questions served on the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada and the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Alberta, both dated March 25, 2004?
 7. Has the Government of Alberta participated in a public review under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (Canada) in respect of all the matters included in the Notice of Appeal filed by Mr. Monner?”

II. SUBMISSIONS

A. Appellant

[21] The Appellant stated there are numerous ditches other than those identified that negatively impact him and the Intervenors. He explained there are two significant excavations plus numerous smaller excavations and drainage channels throughout sections 16 and 17-20-21-W4M. The Appellant explained he was not concerned with the original ditch excavations that were completed in the 1960s, but the ditches were cleared and deepened in 1996. According to the Appellant, one ditch is approximately 4300 feet long and the second is approximately 500 feet long, and they vary in depth from 3 to 12 feet.⁴

[22] The Appellant stated a large amount of water from spring runoff flowed through the ditch in 1997, causing damage to Secondary Highway 842. The Appellant argued the smaller unauthorized ditches directed the flow of water towards his property. He stated this water would have stayed on the Approval Holder's land, creating many large sloughs, but the Approval Holder wanted the ditch to drain the sloughs.

[23] The Appellant stated the increased drainage onto his lands has resulted in an increase in salinity. He stated the salinity rating for the majority of his quarter is 0.4 mS/cm (non saline), but the lowland area in question is rated 8 mS/cm (severe salinity).⁵ He further stated the same land previously produced significant crop yields but now has weedy vegetation and salt crystals laying on the soil surface. According to the Appellant, the plant species growing on the site, specifically Kochia, wild oats, dock, and foxtail barley, are moisture and salinity tolerant.

[24] The Appellant explained the land had been farmed successfully except from 1997 to 2000, and he has gradually included the land back into production, except where he has had to take extra efforts to control the perennial weeds and grasses that became established during those three years. He stated he has a grain operation, specialty livestock operation, and a cow calf

⁴ See: Appellant's submission, received January 13, 2004.

⁵ See: Appellant's submission, received January 13, 2004, at Tab 11.

operation. As a result, he stated that he may want to return the quarter section to pasture in the future.

[25] The Appellant stated that, since 1998, the area he has been able to crop has decreased by 31 acres, approximately 19 acres due to salinity and approximately 12 acres due to a high water table. He explained he has not calculated the loss of income and increased costs to manage the area because of the increased water flows.

[26] The Appellant argued he has not caused his own problems. He explained he has a very small ditch, approximately 6 feet wide and 1.5 feet deep, which drains water from two small depressions towards the main channel. He argued water does not flow up the ditch as suggested by the Approval Holder. The Appellant submitted the runoff water does not flow from the south to the north through the main channel on his property, but instead flows from the west and is of sufficient volume that it crosses over the small natural berm on the east side of the main channel. He stated, a "...combination of water crossing over and being held behind this natural berm and the increased resulting water table of Indian Lake itself contributed to the saturation of land on our property."⁶

[27] The Appellant explained he did not allow the Approval Holder to enter his land to do groundwater monitoring, as he was not going to receive remuneration similar to what may be expected when a utility company or oil or gas company wishes to access the property.⁷

[28] The Appellant submitted the Approval was based on false representations, misleading reports, and speculation. He argued the proposed supervision of the drainage works would not be effective, as the personnel have many duties and responsibilities of greater importance than to supervise the drainage works.

B. Siksika Nation

[29] The Siksika Nation stated they did not receive direct notification of the Approval application, and publication of the application was in media they do not subscribe to. They

⁶ Appellant's submission, received January 13, 2004, at paragraph 33.

⁷ See: Appellant's submission, received January 13, 2004 at paragraph 34.

further stated that, "...a concerted effort to establish notification through our sources of media was required and will continue to be required in the future."⁸ The Siksika Nation referred to the April 19, 2001 letter from Alberta Environment in which it noted the Siksika Nation may be affected and the Approval Holder has the responsibility of obtaining any other required approvals. The Siksika Nation stated they were not notified, and they had not "...given its consent to the receipt of these surface waters that will eventually rest within the Nation's boundary."⁹

[30] The Siksika Nation explained the purpose of Indian Lake was to capture and contain spring runoff and rain for livestock. They stated the waters came from uncultivated lands with additional waters coming as runoff from neighbouring lands to the south. The Siksika Nation did not consider the additional runoff significant as there was a natural drainage causeway and it occurred intermittently, but the Approval changes the scenario.

[31] The Siksika Nation argued that the Approval will result in dissolved contaminants entering and settling on the Nation's lands, and it had been their experience the quality of the surface water drainage entering their lands has posed an adverse effect to their lands and environment. Therefore, according to the Siksika Nation, the approved diversion scheme has a "...real potential to impact water quality in Indian Lake."¹⁰

[32] The Siksika Nation did not believe the impact on water quality was adequately assessed or considered before the Approval was issued, and the Approval does not include adequate conditions to protect the water quality in Indian Lake as there is a lack of specified monitoring, enforcement, and overall feasibility.¹¹ The Siksika Nation stated the Approval does not contain any structured water testing process or frequency schedule to determine water quality. They also stated the environmental impact assessment completed for the Approval application did not address the potential impact of the drainage scheme on water quality in Indian Lake. The Siksika Nation further stated that Alberta Environment with Alberta Agriculture had taken a cursory look at the potential for changes in salinity resulting from the

⁸ Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

⁹ Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹⁰ Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

diversion, but it did not appear they completed a rigorous assessment or reached any clear conclusions.¹²

[33] The Siksika Nation expressed concern the diversion could result in a degradation of Indian Lake due to higher salinity levels, nutrient enrichment, and an increase in fecal coliforms. They believed runoff from saline areas could increase salinity levels in the Lake, and runoff from lands where the Approval Holder had spread manure from their operations could result in an increase in water borne pathogens.¹³

[34] The Siksika Nation stated that, if the diversion could potentially impact water quality in Indian Lake, the Approval should be revoked or amended to provide the necessary protection to water quality. They suggested an assessment be completed that would include water sampling of the proposed area to be drained as well as Indian Lake at various times of the year, and information regarding such matters as land use, drainage areas, and hydrologic frequencies.

[35] The Siksika Nation submitted that if the assessment indicates water quality can be protected, the Approval should be amended to include: (1) monitoring, operating, and reporting conditions to manage water releases from the diversion to ensure water quality is equal to or better than the water in Indian Lake, and monitoring be completed by a properly trained third party; and (2) a condition to ensure the diversion scheme has structures in place that can be operated to prevent the release of water if the water quality is not as good as or better than the water in Indian Lake.¹⁴

[36] The Siksika Nation stated the Approval allows for a more direct and reduced transport distance for the surface water to run into Indian Lake, reducing the ability for the water to be naturally cleaned through evaporation or settling in low areas as now occurs in the natural drainage causeway.¹⁵

¹¹ See: Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹² See: Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹³ See: Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹⁴ See: Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹⁵ See: Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

[37] The Siksika Nation submitted the drainage works should be revoked or decommissioned to the extent that the "...drainage of the water bodies be allowed to follow the pre-existing combined manmade/natural drainage causeway...."¹⁶ The Siksika Nation recommended groundwater measuring test holes be placed strategically on the north and south boundaries with their lands.

C. Alberta Transportation

[38] Secondary Highway 842 is a provincial highway and is maintained by Alberta Transportation. It stated that if the roadway subgrade soils of Secondary Highway 842 are subjected to additional water the surface stability of the road, which is already unstable, would degenerate further. According to Alberta Transportation, this would accelerate the need to rehabilitate the road and add costs to the taxpayers of Alberta. It expressed concerns as to whether the existing culvert is adequate to handle the combined water flows permitted under the Approval, and the Approval "...appears to allow a 'surcharge of 1.0m above the top of the existing culvert.'"¹⁷

D. Vulcan County

[39] Vulcan County stated Secondary Highway 842 is a paved road running adjacent to the lands at issue and is the main north south connector in the area, and Township Road 202, the main east west road in that portion of the County, is adjacent to the south side of these lands.

[40] The County expressed two concerns regarding the Approval. The first concern was with respect to the impact the Approval may have on Secondary Highway 842 and, indirectly, to the County's road network. Vulcan County stated the Approval allows for the detention of water adjacent to Secondary Highway 842 and for a "...controlled and perhaps lengthy, discharge through the existing 600 mm culvert under Highway 842...."¹⁸ The County

¹⁶ Siksika Nation submission, dated January 12, 2004.

¹⁷ Alberta Transportation submission, dated January 9, 2004.

¹⁸ Vulcan County submission, dated January 12, 2004.

stated the detention of water could make the highway bed soft, leading to the ban of truck traffic on Highway 842 and forcing truck traffic onto Township Road 202.

[41] The second concern expressed by Vulcan County was regarding the impact on Township Road 202. According to the County, the Approval allows for water detention at the southern end of the properties, adjacent to Township Road 202, and for the controlled release of the detained water northward. The County stated the "...detained water could lead to higher ground moisture, a softening of the Township Road 202 road bed, which could lead to increased maintenance or repairs or total road failure requiring a complete rebuilding of the road."¹⁹ The County further stated that damage to Township Road 202 would curtail heavy agriculture and oilfield truck traffic, thereby severely restricting access to that part of the County.

[42] Vulcan County also stated that additional damage could occur to Township Road 202 if future unauthorized drainage occurs on lands to the south of the lands in question. Vulcan County summarized its concerns, stating the Approval does not indicate the road base of Secondary Highway 842 and Township Road 202 are to be protected from the adjacent detention and controlled release of water.²⁰

E. Approval Holder

[43] The Approval Holder's submission consisted of a series of photographs and maps and a copy of the environmental impact assessment completed as part of the application process for the Approval.

[44] The Approval Holder stated the drainage ditch was excavated in 1966 to enhance the flow of surface water from the lands surrounding the ditch to Indian Lake. The Approval Holder stated the drainage ditch effectively drained a few wet, marshy, depressions, enabling them to cultivate the area for crop production.²¹

[45] The consultants for the Approval Holder explained the surface water from sections 15, 16, and 17-20-21-W4M flows toward the southern end of Indian Lake located in the

¹⁹ Vulcan County submission, dated January 12, 2004.

²⁰ See: Vulcan County submission, dated January 12, 2004.

northeast, and the Lake is the main source of water in the southern portion of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve land. The Approval Holder stated the drainage ditch is approximately 1,440 metres (4800 feet) in length with a depth of 0.9 to 3.6 metres (3 to 12 feet) and a width of 3.6 to 10.8 metres (12 to 36 feet).

[46] The Approval Holder stated the drainage ditch drained water from the depressions on their property toward the natural drainage channel on the north portion of sections 16-20-21-W4M and NW 15-20-21-W4M and into Indian Lake. The Approval Holder argued that, if the ditch is made non-operational, water will accumulate in the depressions, saturating the soil and eventually accumulating on the surface for longer periods of time, especially after spring runoff and heavy rainfall storms, "...rendering the land to be inaccessible and unsuitable for crop production."²² According to the Approval Holder, the drainage system reclaimed the productivity of approximately 91 acres of land.²³

[47] The Approval Holder stated the amount of water the drainage ditch carries into Indian Lake is not significant, and there has been no change in the lake level since the drainage ditch was excavated in 1966. The Approval Holder submitted that the amount of water entering Indian Lake because of the drainage ditch would be slight and would be beneficial to the users of the lake.²⁴

[48] According to the Approval Holder, the only drainage carried by the drainage ditch will be spring runoff or major storm events, that is storm events exceeding a 10-year period with a 2-hour duration. The Approval Holder claimed there would be no direct runoff for a normal storm event. The Approval Holder stated the drainage ditch has the capacity to convey 0.73 cubic metres per second.

[49] The Approval Holder argued the impact on the Appellant's land would not be significant, and the northeast corner of the Appellant's property seemed to be wet and marshy even before the drainage ditch was in existence.

²¹ See: Approval Holder's submission, dated June 2000, at page 3.

²² Approval Holder's submission, dated June 2000, at page 8.

²³ See: Approval Holder's submission, dated June 2000, at page 10.

²⁴ See: Approval Holder's submission, dated June 2000, at page 9.

[50] The Approval Holder stated the supply ditch constructed on the Appellant's land a few years ago has contributed to the Appellant's problems. The Approval Holder stated the supply ditch is approximately 750 metres (2,500 feet) in length and runs from the southwest corner of NE 15-20-21-W4M, alongside the lower south end of the lake, to an area at the north end of the quarter section, from which the water flows down slope by gravity to fill a man-made dugout toward the west. According to the Approval Holder, the supply ditch has filled with

“...plant residue and mud, raising the level of the ditch bottom, which resulted in the flooding of approximately 32 acres of land, and seeping into few more acres of land, on both sides of the ditch and extending to the dug-out site in NE 15-20-21 W4. The effect of this flooding and seeping seem to have extended to adjacent land within NE 15-20-21 W4, causing saturation of the soil and creating difficult trafficability conditions....”²⁵

F. Director

[51] The Director explained that one of the goals of the terms and conditions of the Approval is to ensure the flow entering the unnamed tributary does not exceed its natural capacity, thereby ensuring no flooding or adverse impacts occur on the Appellant's lands.²⁶

[52] The Director stated there had been extensive consultation with the Appellant throughout the process in an attempt to address his concerns, but it was not possible to reach a solution. The Director explained he contacted Alberta Agriculture to comment on the salinity potential of the project, and the final recommendation was that “...‘flows be maintained at levels that the water course and small dam [on Indian Lake] can support. This will reduce a water table build up and salinization of the area.’”²⁷ The Director stated he contacted the hydrology branch of Alberta Environment and asked them to comment on the project, and “...they indicated that based upon effective drainage areas, the overall impact of the ditching would be negligible.”²⁸

²⁵ Approval Holder's submission, dated June 2000, at page 9.

²⁶ See: Director's submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 46.

²⁷ Director's submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 15.

²⁸ Director's submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 16.

[53] The Director stated specific clauses of the Approval were designed to ensure the flow release rate does not exceed the channel capacity. Specifically, the Director referred to clauses 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

[54] According to the Director, clauses 3 and 4²⁹ relate to monitoring and measurement and are meant to accomplish the following goals:

- “• the location of the flow measurement sites were specified so it would be easy for all parties concerned to read the flow measurement at any given time and access by any party would not be an issue;
- the actual flow rates measured are used in conjunction with the ‘flow restriction’ clause (Clause 8); and
- the location of the flow measurement sites were chosen to ensure measurement of all flow in the New Dale Hutterian Brethren drainage scheme into the unnamed tributary.”³⁰

[55] The Director stated clauses 13, 14, and 15 specify the frequency of monitoring and the recording of the information,³¹ thereby ensuring a complete record of all flow measurements.

[56] The Director emphasized clause 8, which, according to the Director, “...ensures that the flow entering the unnamed tributary from the New Dale Hutterian Brethren drainage system does not exceed channel capacity and possibly adversely impact/flood the Appellant’s

²⁹ Conditions 3 and 4 provide:

“Condition 3: The approval holder shall establish a flow measurement site downstream of the Existing Culvert and upstream of the boundary of NE 15-020-21-W4, which is visible and the flow measurement can be read from Highway 842.

Condition 4: The approval holder shall establish a flow measurement site downstream of the Main Supply Channel crossing and upstream of the boundary of NE 15-020-21-W4, which is visible and the flow measurement can be read from Township Road 20-2.”

³⁰ Director’s submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 50.

³¹ Clauses 13, 14, and 15 state:

“Condition 13: The approval holder shall obtain flow measurement readings from the flow measurement sites daily, beginning one day prior to the release of any water through the Existing Culvert until one day after the release of water is complete.

Condition 14: The approval holder shall record all changes made in the operation of Structure B and Structure C including time and date of change and the amount of increase or decrease of flow rate.

Condition 15: The approval holder shall provide the information collected under Conditions 13 and 14 to the Director within 30 days after the release of water is complete or upon request by the Director or an Inspector.”

land.”³² The Director submitted, “...an increasing cumulative flow of 5 cfs would not be excessive and would not cause water to back up or flood Mr. Monner’s property.”³³ According to the Director, 5 cfs is close to the estimated natural flow observed on March 19, 2003, and is only slightly more than the maximum calculated flow the Approval Holder submitted for the existing culvert under Highway 842. The Director stated this flow rate is “...substantially less than the maximum capability of either of the two existing natural channels entering Mr. Monner’s land individually.”³⁴

[57] The Director stated clause 9 ensures the integrity of the roadway is protected, and 1.0 metre is approximately the maximum level when the culvert capacity is reached.³⁵ According to the Director, clause 10 prevents back flooding onto the Appellant’s land and the Siksika Nation lands, as it ensures the drainage flows do not overtop the full supply level of Indian Lake.³⁶

[58] The Director explained clauses 16 and 17 ensure the Director is able to maintain involvement if the circumstances warrant it,³⁷ and this is in addition to the Director’s powers to

³² Director’s submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 53.

Clause 8 states:

“Condition 8: The approval holder shall operate Structure B or Structure C only when the flow at the flow measurement site downstream of the Existing Culvert, when combined with the flow entering the NE 15-020-21-W4 from the Main Supply Channel, does not exceed 0.142 cubic metres per second (5.0 cubic feet per second).

³³ Director’s submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 54.

³⁴ Director’s submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 55.

³⁵ Clause 9 provides:

“Condition 9: The approval holder shall only operate Structure B and Structure C only when the depth of water upstream of the Existing Culvert is less than the surcharge depth of 1.0m above the top of the Existing Culvert.”

³⁶ Clause 10 states:

“Condition 10: The approval holder shall only operate Structure B and Structure C when the level of Indian Lake is not more than 10 cm above full supply level at any time.”

³⁷ Clauses 16 and 17 provide:

“Condition 16: The approval holder shall install any additional water measuring stations as directed by the Director when the Director is of the opinion that the activity authorized by this approval may be causing unreasonable interference with the use of any other lands.

Condition 17: This approval may be suspended by the Director at any time the Director is of the opinion that the activity authorized by this approval is causing the water table to rise on the NE15-020-21-W4 and unreasonably interfere with the agricultural use of the NE 15-020-21-W4.”

cancel and suspend the Approval (section 43), the Director's powers to initiate an amendment to the Approval (section 42), and the enforcement provisions of the *Water Act* (Parts 7, 10, and 11).

[59] The Director argued the conditions included in the Approval will protect all interests in the area, as it will ensure all Parties can measure and see the flow rates; flow rates are controlled to ensure the flow through the unnamed tributary will not exceed its capacity; road integrity is maintained; and there is no overtopping of Indian Lake.³⁸

[60] The Director explained groundwater monitoring was considered, but neither the Appellant nor the Approval Holder was agreeable to including such clauses into the Approval.

[61] The Director also explained the flooding event in 1997 referred to by the Appellant occurred when an ice jam caused an irrigation canal to overflow. The Director stated this should not happen again as the canal has been rehabilitated and illegal ditching on a third person's property has been blocked. According to the Director, the structures on the Approval Holder's property would prevent excessive flow from reaching the culvert, as the Approval Holder can only release 5 cfs, regardless if the source is drainage from their own lands or if it is flow that comes onto their property from other sources.³⁹

III. ANALYSIS

A. Will the direction of the water flow change or the water level rise?

[62] The issue of the drainage ditch and the possible effect it might have on the Appellant's property has been an ongoing issue.⁴⁰

³⁸ See: Director's submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraph 64.

³⁹ See: Director's submission, dated January 12, 2004, at paragraphs 72 and 74.

⁴⁰ In 1999, the Director determined the Approval Holder was contravening the *Water Resources Act*, R.S.A. 1980, c. W- 5. According to the Director, the drainage ditch was a non-approved drainage works, but the Approval Holder maintained that no approval was required and that it was not logical to require one after 34 years of operation. The Director issued an Enforcement Order in November 1999, which the Approval Holder appealed to this Board.

A mediation meeting was held, and the Appellant requested and received permission to attend the mediation meeting. The Enforcement Order was later complied with, and the Approval Holder withdrew their appeal and applied for an approval for the drainage ditch.

[63] The Appellant argued water in the area flows from the west, the Approval Holder's lands, onto his property. After viewing the diagrams provided and listening to the evidence presented, the Board is of the view the water flows from the south, through the Appellant's property towards the north, and at the northern end of his property, water from the Approval Holder's property flows into the natural drainage system on the Appellant's property, joining the flow from the south on its way to Indian Lake.

[64] The Director stated the amount of increased water that may flow through the ditch might increase negligibly, but it would have no effect on the Appellant's property. The Board accepts this analysis of the flow rate. The drainage ditch allows for the water that accumulates on the Approval Holder's property to drain off the property faster, but it is retained behind the control structure and the flow rate will be controlled. This should reduce the amount of erosion on the Appellant's land as the flow rate will be controlled to a level that will not cause damage to the downstream property.

[65] The terms and conditions of the Approval require the Approval Holder to release water from their canals only at specific times and under specific conditions. For example, water can only be released only when the depth of water upstream of the Existing Culvert is less than the surcharge depth of 1.0m above the top of the Existing Culvert, when the level of Indian Lake is not more than 10 cm above full supply level at any time, and when the water levels are low enough in the main supply channel so that when combined with the added water, the flow will not exceed 5.0 cubic feet per second. All of these conditions must be met before the water can be released from the drainage ditch. If any of these conditions are not met, then the Approval Holder is in non-compliance and the Director can take action against the Approval Holder.

[66] Essentially, the Appellant is arguing the water will be forced, uphill, onto his property. The Board believes that, providing the Appellant maintains his drainage ditch as it presently exists, the flow of water through his property from the Approval Holder's will not be impeded and will flow through to Indian Lake. Only if the current drainage pathway is blocked,

The Director then issued the Approval, which was appealed by the Appellant. In his Notice of Appeal, the Appellant requested the Approval be overturned on the basis the Approval would result in the water flow changing direction, increased water flow onto his property, and there is no recourse if the conditions of the Approval are not followed.

will there be the potential for the water to backup onto the Appellant's property. The evidence presented shows that the flow of the water is from the south to the north, and it would only be in extreme conditions that water would be forced the opposite direction.

[67] Under Clause 8 of the Approval, the Approval Holder cannot release water until the water levels are low enough in the main supply channel so that when combined with the added water, the flow will not exceed 5.0 cubic feet per second.⁴¹ This will ensure water levels will not rise in the natural watercourse to such a level that will cause the water to back up into the main supply channel.

[68] The natural watercourse through the Appellant's land allows water to flow from the south to the north and into Indian Lake. During the time the Appellant has owned the property, he mentioned only one time that excess water caused the main supply channel to flood his lands. The natural watercourse is capable of handling over 5 cfs of water, and based on the evidence presented, often carries more than 5 cfs during spring runoff without causing any effect on the Appellant's property. The conditions of the Approval require the Approval Holder to wait until the water level in the channel is low enough so that when water from the Approval Holder's lands are released, the total amount of water in the main supply channel does not exceed 5 cfs.

[69] By having this provision in the Approval, essentially what will happen is the runoff from the south would be allowed to flow through the channel first, and when it has subsided, then the flow of water from the west would be allowed to enter the channel. This reduces the possible cumulative effect that could occur with runoff from the south and the west flowing into the main supply channel at the same time. In other words, by having the control structures in place on the Approval Holder's property, and by limiting the timing of the release of any water from their property, there is a decreased chance of the Appellant's property being flooded. This is not to say the possibility is now impossible since no one can control rainfall events and runoff levels, and if there is sufficient water available coming from the south,

⁴¹ Clause 8 of the Approval states:

"The approval holder shall operate Structure B or Structure C only when the flow at the flow measurement site downstream of the Existing Culvert, when combined with the flow entering the NE 15-020-21-W4 from the Main Supply Channel, does not exceed 0.142 cubic metres per second (5.0 cubic feet per second)."

flooding could still occur. However, the amount of water entering the Appellant's property would still be less since water flow from the west would be retained within the Approval Holder's property until such time that levels in the main supply channel have decreased to below 5 cfs.

[70] Indian Lake has a spillway that is controlled by the Siksika that limits the level of water in the lake, and if the water exceeds that level, it spills into the natural channels towards the Bow River.⁴² Therefore, it seems reasonable that if the water released by the Approval Holder causes the lake level to rise above the full supply level, it would flow over the control structure at the far end of the lake and into the channel towards the Bow River. Based on the size of Indian Lake and the amount of water permitted to be released by the Approval Holder, the Board accepts the Director's description that "...it would be indiscernible from the natural flow."⁴³ In addition, the Director included condition 10, which restricts when the Approval Holder can release the water. It states: "The approval holder shall only operate Structure B and Structure C when the level of Indian Lake is not more than 10 cm above full supply level at any time."

[71] Concerns were also expressed regarding the quality of the water being impacted. The Director included conditions requiring the Approval Holder to prevent erosion and siltation and to reclaim the disturbed area to vegetation where possible. A condition was included in the Approval requiring the Approval Holder to release the water only when the water quality is equal to or better than the quality of water in the receiving water body.⁴⁴ The Director also stated in his testimony that holding the water back before releasing it will allow for natural biological processes to occur, and the water released will be of better quality. The Director stated that some of the contained water would seep into the ground and some would evaporate, thereby reducing the amount of water that would usually flow through the channels towards Indian Lake. The

⁴² Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 125, lines 15 to 20.

⁴³ Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 125, lines 26 to 27.

⁴⁴ Condition 6 states: "The approval holder shall reclaim to vegetation where possible, any disturbed bed and banks of the water body and areas associated with the activity."

Condition 11 provides: "The approval holder shall prevent siltation and erosion of the water body resulting from the activity, including the diversion of water."

Board accepts these principles, and although the quality may only be minimally improved, it should not cause a deterioration in the water quality on the Appellant's or the Siksika Nation's properties.

[72] Under condition 17, the Director can suspend the Approval if he believes the authorized drainage ditch is causing the water table to rise and interfere with the agricultural use on the Appellant's lands. This provides another mechanism to ensure the Appellant's and the Siksika Nation's properties will not be adversely affected.

[73] The Director has required the Approval Holder to install two flow measurement sites to make certain the water is released only when the water in the main supply channel and Indian Lake are at the proper levels.

[74] With all of these conditions in place, which the Approval Holder *must* follow, the Board does not believe the Appellant will see a noticeable change in the water flow across his property, except for the slightly lengthened time for the runoff. The Director stated the water "...could move through the natural water course immediately behind the natural flow without even being discernible...."⁴⁵ The Director emphasized that "...it would be impossible to even detect that water as it trailed through behind the ... normal spring runoff."⁴⁶ The Board accepts the Director's evidence regarding the water flow and believes there will not be any perceptible effect on the flow of water through the Appellant's lands. Therefore, the Board sees no reason to cancel the Approval.

[75] The Appellant expressed concern regarding the size of Indian Lake and the potential of the lake to rise due to the increased runoff from the Approval Holder's drainage ditch. It is the Board's understanding that Indian Lake is not at its full supply level and therefore does not encroach onto the Appellant's property. The Board also understands that when the lake is at its full supply level, it extends onto the Appellant's lands. However, the lake cannot exceed its full supply level. There is a control structure at the other end of the lake that limits the fill

Condition 12 states: "Where applicable, the approval holder shall only release water to a water body when the quality of water is equal to or better than the quality of water in the receiving water body."

⁴⁵ Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 120, lines 6 to 8.

⁴⁶ Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 120, lines 21 to 23.

level, thereby preventing the lake from exceeding its full supply level and encroaching onto the Appellant's lands.

[76] The Appellant stated in his closing remarks that he would like the ditches on the Approval Holder's property closed. He offered as an alternative that monitoring wells should be installed on his property to monitor the water table and that a neutral third party determine whether the flow is adequate or inadequate.⁴⁷

[77] The Appellant argued the rising lake level would impact the water table on his property. The reasonable remedy would be to install monitors, and any change in the water table would be easily and quickly detected. However, the Appellant is not willing to have the monitors installed on his property. He will not grant any access without compensation. In his closing arguments, he stated:

"I think I have to emphasize that in no other situation, whether it be utility company, et cetera, could there be – could they force an interference over our land without consent and without compensation. The drainage is not necessary for the public good if you believe this is a public – or a private matter between two individuals therefore there's no power of expropriation. It's a private matter, then you can take the steps that go along with expropriation and I'm not entirely sure which message I'm receiving at various times. Alberta Environment suggested it could be public and maybe it is with all the other interveners involved today. Well, then let's stop the process."⁴⁸

[78] It appears the Appellant's real concern was he wanted the Approval Holder to purchase his land or to have his land expropriated. He argued if it was for a private purpose, then he should be compensated, or if it is a public purpose, then his land should be expropriated and he should be paid for it. The Board sees the project as benefiting the Approval Holder, but it also provides some protection to the Appellant. The rate of water flowing through the Appellant's land will be controlled, thereby reducing the risk of flooding and erosion.

[79] The Appellant argued he should be compensated for granting access onto this property to install the monitoring wells. He said other utilities are required to compensate for access. However, there are utilities that do not pay, or the rate is minimal. For example, water

⁴⁷ Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 188, lines 1 to 8.

⁴⁸ Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 189, lines 8 to 21.

and gas cooperatives will install lines through property with minimal compensation. This is based on the premise that the installation of these utilities is for the benefit of many. In this particular case, the installation of the monitoring wells would be for the benefit of the Appellant himself.

[80] The Appellant wants to have monitoring wells on his property, be compensated for allowing the wells onto his land, and have a third party monitor the flow in the wells. The Board has always held that, pursuant to section 2 of the *Water Act*,⁴⁹ Albertans have to bear some of the costs and responsibilities for protecting the environment. In this case, the Appellant is not willing to accept any of the costs associated with the monitoring wells, including allowing the installation of the wells on his property. The Appellant argued he wants to protect his property from further damage, yet he is unwilling to allow a simple, practical measuring device be installed that would help alleviate some of his concerns and would provide information on his groundwater wells that could benefit him.

[81] The issues raised by the Appellant relating to the direction of water flow and higher water levels cannot be supported by the evidence presented. The Appellant argued the Approval would result in a change in the direction of the water flow, causing flooding of his property. When examining the photographs and data provided, the natural water flow on the Appellant's land is from the south to the northeast. The drainage ditch from the Approval Holder's property allows water to flow east into the natural drainage on the Appellant's property, which flows into Indian Lake to the northeast. The water will not flow south onto the

⁴⁹ Section 2 of the *Water Act* provides:

“The purpose of this Act is to support and promote the conservation and management of water, including the wise allocation and use of water, while recognizing:

- (a) the need to manage and conserve water resources to sustain our environment and to ensure a healthy environment and high quality of life in the present and the future;
- (b) the need for Alberta's economic growth and prosperity;
- (c) the need for an integrated approach and comprehensive, flexible administration and management systems based on sound planning, regulatory actions and market forces;
- (d) the shared responsibility of all Alberta citizens for the conservation and wise use of water and their role in providing advice with respect to water management planning and decision-making;
- (e) the importance of working co-operatively with the governments of other jurisdictions with respect to transboundary water management;
- (f) the important role of comprehensive and responsive action in administering this Act.”

Appellant's property and cause flooding in that portion of his lands. Therefore, it should not decrease his ability to use the area for raising crops or for pasture.

B. Recourse available if conditions of Approval not met

[82] The Approval places very specific conditions on how the water can be released and includes monitoring and reporting requirements. The Approval Holder must comply with all of the conditions in the Approval.

[83] Different mechanisms are in place to deal with any contraventions of the Approval. Condition 17 of the Approval itself allows the Director to suspend the Approval if he is of the opinion the water table is rising because of the drainage works.

[84] There are also legislated remedies available to the Director. For example, sections 42 and 43 of the *Water Act* allow the Director to amend or cancel an approval.⁵⁰ If the

⁵⁰ Sections 42 and 43 of the *Water Act* state:

“42(1) The Director may amend an approval

- (a) on the Director's own initiative without the consent of the approval holder
 - (i) to correct a clerical error in the approval,
 - (ii) to amend a term or condition that relates to a monitoring, reporting or inspection requirement,
 - (iii) if the Director has received notice of a disposition of the land to which an approval is appurtenant, to reflect the disposition,
 - (iv) to address matters related to a temporary discontinuance of the activity by the approval holder,
 - (v) to extend, under section 41, the expiry date of an approval or a term or condition of an approval,
 - (vi) to amend a term or condition if, in the opinion of the Director, a significant adverse effect on the aquatic environment, human health or public safety that was not reasonably foreseeable at the time the approval was issued occurred, occurs or may occur,
 - (vii) to amend a term or condition if, in the opinion of the Director, an adverse effect on a household user, licensee or traditional agriculture user occurred, occurs or may occur, or
 - (viii) if there is a term or condition of the approval allowing the amendment”

43(1) The Director may suspend or cancel an approval

- (a) on the Director's own initiative without the consent of the approval holder if
 - (i) the approval was issued in error,
 - (ii) in the opinion of the Director, the activity has been abandoned,

Approval Holder is in non-compliance, the Director can issue Environmental Protection Orders or an Administrative Penalty. If the terms and conditions of the Approval are not being met, the Appellant or the Intervenors can notify the Director, and the Director will investigate all valid complaints.

[85] There are sufficient mechanisms present, in the Approval and in the *Water Act*, to ensure the Approval Holder complies with the terms and conditions of the Approval, and if there is a contravention, the Director has alternatives available to gain compliance.

C. Perennial weeds/grasses

[86] During the Hearing, the Director explained the events that led to the excess water appearing on the Appellant's property in 1997. The Director stated the excess water resulted when an ice jam built up in an existing environmental canal east of the Appellant's property. The Board believes the Director has taken steps to prevent this from re-occurring. The Board does not believe that that the flooding was the result of the Approval Holder's drainage ditch.

[87] The Appellant had stated that because of the previous flooding event, unwanted plant species had invaded a portion of his property. However, he did not show how the species identified were there because of the drainage ditch allowed under the Approval. Most of the species listed grow in disturbed soils, and there are ways of eliminating the plants as shown in the Appellant's evidence that he is returning portions of the affected land back to productive use.

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- (iii) there is an emergency or the Director is of the opinion that the suspension or cancellation is necessary for public safety,
 - (iv) the approval holder is indebted to the Government,
 - (v) there is non-performance of or in the opinion of the Director there is a serious breach of any term or condition of the approval,
 - (vi) in the opinion of the Director, the approval holder made a material misrepresentation in obtaining the approval,
 - (vii) the approval holder is convicted of an offence under this Act, other than an offence under section 142(1)(j), (o) or (p),
 - (viii) the Director is of the opinion that a significant adverse effect on the aquatic environment, human health or public safety occurred, occurs or may occur that was not reasonably foreseeable at the time the approval was issued,
 - (ix) the Director is of the opinion that an adverse effect on a household user, licensee or traditional agriculture user occurred, occurs or may occur, or
 - (x) an approval has been automatically extended under section 41(2)...."

[88] It is the Board's understanding the area affected by the unwanted vegetation growth is a natural watercourse, and therefore, it is reasonable to expect the area to be wetter than other areas on the property and to have vegetation that can tolerate wetter and, in many instances, more saline conditions.

[89] It was also unclear as to what use the Appellant made of the three acres he referred to as having the perennial weeds and grass problem. He stated he lost the use of that land since the flood occurred and he has regained only partial use of the area.

[90] The Appellant explained his farming operations include grain and livestock components. Although some crops may be less tolerant to saline soils, there are others more tolerant. There is also the opportunity for the Appellant to use the area for other purposes, such as pasture land.

[91] Since it is difficult to determine where the seed source is from, the Board cannot make any recommendations or include any additional clauses into the Approval with respect to unwanted vegetative growth.

D. Should the Approval be revoked?

[92] The Appellant has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate there will be a detrimental effect to his property due to the drainage ditch being constructed and operated as specified in the Approval. The Director included a numerous conditions in the Approval to ensure the drainage ditch will have minimal effect on the Appellant's property.

[93] The Board notes that there were suggestions the report submitted by the Approval Holder, as part of his application for the Approval, contained inaccurate information. For example, the Appellant raised concerns regarding the explanation that was included in the report regarding the water flow from the Approval Holder's lands. The Appellant argued the report contradicts the survey completed by Ducks Unlimited.⁵¹ The Appellant argued the natural flow is to the south. When reviewing the survey map, the Appellant's property does have a higher elevation in the northwest, but this allows water to drain from these higher areas to the main

⁵¹ See: Appellant's submission, dated January 9, 2004, at Tab 1.

channel, and then northeast to Indian Lake. In assessing the survey map provided, the main channel has a higher elevation at the southwest end, and the elevation decreases as it goes towards the northeast. This supports the evidence provided by the Approval Holder and the Director that the natural drainage flow of the water off the Appellant's land is to the northeast and not to the south.

[94] As to the matter of the report stating part of the drainage problems on the Appellant's property is due to the manner in which he maintains the existing channels on his own land, the Board cannot agree or disagree. In the Board's view, the upkeep of the drainage ditches on the Appellant's property does not affect the issuance of the Approval.

[95] The Board does not believe any such inaccuracies fundamentally change the Board's decision or the appropriateness of the Approval.

[96] However, Alberta Transportation and Vulcan County raised the issue of protecting the adjacent roadbeds from any adverse affect resulting from the detention of the water on the Approval Holder's property. Alberta Transportation expressed concern the ditch could affect the road sub-grade along Secondary Highway 842. Vulcan County stated it wanted to ensure the water is not ponded or contained close to Township Road 202 and Secondary Highway 842 as it would undermine the roads and cause problems in maintaining the roads.⁵²

[97] The issues presented by Alberta Transportation and the Vulcan County are public concerns as they affect the public transportation corridors in the area. Although the Director and Alberta Transportation believed the existing corridor is capable of handling the 5 cfs water flow, the Board considers it important for the Director take all reasonable steps to minimize effects of projects on the public. In this case, there is a potential ponded water might undermine the adjacent roadbeds. Therefore, the Board considers it prudent to recommend additional conditions be included in the Approval to protect the roadways.

[98] From a public protection perspective, the damage that could occur to the roadbed is a major concern. The adjacent roads, specifically Secondary Highway 842 and Township

⁵² Transcript, January 27, 2004, at page 99, lines 2 to 10.

Road 202, are major thoroughfares in the area, and if the roads are made impassable due to washouts, major delays would result for traffic.

[99] Although the Director did not have any concerns regarding the affect the drainage works would have on the roadways, the Board believes steps should be taken to minimize the possibility of damage occurring. In this case, the Approval Holder needs to take the necessary steps to prevent the roadbeds from being affected because of the drainage works.

[100] Therefore, the Board recommends the Minister include two additional conditions into the Approval specifically dealing with the roadbeds adjacent to the property to ensure public safety in the area is protected.

IV. CONCLUSION

[101] Attached for the Minister's consideration is a draft Ministerial Order implementing these recommendations.

[102] With respect to sections 100(2) and 103 of EPEA, the Board recommends copies of this Report and Recommendations and of any decision by the Minister be sent to the following parties:

1. Mr. Michael Monner;
2. Mr. George Decker, New Dale Hutterian Brethren Colony;
3. Ms. Charlene Graham, Alberta Justice, on behalf of Mr. Dave McGee, Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment;
4. Mr. Terry Becker, Alberta Transportation;
5. Mr. Gary Buchanan, Vulcan County;
6. Mr. Leonard Andrychuk and Mr. Brian Barrington-Foote, MacPherson Leslie & Tyerman; and
7. Mr. Emil Owl Child, Siksika Nation.

V. COSTS

[103] The Board requests that any applications for costs be provided to the Board within two weeks of the date of the Minister's Order with respect to this Report and Recommendations.

The Board will then provide the other Parties with an opportunity to respond to any such applications before making its decision.

Dated on October 13, 2004, at Edmonton, Alberta.

“original signed by”

Dr. Frederick C. Fisher, Q.C.
Chair

“original signed by”

Mr. Al Schulz
Board Member

“original signed by”

Dr. Alan J. Kennedy
Board Member

VI. Draft Ministerial Order

Ministerial Order

/2004

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act,

R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12.

Water Act,

R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3.

Order Respecting Environmental Appeals Board Appeal No. 03-010

I, Dr. Lorne Taylor, Minister of Environment, pursuant to section 100 of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, make the order in the attached Appendix, being an Order Respecting Environmental Appeals Board Appeal No. 03-010.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta this _____ day of _____, 2004.

Honourable Dr. Lorne Taylor
Minister of Environment

Draft Appendix

With respect to the decision of Mr. Dave McGee, Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment (the “Director”), to issue Approval No. 00136848-00-00 (the “Approval”) dated July 25, 2003, under the *Water Act*, to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren Colony, I, Dr. Lorne Taylor, Minister of Environment:

1. Order that the decision of the Director to issue the Approval is confirmed, subject to the following provisions.
2. Order that the Approval be varied by adding immediately after condition 12 the following:
 - “12.1 The approval holder shall operate the works in such a manner to ensure there will not be any impact on the stability of the road bed adjacent to the Existing Culvert at Secondary Highway 842.
 - 12.2 The Approval Holder shall operate the works in such a manner to ensure there will not be any impact on the stability of the road bed adjacent to Township Road 202.”



ALBERTA ENVIRONMENT

Office of the Minister

Ministerial Order

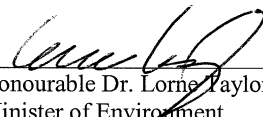
19/2004

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act,
R.S.A. 2000, c. E-12.
Water Act,
R.S.A. 2000, c. W-3.

**Order Respecting Environmental Appeals Board
Appeal No. 03-010**

I, Dr. Lorne Taylor, Minister of Environment, pursuant to section 100 of the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, make the order in the attached Appendix, being an Order Respecting Environmental Appeals Board Appeal No. 03-010.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta this 25 day of Oct., 2004.


Honourable Dr. Lorne Taylor
Minister of Environment

Appendix

With respect to the decision of Mr. Dave McGee, Director, Southern Region, Regional Services, Alberta Environment (the "Director"), to issue Approval No. 00136848-00-00 (the "Approval") dated July 25, 2003, under the *Water Act*, to the New Dale Hutterian Brethren Colony, I, Dr. Lorne Taylor, Minister of Environment:

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 - 12.2 The Approval Holder shall operate the works in such a manner to ensure there will not be any impact on the stability of the road bed adjacent to Township Road 202."