



Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC/CEAA)  
National Resources Conservation Board (NRCB)

Delivered by email

Attention: Laura Friend (NRCB)  
Jennifer Howe (IAAC / CEAA)

Re: SR1 Land Use (CEAA Sections 6 & 9)

Our comments address CEAA's draft conditions of January 4, 2021 along with Package 4-Technical Review Round 2, March 23, 2020 and July 2020, and the Proponent's land-use plan from October 2020 (Question 4-05) among other items from the Proponent's prior submissions. We have not had the opportunity to adequately review the most recent December 18, 2020 Project Design given the holidays and requirement to comment on CEAA draft conditions by February 3, 2021. We remind regulators that we are community volunteers who spend inordinate amounts of time keeping up to date with submissions. We also express dismay that the NRCB Pre-hearing took place before the latest design was released. We did not have any indication that this updated design was imminent and it has created additional work for our volunteers. Additionally, the February 3, 2021 deadline for CEAA comments on conditions proposed on January 4, 2021 does not allow adequate time for robust review and comment. The CEAA deadline should at least include the expert evidence that arises at the NRCB hearing. To omit this evidence may result in missed-opportunities to improve Project outcomes.

## Comments on the CEAA Report:

### *Uncertainty of Land State Post-Flood*

The Proponent does not provide much detail regarding the future state of the SR1 lands over time. We continue to point out that sediment will accumulate EACH flood and therefore will become deeper and more broadly dispersed over time. It will need to be constantly managed post-flood for dust and drainage, resulting in ongoing disruptions. The sediment accumulation will result in a simplification of the ecosystems in SR1. This is directly at odds with First Nations use.

Regarding the draining of the reservoir, the Proponent does not know how long it will take for SR1 to dry out and how much of SR1 will dry out or be left with pools of standing water. Last year in Alberta, four lakes have been subject to blue-green algae warnings. If these lakes have issues, what is the risk that standing water in the SR1 footprint has blue-green algae issues? It is evident that the Proponent is guessing about much of the post-flood state of the reservoir. Given where we are in the state of the

regulatory process, is this level of uncertainty acceptable? Further, most of the land identified for Traditional Use activities is in the reservoir, just north of the 80' embankment and where most sediment will reside (and potentially damp or wet areas that cannot fully drain). Can anyone honestly believe that traditional use will occur here over the long-run?

For our part, we are appalled at the lack of clarity about the state of SR1 lands post-flood(s) and the impacts of this post-flood state on land use for all users. What is the worst-case scenario for the lands post-flood and how will it impact Traditional Uses? How will wildlife be impacted by the uncertainty of post-flood lands? How will indigenous users be impacted by the post-flood environment in the reservoir?

Contradiction: Wildlife clearing activities are at odds with Traditional Use of the lands. The Proponent asserts that wildlife will be removed prior to flood implies that post-flood, there is little wildlife remaining post-flood. What wildlife is not removed pre-flood will likely die in the reservoir or the diversion channel. Is this consistent with Traditional Use of the lands? Can the wetlands and their inhabitants within SR1 survive through a flood?

Contradiction: Dust suppression activities (tackifiers, hydroseeding) are at odds with Traditional Use and plant growth / collection. Post-flood, sediment may cover hundreds of acres, thus killing / stunting vegetation. Post-flood, reservoir drying time is unknown so there is no estimation of when any Traditional Uses of the reservoir can occur after flood. Post-flood sediment may need to be moved around with heavy equipment. Where in this process can Traditional Uses take place? Why would Traditional Uses take place here at all? What plants used for Traditional Uses can grow in the sediment and how does sediment accumulate over time impact Traditional Uses? What is the timeline for this revegetation process post-flood? Years?

Contradiction: The creation of engineered channels (diversion channel, channels to new outlets, channels for reservoir drainage to minimize fish stranding) for drainage will permanently alter the lands, thus impacting the native state of the land, which is at odds with Traditional Use.

Contradiction: It is probable that SR1 dikes/embankments, and deep channels will injure and/or trap ungulates especially in the winter when the snow will be deep in the channel and the herd can easily sink into the snow. It is noted that there are no plans mentioned for daily monitoring of the channels when not in use and no monitoring during winter. Worst case scenario is that the channel in particular could result in old and young elk in particular falling head first into the channel when galloping across the area. The Sibbald Creek elk herd has freely roamed this area, and often high speeds as shown in our previous submission, for countless years.

Contradiction: Flood years will be lost years for traditional uses. Plants will be smothered and dens and nests inundated. What traditional uses can take place post-flood?

Contradiction: Public use of the land is at odds with First Nations use, if it includes firearm hunting. First Nations did not appear to be supportive of public use.

Contradiction: It seems that dikes/ embankments should not have any trees or shrubs on them, vegetation must be managed to allow inspection of structural elements and must be devoid of burrowing animals. Considering that the east and south part of the existing berm are currently well-treed and home to the elk herd, what is the prospect of that herd remaining when the dike is deforested and constructed? Are first Nations relying on the Elk herd in their Traditional Uses of SR1? Is the Proponent certain that the SR1 construction will not permanently deter the herd from that area?

Contradiction: Cattle grazing is included by the Proponent in future land use, but First Nations appear not to support this use. Further, it is unlikely that ranchers will want their cattle in the SR1 lands given the uncertainty of flood operations (will cattle be in the land before a flood and then removed)? This is not easily done for ranchers as moving cattle is an onerous process. Will cattle be moved into the reservoir post-flood? Under what conditions? How many years will it take for revegetation of the lands? There are too many uncertainties to assume any grazing leases, permits and revenue for the SR1 lands.

We request that Regulators highlight the lack of certainty regarding the post-food environment and discuss the lack of clarity regarding the long-term environment of SR1 after repeated flood events.

#### **Page 68, CEEA Report**

Regarding use of the project area, *"Trees will be allowed to naturally re-establish and forest use will be limited to Indigenous traditional and cultural use."*

We are not convinced that trees will be allowed to naturally re-establish at all. Due to the need to ensure drainage paths for fish post-flood this regrowth of trees is inconsistent. Additionally, there are safety issues that result from trees and shrubs along the embankments and diversion channels so these will necessarily be barren. Where is the Proponent's discussion of these future states such that regulators can fairly assess the Project? This lack of clarity on the land post-construction and post-flood is unacceptable. Further, there cannot be possibly exclusion of all public use in favour of exclusive use by First Nations. Is this consistent with law?

Regarding wildlife clearing activities, we challenge regulators to apply a critical lens to these proposed actions by the Proponent. Wildlife clearing is optimistic, not realistic. If wildlife clearing is unrealistic pre-flood for any number of reasons, there will be mass mortality of wildlife that resides in the reservoir. Is it better to deter wildlife from entering the reservoir in the first place? Dead wildlife or a wildlife dead zone? Please, there is too much uncertainty regarding the floods and associated sediment deposition for anyone to really know what the future will hold for this area. What is the worst-case scenario?

Over time, SR1 looks to be a massive environmental wasteland, so we do not believe the Proponent's assertions of Traditional Uses. The Proponent claims that creation of Crown Land is a benefit for First Nations. This is far from a certain outcome and we are highly skeptical of the positive contributions to First Nations Traditional Uses. We need long-term views grounded in reality, not hopes or wishes.

The Proponent appears to believe SR1 can be both a flood mitigation tool and a boon for First Nations Traditional Uses. From our perspective, it is one or the other. SR1 creates new Crown Land, but what is the value of this when the long-term ecology of the SR1 lands is unknown? What is the value of this new Crown Land to First Nations when post-flood and post-construction outcomes are negative?

There is clearly a conflict between Traditional Uses of the new Crown Land created by the SR1 Project for First Nations and the need to appropriately prepare the lands for flood mitigation. We are concerned that the Proponent's views of SR1 lands and Traditional Uses are not grounded in fact. The most critical element for this project is safety.

#### **Page 127, CEAA Report**

With respect to agricultural land use, the Agency asserts *"Agricultural activities, such as ranching or farming, have been occurring in the area west of Calgary for over 120 years and will continue."*

There is no certainty regarding agricultural land use, especially over time. The Proponent has declared that grazing leases would not be considered, and that grazing permits "may" be considered. Grazing permits would put the continuation of agricultural land use at the whim of the Government compounded by the influence of the "Indigenous Land Use Advisory Committee". The best assumption would be NO GRAZING. Further, the Proponent and IAAC have asserted that Indigenous peoples would get priority access to the Project lands. Given these assertions and conditions, a more appropriate statement would be that "Agricultural activities will not occur with the Project Area, and impacted ranchers and farmers will be forced to discontinue their operations or move their operations elsewhere". That would be a more accurate statement.

#### **On Page 139, CEAA Report**

There is a gross lack of discussion of the Elk herd and its management. It should be noted that the Proponent determined that SR1 was poor elk habitat. This is demonstrably untrue. The Elk herd that frequents the Project area is well known to anyone who has studied or observed the area. Elk are common in the Project area and their calving season aligns with flood season. They calve within the area of the reservoir that would be flooded, which is a risk not commented on in the Report. Why has this been omitted? Landowners can attest to elk activity on the SR1 footprint as can any regular commuter between Bragg Creek and Springbank.

We ask regulators to consider whether overpasses (such as those that exist in Banff National Park) for ungulates and grizzlies are better than underpasses. Perhaps the mitigation should be reviewed more carefully.

#### **Page 145, CEAA Report**

*"The Agency recognizes that there are potential residual adverse effects to fish and fish habitat; migratory birds; Indigenous peoples' current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes; physical and cultural heritage and any structure, site or thing that is of historical, archaeological, paleontological or architectural significance to Indigenous peoples; and Indigenous peoples' health and socioeconomic conditions."*

The Springbank community is also adversely affected by this project over the long run in many ways (detours, noise, dust, water concerns) and also suffers the loss of historic ranches and Kamp Kiwanis without any

redeeming features. Added to this is that the land, apparently, is to be effectively used for traditional use activities to the exclusion of public activities. So, the community loses our land, our history, our recreation and cannot use the new Crown Land that is created?

## Creation of Crown Lands & Social Good:

With other water infrastructure projects in Alberta, there are many public social and recreational benefits, not to mention the benefits of water storage for water security, irrigation and in some cases, power generation. Examples of public benefits include parks, pathways, beaches, trails, picnic areas, campgrounds. Where is the list of recreational benefits to the public for SR1? The improved flood control at Glenmore Reservoir has these benefits:

“A new and improved wider bridge deck improves the experience for cyclists and pedestrians. The bridge deck across the dam is a critical link in the pathway system and with the reopening this summer it will allow pathway users to circle the entire reservoir and enjoy spectacular views of Calgary’s landscape.”<sup>1</sup>

We point this out to highlight the utter lack of local benefits and social good provided by SR1 relative to other conventional in-stream projects. In fact, all the local outcomes for SR1 are negative. A reference of recent conventional dams and a high-level listing of their recreational activities in Alberta is provided in Appendix B.

## Conditions:

### *8 Current use of lands and resources for traditional purposes*

*8.1 The Proponent shall undertake, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, progressive reclamation of areas disturbed by the Designated Project, including bank and riparian areas. In doing so, the Proponent shall: 8.1.1 identify agronomic plant species and plant species native to the regional assessment area to use for revegetation, including native seed mix suitable for wetlands; 8.1.2 revegetate the diversion channel, earthen embankment and floodplain berm prior to operation; 8.1.3 reclaim non-native plant areas to equivalent baseline land functions after construction and during post flood operation; and 8.1.4 reclaim the surface drainage patterns of the area*

*The Proponent shall manage weeds and invasive species as necessary to promote successful revegetation that includes traditional plant establishment and growth. In doing so, the Proponent shall not use herbicide within 30 metres of wetlands and waterbodies in the project development area. 8.3 **The Proponent shall conduct pre-construction surveys to determine the presence of grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) western population dens in the project development area.** The Proponent shall establish, in consultation with Indigenous groups and relevant authorities, no-work buffer zones around grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) western population dens identified during the pre-construction surveys or found by the Proponent or brought to the attention of the Proponent by an Indigenous group during any phase of the Designated Project. The Proponent shall maintain the buffer zones from their establishment and throughout operation.*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.calgary.ca/uep/water/construction-projects/construction-projects-and-upgrades/glenmore-dam-infrastructure-improvements.html>

Comments: The area surrounding 30m setback for herbicide use is massive, considering the number of water bodies in the reservoir. Are weeds being removed by hand within this 30-meter setback? Rocky View County penalizes residents for weeds, yet this appears to facilitate weed propagation, which will impact the greater area. This is yet another conflict - we do not want herbicide sprayed throughout the reservoir. Also, is the spraying of herbicide consistent with indigenous use of the land? What about use for cattle or ungulates?

*8.5 The Proponent shall install and maintain, during construction and operation, one underpass under Highway 22 where it crosses the diversion channel and wildlife friendly fences to provide passage for grizzly bear western population (*Ursus arctos*) and ungulates. The Proponent shall install the wildlife friendly fences as identified in Figure IR 15-1 submitted in the Response to Information Requests Round 1 Package 2 (Canadian Impact Assessment Registry Reference Number 80123, Document Number 1260), taking into account Alberta Conservation Association Landholder's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fencing, to prevent access by livestock and allow safe passage for wildlife. The Proponent shall maintain the fences during all phases of the Designated Project.*

Comments: What is the cost of this fencing? There is a very small budget in the SR1 cost model and we are skeptical that this includes the totality of the fencing required, let alone maintenance and inspection. What is the impact on animals post-flood using the footprint? When can reasonably expect animals to return to an area that was flooded? What conditions are expected over the months post-flood? Is there any expectation of traditional use during a flood year? What about the next year? We have not see any fulsome discussion or projection of the return to a "normal state" post flood.

*8.7 The Proponent shall provide the Agency and Indigenous groups with the final project design within seven days of its finalization and shall notify Indigenous groups at least 30 days in advance of construction to allow Indigenous groups to catalogue, harvest and transplant traditional and medicinal plants present within the project development area. The Proponent shall identify and implement, in consultation with Indigenous groups, time periods during which maintenance activities shall not occur within the project development area to accommodate Indigenous harvesting activities, unless if maintenance activities are necessary for safety reasons.*

Comments: Why not Rocky View County and the local community? How will we be notified, given there is currently no notification of Project changes. Our confidence level is low that, without regulatory direction, there will be any consultation or notification of area residents regarding any aspect of the Project into the future.

*8.8 The Proponent shall develop, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups, a Land Use Plan to support and prioritize Indigenous groups' practice of traditional activities within the project development area, and implement the Plan during all phases of the Designated Project. As part of the Land Use Plan, the Proponent shall: 8.8.1 secure for the exclusive use by Indigenous groups, sufficient land area within the project development area to support Indigenous traditional use activities, including hunting, plant gathering, trapping, fishing and access to cultural sites; 8.8.2 provide maps of the land use areas identified pursuant to condition 8.8.1 to the Agency and Indigenous groups prior to construction; 8.8.3 install, prior to construction, signage at the limits of the land use areas identified pursuant to condition 8.8.1 encouraging low noise level use of the land adjacent to the land use areas and indicating the potential presence of*

*Indigenous peoples exercising their Treaty rights to hunt for food and the use of hunting weapons; 8.8.4 provide access to Indigenous groups to the land use areas identified pursuant to condition 8.8.1 during all phases of the Designated Project, to the extent that such access is safe. The Proponent shall notify Indigenous groups in a timely manner if access must be prohibited for safety reasons. 8.9 The Proponent shall establish, in consultation with Indigenous groups, a staging area for Indigenous traditional use activities in close proximity to the land use areas identified in condition 8.8. The Proponent shall provide maps to the Agency and Indigenous groups of the staging area prior to construction. 8.10 The Proponent shall provide unimpeded access to the staging area identified in condition 8.9, except during the flood operation when access to the staging area may be prohibited for safety reasons. The Proponent shall communicate to Indigenous groups the closure of the staging area when required for safety reasons during flood season. M*

Comments: Again, what about community use? What about community notification of safety? Where are community staging areas? Where is the community benefit? CEAA mentions that this is provincial regulation but we are concerned that there is no one looking out for the community. We ask regulators to direct the Proponent to identify community benefit from this project. We do not believe that the exclusivity of access to the SR1 sites for First Nations is consistent with Crown land use principles.

*8.11 The Proponent shall establish, prior to construction and in consultation with Indigenous groups, and maintain, throughout construction and operation, a Land Use Advisory Committee (the committee) to support the development and implementation of the Land Use Plan identified in 19 condition 8.8. The Proponent shall invite Indigenous groups to participate in all committee activities. As part of the establishment of the committee, the Proponent shall co-develop Terms of Reference for the committee with Indigenous groups. The Proponent shall submit the completed Terms of Reference to the Agency prior to construction.*

Comments: We believe that the local community should have representation on the land use committee for SR1. Our community surrounds this land and so its use directly impacts our community. We also would like to see specific guidelines for the management of the elk herd. Who is responsible for managing the herd and ensuring its sustainability? The community is vehemently against firearm hunting in this area. We request a map with proposed firearm areas, setbacks from roads, etc. We also request that the area be off-limits for firearms.

Proposed Condition: The Proponent shall provide cost estimates for all First Nations roads and access points (parking lots, etc.) to SR1 lands.

Proposed Condition: The Proponent shall update the land use plan to reflect that grazing is not a likely future use of the SR1 lands.

### *Community Perspective:*

The Proponent plans to take this land through expropriation, or threat thereof, from private citizens, ruin it through construction and, ultimately, years of sediment accumulation and then try to convince regulators and the public that it is a boon for First Nations.

Hunting with firearms (secondary use) in this region ("signage will state that weapons may be present") is laughable given the proximity to roads, homes and domestic animals. Will people will plan to go biking or hiking, as mentioned in your document, when they think someone is in the area with a gun? This is a busy cycling corridor. Will permitting hunting with firearms destroy Springbanks's future in eco-tourism. Has anyone actually looked at a map and observed proximity to roads and checked this against gun use bylaws?

The Proponent has been laser-focused on satisfying indigenous groups, many which are geographically distant from SR1, who appear to have a much greater standing with regulators than the local community. Meanwhile, our communities end up with a massive blight that brings valid concerns about air and water quality, aesthetics, risk of failure, ongoing disruption - and more - for what could be hundreds of years.

Mary Robinson (see Appendix A), who stands to lose hundreds of acres in SR1, her business and heritage home, has repeatedly, at her own time and expense - and at the Proponent's request - toured First Nations (who receive compensation) around SR1. It now appears that Mary's good faith has been exploited. One could infer that the Proponent has used these tours as a stepping stone to promises of new Crown Land to bring First Nations onside while Springbank & area residents are not even an afterthought.

Once again, thank you for your consideration of our concerns.

Regards,

Karin Hunter

President, Springbank Community Association

## Appendix A: Letter from Mary Robinson re: SR1 Land Use

Oct. 20, 2020

Mr. Matthew Hebert  
Executive Director, Transportation Policy  
Safety and Policy Division  
Alberta Transportation  
Edmonton, AB.

Dear Mr. Hebert:

Karin Hunter, the President of the Springbank Community Association, has recently shared your letter with me in regards to Alberta Transportation filed response to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada outlining the Government of Alberta's intended approach to future land use of the SR1 project. In this, you discuss the fact that SR1 proposed project land will be expropriated from Landowners (who have owned the properties since as early as the 1880's, have their personal homes on these lands and their livelihoods flourish there, which will be obliterated), in order to then turn around and satisfy the First Nations arguments of wanting rights to some of these Lands by saying they will be able to provide them with these land to hunt. It is of note they recently took a payout of 32M. to withdraw their opposition to SR1. You state "*hunting with firearms (secondary use) in this region with signage that weapons may be present will exist*".

As with numerous aspect of this project, this proposal is illogical, unsafe, lacks common sense but this is also **ILLEGAL**. Perhaps you should be more familiar with the Firearm's Act, and the Fish and Wildlife Act. I have copied several of the regulations that you should be aware of.

### **FIREARMS ACT**

**\*\* General Rule: It is illegal to discharge a weapon within 183 m (200 yards) or cause a projectile from a weapon to pass within 183 m (200 yards) of any occupied building.**

**Indigenous** person only has the right to hunt and fish in their treaty areas.

### **FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT**

**In the Wildlife Act** under Section 38, it specifies that no person shall hunt wildlife or discharge firearms on or over occupied lands, or enter onto such lands for the purpose of doing so without the consent of the owner or occupant.

It is illegal to discharge a firearm from or cause a projectile from a firearm to pass along or across:

- a) a provincial highway (this designation applies to all former primary and secondary highways),
- b) a road that is paved, oiled, graded or regularly maintained, unless
  - the road is held under any active disposition under the *Public Lands Act* or under an order under the *Surface Rights Act*, or
  - the person is hunting game birds with a shotgun under the authority of a licence.

**Note:** if there is no identifiable ditch or fence to mark the outside edge of the roadway, then the roadway extends 20 feet from the edge of the traveled portion.

### **Road Corridor Wildlife Sanctuaries**

No person shall possess a weapon in these sanctuaries unless the weapon, if it is a firearm, is unloaded and either dismantled, encased, or completely enclosed by another suitable covering. If crossing a road corridor wildlife sanctuary on horseback or on foot, a firearm must be unloaded and the person must be travelling in a direct route to leave the sanctuary.

**First Nations hunt in national parks?** Yes, but only in about half of the total number of parks.

\*\* It is unlawful to hunt within 365 m (400 yards) of the centre-line of the road in a designated road corridor wildlife sanctuary (a corridor 730 m or 800 yards wide).

As you can see from the above text copied from the Alberta Fish and Wildlife Hunting Regulations & the Firearms Act, the mere thought of having 'hunting along the SR1 intake and the structure' is bewildering, unsafe and illegal.

In line with all the recent philosophies of equality being expressed in society, I think all individuals within the project area, should be treated **EQUALLY** whether Natives, Landowners or any citizens of the 4 Communities being exploited by this project.

Definitely, as well, all Federal, Provincial and County Laws should be followed diligently and explicitly.

Thank you.

Mary Ellen Robinson

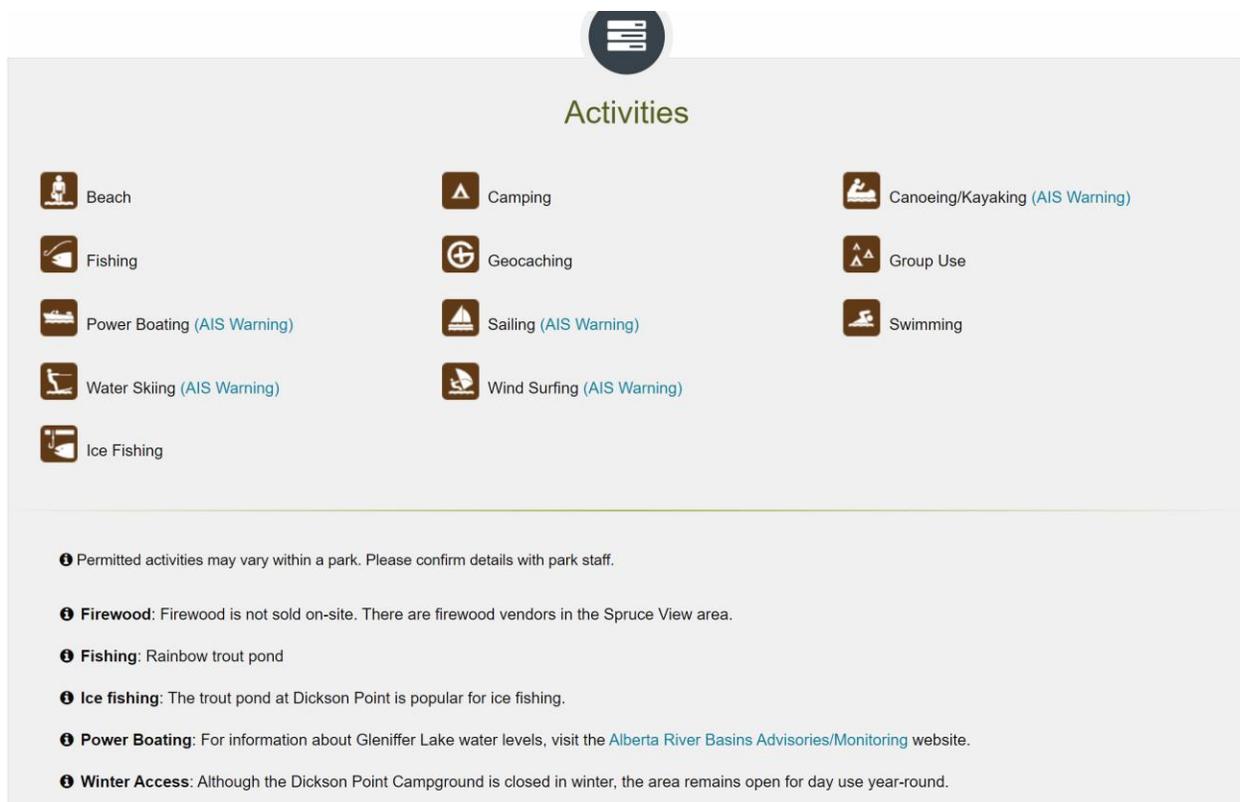
# Appendix B: Conventional Dams in Alberta and Social Good Discussion

Glenniffer Lake (Dickson Dam, 1983):

<https://www.albertaparks.ca/parks/central/gleniffer-reservoir-pra/>

Dickson Dam, from Wikipedia:

Glenniffer Lake is one of Alberta's newest reservoirs. Created in 1983 by the impoundment of the Red Deer River by Dickson Dam, Glenniffer Lake fills the Red Deer River Valley 20 km west of the town of Innisfail in the County of Red Deer.<sup>2</sup>



### Activities

- Beach
- Fishing
- Power Boating (AIS Warning)
- Water Skiing (AIS Warning)
- Ice Fishing
- Camping
- Geocaching
- Sailing (AIS Warning)
- Wind Surfing (AIS Warning)
- Canoeing/Kayaking (AIS Warning)
- Group Use
- Swimming

❗ Permitted activities may vary within a park. Please confirm details with park staff.

❗ **Firewood:** Firewood is not sold on-site. There are firewood vendors in the Spruce View area.

❗ **Fishing:** Rainbow trout pond

❗ **Ice fishing:** The trout pond at Dickson Point is popular for ice fishing.

❗ **Power Boating:** For information about Glenniffer Lake water levels, visit the [Alberta River Basins Advisories/Monitoring](#) website.

❗ **Winter Access:** Although the Dickson Point Campground is closed in winter, the area remains open for day use year-round.

<sup>2</sup> <http://albertalakes.ualberta.ca/?page=lake&region=4&lake=101>

## Ghost Lake Provincial Park (Ghost Reservoir, 1929)

<https://www.albertaparks.ca/parks/kananaskis/ghost-reservoir-pra/>

“Ghost Reservoir is a long, cold, windswept impoundment of the Bow River located on the edge of the foothills approximately 45 km west of Calgary. It was built in 1929 by Calgary Power Ltd., now TransAlta Utilities Corporation, and is still used for hydroelectric power generation.”<sup>3</sup>



### Activities

 Camping	 Canoeing/Kayaking (AIS Warning)	 Fishing
 Geocaching	 Power Boating (AIS Warning)	 Sailing (AIS Warning)
 Water Skiing (AIS Warning)	 Wind Surfing (AIS Warning)	
 Ice Fishing		

 Permitted activities may vary within a park. Please confirm details with park staff.

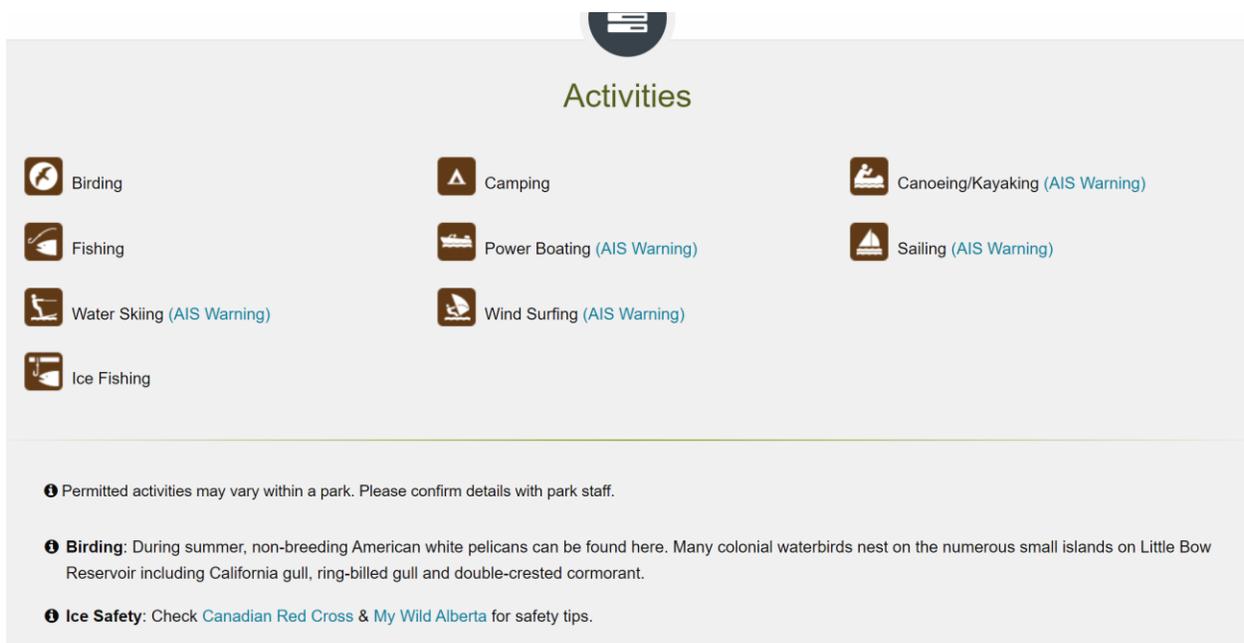
**Sailing:** winter ice boat sailing.

<sup>3</sup> <http://albertalakes.ualberta.ca/?page=lake&region=4&lake=110>

## Little Bow Provincial Recreation Area (Travers Reservoir, 1954)

From Wikipedia: "Travers Reservoir is a reservoir on the Little Bow River in Alberta, built in 1954. More commonly known as "Little Bow" the lake is diverse and Watersports and Fishing are the common activities on the lake with many starting out from the Little Bow Provincial Campground on the west end of the lake. On the east end of the lake, the Southern Alberta Bible Camp thrives with Camps happening all summer long and other activities year round. The Little Bow Resort, home to over 150 lake homes, Sits prominently on the west end of the lake. Most property around the lake is privately owned and many Cottages and acreages exist."

<https://www.albertaparks.ca/parks/south/little-bow-reservoir-pra/>



### Activities

-  Birding
-  Fishing
-  Water Skiing (AIS Warning)
-  Ice Fishing
-  Camping
-  Power Boating (AIS Warning)
-  Wind Surfing (AIS Warning)
-  Canoeing/Kayaking (AIS Warning)
-  Sailing (AIS Warning)

**ⓘ** Permitted activities may vary within a park. Please confirm details with park staff.

**ⓘ Birding:** During summer, non-breeding American white pelicans can be found here. Many colonial waterbirds nest on the numerous small islands on Little Bow Reservoir including California gull, ring-billed gull and double-crested cormorant.

**ⓘ Ice Safety:** Check [Canadian Red Cross](#) & [My Wild Alberta](#) for safety tips.

## Glenmore Reservoir (1932)

From the City of Calgary: “The Glenmore Reservoir and Dam are located on the Elbow River. They were constructed to provide Calgarians with a safe and sufficient supply of drinking water and are managed according to the following priorities, in order of importance:

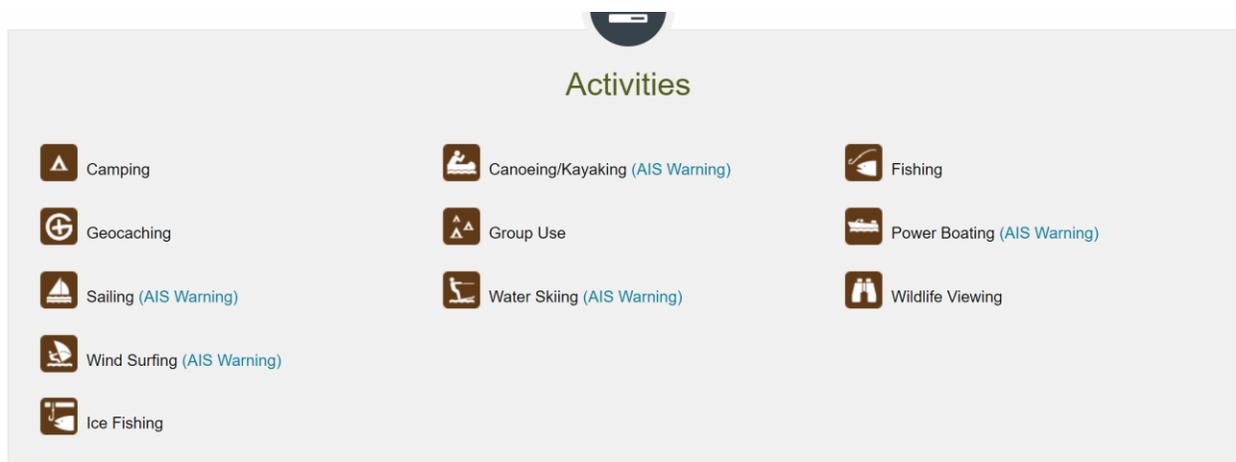
1. Store an adequate supply for drinking water.
2. Reduce the impact of high river flows and sustain environmental health.
3. Provide recreational opportunities.”



## Oldman River Provincial Recreation Area (Oldman River Dam, 1991)

“The Oldman River in southwestern Alberta provides 30 per cent of the water flow for the South Saskatchewan River Basin (SSRB). Completed in 1991, the Oldman River dam was one of a series of large-scale dam projects such as the Gardiner dam on the South Saskatchewan River that were constructed after 1945 to support agricultural and economic development in the arid regions of the SSRB. The government of Alberta built the Oldman River dam to facilitate the expansion of a pre-existing irrigation network serving farmers drought-prone southern Alberta. The total population of the Oldman River Basin constitutes about 10.4% of the total population of almost 1.8 million people in the SSRB.”<sup>4</sup>

<https://albertaparks.ca/parks/south/oldman-dam-pra/>



## Milk River Ridge Reservoir (1956)

From Wikipedia: “Milk River Ridge Reservoir is an artificial lake in southern Alberta, Canada. It is located about 44 km (27 mi) south-east of Lethbridge, along Highway 506, west of Highway 4 and is a popular spot for summer activities.

The lake is developed along the Nine Mile Coulee. It lies at an elevation of 1,030 meters (3,380 ft), has a length of 16 kilometers (9.9 mi) and a maximum width of 1.4 kilometers (0.87 mi). It is named for the Milk River Ridge, an elevated area that lies to the south, between the lake and Milk River.”

Recreation Activities: RIDGE PARK (Opening June 1, 2020) <http://www.warnercounty.ca/p/campgrounds>

“Located on a huge irrigation reservoir, this park has received many new upgrades in 2011. There are new sites, new playground, new boat dock and new sandy beach! 31 powered sites and 17 non powered

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.parc.ca/mcri/pdfs/HistoricalChronologyoftheOldmanRiverDamConflict.pdf>

sites, two camp kitchens, boat ramp, swimming area, washrooms, and overflow area. Potable water is available. The park is owned by the County of Warner No. 5, however, maintenance and fee collection is contracted out. The park is open from June 1 to October 15. Fees: Power \$30, Power 50Amp \$35, no power \$20, day use/boat dock fee \$10, Day use Parties 5+ people \$10, Day Use Parties 1-4 people \$2 per person, \$120 for season pass. The park is located on Secondary Highway 506, south of the Town of Raymond. No reservations accepted. Limited long term sites available - contact the park contractor.”