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Environment and Climate Change Canada
Fontaine Building
12th Floor, 200 Sacré-Coeur Blvd
Gatineau, QC K1A 0H3
Honourable Minister Steven Guilbeault

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
757 W Hastings St.
Site 210A
Vancouver, BC V6W 3M2

Dear Honourable Minister Guilbeault and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada:

Re: Chin Reservoir Expansion Project

We are legal counsel to Blood Tribe/Kainai (“**Kainai**”) with regard to the Chin Reservoir Expansion and Modernization project (the “**Project**”).

On April 22, 2022 the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (“**IAAC**”) sent a letter to Chief Roy Fox informing Kainai that the IAAC had received a request to designate the proposed Project from Ecojustice on behalf of several interested parties (including multiple environmental groups and two individuals) (the “**Ecojustice Request**”).

We write on behalf of our client to request that the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada (the “**Minister**”) designate the Project for federal review under section 9(1) of the *Impact Assessment Act*, SC 2019, c 28, s 1 (the “**Act**”).

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kainai is a party to the Blackfoot Treaty (Treaty 7) and are members of the Blackfoot Confederacy. Kainai are Aboriginal peoples and possess Aboriginal and Treaty rights protected and defined under section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982.

This Project requires a federal review by the IAAC. As proposed, the Project:

- is located in the environmentally sensitive watershed of the Oldman River Basin;
- has potential adverse effects on areas of federal jurisdiction (incl. species at risk, migratory birds, federal lands, Indigenous peoples) and may have transboundary impacts in Saskatchewan and the United States;
- has the potential to cause adverse effects directly related to federal authority as it is partially funded by a federal institution – the Canada Infrastructure Bank; and
- has the potential to cause adverse impacts on the section 35 rights of the Blackfoot to take and use water and to practice traditional activities protected under the Blackfoot Treaty.

Further, this Project is part of a much larger program proposed by irrigation districts in Alberta to dramatically expand and modernize the irrigation system throughout southern Alberta. It is crucial that there is federal oversight of this program, and the projects contained within.

Kainai requests that the Minister designate the Chin Reservoir Expansion and Modernization Project using their discretion under section 9(1) of the *Impact Assessment Act*.

2. BLOOD TRIBE/KAINAI

Kainai is a party to the Blackfoot Treaty (Treaty 7) and are members of the Blackfoot Confederacy. Blackfoot traditional territory extends from the Rocky Mountains in the west to the Sand Hills in the east, and from the North Saskatchewan River in the north to the Yellowstone River in the south (present day Montana). The western boundary of Blackfoot traditional territory – the Rockies – was an overlapping area of trade, war, and peace-making between the Blackfoot tribes and their neighbours.

Kainai are Aboriginal peoples and possess Aboriginal and Treaty rights protected and defined under section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982. Kainai is also an Indian band within the meaning of section 2 of the *Indian Act*, RSC 1985, c-I-15. They hold reserve lands covering approximately 136,265 hectares bordering the Old Man River, the St. Mary River, and the Belly River in southern Alberta.

Kainai have used and continue to use the lands, waters, and resources within Blackfoot traditional territory for a variety of purposes including: hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering, travelling, and cultural practices. The ability to use their traditional lands for a range of practices is critical to Kainai as the lands and resources underpin their governance, culture, tradition, identity, well-being, and spirituality. The traditional practices conducted on the land and waters are integral to Kainai's physical and cultural survival.

The rights contained under section 35 include rights to take and use water to support all other Treaty and Aboriginal rights but in particular includes rights to water to ensure that Kainai is able to fully use and benefit from reserve lands set aside pursuant to the Blackfoot Treaty. Providing for the safe and abundant water for their members is a key component of Kainai governance and their responsibilities as Blackfoot.

3. CHIN RESERVOIR EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION PROJECT

1.1 PROJECT DETAIL

Project Name:	Chin Reservoir Expansion and Modernization Project
Project Proponent:	St. Mary River Irrigation District
Proponent Contact Information:	525 40 th St. South Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 4M1 403 328 4401

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The expansion and modernization of the existing Chin Reservoir is a major project that forms part of Alberta’s nearly one billion dollar plan to revamp Alberta’s irrigation infrastructure. The entire program includes constructing hundreds of kilometres of pipelines to replace canal systems and four new or expanded off-stream storage reservoirs. If approved, these changes will have major impacts throughout southern Alberta and Blackfoot traditional territory.

This Project will expand and modernize the existing Chin Reservoir (an off-stream reservoir on the St. Mary main canal located in TWP 8, RGE 17 and RGE 18 and TWP 7, RGE 16 and RGE 17 – W4M). Proposed Project activities include:

- relocating the east dam to Section 23 TWP 7-RG 15 – W4M (approx. 30 km southeast of Taber, Alberta);
- constructing a new east dam;
- raising the west dam;
- replacing the road over the crest of the west dam;
- replacing the existing cast-in-place outlet at the west dam; and
- replacing the Chin chute inlet spillway.

By raising and relocating the existing dams, it is expected that reservoir capacity will increase by 75,000 to 100,000 acre-feet of storage. Further, the expansion will flood approximately 650 hectares of previously unflooded area. The increased storage at the Chin Reservoir is intended to provide the Taber, Raymond, and St. Mary River Irrigation District with increased water security. The current land use within the reservoir footprint is agriculture, with all land privately owned. Construction is expected to begin in 2023.

It is important to place this Project in the context of the proposed expansion and modernization of irrigation in Alberta. The Project is part of a much larger program proposed by Irrigating Alberta Inc. (a corporate entity wholly-owned by ten of Alberta's irrigation districts), which consists of: the modernization of 85 components of irrigation infrastructure; and construction of four off-stream reservoirs (incl. this Project).

As identified in Ecojustice Request, this would be the “largest expansion of irrigation infrastructure and irrigated lands in Alberta’s history” and would include “over 200 kilometers of new or converted pipelines and canals, over 1,850 hectares of new reservoir footprint, and over 95,000 hectares of newly irrigated land”.¹

4. DESIGNATION REQUEST

Please see the responses to the questions posed by the *Operational Guide: Designating a Project under the Impact Assessment Act* below.

4.1 The Project is part of a broader expansion of Alberta’s irrigation system

While the Project, taken as an individual activity, does not near the threshold for federal review under ss. 58-61 of the *Physical Activities Regulation*, the Project is part of a broader program of expansion and modernization of Alberta’s irrigation system that will certainly exceed these thresholds. The impacts of the project will be felt in conjunction with each individual project proposed under the larger program and will not be isolated or split like the projects.

4.2 The Project is in an environmentally sensitive location

The sensitive nature of this ecosystem is sufficient to warrant a federal review. The Minister should exercise their discretion to designate to Project under the *Impact Assessment Act*.

The Project is located within the Oldman River Basin, a watershed suffering from increasingly high water demand. Kainai’s reserve lands are in the Oldman River Basin and Kainai relies on the basin for drinking water, community and commercial water needs,

¹ Ecojustice Request at p 2.

and agricultural water supply. The quality of this basin is of critical importance to Kainai members and government.

The South Saskatchewan Regional Plan (“**SSRP**”), which governs the Oldman River Basin, notes that the headwaters of the Bow and Oldman rivers are critical to water supply and water quality throughout the region. Generally, there is “significant” pressure on water resources in the region. The SSRP notes that “demands and the resulting pressure on water resources are compounded by periods of natural low flow and drought experienced periodically by the region”.²

The SSRP states that degradation of riparian lands and reduction in viable wetlands throughout the prairies has contributed “to altered flow regimes and degraded water quality”.³ As noted in the Ecojustice Request, the project footprint consists primarily of wetlands and native grasslands, which includes permanent and temporary wetland habitats and habitats for many waterfowl and migratory bird species.

The wetlands and the sensitive ecosystem components are integral to the continued practice of the Blackfoot way of life. By preserving and protecting critical species and ecosystems we are also preserving and protecting the conditions necessary for the practice of Blackfoot rights by Kainai members.

4.3 The Project has the potential to cause adverse effects that fall within federal jurisdiction

The Project has the potential to cause adverse effects on multiple areas of federal jurisdiction that are of importance to Kainai. The designation request prepared by ecojustice contained detailed account and description of the specific effects on:

- *fish and fish habitat, and aquatic species, as defined in subsection 2(1) of the Species at Risk Act;*
- *species at risk; and*
- *effects on migratory birds.*

We do not need to reiterate these concerns as Ecojustice has adequately summarize those issue. However, we stress that the impacts on these three areas is felt directly and acutely by Kainai and its members that engage in traditional activities on the rivers and lands within Blackfoot territory.

- *Changes to the environment on federal lands*

The Project would impact the aquatic ecosystems of the Oldman River Basin that run through Blood Reserve No. 148 as well as federal lands including (Piikani Reserve No. 147 and Siksika’s traditional lands). The withdrawal of large quantities of water and

² SSRP at 25.

³ SSRP at 27.

altered flow through the Oldman River Basin will likely impact quality and quantity of water available to support Treaty and Aboriginal rights. As this watershed provides drinking water to Kainai's members living on-reserve, it is crucial that these impacts are properly accounted for and mitigated.

These impacts should be assessed on a regional and cumulative basis by the IAAC.

- *Changes to the environment that occur outside of Canada*

The Oldman River system flows into Saskatchewan and the United States. As the Project will impact this river system, it will have transboundary and international effects.

- *Changes to the environment that could affect the Indigenous peoples of Canada*

The Project will have direct and adverse effects on land within Blackfoot territory.

The Project will impact Blackfoot historical resources. By flooding an additional 650 hectares of land, there is a high likelihood that historical resources and artefacts belonging to the Blackfoot will be lost. It is not Kainai's preference to identify, dig up, and move important items. These items are tied to place and linked to stories. Their movement and relocation will diminish the value they hold and potentially destroy them. Despite best efforts, many would likely be lost. The areas around streams and rivers in southern Alberta are of significant historical and cultural importance to Kainai.

The Project will impact the ecosystem necessary for the continued practice of Blackfoot ways of life. As described above, the Project will have impacts on wildlife, birds, fish and aquatic species, and wetlands. These are all critical components for the continued practice of Blackfoot ways of life, which include: hunting, ceremonial uses, fishing, gathering plants and medicines, ceremonial uses, and camping.

4.4 The Project has the potential to cause adverse effects that are directly related or incidental to a federal authority

The larger irrigation expansion and modernization program is funding by the Canada Infrastructure Bank. This Project may not have been proposed nor could it have been carried out (in whole or in part) without this funding. Its impacts can be tied directly or incidentally to a federal authority – the Canada Infrastructure Bank.

4.5 The Project has the potential to cause adverse impacts on Kainai's section 35 rights

Canada and Alberta must ensure that the changes proposed to irrigation in Alberta will not adversely impact Treaty and Aboriginal rights, particularly those in relation to the rights promised by Canada under the terms of the Blackfoot Treaty. Water resources are an acute issue in the Blackfoot Treaty region. Any significant misstep by Canada and Alberta in the management of water resources in the Blackfoot Treaty region could risk a serious breach of the Treaty.

The Project will significantly alter the Oldman River Basin, in which Kainai's reserve lands are located. This will have a substantial impact on Kainai's section 35 right to water. To date, Canada has failed to recognize and accommodate Kainai's water rights in relation to its reserve lands and Alberta has adhered to an aggressive denial of Kainai's water rights. Expanding irrigation use and water storage in the same watershed as Kainai's reserve lands without addressing the very serious matter of Kainai's water rights could result in a fundamental breach of the Blackfoot Treaty by Canada and Alberta.

Kainai has section 35 rights to take and use water for their reserve lands. This includes maintaining a quality water supply in sufficient quantity to meet their needs. This right has been asserted since the settlement of Blackfoot territory by Canada and neither Alberta nor Canada has taken steps to resolve the impairment of this right.

This right to water is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ("**UNDRIP**") in several places. Article 25 states that:

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

Further, the obligation for Canada to obtain free, prior, and informed consent on projects of this nature is included in Article 32, which states:

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. [emphasis mine]

In addition to direct impacts to the section 35 right to take and use water, the Project will also have impacts on the conditions necessary for the practice of traditional activities protected under section 35. As noted above, the Project will have significant impacts to fish and aquatic species, wildlife, and migratory birds – all components of the ecosystem in Blackfoot traditional territory that support the practice of their section 35 rights. Further, the large footprint of the Project will reduce the overall landscape available for the practice of traditional activities. Although the lands are private, flooding will render them permanently and irreversibly unusable for traditional use.

The substantial impacts to Kainai's section 35 rights, both on reserve and throughout their traditional territory, warrant a federal review of this Project.



5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This Project requires a federal review. As proposed, the Project:

- is located in an environmentally sensitive watershed;
- has potential adverse effects on areas of federal jurisdiction (incl. species at risk, migratory birds, federal lands, Indigenous peoples) and may have transboundary impacts in Saskatchewan and the United States;
- has the potential to cause adverse effects directly related to federal authority as it is partially funded by a federal institution – the Canada Infrastructure Bank; and
- has the potential to cause adverse impacts on the section 35 rights of the Blackfoot to take and use water and to practice traditional activities protected under the Blackfoot Treaty.

Further, we think it is incumbent on the IAAC to play a role in the review of a Project that forms part of a concentrated effort to expand and modernize the irrigation system throughout southern Alberta. Although this Project (taken alone) does not meet the thresholds established by the *Physical Activities Regulation*, the program certainly does. As such, we support the submission made in the Ecojustice Request to consider all the broader Alberta program's physical activities and their cumulative effects together. This would both be efficient from a regulatory perspective and also account for the scale of the efforts.

Kainai requests that the Minister designate the Chin Reservoir Expansion and Modernization Project using their discretion under section 9(1) of the *Impact Assessment Act*.

Yours truly,

JFK Law LLP

<Original signed by>

Blair Feltmate

Associate

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cc: Mike Oka, Blood Tribe /Kainai (<email address removed>)
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