



Province of Alberta

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT

Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000
Chapter I-11

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Office Consolidation

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Note

All persons making use of this consolidation are reminded that it has no legislative sanction, that amendments have been embodied for convenience of reference only. The official Statutes and Regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpreting and applying the law.

Regulations

The following is a list of the regulations made under the *Irrigation Districts Act* that are filed as Alberta Regulations under the Regulations Act

	Alta. Reg.	<i>Amendments</i>
Irrigation Districts Act		
Irrigation Forms	81/2000	251/2001, 27/2003, 35/2007, 68/2008, 164/2010, 227/2011, 169/2012, 201/2022, 216/2022, 218/2022
Irrigation General	78/2000	28/2003, 203/2003, 169/2012, 199/2022
Irrigation Plebiscite	79/2000	30/2003, 169/2012, 198/2022, 81/2023
Irrigation Seepage Claims		
Exemption	80/2000	29/2003, 169/2012, 200/2022

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT

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Schedule

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

Definitions

1 In this Act,

- (a) “annual agreement” means an annual agreement entered into under section 16;
- (b) “annual agreement fee” means an annual agreement fee imposed pursuant to a bylaw made under section 115;
- (c) “assessment notice” means a notice given under section 105;
- (d) “assessment roll” means the assessment roll of a district;
- (e) “billing notice” means a notice given under section 130;

- (f) “board” means a board of directors of a district;
- (g) “capital charge” means
 - (i) a capital assets charge imposed against land pursuant to a bylaw made under section 125, or
 - (ii) a capital construction charge imposed against land pursuant to section 126;
- (h) “Council” means the Irrigation Council established under section 50;
- (i) “Department” means the Department administered by the Minister;
- (j) “district” or “irrigation district” means, as the context requires,
 - (i) any or all of the districts listed in section 5, or
 - (ii) the geographical area consisting of the parcels of land included in an existing district or a district formed under this Act;
- (k) “elected” means elected as a director at an election of directors under Part 3;
- (l) “existing district” means an irrigation district that was formed or was in existence under the *Irrigation Act*, RSA 1980 cI-11;
- (m) “expansion limit” means the maximum of the total number of irrigation acres plus acres subject to a terminable agreement in a district as specified in Table 2 of the Schedule, an order under section 79(1)(a) or (c) or a bylaw of the district, as the case may be;
- (n) “first mortgage” means a mortgage or an encumbrance in the form prescribed under the *Land Titles Act* on land forming part of a district that has been registered in the proper land titles office prior to the formation of the district or the addition of the land to the district and that has priority over all other similar mortgages and encumbrances against the same land;
- (o) “household” means household as defined in the regulations under the *Water Act*;

- (p) “household purposes” means the use of a maximum of 1250 cubic metres of water per year per household for the purposes of human consumption, sanitation, fire prevention and watering animals, gardens, lawns and trees;
- (q) “household purposes agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 19(1);
- (r) “household purposes fee” means a household purposes fee imposed pursuant to a bylaw made under section 115;
- (s) “irrigable unit” means land in a district consisting of
 - (i) a quarter section, a part of a quarter section described in a certificate of title or a surveyed lot, or
 - (ii) land designated as an irrigable unit under section 23;
- (t) “irrigation acres” means the acres in a parcel recorded on the assessment roll as “irrigation acres”;
- (u) “irrigation charge” means a charge against a parcel based on the calculation made under section 120(1) or a minimum charge referred to under section 121;
- (v) “irrigation rate” means the rate imposed per irrigation acre pursuant to a bylaw made under section 118;
- (w) “irrigation works” means any structure, device, contrivance or thing or any artificial body of water or watercourse used or to be used by a district and includes, without limitation,
 - (i) any dike, dam, weir, breakwater, drainage works, ditch, basin or reservoir,
 - (ii) any canal, tunnel, bridge, culvert, embankment, headwork, aqueduct, pipe, pump or floodgate,
 - (iii) any contrivance for measuring water, and
 - (iv) any building or fence or other works in any way used in or in relation to the carrying out by a district of its obligations or responsibilities to supply water;
- (x) “irrigator” means an owner of a parcel with irrigation acres;
- (x.1) “Land and Property Rights Tribunal” means the Land and Property Rights Tribunal established under the *Land and Property Rights Tribunal Act*;

- (y) “land assessment criteria” and “land classification standards” mean the land assessment criteria and land classification standards established under the regulations;
- (z) repealed 2020 cL-2.3 s32;
- (aa) “local authority” means
 - (i) the corporation of a city, town, village, summer village, municipal district or specialized municipality,
 - (ii) in the case of an improvement district, the Minister responsible for the *Municipal Government Act*,
 - (iii) in the case of a special area, the Minister responsible for the *Special Areas Act*,
 - (iv) the board of trustees of a school division under the *Education Act*, and
 - (v) any other entity defined as a local authority in the regulations for the purposes of this Act;
- (bb) “manager” means the manager of a district;
- (cc) “Minister” means the Minister determined under section 16 of the *Government Organization Act* as the Minister responsible for this Act;
- (dd) “municipality” means the land within a city, town, village, municipal district, improvement district or special area;
- (ee) “occupier” means a person in actual occupation of land other than an owner;
- (ff) “other user” means all users other than irrigators;
- (gg) “owner”, with respect to land, means
 - (i) the registered owner of the land, or
 - (ii) the purchaser;
- (hh) “parcel” means land consisting of a quarter section, a part of a quarter section described in a certificate of title, a surveyed lot or land designated as an irrigable unit pursuant to section 23;
- (ii) “point of delivery” means the point on the irrigation works from which the district delivers and the user receives water;

- (jj) “predecessor of a board” means,
 - (i) with reference to the board of the St. Mary River Irrigation District, the manager of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development, or
 - (ii) with reference to the board of the Bow River Irrigation District, the manager of the Bow River Development;
- (kk) “purchaser” means the purchaser of land whose interest as a purchaser is shown on the certificate of title to that land;
- (ll) “registered owner”, with respect to land, means the person registered in a land titles office as the owner of the fee simple in the land;
- (mm) “remote delivery agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 24;
- (mm.1) “rural water use” means the use of a maximum of 25 000 cubic metres of water per year per user for any purpose other than
 - (i) household purposes,
 - (ii) the irrigation of acres recorded on the assessment roll of the district, or
 - (iii) the irrigation of acres included in an alternate parcel irrigation agreement;
- (mm.2) “rural water use agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 19.1(1);
- (mm.3) “rural water use fee” means a rural water use fee imposed pursuant to a bylaw made under section 115;
- (nn) “surcharge” means a surcharge referred to in section 122;
- (oo) “surveyed lot” means an unsubdivided unit of land, the boundaries of which are shown on a settlement plan, parcel plan, a plan of survey in respect of an easement or a right of way or any plan of subdivision registered under the *Land Titles Act*;
- (pp) “terminable agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 17;

- (qq) “terminable agreement charge” means a charge against a parcel based on the calculation made under section 120(2) or a minimum charge referred to in section 121;
- (rr) “*The I. D. Act*” means *The Irrigation Districts Act*, RSA 1955 c162;
- (ss) “use of irrigation works agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 20;
- (tt) “use of irrigation works fee” means a use of irrigation works fee imposed pursuant to a bylaw made under section 115;
- (uu) “user” means any person who receives water, for any purpose, through the irrigation works and includes irrigators, other users and a person who is a party to a use of irrigation works agreement under section 20 or a water conveyance agreement under section 21;
- (vv) “water conveyance agreement” means an agreement entered into under section 21;
- (ww) “water conveyance fee” means a water conveyance fee imposed pursuant to a bylaw made under section 115.
RSA 2000 cI-11 s1;2002 c3 s2;2003 c42 s10;2012 cE-0.3 s272;
2020 cL-2.3 s32

Purpose of Act

2 The purpose of this Act is to provide for the formation, dissolution and governance of irrigation districts in order that the management and delivery of water in the districts occur in an efficient manner that provides for the needs of the users.

1999 cI-11.7 s2

Crown is bound

3 Except where this Act specifically provides to the contrary, the Crown is bound by this Act.

1999 cI-11.7 s3

Delegation

4(1) The Minister may in writing delegate to any employee of the Department or to the Council any power conferred or duty imposed on the Minister under this Act.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the power or duty to make regulations.

1999 cI-11.7 s4

Part 1 Irrigation District Powers, Duties and Agreements

Powers and Duties

Establishment of districts

5 The following corporations are established:

- (a) Aetna Irrigation District;
- (b) Bow River Irrigation District;
- (c) Eastern Irrigation District;
- (d) Leavitt Irrigation District;
- (e) Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District;
- (f) Magrath Irrigation District;
- (g) Mountain View Irrigation District;
- (h) Raymond Irrigation District;
- (i) Ross Creek Irrigation District;
- (j) St. Mary River Irrigation District;
- (k) repealed 2023 c5 s6(2);
- (l) United Irrigation District;
- (m) Western Irrigation District.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s5;2023 c5 s6(2)

Purposes and powers of a district

6(1) The purpose of each district is

- (a) to convey and deliver water through the irrigation works of the district in accordance with this Act,
- (b) to divert and use quantities of water in accordance with the terms and conditions of its licence under the *Water Act*,
- (c) to construct, operate and maintain the irrigation works of the district, and
- (d) to maintain and promote the economic viability of the district.

(2) To carry out its purposes a district has the capacity and, subject to this Act, the regulations and the bylaws, the rights, powers and privileges of a natural person.

(3) In carrying out its purposes, each district must act in accordance with any applicable ALSA regional plan.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s6;2009 cA-26.8 s81

Commercial activities

7(1) No district may carry on a commercial activity that requires an investment of an amount that is more than the total amount of irrigation charges paid by the irrigators of the district in the year the investment is proposed unless the board

- (a) holds a meeting with the public, and
- (b) by resolution authorizes the holding of a plebiscite to obtain the approval of the irrigators.

(2) A board that intends to consider a resolution referred to in subsection (1)(b) must give notice, not less than 30 days before it intends to consider the resolution, of the following:

- (a) its intention to consider the resolution;
- (b) the date, time and location of the public meeting referred to in subsection (1)(a).

(2.1) If a board authorizes the holding of a plebiscite under subsection (1)(b), the board must give notice of the plebiscite at least once in each of the 2 weeks preceding the week during which the plebiscite is to be held.

(3) The question that the plebiscite shall determine must be

- (a) in accordance with the regulations, and
- (b) included in a resolution of the board of the district.

(4) The provisions of Part 3 governing an election apply to the holding of a plebiscite unless otherwise provided by regulations under this Act.

(5) A commercial activity is approved by plebiscite if

- (a) more than 2/3 of the irrigators voting vote in favour of the activity, and
- (b) those irrigators voting in favour of the activity referred to in clause (a) are the registered owners of more than 2/3 of the

irrigation acres represented by the total votes cast in the plebiscite.

(6) If the irrigators approve a commercial activity, the district must carry on the activity by doing one or more of the following:

- (a) by incorporating
 - (i) a corporation under the *Business Corporations Act* or the *Canada Business Corporations Act (Canada)*, or
 - (ii) a cooperative under the *Cooperatives Act*;
- (b) by holding shares in or being a member of a corporation or an association referred to in clause (a);
- (c) by holding all or any portion of the debt of a corporation or an association referred to in clause (a);
- (d) by managing or operating, in whole or in part, a corporation or an association referred to in clause (a);
- (e) by entering into agreements or arrangements with a corporation or an association referred to in clause (a).

(7) Where a corporation or an association referred to in subsection (6)(a) is eligible to be exempted from

- (a) assessment and taxation pursuant to the *Municipal Government Act*, or
- (b) liability to pay a fee imposed under a law of Alberta,

that exemption must not apply to that corporation or association if subsection (8) applies.

(8) An exemption referred to in subsection (7) must not apply to a corporation or association if the only reason that exemption would apply to the corporation or association is the fact that the district, directly or indirectly,

- (a) owns shares in or is a member of that corporation or association,
- (b) holds a debt of that corporation or association,
- (c) operates or manages, in whole or in part, that corporation or association, or

(d) owns or has possession or control over the property on which or by which the corporation or association carries on its activity.

(9) Where a district incorporates a corporation or association under subsection (6)(a), another district may carry on the same commercial activity and do one or more of the activities referred to in subsection (6)(b) to (e) if that other district obtains

- (a) the approval of the irrigators in the manner set out in subsections (1) to (5), and
- (b) the consent of the district incorporating the corporation or association.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s7;2001 cC-28.1 s456;2023 c5 s6(3)

Commercial activity — exemption

7.1 No activity carried out for the primary purposes set out in section 6(1)(c) is considered to be a commercial activity.

2021 c5 s2

Mineral rights

8 Notwithstanding any return, order, certificate of title or other document conveying or evidencing title, no mines and minerals are acquired or have been acquired at any time on and after December 1, 1925 by a district

- (a) by any expropriation or enforcement proceedings under this Act, the *Irrigation Act*, RSA 1980 cI-11, *The I. D. Act* or *The Lethbridge Northern Rates Enforcement Act*, SA 1926 c66, or
- (b) by any other acquisition of land unless the document conveying the land describes the mines and minerals conveyed to the district by that document.

1999 cI-11.7 s8

Expropriation

9 A district may acquire an estate or interest in land required

- (a) for the irrigation works of the district,
- (b) for a road to provide access to irrigation works of the district, or
- (c) for a road to provide access to land that has become inaccessible by reason of the construction of any irrigation works of the district

by expropriation under the *Expropriation Act*.

1999 cI-11.7 s9

Relocation of irrigation works

10(1) In this section, “relocate irrigation works” means relocate irrigation works as defined in the regulations.

(2) If a district proposes to relocate irrigation works in the district, the district must give notice of the proposal.

(2.1) A notice under subsection (2) must

- (a) set out the particulars of the relocation, and
- (b) state that any person wishing to complain must submit a written complaint to the district within 30 days after the date on which notice is given.

(3) The district must consider all written complaints that are received within the 30-day period referred to in subsection (2.1)(b) before giving notice under subsection (4).

(4) If, after considering any written complaints received in the time prescribed in subsection (3), the district decides to proceed with the relocation of irrigation works, the district must give written notice setting out the particulars of the relocation to

- (a) the owners of the land where the irrigation works are located,
- (b) the owners of the land on which the district proposes to relocate irrigation works,
- (c) the owners of land adjoining the land of persons referred to in clauses (a) and (b),
- (d) the owners of land having a common boundary with or a point on each boundary separated only by a road allowance or land held as a right of way for irrigation works or a public highway, railway, pipeline, electric transmission line or telecommunications line from the land of persons referred to in clauses (a) and (b), and
- (e) the local authority in the district in which the irrigation works are located.

(5) A written notice under subsection (4) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(c).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s10;2023 c5 s6(4)

Transfer of water licence

11(1) No district may make an application for a transfer of an allocation of water under a licence pursuant to section 81 of the *Water Act* unless the board

- (a) holds a meeting with the public, and
- (b) by resolution authorizes the holding of a plebiscite to obtain the approval of the irrigators.

(2) A board that intends to consider a resolution referred to in subsection (1)(b) must give notice, not less than 30 days before it intends to consider the resolution, of the following:

- (a) its intention to consider the resolution;
- (b) the date, time and location of the public meeting referred to in subsection (1)(a).

(2.1) If a board authorizes the holding of a plebiscite under subsection (1)(b), the board must give notice of the plebiscite at least once in each of the 2 weeks preceding the week during which the plebiscite is to be held.

(3) The question that the plebiscite shall determine must be

- (a) in accordance with the regulations, and
- (b) included in a resolution of the board of the district.

(4) The provisions of Part 3 governing an election apply to the holding of a plebiscite unless otherwise provided by regulations under this Act.

(5) The district may make the application for the transfer of the allocation if more than 50% of the irrigators voting vote in favour of the proposed transfer.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Minister may waive the requirement for a plebiscite under this section if the board establishes to the Minister's satisfaction that

- (a) the proposed transfer will have no significant effect on the risk of water shortage to the irrigators of the district, or
- (b) the proposed transfer is in the general public interest.

(7) The Minister may not waive the requirement for a plebiscite until the board has made information available to the public as

required by the regulations and the meeting with the public referred to in subsection (1)(a) has been held.

(8) Where the board gives notice under subsection (2) it shall also give notice to the Council.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s11;2002 c3 s3;2023 c5 s6(5)

Expansion limit

12(1) The sum of the irrigation acres plus the acres subject to terminable agreements in a district must not exceed the expansion limit for that district.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the expansion limit for a district is

- (a) in the case of a district listed in Table 2 in the Schedule, the expansion limit specified in Table 2;
- (b) in the case of a district that is formed after the coming into force of this Act, the expansion limit specified in the order under section 79(1)(a);
- (c) in the case of an amalgamated district, the expansion limit specified in the order under section 79(1)(c).

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a district may by bylaw change the expansion limit.

(4) If a district proposes to make a bylaw under subsection (3), the board must

- (a) hold a meeting with the public, and
- (b) by resolution authorize the holding of a plebiscite to obtain the approval of the irrigators.

(5) A board that intends to consider a resolution referred to in subsection (4)(b) must give notice, not less than 30 days before it intends to consider the resolution, of the following:

- (a) its intention to consider the resolution;
- (b) the date, time and location of the public meeting referred to in subsection (4)(a).

(5.1) If a board authorizes the holding of a plebiscite under subsection (4)(b), the board must give notice of the plebiscite at least once in each of the 2 weeks preceding the week during which the plebiscite is to be held.

(6) The question that the plebiscite shall determine must be

- (a) in accordance with the regulations, and
- (b) included in a resolution of the board of the district.

(7) The provisions of Part 3 governing an election apply to the holding of a plebiscite unless otherwise provided by regulations under this Act.

(8) The bylaw referred to in subsection (3) is approved by plebiscite if more than 50% of the irrigators voting vote in favour of the bylaw.

(9) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the Minister may waive the requirement for a plebiscite under this section if the board establishes to the Minister's satisfaction that

- (a) the proposed change to the expansion limit will have no significant effect on the risk of water shortage to the irrigators of the district, or
- (b) the allocation of water licensed to the district under the *Water Act* has increased in an amount sufficient to service the number of acres in the proposed increased expansion limit.

(10) The Minister may not waive the requirement for a plebiscite until the board has made information available to the public as required by the regulations and the meeting with the public referred to in subsection (4)(a) has been held.

(11) Where the board gives notice under subsection (5) it shall also give notice to the Council.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s12;2002 c3 s4;2023 c5 s6(6)

Stoppage of water delivery

13(1) A district may stop the delivery of water to a user if the district is of the opinion that

- (a) any further delivery of water may exceed the amount prescribed by bylaw,
- (b) the user has used or is using water delivered by the district in a manner that is causing or may cause loss or damage to property or loss or injury to any person,
- (c) the user supplies water delivered by the district
 - (i) to another person, and

- (ii) in a manner that is contrary to the Act or to an agreement entered into between the user and the district under section 16, 17, 19, 19.1 or 21,

or

- (d) the user irrigates, using water delivered by the district, acres that
 - (i) are not shown on the assessment roll of the district, or
 - (ii) are not included in an alternate parcel irrigation agreement under section 25.

(2) A district may stop the delivery of water to a parcel subject to an annual agreement or terminable agreement if the district is of the opinion that it may not be able to deliver sufficient water to the irrigation acres of the district or to the irrigation acres in a portion of the district.

(3) If a district stops the delivery of water to a parcel under subsection (2), it must do so in the following order:

- (a) first, acres in a parcel subject to an annual agreement;
- (b) second, acres in a parcel subject to a terminable agreement.

(4) A district that intends to stop the delivery of water must give written notice at least 24 hours before the delivery of water is stopped

- (a) to the user, where the delivery of water is stopped under subsection (1), or
- (b) to the owner or lessee of the parcel, where the delivery of water is stopped under subsection (2).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s13;2023 c5 s6(7)

Irrigation Acres and Agreements

Irrigation acres

14 Subject to this Act, the district bylaws and the availability of water an irrigator has the right to receive water for irrigation purposes for irrigation acres until the irrigation acres are removed from the assessment roll in accordance with this Act.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s14;2002 c3 s5

Agreements

15(1) Where a district enters into an agreement for a purpose specified in section 16, 17, 19, 19.1, 20 or 21, the district must do so in accordance with that section.

(2) Every agreement referred to in subsection (1) is subject to a condition that the parties must comply with any applicable ALSA regional plan.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s15;2002 c3 s6;2009 cA-26.8 s81

Annual agreement

16(1) An owner or lessee of a parcel may apply to the district to enter into an annual agreement.

(2) An annual agreement authorizes the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district to that parcel for irrigation purposes.

(3) An annual agreement is subject to the following:

- (a) that the parcel that is the subject of the agreement is assessed in accordance with section 95;
- (b) that the lessee of a parcel, if any, obtains the consent of the owner;
- (c) that the acres that are the subject of the agreement are added to the assessment roll;
- (d) that the agreement expires at the end of the calendar year;
- (e) that the acres that are the subject of the agreement are deleted from the assessment roll when the agreement expires.

1999 cI-11.7 s16

Terminable agreements

17(1) An owner or lessee of a parcel may apply to the district to enter into a terminable agreement with the district.

(2) A terminable agreement authorizes the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district to that parcel for irrigation purposes.

(3) A terminable agreement is subject to the following:

- (a) that the parcel that is the subject of the agreement is assessed in accordance with section 95;

- (b) that the lessee of the parcel, if any, obtains the consent of the owner;
- (c) that the acres that are the subject of the agreement are added to the assessment roll;
- (d) that the agreement provides that it is terminable at the option of either party on the giving of notice before March 1 in a calendar year;
- (e) that the acres that are the subject of the agreement are deleted from the assessment roll when the agreement expires or notice is given in accordance with clause (d).

1999 cI-11.7 s17

Limitations re agreements

18 Sections 25 and 26 do not apply to acres subject to an annual agreement or a terminable agreement.

1999 cI-11.7 s18

Household purposes agreements

19(1) An owner or lessee of a parcel may apply to the district to enter into a household purposes agreement with the district.

(2) A household purposes agreement authorizes the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district for household purposes.

(3) A household purposes agreement is subject to the following:

- (a) that a lessee of a parcel, if any, obtains the consent of the owner;
- (b) that the agreement provides that it is terminable at the option of either party on giving at least 60 days' notice of termination.

(4) Water delivered to a parcel with irrigation acres may be used for household purposes on the same parcel without a household purposes agreement.

1999 cI-11.7 s19

Rural water use agreements

19.1(1) An owner or lessee of a parcel may apply to the district to enter into a rural water use agreement with the district.

(2) A rural water use agreement authorizes the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district for rural water use.

(3) A rural water use agreement is subject to the following:

- (a) that a lessee of a parcel, if any, obtains the consent of the owner,
 - (b) that the agreement provides that it is terminable at the option of either party on the giving of notice before March 1 in a calendar year, and
 - (c) that the agreement specifies the maximum volume of water to be delivered per year.
- (4) The volume of water specified in an agreement under this section may not exceed 25 000 cubic metres.

2002 c3 s7

Use of irrigation works agreements

- 20(1)** In this section and section 21, “person” includes an individual or group of individuals, a partnership, a trust, a body corporate as defined in section 36(1) or a government.
- (2) Any person may enter into a use of irrigation works agreement with a district.
- (3) A use of irrigation works agreement authorizes the use of the irrigation works for purposes other than the delivery or removal of water.
- (4) If the use of irrigation works agreement is with an owner of a parcel, the parcel must be contiguous to, or have passing through it,
- (a) irrigation works of the district, or
 - (b) a natural water body, watercourse or reservoir fed by water diverted by means of irrigation works of the district.
- (5) A use of irrigation works agreement under subsection (4) may include terms and conditions allowing the owner of the parcel to construct works specified in the agreement on the property of the district.
- (6) When a use of irrigation works agreement is entered into under subsection (4), the manager must file with the Registrar of Land Titles a notice that the parcel is subject to a use of irrigation works agreement.
- (7) On receiving a notice under subsection (6), the Registrar of Land Titles must endorse on the certificate of title to the land affected by the agreement a notice that the land is subject to a use of irrigation works agreement.

(8) If a use of irrigation works agreement under subsection (4) is terminated for any reason, the manager must notify the Registrar of Land Titles that the parcel is no longer subject to a use of irrigation works agreement.

(9) On receiving a notice under subsection (8), the Registrar of Land Titles must cancel the endorsement on the certificate of title made under subsection (7).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s20;2002 c3 s8

Water conveyance agreements

21(1) Any person may apply to enter into a water conveyance agreement with the district.

(2) A water conveyance agreement may authorize

- (a) the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district to an area for a purpose other than
 - (i) the irrigation of acres recorded on the assessment roll of the district,
 - (ii) the irrigation of acres included in an alternate parcel irrigation agreement,
 - (iii) rural water use, or
 - (iv) household purposes,
- (a.1) the delivery of water through the irrigation works of the district for any purpose specified in a water licence issued under the *Water Act*, or
- (b) the removal of drainage water, stormwater or wastewater from an area.

(3) If a district refuses to enter into a water conveyance agreement, the district must give written notice to the applicant within 90 days from the application.

(4) If a district fails to give written notice or fails to enter into an agreement within the time prescribed in subsection (3), the district is deemed to have refused to enter into a water conveyance agreement.

(5) A written notice under subsection (3) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(b)(iii).

(6) If a water conveyance agreement is entered into under this section, the district must not deliver or remove water under the

agreement until the other party to the agreement has complied with the requirements, if any, of the *Water Act*, the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the regulations under those Acts.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s21;2002 c3 s9;2003 c42 s10

Records relating to agreements

22(1) When a district enters into a household purposes agreement, a use of irrigation works agreement or a water conveyance agreement, the manager must keep a record of

- (a) the household purposes, use of irrigation works or water conveyance fees imposed under the bylaws, and
- (b) the name and address of the person liable for the fees in respect of the agreement.

(1.1) When a district enters into a rural water use agreement, the manager must keep a record of

- (a) the fees imposed under the bylaws,
- (b) the name and address of the person liable for the fees, and
- (c) the volume of water specified in the agreement.

(2) A record made of an agreement under this section must be maintained separately from the assessment roll and does not form part of the assessment roll.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s22;2002 c3 s10

Irrigable units

23(1) When the registered owners of the land consent in writing, the district may by resolution designate as an irrigable unit land in the district consisting of any combination of 2 or more quarter sections, parts of a quarter section or surveyed lots where the whole or any part of the land contains irrigation acres and is or can be irrigated as a unit from the existing irrigation works of the district if the lands

- (a) have a common boundary,
- (b) are contiguous at any point along a boundary, or
- (c) have a common boundary or a point on each boundary separated only by a road allowance or land held as a right of way for irrigation works or a public highway, railway, pipeline, electric transmission line or telecommunications line.

- (1.1) Where there is more than one registered owner of a parcel of land, it is sufficient for the purposes of subsection (1) if owners who own a majority interest in that parcel consent.
- (2) The district must file with the Registrar of Land Titles a certified copy of a resolution under subsection (1) designating an irrigable unit.
- (3) On the filing of a resolution under subsection (2), the Registrar of Land Titles must endorse on every certificate of title to the land affected by the resolution a notice that the land is designated as or as part of an irrigable unit.
- (4) An instrument given by the registered owner or any other person owning any estate or interest in an irrigable unit and purporting to transfer, sell, agree to sell or subdivide only a part of the irrigable unit is not valid or effective until the instrument is consented to by the district and a memorandum of the district's consent is endorsed on or annexed to the instrument.
- (5) The consent of the district under subsection (4) may be made subject to any terms and conditions the district prescribes.
- (6) Notwithstanding subsection (4), an instrument given by a registered owner or any other person owning any estate or interest in an irrigable unit that purports to transfer, sell, agree to sell or otherwise deal with only a part of the irrigable unit may do so without the consent of the district to the instrument if the instrument is made in favour of a person who is empowered to expropriate any or part of the land comprising the irrigable unit.
- (7) A district may rescind a resolution made under subsection (1) with the consent of the registered owners of the land designated as an irrigable unit by the resolution.
- (8) If a district rescinds a resolution under subsection (7), the district must notify the Registrar of Land Titles that the parcel is no longer designated as or as part of an irrigable unit.
- (9) On receiving a notice under subsection (8), the Registrar of Land Titles must cancel the endorsement on the certificate of title made under subsection (3).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s23;2002 c3 s11

Remote delivery agreements

24(1) Where a parcel cannot be served by the existing irrigation works, the owner of the parcel may apply to the district to enter into an agreement with the district to deliver water to a specific

point on the existing irrigation works for the purpose of irrigating that parcel.

(2) An agreement under subsection (1) is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) that the parcel is added to the district in accordance with Part 4;
- (b) that the parcel contains irrigation acres;
- (c) that the district designates a point on the existing irrigation works as the point of delivery for that parcel;
- (d) that the owner acquires and agrees in writing to maintain any right of way or easement necessary to convey water from the designated point of delivery to the parcel.

(3) An agreement under subsection (1) may provide for the sharing of costs to construct and maintain the necessary works to convey water from the designated point of delivery to the parcel.

(4) When an agreement is entered into under subsection (1), the district must file with the Registrar of Land Titles a notice that the parcel is subject to a remote delivery agreement.

(5) On receiving a notice under subsection (4), the Registrar of Land Titles must endorse on the certificate of title to the land affected by the agreement a notice that the land is subject to a remote delivery agreement.

(6) On the filing of a notice under subsection (4), every instrument given by the owner or any other person owning any estate or interest in the parcel and purporting to transfer, sell, agree to sell or otherwise deal with the parcel is subject to the agreement, and the agreement is binding on all those with an interest in the land and their successors.

(7) Where the owner fails to maintain the right of way or easement, the district may, by written notice, direct the owner to comply with the notice in accordance with its terms.

(8) If the owner has not complied with the terms of the notice under subsection (7) within 60 days from the date the notice was sent by the district, the district may cancel the remote delivery agreement.

(9) If the district cancels the agreement under subsection (8), the district must

- (a) delete the irrigation acres from the assessment roll, and
- (b) notify the Registrar of Land Titles that the parcel is no longer subject to a remote delivery agreement.

(10) On receiving a notice under subsection (9), the Registrar of Land Titles must cancel the endorsement on the certificate of title made under subsection (5).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s24;2002 c3 s12

Alternate parcel irrigation agreements

25(1) An irrigator may apply to the district to use water to irrigate acres in an alternate parcel instead of using water to irrigate irrigation acres of the applicant.

(2) If the irrigator is not the owner of the alternate parcel referred to in subsection (1), the application must include the consent of the owner of the alternate parcel.

(3) The board may by resolution set a date by which all applications under subsection (1) must be made in a year.

(4) Where the board passes a resolution under subsection (3), the district must annually give notice of the date by which applications under subsection (1) must be made.

(5) The district may approve an application under subsection (1) and enter into an agreement with the irrigator if

- (a) the district is able to deliver water to the alternate parcel, and
- (b) the acres that will be irrigated in the alternate parcel have been classified in accordance with section 95(2)(a).

(6) An agreement under this section is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) that the agreement describes and specifies the number of
 - (i) irrigation acres that will not be irrigated as a result of the agreement, and
 - (ii) acres that will be irrigated in the alternate parcel under the agreement;
- (b) that the irrigator does not use water for irrigation purposes on the irrigation acres specified under clause (a)(i);

- (c) that the number of acres specified under clause (a)(ii) must not exceed the number of acres specified under clause (a)(i);
- (d) that irrigation charges for the irrigation acres continue to apply to those irrigation acres in addition to any other charges that may apply to the parcel with the irrigation acres;
- (e) that the term of the agreement commences May 1 and expires on December 31 of the same year.

(7) Charges as defined in Part 6 that apply to the irrigation acres specified in an alternate parcel irrigation agreement are enforceable in accordance with Part 6.

(8) The manager must keep a record of alternate parcel irrigation agreements.

(9) The record of alternate parcel irrigation agreements must be maintained separately from the assessment roll and does not form part of the assessment roll.

RSA 2000 c1-11 s25;2002 c3 s13;2023 c5 s6(8)

Transfer of irrigation acres

26(1) An irrigator may apply to the district to transfer irrigation acres to another parcel if the parcel that is to receive the irrigation acres is served or is capable of being served by the same district.

(2) If the irrigator is not the owner of the parcel that is to receive the irrigation acres referred to in subsection (1), the application must include the consent of the owner of the parcel that is to receive the irrigation acres.

(3) An application under subsection (1) must be accompanied with evidence in writing that establishes to the satisfaction of the district that all mortgagees shown on the certificate of title for the parcel from which the irrigation acres are being transferred consent to the transfer.

(4) The board may by resolution set a date by which all applications under subsection (1) must be made in a year.

(5) Where the board passes a resolution under subsection (4), the district must annually give notice of the date by which applications under subsection (1) must be made.

(6) The district must give written notice of its decision to approve or refuse an application under subsection (1) to the applicant within 90 days after the date referred to in subsection (4).

(7) A written notice of a decision to refuse an application must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(c.1).

(7.1) Where the district fails to give written notice of its decision within the 90-day period referred to in subsection (6),

- (a) the district is deemed to have refused the application, and
- (b) the applicant may appeal the refusal to the Council under section 167(1)(c.1).

(8) If the district approves an application under subsection (1), the manager

- (a) must amend the assessment roll for each parcel accordingly,
- (b) must add the parcel receiving the irrigation acres to the district in accordance with Part 4 if that parcel is not already part of the district, and
- (c) may remove the parcel previously containing the irrigation acres from the district if, as a result of the transfer, the parcel contains no irrigation acres.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s26;2002 c3 s14;2023 c5 s6(9)

Part 2 Governance, Irrigation Districts, Irrigation Council and Irrigation Secretariat

Division 1 Irrigation District

District Board

Board

27 Every district must have a board.

1999 cI-11.7 s27

First board

28(1) The Minister must appoint the first board of a district formed under Part 4 for a term of one year.

(2) The Minister must designate one member of the board as the chair and another member as the vice-chair.

(3) The first board appointed under this section must hold an election on a date prescribed by a bylaw of the district.

(4) A bylaw described in subsection (3) must be made within one year after the appointment of the first board under subsection (1).

(5) If the date for the election occurs after the expiry of the term of appointment for the first board, the members of the board appointed under this section must continue as members until the election is held.

(6) An election under this section must be conducted in accordance with Part 3.

1999 cI-11.7 s28

Board members

29(1) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, the board of each district must consist of elected members.

(2) The board consists of the number of members fixed by a resolution passed at an annual general meeting of the district.

(3) A resolution passed under subsection (2) is not effective until it is approved by resolution of the board at the first meeting of the board after the annual general meeting.

(4) If no resolution is passed under subsection (2), the board consists of

- (a) three members, if the assessment roll of the district shows 90 000 irrigation acres or less,
- (b) five members, if the assessment roll of the district shows more than 90 000 irrigation acres but less than 200 000 irrigation acres, or
- (c) seven members, if the assessment roll of the district shows 200 000 irrigation acres or more.

(5) A resolution approved under subsection (3) or a change in the number of irrigation acres of a district does not affect the right of any elected members of the board to continue as members for the terms for which they were elected.

(6) If the number of members of a board is determined in accordance with subsection (4), the number of members to be elected at the next general election must be determined by the number of irrigation acres as of the January 1 immediately preceding the general election.

1999 cI-11.7 s29

Members appointed by district

30(1) A board may by resolution appoint additional members who are not irrigators of the district to the board for terms of up to 3 years.

(2) The number of members appointed under subsection (1) must not exceed 50% of the number of elected members of the board.

(3) A member appointed under subsection (1) has voting rights on the board.

1999 cI-11.7 s30

Vacancies

31(1) The Minister may appoint a person as a member of the board when a vacancy occurs on the board by reason of

- (a) the failure to nominate the number of candidates for election equal to or in excess of the number of members to be elected,
- (b) the failure to nominate any candidate for an electoral division, when the nomination and election of members are by electoral divisions,
- (c) the Minister's dismissal of a member under section 32(1)(b), or
- (d) the Council declaring the member to be disqualified under section 38(5).

(2) The term of a person appointed under subsection (1) expires at the beginning of the first meeting of the board after the next election in the district.

(3) The Minister may, instead of appointing a person as a member of a board under subsection (1), give directions to the manager to hold an election to elect a member and may appoint a member to hold office until the election is held.

(4) If the office of a member of the board becomes vacant before that member's term of office expires for any reason other than the reasons described in subsection (1), the remaining members must

- (a) give directions to the manager to hold an election to elect a member to the board, in which case they may appoint a member to hold office until the election is held,
- (b) appoint a person who is eligible under section 35 or 36 to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, or

- (c) leave the member's position vacant until the next election.

1999 cI-11.7 s31

Dismissal and replacement of board

32(1) The Minister may dismiss

- (a) the board of a district if the Minister is satisfied that
- (i) the district has defaulted on the payment of any of its liabilities,
 - (ii) the board is not complying with this Act, the regulations or the bylaws, or
 - (iii) the actions of the district may prejudice or have prejudiced the interests of the irrigators or the creditors of the district,

or

- (b) one or more members of the board if the Minister is satisfied, after reviewing a recommendation of the Council under section 65(4)(b), that
- (i) the election was irregularly or improperly conducted, or
 - (ii) corrupt practices prevailed at the election that materially affected the result of the election.

(2) If

- (a) a board is dismissed under subsection (1), the Minister must
- (i) appoint a new board, or
 - (ii) direct that an election be held in accordance with Part 3 to elect a new board and appoint an official administrator in place of the board until the election is held,

and

- (b) a member of the board is dismissed under subsection (1)(b), the Minister must exercise the Minister's powers under section 31(1)(c) or (3).

(3) A board appointed under subsection (2)(a)(i) is appointed for a term of one year and must be replaced by a board consisting of elected members in accordance with section 29.

(4) If the Minister appoints a person under section 31(1), the appointment expires at the beginning of the first meeting of the board after the next election in the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s32

Eligibility of Board Members

Definitions

33 For the purposes of sections 34 and 35,

- (a) “corporation”, “director”, “distributing corporation”, “officer”, “shareholder”, “voting rights” and “voting shares” have the meanings given to them in the *Business Corporations Act*;
- (b) “member of the board’s family” means the member’s spouse or adult interdependent partner, the member’s children, the parents of the member and the parents of the member’s spouse or adult interdependent partner;
- (c) “spouse” means the spouse of a married person but does not include a spouse who is living separate and apart from the person if the person and spouse have separated pursuant to a written separation agreement or if their support obligations and family property have been dealt with by a court order.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s33;2002 cA-4.5 s48;2014 c8 s17

Pecuniary interest

34(1) A member of a board has a pecuniary interest in a matter if

- (a) the matter could monetarily affect the member or an employer of the member, or
- (b) the member knows or should know that the matter could monetarily affect a member of the board’s family.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person is monetarily affected by a matter if the matter monetarily affects

- (a) the person directly,
- (b) a corporation, other than a distributing corporation, in which the person is a shareholder, director or officer,
- (c) a distributing corporation in which the person beneficially owns voting shares carrying at least 10% of the voting rights attached to the voting shares of the corporation or of which the person is a director or officer, or
- (d) a partnership or firm of which the person is a member.

1999 cI-11.7 s34

Eligibility

35(1) A person is eligible to become or to remain as a member of the board of a district if that person

- (a) is 18 years of age or older,
- (b) is an irrigator, except for a member appointed by the district under section 30,
- (c) is an irrigator with irrigation acres in the electoral division if the election of directors is to be or was by electoral division, and
- (d) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident within the meaning of the *Immigration Act* (Canada).

(2) A person is not eligible to become a member of the board of a district if that person

- (a) is an employee of the district,
- (b) is indebted to the district for any amount shown in the collector's roll for more than one calendar year immediately preceding the date of the election,
- (c) is a party to a subsisting contract with the district under which money of the district is payable or may become payable for any work, service, matter or thing, or
- (d) has a pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any subsisting contract with the district under which money of the district is payable or may become payable for any work, service, matter or thing.

(3) A person is not eligible to remain as a member of a board of a district if that person

- (a) becomes an employee of the district,
- (b) is in arrears with respect to a debt due to the district for more than one year while a member of the board,
- (c) makes use of specific information gained through that person's position as a member of a board that is not available to the public generally to make a personal profit either directly or indirectly, or
- (d) misses 3 consecutive meetings of the board without being authorized by resolution of the board to do so.

- (4) Subsection (2) does not prevent a person from becoming a member of the board of a district by reason only that that person
- (a) is a shareholder in a corporation that has a contract with the district
 - (i) unless that person or that person together with that person's spouse or adult interdependent partner, parents, children, brothers and sisters holds more than 25% of the issued capital stock of the corporation, or
 - (ii) unless the contract is for the building, construction or repair of the irrigation works of the district,
 - (b) purchases or leases land from the district,
 - (c) leases or sells to the district land or an interest in land that the district is empowered to expropriate,
 - (d) enters into an agreement under Part 1,
 - (e) sells goods or services to the district or to persons contracting with the district at competitive prices as a dealer in those goods or services incidental to and in the ordinary course of that person's business, or
 - (f) receives payment pursuant to a bylaw under section 177(1)(e).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s35;2002 cA-4.5 s48;2023 c5 s6(10)

Eligibility of bodies corporate

36(1) For the purposes of this section, "body corporate" means a body incorporated or registered under an Act of the Legislature or of the Parliament of Canada.

(2) An officer or director of a body corporate is eligible to become or remain a member of the board of a district if the officer or director meets the conditions set out in section 35(1), (2) and (3) and the body corporate meets the requirements set out in subsection (3).

(3) The body corporate must

- (a) consent in writing to the nomination or election of the officer or director,
- (b) not be indebted to the district for any amount shown on the collector's roll for more than one calendar year immediately preceding the date of the election,

- (c) be an irrigator of the district,
- (d) be authorized to carry on business in Alberta,
- (e) be an irrigator with irrigation acres in the electoral division if the election of directors is to be or was by electoral division,
- (f) be a body corporate in good standing under the Act under which the body corporate was incorporated or registered, and
- (g) not have
 - (i) commenced liquidation and dissolution proceedings, or
 - (ii) been dissolved.

1999 cI-11.7 s36

Declaration of pecuniary interest

37(1) When a member of the board of a district has a pecuniary interest in a matter before the board, the member must, if present,

- (a) disclose the general nature of the pecuniary interest prior to any discussion of the matter,
- (b) abstain from voting on any question relating to the matter,
- (c) subject to subsection (2), abstain from any discussion of the matter, and
- (d) subject to subsection (2), leave the room in which the board meeting is being held until discussion and voting on the matter are concluded.

(2) If the matter with respect to which the member of the board has a pecuniary interest is a question on which, under this Act or another enactment, the member as an irrigator has a right to be heard by the board,

- (a) it is not necessary for the member to leave the room, and
- (b) the member may exercise a right to be heard in the same manner as an irrigator who is not a member of the board.

(3) If a member of the board is temporarily absent from a meeting when a matter in which the member has a pecuniary interest arises, the member must immediately on returning to the meeting, or as soon as the member becomes aware that the matter has been

considered, disclose the general nature of the member's interest in the matter.

(4) The abstention of a member under subsection (1) and the disclosure of a member's interest under subsection (1) or (3) must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

1999 cI-11.7 s37

Demand for resignation

38(1) When a majority of the board has reasonable grounds to believe that a member of the board is not qualified to remain as a member by reason of anything in this Act, it may pass a resolution stating the grounds for the disqualification and demanding the resignation of the member concerned.

(2) If the member of the board concerned does not resign or refuses to resign, the board must make an application to the Council within 30 days after the date on which the resolution was passed for a declaration that the member was not or has ceased to be qualified to remain as a member.

(3) Any 2 irrigators of a district may apply to the Council for a declaration that a member of the board was not or has ceased to be qualified to remain as a member.

(4) An application under subsection (3) must be accompanied with a solemn declaration

- (a) stating the names and addresses of the applicants, and
- (b) stating the grounds for the disqualification.

(5) Section 171 applies to the hearing of an application under this section and, on hearing the application, the Council may

- (a) declare the member of the board to be disqualified, or
- (b) refuse to make a declaration under clause (a).

(6) If the Council makes a declaration under subsection (5)(a), the member's seat on the board becomes vacant.

(7) If the Council refuses to make a declaration under subsection (5)(b), the member of the board may complete the unexpired portion of that member's term of office.

(8) A person is not eligible to be elected or to remain as a member of the same board until the expiry of 5 years after the date on which that member resigned or was declared disqualified under this section.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s38;2002 c3 s15

Audit

Auditor

39(1) A district must appoint an auditor for the district.

(2) An audit must be conducted by a professional accounting firm that is registered under the *Chartered Professional Accountants Act* and authorized to perform an audit engagement.

(3) No person is eligible to be appointed or to remain as an auditor of a district if that person

- (a) is a member of the board or an employee of the district, or
- (b) has a pecuniary interest in a contract with the district within the meaning of section 34.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s39;2002 c3 s16;2014 cC-10.2 s179

Auditor's report

40(1) An audit of the financial statements must be conducted in accordance with the CPA Canada Handbook — Assurance published by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, as amended from time to time.

(2) The auditor conducting an audit must report separately to the board of the district all improper or unauthorized transactions or non-compliance with this or another enactment or a bylaw that is noted during the course of the audit and must send a copy of any such report to the Council.

(3) Each district must submit a copy of its financial statements and a copy of the report of the audit to the Council within 4 months after the close of the district's fiscal year.

(4) In addition to the requirements of this section, the audit must include any additional forms, schedules or information requested by the Council.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s40;2014 cC-10.2 s179;2023 c5 s6(11)

Auditor appointed by Minister

41(1) The Minister may appoint one or more auditors to audit the books and records of a district if the Minister considers the audit to be needed or

- (a) on request of the board of the district,
- (b) on request of not fewer than 1/3 of the members of the board of the district, or
- (c) on receiving a petition that meets the requirements for a petition under sections 66 to 70 from the irrigators of the district requesting the appointment of an auditor.

(2) The district is liable to the Minister for the costs of an audit under this section.

(3) The auditor must submit the auditor's report to

- (a) the Minister,
- (b) the Council, and
- (c) the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s41

Access to information by auditors

42(1) An auditor appointed under this Act must have access to the books and records of the district at all reasonable times and for any purpose related to an audit.

(2) A member of the board, the manager, an employee or agent of, or a consultant to, the district must give the auditor any information, reports or explanations the auditor considers necessary.

(3) An auditor who receives information from a person whose right to disclose that information is restricted by law holds that information under the same restrictions respecting disclosure that govern the person from whom the information is obtained.

1999 cI-11.7 s42

Fiscal year

43 Unless otherwise provided by bylaw, the fiscal year of a district is the calendar year.

1999 cI-11.7 s43

Borrowing bylaw

44(1) A district may borrow money if the borrowing is authorized by bylaw.

(2) No district may borrow money if the borrowing causes the district to exceed its debt limit as determined by the regulations unless the bylaw is approved by the Minister.

1999 cI-11.7 s44

Annual Meeting and Report

Annual meeting

- 45(1)** The district must hold an annual meeting of the irrigators.
- (2)** The manager must at least 10 clear days before the date fixed for the meeting
- (a) send a notice of the meeting to each irrigator of the district, and
 - (b) have a notice of the meeting in the form prescribed in the regulations published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district.
- (3)** The following reports must be presented at the annual meeting of the irrigators:
- (a) the report of the chair on behalf of the board;
 - (b) the report of the manager;
 - (c) the report of the auditor of the district;
 - (d) an annual maintenance of irrigation works report for the district.
- (4)** The annual meeting of the irrigators is open to the public.

1999 cI-11.7 s45

Annual report to the Minister

- 46(1)** Each district must prepare and submit an annual report to the Minister containing the following:
- (a) an annual financial statement for the district;
 - (b) an annual financial statement for each commercial activity under section 7 carried on by the district;
 - (c) a summary of activities undertaken respecting the seepage control plan filed by the district;
 - (d) a list of all parcels added to or removed from the district in that year.
- (1.1)** The financial statements referred to in subsection (1)(a) and (b) must be audited by a professional accounting firm that is registered under the *Chartered Professional Accountants Act* and authorized to perform an audit engagement.

(2) An annual report prepared under subsection (1) must be available for review by any person during normal business hours of the office of the district.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s46;2002 c3 s17;2014 cC-10.2 s179

General Matters

Public inspection of documents

47 The following must be available for inspection by any person during normal business hours of the office of the district:

- (a) the assessment roll, the collector's roll and enforcement returns;
- (b) the current list or description of all parcels included in the district;
- (c) the audited financial statements;
- (d) agreements under this Act between the district and any other person;
- (e) a copy of the seepage control plan;
- (f) minutes of board meetings adopted by the board;
- (g) documents used in any election of directors or vote on a question submitted to the irrigators, other than marked ballots or other material deposited in a ballot box;
- (h) any other document or class of documents designated by the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s47

Public meetings

48 Subject to section 45(4), the meetings of a district must be open to the public unless the board holds the meeting or part of the meeting in private because

- (a) of probable prejudice to any member of the board or user,
- (a.1) a matter to be discussed at the meeting or part of the meeting falls under one of the exceptions to disclosure in Division 2 of Part 1 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, or
- (b) the desirability of disclosure of confidential information respecting a member of the board or user outweighs having the meeting open to the public.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s48;2002 c3 s18;2023 c5 s6(12)

Manager

49(1) A district

- (a) must appoint a person as the manager of the district, and
- (b) may appoint a person as an acting manager of the district to act in the manager's place in the event of the manager's absence or inability to act.

(2) The manager may, with the consent of the board, delegate any of the manager's duties under this Act to another officer or employee of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s49

**Division 2
Irrigation Council and
Irrigation Secretariat**

Irrigation Council

50(1) There is established an Irrigation Council consisting of not more than 9 members appointed by the Minister.

(2) A person appointed as a member of the Council

- (a) holds office for a term not exceeding 3 years as prescribed in the appointment, and
- (b) continues to hold office after the expiry of the term of the appointment until that member is reappointed, a successor is appointed or a period of 3 months has expired, whichever first occurs.

(3) A member of the Council is eligible for reappointment.

(4) The Minister must

- (a) designate one of the members of the Council as chair, and
- (b) fix the remuneration to be paid to members who are not employees of the Government.

(5) The Council must appoint one of the members of the Council as vice-chair.

(6) A majority of the members of the Council constitutes a quorum of the Council for the purpose of exercising its powers and performing its duties.

(7) If the chair is absent from a meeting, the vice-chair must act as chair of the meeting.

(8) If the chair and vice-chair are both absent from a meeting, the members of the Council present at the meeting must designate a member present to be the chair for that meeting.

(9) An order, direction, approval or other instrument that the Council is permitted or required to make may be signed on its behalf by the chair, the vice-chair or any other member of the board authorized by the Council.

(10) An order, direction, approval or other instrument purporting to be signed by the chair, the vice-chair or a member of the Council on behalf of the Council must be admitted in evidence as proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary,

- (a) that the order, direction, approval or other instrument is the act of the Council or of a quorum of the Council, and
- (b) that the person signing it was authorized to do so,

without proof of the signature or official character of the person signing the order, direction, approval or other instrument.

(11) The Minister may provide administrative and other support services to the Council.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s50;2023 c5 s6(13)

Powers and duties of the Council

51(1) The Council

- (a) may make recommendations to the Minister respecting any matter under this Act,
- (b) may monitor the operation and financial performance of a district,
- (c) must conduct a hearing with respect to a petition when required to do so under Part 4,
- (d) must hear applications under section 38(2) or (3),
- (e) must hear the appeal of any matter appealed to the Council under Part 8, and
- (f) must grant an approval to a district before the district may make an expenditure of money under a cost-sharing agreement between the district and the Government of Alberta.

(2) The Council has, in addition to the powers conferred and duties imposed on it by this or any other Act, the powers conferred and duties imposed on it by the Minister.

(3) The Council has the right of access to all records, books, documents and accounts of each district and may require a district to supply it with any information relevant to the business and affairs of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s51

Irrigation Secretariat

52(1) There is established an Irrigation Secretariat consisting of one or more employees of the Department designated by the Minister.

(2) The Irrigation Secretariat must carry out the functions and duties assigned by the Council under the direction of the Council.

(3) The chief officer of the Irrigation Secretariat must

- (a) act as secretary to the Council, and
- (b) keep and maintain minutes of Council meetings.

(4) The Irrigation Secretariat is responsible for

- (a) liaising and communicating with the Council, districts, committees and boards and other persons and organizations dealing with matters relating to irrigation districts;
- (b) advising and preparing recommendations respecting irrigation matters for the Council;
- (c) maintaining and compiling records, statistics and data for the Council;
- (d) preparing, publishing and circulating information and material pertaining to irrigation districts;
- (e) assisting and advising the districts on administrative procedures;
- (f) forwarding notices of change of area to the Registrar of Land Titles;
- (g) performing any other work assigned to it by the Council or the Minister.

(5) The chief officer of the Irrigation Secretariat may delegate any of the duties of chief officer under subsection (3) to another officer or employee of the Irrigation Secretariat.

1999 cI-11.7 s52

Part 3 Elections and General Petitions

Elections

Election

53(1) On a date prescribed by a bylaw of the district, an election must be held in each district to elect the number of members to the board of the district as required by section 29.

(2) A bylaw of the district under subsection (1) must

- (a) set the date of the election to be held prior to June 1 of that year, and
- (b) be passed at least 3 months before the election.

(3) The district may have a system of elections to elect

- (a) a full slate of directors every 3 years, or
- (b) a partial slate of directors annually.

1999 cI-11.7 s53

Election procedure

54(1) Members must be elected to the board of a district in accordance with this Act, the *Local Authorities Election Act* and the regulations under that Act.

(2) If there is an inconsistency between this Act and the *Local Authorities Election Act* or the regulations under that Act, this Act prevails.

(3) If the *Local Authorities Election Act*, the regulations under that Act, or this Act cannot be applied to an election under this Act, the Minister may make regulations governing the matter.

1999 cI-11.7 s54

Returning officer

55 The manager or acting manager of the district must be the returning officer for an election of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s55

Eligibility to vote

56(1) For the purposes of this section,

- (a) “body corporate” means a body corporate as defined in section 36(1);
 - (b) “parcel” means land consisting of a quarter section, a part of a quarter section described in a certificate of title or a surveyed lot.
- (2) A person is eligible to vote at an election of the district only if that person is
- (a) an irrigator recorded on the most recent assessment roll of the district as an irrigator of that district, or
 - (b) appointed under a written authorization as an agent for a body corporate that is an irrigator of the district to vote on behalf of the body corporate.
- (3) An irrigator may cast only one vote at an election.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), an irrigator may also cast a vote on behalf of a body corporate if that irrigator is appointed as an agent for the body corporate in accordance with subsection (2)(b).
- (5) Where more than one irrigator is the owner of one or more parcels, the number of irrigators who may vote may not exceed the number of parcels.
- (6) An irrigator may vote in any voting subdivision of the district or electoral division, as the case may be, if
- (a) the irrigator’s name appears on the list of electors for the district or electoral division, or
 - (b) that irrigator makes a statement in the form prescribed in the regulations in the presence of an officer at the voting station that the irrigator is eligible to vote as an elector in the district or electoral division.

1999 cI-11.7 s56

Electoral divisions**57(1)** A district may pass a bylaw providing for

- (a) the division of the district into electoral divisions,
- (b) a description of the boundaries of each electoral division,
- (c) the nomination of candidates by electoral divisions,
- (d) the notice of election to state

- (i) that the nomination of candidates is by electoral divisions, and
 - (ii) the boundaries of the electoral divisions,
- and
- (e) the election of members of the board
 - (i) by vote of the irrigators who meet the requirements of subsection (3) to vote in the respective electoral divisions, or
 - (ii) by vote of the irrigators of the whole district.
- (2) If a district does not pass a bylaw under subsection (1), the election is to be by vote of the irrigators of the whole district.
- (3) If a bylaw under subsection (1) provides for an election by electoral divisions, an irrigator must vote in the electoral division in which that irrigator has irrigation acres, or if that irrigator has irrigation acres in more than one electoral division, the division in which the irrigator has the largest number of irrigation acres.
- (4) A member elected to a board in an electoral division is a member elected for the whole district and may exercise the powers and perform the duties of a member of the board in respect of the whole district.

1999 cI-11.7 s57

Nomination of candidates**58** Nominations of candidates for election must

- (a) be signed by at least 2 irrigators of the district,
- (b) contain a signed statement by the candidate consenting to the nomination, and
- (c) specify the electoral division for which the candidate is nominated if the nomination of candidates is by electoral divisions.

1999 cI-11.7 s58

Time for filing nominations

59 The right to file nominations with the returning officer expires at the date and time set by resolution of the board, which must be no later than 21 days before the date of the election.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s59;2002 c3 s19

Insufficient nominations

60(1) Notwithstanding section 59, if insufficient nominations have been received at the time the right to file nominations expires, the returning officer may continue to receive nominations in accordance with section 31 of the *Local Authorities Election Act* unless a bylaw of the district provides otherwise.

(2) If sufficient nominations to fill all vacancies are not received, the Minister may appoint a person as a member of the board under section 31(1)(a) or (b).

1999 cI-11.7 s60

Election by acclamation

61(1) If the nomination of candidates is not required to be by electoral divisions and the number of persons nominated for the board does not exceed the number of directors required to be elected, the returning officer must declare the persons nominated to be elected as members of the board immediately after the time for receiving nominations has expired.

(2) If the nomination of candidates is not required to be by electoral divisions and the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, there must be an election.

(3) If the nomination of candidates is required to be by electoral divisions and only one person is nominated for any electoral division, the returning officer must declare the person nominated to be elected as director immediately after the time for receiving nominations has expired.

(4) If 2 or more candidates are nominated for an electoral division, there must be an election.

(5) When a returning officer declares a person elected as a member of the board under this section, the returning officer must make a written report of the fact to the district and to the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s61

Prohibited practices

62(1) No person shall

- (a) without authority supply a ballot to any person,
- (b) fraudulently put into a ballot box any paper other than a ballot that the person is authorized under the bylaws to use,
- (c) fraudulently take a ballot out of the voting station,
- (d) without authority destroy, take, open or otherwise interfere with any ballot box or packet of ballots,

- (e) request a ballot in the name of some other person, whether the name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person,
- (f) having voted once, request a ballot in that person's own name at the same election, or
- (g) attempt to make any other person who has already voted at an election apply for a ballot or vote again at the same election.

(2) No person shall vote at an election knowing that the person has no right to do so.

(3) No person shall make or sign a false statement or oath for any purpose respecting any election or vote under this Act.

(4) No person shall print or distribute or cause to be printed or distributed in any advertisement, handbill, placard, poster, circular, pamphlet, newspaper or other paper a form of ballot printed by the returning officer, indicating or showing it to be marked for any candidate or candidates.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the returning officer may at any time after the time for filing nominations has expired cause a copy of the ballot for "member of a district board" to be published as often as the returning officer considers necessary for the information of the electors.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s62;2023 c5 s6(14)

Election results

63 The returning officer must

- (a) post the results of the election in a conspicuous place showing the total number of votes for each candidate, and
- (b) forward the results of the election to the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s63

Recount

64(1) The Council may order a recount and give directions for the conduct of the recount if at any time within 5 days after the date of the transmission of the results of the election to the Council a statutory declaration is made by any person to the returning officer that satisfies the returning officer that

- (a) a deputy returning officer or other officer in counting the votes cast at the election has improperly counted or rejected any ballots, and

(b) that person's action has materially affected the results of the election.

(2) The returning officer must immediately forward the statutory declaration under subsection (1) to the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s64

Investigation of alleged irregularities

65(1) The Council may make, or appoint one or more persons to make, an inquiry if within 2 weeks after the election any 2 persons who were entitled to vote at the election file a statutory declaration with the Council that satisfies the Council

(a) that the election was irregularly or improperly conducted, or

(b) that corrupt practices prevailed at the election that materially affected the result of the election.

(2) A person or persons appointed under subsection (1) must report any findings to the district and the Council and may make recommendations to the Council.

(3) A person or persons appointed under subsection (1) have the powers of a commissioner appointed under the *Public Inquiries Act*.

(4) On reviewing a report and any recommendations resulting from an inquiry that relates to an election, the Council must either

(a) confirm the election of all members of the board previously declared elected, or

(b) recommend that the Minister dismiss any or all of the members of the board previously declared elected.

1999 cI-11.7 s65

General Petitions

Who can petition

66 Only irrigators of a district are eligible to be petitioners.

1999 cI-11.7 s66

Numbers of petitioners

67 A petition must be signed by at least 10% of the irrigators of a district.

1999 cI-11.7 s67

Petition requirements

68(1) A petition must consist of one or more pages, each of which must contain an identical statement of the purpose of the petition.

- (2) The petition must include, for each petitioner,
- (a) the printed surname and printed given names or initials of the petitioner,
 - (b) the petitioner's signature,
 - (c) the legal description of the land in the district of which the petitioner is the owner, and
 - (d) the date on which the petitioner signs the petition.
- (3) An adult person must take an affidavit that to the best of the person's knowledge the signatures on the petition are those of persons entitled to sign the petition.
- (4) The petition must have attached to it a signed statement of a person stating that
- (a) the person is the representative of the petitioners, and
 - (b) the district may direct any inquiries about the petition to the representative.

1999 cI-11.7 s68

Filing of petition

- 69(1)** A petition must be filed with the manager of the district and the manager is responsible for determining if the petition is sufficient.
- (2) No name may be added to or removed from a petition after it has been filed with the manager of the district.
- (3) In counting the number of petitioners on a petition, there must be excluded the name of a person
- (a) whose signature appears on a page of the petition that does not have the same purpose statement that is contained on all the other pages of the petition,
 - (b) whose printed name is not included or is incorrect,
 - (c) whose legal description of land in the district is not included or is incorrect,
 - (d) who is not recorded on the most recent assessment roll of the district as an irrigator of that district, or

- (e) who signed the petition more than 60 days before the date on which the petition was filed with the manager of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s69

Report on petition

70(1) Within 30 days after the date on which a petition is filed, the manager of the district must make a declaration to the board on whether the petition is sufficient or insufficient.

- (2) If the petition is not sufficient, the board is not required to take any notice of it.

1999 cI-11.7 s70

Petition meeting

71(1) If the district receives a sufficient petition and the petition requests that the district call a meeting, the district must hold a meeting with the public to discuss the matters stated in the petition no later than 30 days after the manager declares the petition to be sufficient.

- (2) Where the district proposes to hold a meeting under subsection (1), the manager must give notice not less than 7 days before the date of the meeting of

- (a) the date, time and place of the meeting, and
- (b) the matters to be discussed at the meeting.

- (3) After holding a meeting with the public, the district is not bound to do or to abstain from doing any act or thing.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s71;2023 c5 s6(15)

Questions to Users**Bylaw for submission of question to users**

72(1) A district may pass a bylaw allowing the district to submit a question to the irrigators or other users of a district for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the opinion of the irrigators or other users respecting any matter within the jurisdiction of the district.

- (2) The vote on a question submitted to the irrigators or other users must be by a vote by mail in the manner set out in the bylaws.

- (3) The manager is the returning officer unless the bylaw otherwise provides.

- (4) The returning officer must

- (a) notify the district of the results of the vote by mail, and

(b) give notice of the results.

(5) The district is not bound by the results of a vote on a question under this section to do or to abstain from doing any act or thing.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s72;2023 c5 s6(16)

Part 4

Irrigation Districts Formation, Dissolution, Amalgamation and Change of Area

Time of formation

73 For the purposes of section 1(n), the time of the formation of the district must be construed, with reference to existing districts, as

- (a) the effective date of the order under *The I. D. Act* or its predecessors for the formation of the district, in the case of a district formed under that Act or its predecessors,
- (b) April 23, 1935, in the case of the Eastern Irrigation District,
- (c) March 24, 1944, in the case of the Western Irrigation District,
- (d) April 5, 1950, in the case of the St. Mary River Irrigation District, and
- (e) April 6, 1955, in the case of the Bow River Irrigation District.

1999 cI-11.7 s73

Existing districts

74 Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act applies to every existing district in every respect to the same extent as if the district were formed under this Act.

1999 cI-11.7 s74

Formation, Dissolution and Amalgamation of Districts

Petition for formation, dissolution, amalgamation

75 An application by petition to the Minister must be made

- (a) for the formation of any part of Alberta not included in a district into an irrigation district,
- (b) for the dissolution of a district, or
- (c) for the amalgamation of 2 or more districts.

1999 cI-11.7 s75

Signatures on petition

76(1) A petition under section 75(a) must be signed by or on behalf of persons who are registered owners of more than 75% of the land and who make up more than 50% of the total number of registered owners of the land to be included in the district to be formed.

(2) A petition under section 75(b) or (c) must be signed by a majority of directors of the board of each of the districts to be dissolved or amalgamated, as the case may be.

(3) A petition for the dissolution of a district or the amalgamation of 2 or more districts is valid only if

- (a) a question respecting the proposed dissolution or amalgamation has been submitted to the electors of each district to be dissolved or amalgamated, as the case may be, in the manner set out in section 72, and
- (b) the majority of the electors voting on the question in each district have voted in favour of the proposed dissolution or amalgamation, as the case may be.

1999 cI-11.7 s76

Requirements of petition

77 A petition under section 75 must

- (a) state briefly at the top of each page the purpose for which the petition is made and the reason or reasons for making it,
- (b) be accompanied with evidence that the stated purpose under clause (a) is feasible,
- (c) in the case of a petition for the formation of a district, list the parcels to be included and their respective registered owners,
- (d) in the case of a petition for dissolution or amalgamation, name the district or districts to which the petition relates,
- (e) be in the form prescribed in the regulations,
- (f) be accompanied with one or more statutory declarations in the form prescribed in the regulations, and
- (g) set out in its body the name of an agent and the address to which all information may be sent on behalf of all the petitioners.

1999 cI-11.7 s77

Powers of Minister re petition

78(1) When a petition is made to the Minister under section 75, the petition must be accompanied by proof that the petitioners have given notice of the petition.

(1.1) Notice under subsection (1) must

- (a) be given in the form prescribed by the regulations,
- (b) set out the text of the petition,
- (c) state that any person wishing to object to the petition is required to submit a written objection to the Council within 30 days after the date on which notice is given, and
- (d) be given not less than 21 days before the date the petition is submitted to the Minister.

(2) The Council must forward any written objections it receives to the Minister.

(3) On receipt of a petition, the Minister may,

- (a) if no written objections are received within the 30-day period referred to in subsection (1.1)(c), grant the petition and make an order accordingly,
- (b) refer the petition back to the petitioners
 - (i) for further evidence that the stated purpose of the petition is feasible,
 - (ii) for further particulars relating to the petition, or
 - (iii) with a request that the petition be amended,
- (c) refuse the petition if the Minister is satisfied that the requirements of this section have not been complied with, or
- (d) direct that a hearing be held before the Council under Part 8 with respect to the petition.

(4) The Minister must refer the petition to the Council for a hearing under Part 8 if one or more written objections are submitted to the Council within the time period referred to in subsection (1.1)(c).

(5) On receipt of a petition that has been referred back to the petitioners by the Minister pursuant to subsection (3)(b), the

petitioners may resubmit the petition after complying with the request of the Minister.

(6) If the petitioners fail to resubmit a petition within one year after the date on which it was referred back to them by the Minister, the petition is deemed to be withdrawn.

(7) On reviewing the recommendation of the Council under Part 8, the Minister may grant the petition and make an order accordingly or refuse the petition.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s78;2023 c5 s6(17)

Order granting petition

79(1) When the Minister makes an order granting a petition for the formation of a new district, the dissolution of a district or the amalgamation of 2 or more districts, the order may provide for the following:

- (a) in the case of the formation of a new district,
 - (i) the name of the district,
 - (ii) the address of the head office of the board of the district,
 - (iii) a description of the parcels constituting the district,
 - (iv) the name and address of the owner of each parcel,
 - (v) the date on which the order becomes effective, and
 - (vi) the expansion limit for the district;
- (b) in the case of the dissolution of a district,
 - (i) the imposition of charges necessary for the purpose of financing the winding-up of the district,
 - (ii) the disposal of assets and the distribution of the proceeds from those assets,
 - (iii) the settlement of liabilities,
 - (iv) the collection of charges, and
 - (v) the interim administration of the affairs of the district;
- (c) in the case of the amalgamation of 2 or more districts,
 - (i) the name of the district,
 - (ii) the manner of proceeding with the amalgamation,

- (iii) the address of the head office of the board of the district,
- (iv) a description of the parcels constituting the district,
- (v) the name and address of the owner of each parcel,
- (vi) the manner of dealing with outstanding debts of the amalgamating districts,
- (vii) the date on which the order becomes effective, and
- (viii) the expansion limit for the district.

(2) In addition to the matters provided for under subsection (1), the Minister may provide for the division or apportionment of any rights, property, obligations or liabilities affected as the Minister considers proper.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s79;2002 c3 s20

Dissolution of district

80(1) Except when an order of the Minister for the dissolution of a district expressly provides otherwise,

- (a) the district continues to exist for the purpose of the dissolution and winding-up of its affairs,
- (b) the district becomes trustee for its creditors,
- (c) the district must impose, collect and enforce payment of charges sufficient to pay all the debts of the district in the same manner and on the same persons and property as in the case of irrigation charges, and
- (d) if there is a balance remaining after the discharge of all liabilities incurred under lawful authority and all of the costs of and incidental to the dissolution, the district must pay over the balance to the persons declared to be entitled to it by an order of the Minister made on the petition of the district.

(2) When the Minister is satisfied that the provisions of this Act and the order for dissolution of the district have been complied with, the Minister must grant an order of release to the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s80

Amalgamation and dissolution by Minister

81(1) The Minister may by order amalgamate 2 or more districts if the Minister believes that the operation of the district to be formed by the amalgamation will be more effective or efficient than that of the districts to be amalgamated.

(2) Before the Minister makes an order under subsection (1), the Minister

- (a) must give written notice of the proposed amalgamation to the districts,
- (b) may invite comments on the proposed amalgamation from the irrigators, other users and any other person the Minister considers necessary, and
- (c) may conduct one or more meetings with the public to discuss the probable effects of the proposed amalgamation.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this Part, the Minister may by order dissolve a district where

- (a) the district has not filed an annual report with the Minister for a period of 2 consecutive years, or
- (b) the annual report of the district shows that the district has had no irrigation acres for a period of 2 consecutive years.

1999 cI-11.7 s81

Correction of errors

82 Any misnomer, misdescription, omission or error in an order under the *Irrigation Act*, RSA 1980 cI-11, continued as an order of the Minister under section 199 of the *Irrigation Districts Act*, SA 1999 cI-11.7, or in an order of the Minister made under this Part may be corrected by subsequent order, and the correcting orders may be made effective as of the date of the original order or some other earlier date that is specified in the order.

1999 cI-11.7 s82

Registration and publication of order

83 If the Minister makes an order under this Part, a certified copy of the order must be

- (a) forwarded to the Registrar of Land Titles for the purposes of registration under section 22 of the *Land Titles Act*, and
- (b) published in The Alberta Gazette.

1999 cI-11.7 s83

Change of District Area

Application for change of area of districts

84(1) In this section and sections 85 to 89, “change of area” means the addition of a parcel to or the removal of a parcel from a district.

- (2) An owner may make an application to a district for a change of area.
- (3) An application under subsection (2) must be in the form and contain the matters prescribed by the regulations.
- (4) In the case of an application for the addition of a parcel to a district under subsection (2), the district may refuse to accept the application if
- (a) in the opinion of the district, it is impractical, uneconomical or undesirable to deliver water to the parcel that is the subject-matter of the application,
 - (b) the expansion limit for the district may be exceeded, or
 - (c) the owner does not agree to pay the amount specified by the district, if any, that the district may impose as a capital construction charge under section 126(1).
- (5) The district must give notice of its refusal under subsection (4) to the applicant within 60 days after receipt of the application.
- (6) A written notice under subsection (5) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(b)(i).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s84;2002 c3 s21

Approval procedures

85(1) Except where section 84(4) and (5) apply, a district must give notice of its receipt of an application under section 84.

- (1.1) Notice under subsection (1) must
- (a) be given in the form and manner provided for in the regulations,
 - (b) set out a summary of the application,
 - (c) state that any person wishing to complain is required to submit a written complaint to the district within 30 days after the date on which notice is given, and
 - (d) be given within 60 days after the district receives the application.
- (2) The district must within 90 days after receipt of an application
- (a) approve the application for the change of area by a resolution of the board,

- (b) refer the application back to the applicant
 - (i) for further particulars relating to the application, or
 - (ii) with a request that the application be amended,or
 - (c) refuse the application.

(3) On receipt of an application that has been referred back to the applicant by the district pursuant to subsection (2)(b), the applicant may resubmit the application after complying with the request of the district.

(4) If the applicant fails to resubmit an application within one year after the date on which it was referred back to the applicant by the district, the application is deemed to be withdrawn.

(5) The district must consider all written complaints that are received within the 30-day period referred to in subsection (1.1)(c) before refusing or approving an application.

(6) If the district approves an application for a change of area, the district must

- (a) give written notice of the decision within 30 days after the decision to
 - (i) the applicant, and
 - (ii) any person filing a written complaint under subsection (1.1)(c),
- (b) if a parcel is added to the district, assess the parcel in accordance with section 95 and amend the assessment roll to add irrigation acres, and
- (c) if a parcel is removed from the district, amend the assessment roll to delete the parcel in accordance with section 98(1).

(7) If the district refuses an application for a change of area, the district must give written notice of the decision within 30 days after the decision to

- (a) the applicant, and
- (b) any person filing a written complaint under subsection (1.1)(c).

(8) A written notice under subsection (6)(a)(ii) or (7)(a) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(b)(i).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s85;2023 c5 s6(18)

District-owned land

86(1) Where a district is the owner of land and the district proposes to make a change of area, the district must give notice of the proposal.

(1.1) A notice under subsection (1) must

- (a) be given in the form and manner provided for in the regulations,
- (b) set out the particulars of the change of area, and
- (c) state that any person wishing to complain is required to submit a written complaint to the district within 30 days after the date on which notice is given.

(2) The district must consider all written complaints that are received within the 30-day period referred to in subsection (1.1)(c) before making a decision respecting the change of area.

(3) If the district decides to make the change of area, the district must give written notice of the decision within 30 days after the decision to any person filing a written complaint under subsection (1.1)(c).

(4) A written notice under subsection (3) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(b)(i).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s86;2023 c5 s6(19)

Removal by district

87(1) A district may remove a parcel with irrigation acres from the district if, in the opinion of the district,

- (a) it is impractical, uneconomical or undesirable to continue to deliver water to the parcel, or
- (b) water has not been delivered to the parcel over a period of 3 years and there is no reasonable prospect that the user will resume the use of water on the parcel.

(2) The district must give written notice to the irrigator specifying the date the district will stop the delivery of water to the parcel at least one year before the date specified in the notice.

(3) A written notice under subsection (2) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(a).

(4) Subject to a decision of the Council under Part 8, the district

- (a) may terminate the delivery of water to the parcel after the expiry of the date specified in the written notice under subsection (2),
- (b) must give the owner written notice that the delivery of water to the parcel has been terminated, and
- (c) must delete the irrigation acres from the assessment roll and remove the parcel from the district.

(5) If the district removes the parcel from the district under subsection (4)(c), it must give the irrigator written notice that the parcel has been removed from the district.

(6) Irrigation charges do not apply to the parcel after the date of the written notice under subsection (4)(b).

(7) An irrigator receiving a written notice under subsection (2) may enter into an agreement with the district for compensation respecting the parcel.

(8) Where the irrigator and the district are unable to reach an agreement under subsection (7), the owner may refer the matter of compensation to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal within 60 days after the date that a written notice under subsection (5) is received by the owner.

(9) The Land and Property Rights Tribunal may order the district to pay compensation to the owner for the parcel in an amount based on the difference between the market value of the land and improvements with irrigation acres and the market value of the land and improvements once irrigation acres are deleted from the assessment roll and the parcel is removed from the district.

(10) A compensation order under subsection (9) may not include compensation for loss of future earnings that would have been gained by carrying on an activity on the parcel.

(11) Compensation ordered under subsection (9) must be reduced by any amount received by the owner as a result of a transfer of irrigation acres under section 26.

(12) An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal in respect of the amount of compensation determined by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under subsection (9)

- (a) when the amount is determined as \$10 000 or more, or
- (b) in any other case, with the permission of a judge of the Court of Appeal.

(13) No person may, in proceedings before the Land and Property Rights Tribunal or the Court of Appeal, dispute the right of the district to remove a parcel from the district in accordance with this section.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s87;2014 c13 s28;2020 cL-2.3 s32;2023 c5 s6(20)

Registration and publication of notice

88(1) If a district adds a parcel to or removes a parcel from the district in accordance with this Act, the district must forward a notice to the Irrigation Secretariat in the form and containing the matters prescribed by the regulations.

(2) On receiving a notice under subsection (1) from the district, the Irrigation Secretariat must

- (a) forward a certified copy of the notice to the Registrar of Land Titles for the purposes of registration under section 22 of the *Land Titles Act*, and
- (b) publish the notice in The Alberta Gazette.

1999 cI-11.7 s88

Effect of change of area

89 A change in area of a district does not

- (a) impair or affect its formation, the right of the district in or to property, or any other rights or privileges of the district, or
- (b) affect, impair or discharge any contract, obligation, lien or charge under which the district is liable or would become liable had the change of area not been made.

1999 cI-11.7 s89

Part 5 Assessment

Definitions

90 In this Part,

- (a) “assessment notice” means a notice given pursuant to section 105;
- (b) “assessment review board” means a board of a district acting as an assessment review board under this Part.

1999 cI-11.7 s90

Assessment Roll

Assessment roll of district

91(1) The assessment roll of a district continues to be the assessment roll of that district until it is replaced by a new assessment roll under this Part.

(2) The manager must maintain the assessment roll of the district in accordance with section 100.

1999 cI-11.7 s91

New assessment roll

92(1) The manager must prepare a new assessment roll for the district

- (a) after a new district has been formed under this Act,
- (b) when the board of a district authorizes by resolution the preparation of a new assessment roll, or
- (c) when the Minister directs the board of a district to prepare a new assessment roll.

(2) A new assessment roll must be prepared in accordance with this Part.

(3) If the assessment roll has been lost or destroyed, the board may use any material or information available to the manager as the assessment roll or collector's roll, or both, until a new assessment roll is prepared.

1999 cI-11.7 s92

Contents of assessment roll

93 The assessment roll must

- (a) include a list of all parcels that
 - (i) contain irrigation acres, and
 - (ii) contain acres subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement,

and

- (b) set out for each parcel
 - (i) the legal description,
 - (ii) the name and address of the owner,

- (iii) the number of irrigation acres, and
- (iv) the number of acres subject to an agreement referred to in clause (a)(ii).

1999 cI-11.7 s93

Land classification standards and assessment criteria**94** The Minister must establish by regulation

- (a) land classification standards to be used by each district to classify land according to its suitability for irrigation purposes, and
- (b) land assessment criteria to be used in an assessment under section 95.

1999 cI-11.7 s94

Assessment of land**95(1)** If an assessment is required under this Act, the manager must assess the parcel for the purpose of determining whether to recommend to the district that an amendment be made to the assessment roll to add

- (a) irrigation acres, or
- (b) acres subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement.

(2) An assessment under subsection (1) must take into account the following:

- (a) the classification of the land in accordance with the land classification standards referred to in section 94(a);
- (b) whether the land meets the land assessment criteria referred to in section 94(b);
- (c) whether the district is able to deliver sufficient quantities of water through the irrigation works of the district;
- (d) whether there is drainage available from that land, if required;
- (e) whether the expansion limit of the district would be exceeded;
- (f) any other factors that may make it impractical or uneconomical to irrigate the land.

1999 cI-11.7 s95

Application to add irrigation acres

96(1) An owner of a parcel in a district may apply to the district to add irrigation acres to the assessment roll.

(1.1) The board may by resolution set a date by which all applications under subsection (1) must be received in a year.

(2) A purchaser must have the consent of the registered owner to make an application under subsection (1).

(3) When an application under subsection (1) is received by the district, the parcel must be assessed in accordance with section 95(2).

(4) If the district is satisfied that the requirements of section 95(2) have been met, the manager must amend the assessment roll to add the irrigation acres.

(5) If the district is not satisfied that the requirements of section 95(2) have been met, the district

- (a) may refuse to grant an application under subsection (1), and
- (b) must give written notice to the applicant of its decision
 - (i) within 60 days after receipt of the application, or
 - (ii) in a case where the board has passed a resolution under subsection (1.1), within 60 days after the date specified in the resolution.

(6) A written notice under subsection (5)(b) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(b)(iv).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s96;2002 c3 s22

Application to delete irrigation acres

97(1) An irrigator may request the district to delete irrigation acres from the assessment roll.

(2) If a request is made under subsection (1), the assessment roll may be amended to delete the irrigation acres.

(3) If irrigation acres are deleted from the assessment roll, the district may refund all or part of the current irrigation charges and capital charges paid by the irrigator.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s97;2002 c3 s23

Deletion and removal of parcel

98(1) A parcel must be deleted from the assessment roll when

- (a) the parcel is removed from the district in accordance with Part 4, or
 - (b) the parcel no longer contains any irrigation acres or acres subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement.
- (2) If by operation of this Act a parcel no longer contains any irrigation acres, the district
- (a) may remove the parcel from the district, and
 - (b) if the parcel is removed from the district under clause (a), must notify the Irrigation Secretariat in accordance with section 88.

1999 cI-11.7 s98

Maps and plans

- 99(1)** The manager must have maps and plans prepared for all the parcels on the assessment roll, showing for each parcel
- (a) the land classified in accordance with the land classification standards referred to in section 94(a),
 - (b) the irrigation acres,
 - (c) acres subject to terminable agreements, and
 - (d) the point of delivery.
- (2) Maps and plans prepared in accordance with subsection (1) must be used when an assessment is required by this Act and retained as part of the records of the district.
- (3) The manager may revise maps and plans prepared under subsection (1) from time to time.

1999 cI-11.7 s99

Effect of change of owner

- 100(1)** When a person becomes an owner of a parcel shown on the assessment roll of the district, that person must notify the manager of that fact and produce any proof of ownership or interest that the manager requires.
- (2) On being notified under subsection (1), the manager must amend the assessment roll to show the name and address of the new owner.
- (3) When the manager is aware, on the basis of a search of the records of the land titles office, that a person has become an owner of a parcel shown on the assessment roll of the district, the manager

must amend the assessment roll to show the name and address of the new owner.

1999 cI-11.7 s100

Assessment roll as evidence

101(1) The assessment roll constitutes notice to all persons of

- (a) the parcels described on the assessment roll,
- (b) the number of acres in any parcel that are irrigation acres, and
- (c) the number of acres in any parcel that are subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement.

(2) The assessment roll must remain in the office of the district except when it is required before the assessment review board, before the Council or by the auditor of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s101

Validity of assessment

102 No assessment is invalid by reason of an error, omission or misdescription in an assessment notice or billing notice, or because either notice was not received by the person to whom it was sent.

1999 cI-11.7 s102

Amendment of assessment roll

103(1) The manager must amend the assessment roll after

- (a) the assessment review board makes a decision on a complaint,
- (b) an assessment under this Act results in a change to the number of irrigation acres or acres subject to a terminable agreement or annual agreement, or
- (c) a decision of the Council where the Council confirms, varies or rescinds a decision of the assessment review board under section 172(1)(a).

(2) The manager must date and initial each amendment.

1999 cI-11.7 s103

Correction of errors and omissions

104(1) The manager may correct an error, omission or misdescription in the assessment roll.

(2) A correction under subsection (1) constitutes an amendment of the assessment roll for the purposes of section 105.

1999 cI-11.7 s104

Assessment notice

105 If the manager amends the assessment roll under this Act, the manager must send written notice of the amendment within 30 days after the date of the amendment to the owner of the parcel affected by the amendment.

1999 cI-11.7 s105

Assessment Review Board**Board is assessment review board**

106(1) The board of a district constitutes an assessment review board for the hearing and determination of complaints by persons with respect to anything contained on the assessment roll.

(2) No member of the board may be a member of an assessment review board with respect to any parcel in which that member is directly or indirectly interested.

(3) The manager is the secretary of the assessment review board and must record its proceedings.

1999 cI-11.7 s106

Complaints re assessment roll

107(1) On receipt of a billing notice, a person whose name appears on the billing notice may complain to the assessment review board in respect of anything appearing on the assessment roll.

(2) The notice of complaint must

- (a) contain the grounds for the complaint, and
- (b) be filed with the assessment review board by sending it to the manager or leaving it at the office of the district prior to the date set out in the billing notice for filing complaints.

(3) A notice of complaint must contain an address for service for all notices that are required to be sent to the complainant.

1999 cI-11.7 s107

Notice of hearing by assessment review board

108 On receipt of a complaint, the manager must, at least 14 days in advance of the date set for the hearing of the complaint, give notice to the board of the district, the complainant, the owner of the parcel receiving the billing notice and any person listed on the notice of complaint that is affected by the complaint of the time and place that the assessment review board will hear the complaint.

1999 cI-11.7 s108

List of complaints

109(1) The manager must prepare and post a list of the complaints in the form and manner provided for in the regulations before the assessment review board hears the complaints.

(2) Subject to the adjournment of any complaints, the assessment review board must hear the complaints in the order they appear on the list.

1999 cI-11.7 s109

Absence of complainant

110 If the complainant or any other person notified of the hearing under section 108 fails to appear in person or by an agent, the assessment review board may proceed in that person's absence.

1999 cI-11.7 s110

Evidence under oath

111(1) Any member of the assessment review board hearing a complaint may administer oaths to witnesses giving evidence before the assessment review board.

(2) The assessment review board may require a person giving evidence before it to do so under oath.

1999 cI-11.7 s111

Time limit

112(1) An assessment review board must complete its hearing of a complaint and make a decision within 60 days after the date fixed for the hearing of the complaint.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the assessment review board may grant an adjournment of up to 45 days, and the time limit prescribed in subsection (1) does not run during the period of adjournment.

1999 cI-11.7 s112

Decisions of assessment review board and notice

113(1) An assessment review board may

- (a) dismiss a complaint that was not made within the proper time,
- (b) make a change to the assessment roll respecting the matter that was the subject of the complaint, or
- (c) decide that no change to the assessment roll is required.

(2) The assessment review board must direct the manager to notify each person to whom a notice of hearing was given under section 108 of its decision under subsection (1).

(3) A notice under subsection (2) must contain a statement of the right to appeal to the Council under section 167(1)(d).

(4) Notwithstanding section 167(1)(d), if the assessment review board dismisses a complaint that was not made within the proper time, there is no further right of appeal to the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s113

Part 6 Fees, Charges, Collection and Enforcement

Definitions

114 In this Part,

- (a) “adjudication” means an enforcement return confirmed by the Court of King’s Bench under this Part;
- (b) “charge” means a charge for each parcel, including
 - (i) a capital charge,
 - (ii) an irrigation charge, and
 - (iii) a terminable agreement charge,and includes surcharges;
- (c) “fee” means
 - (i) an annual agreement fee,
 - (ii) a household purposes fee,
 - (iii) a use of irrigation works fee,
 - (iv) a water conveyance fee, and
 - (v) a rural water use fee;
- (d) “rate” means a rate charged for each acre and includes
 - (i) an annual agreement rate,
 - (ii) an irrigation rate, and
 - (iii) a terminable agreement rate.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s114;2002 c3 s24;AR 217/2022

Fees

Agreement fee bylaws

115(1) Fees that apply to household purposes agreements, use of irrigation works agreements, water conveyance agreements and rural water use agreements must be established by district bylaws.

(2) A bylaw under subsection (1) must establish the fees on a fair and equitable basis.

(3) A district must provide notice of a fee bylaw to every person who is a party to an agreement referred to in subsection (1) by serving written notice of the bylaw at the time the person is notified of the fees due under the agreement.

(4) A written notice under subsection (3) must contain a statement of the right to appeal the bylaw to the Council under section 167(1)(e).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s115;2002 c3 s25

Annual agreement fee

116(1) The amount of an annual agreement fee in respect of a parcel is calculated by multiplying the number of acres subject to an annual agreement in the parcel by the annual agreement rate imposed by a bylaw under section 118.

(2) The district must provide notice of the annual agreement fee to every person who is a party to an annual agreement by serving written notice of the bylaw at the time the person is notified of the fees due under the agreement.

(3) A written notice under subsection (2) must contain

- (a) the date of the notice,
- (b) a legal description of the parcel,
- (c) the number of acres subject to an annual agreement included on the assessment roll,
- (d) the annual agreement rate,
- (e) the total amount of annual agreement fees payable to the district, and
- (f) a statement demanding payment of the amount shown as payable to the district in the notice before or on the date specified in the notice.

(4) If the person receiving a notice under this section fails to pay the amount shown on the notice, the amount shown on the notice may be recovered as a debt due to the district by action by the district within 30 days after the date provided in the notice for the payment of that amount.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s116;2002 c3 s26

Rates and Charges

Adoption and contents of operating budget

117(1) Each district must adopt an operating budget not later than June 1 in each year.

(2) An operating budget must include the estimated amount of each of the following expenditures:

- (a) the amount needed to meet the costs of administering the business and affairs of the district, including the costs of maintaining and operating the irrigation works of the district and obtaining supplies of water;
- (b) the amount needed to pay the district's share of the unpaid costs of constructing, rebuilding, replacing or rehabilitating its existing irrigation works and the costs of constructing additional irrigation works not provided for under a cost-sharing agreement;
- (c) the amount needed to pay for any principal and interest that is or will be payable by the district
 - (i) under a cost-sharing agreement, or
 - (ii) for any loans;
- (d) an amount determined by the district to be placed into a reserve fund for any purposes that the district prescribes;
- (e) any amount needed to pay for any outstanding writs of enforcement against the district;
- (f) any amount payable under an order of the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under this Act;
- (g) the amount needed to provide for the cost of collection of unpaid charges;
- (h) an amount needed to pay for any other expenditures that are or will likely be payable by the district to meet its obligations and liabilities.

(3) An operating budget must include the estimated amount of each of the following sources of revenue:

- (a) irrigation charges;
- (b) terminable agreement charges;
- (c) surcharges;
- (d) capital charges;
- (e) annual agreement fees;
- (f) household purposes fees;
- (g) use of irrigation works fees;
- (h) water conveyance fees;
- (h.1) rural water use fees;
 - (i) any amount to be withdrawn from a reserve fund;
 - (j) any other source of operating revenue.

(4) The estimated revenue under subsection (3) must be at least sufficient to pay the estimated expenditures under subsection (2).

(5) If, in each of 2 consecutive fiscal years, the total revenues of a district from the sources of revenue referred to in subsection (3) are less than the total expenditures for the same period, the district must submit the budget for the next fiscal year to the Minister.

(6) On receipt of a budget under subsection (5), the Minister may approve the budget as submitted or, through consultation with the district, revise the budget prior to approval, and the budget

- (a) is for all purposes the district's budget for that fiscal year, and
- (b) may not be amended or replaced by the district.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s117;2002 c3 s27;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Rate bylaw

118(1) Every district must make a rate bylaw each year.

(2) The rate bylaw must specify an annual agreement rate, an irrigation rate and a terminable agreement rate per acre applicable for all parcels in a district that have

- (a) irrigation acres, or

(b) acres subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the rate bylaw may provide for the division of the district into 2 or more parts and may provide for different rates per acre in each part.

1999 cI-11.7 s118

Calculating rates

119(1) The irrigation rate is calculated by dividing the total estimate of irrigation charges under section 117(3)(a) by the total number of irrigation acres.

(2) The terminable agreement rate is calculated by dividing the total estimate of terminable agreement charges under section 117(3)(b) by the total number of acres on the assessment roll subject to a terminable agreement.

(3) The annual agreement rate is calculated by dividing the total estimate of annual agreement fees under section 117(3)(e) by the total number of acres on the assessment roll subject to an annual agreement.

(4) A bylaw under section 118 applies only for the purpose of calculating the irrigation charge, terminable agreement charge or annual agreement fee for the year in which the bylaw is passed.

1999 cI-11.7 s119

Calculation of charges

120(1) The amount of an irrigation charge to be imposed in respect of a parcel is calculated by multiplying the number of irrigation acres in the parcel by the irrigation rate imposed under the rate bylaw under section 118.

(2) The amount of a terminable agreement charge to be imposed in respect of a parcel is calculated by multiplying the number of acres in the parcel subject to a terminable agreement by the terminable agreement rate imposed under the rate bylaw under section 118.

1999 cI-11.7 s120

Minimum amount instead of charge

121 Notwithstanding anything in this Part, a rate bylaw under section 118 as it applies to the irrigation rate or the terminable agreement rate may specify a minimum amount payable as an irrigation charge or terminable agreement charge for each parcel instead of a charge calculated under section 120(1) or (2), as the case may be.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s121;2002 c3 s28

Surcharge

122(1) The rate bylaw under section 118 may, in addition, specify a surcharge based on any or all of the following:

- (a) the volume of water used per acre;
- (b) the volume of water used per acre in excess of the volume prescribed in the bylaw;
- (c) the water pressure supplied to the irrigator from the irrigation works of the district;
- (d) the type of infrastructure used to deliver water to the irrigator.

(2) The total amount of surcharges imposed by a bylaw under section 118 must be at least equal to the total estimate of surcharge revenue under section 117(3)(c).

1999 cI-11.7 s122

Charge on land

123 On the passing of a rate bylaw under section 118, the whole of each parcel in the district is charged with the payment to the district of an amount equal to the sum of

- (a) all irrigation charges and terminable agreement charges in respect of the parcel, including any minimum amounts payable under section 121, and
- (b) all surcharges imposed under section 122 in respect of the parcel.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s123;2002 c3 s29

Time of billing notice

124 No billing notices may be delivered or transmitted until the district passes the bylaw specified under section 118.

1999 cI-11.7 s124

Capital assets charge bylaw

125(1) A district may pass a bylaw imposing a capital assets charge respecting parcels that have irrigation acres added to the assessment roll.

(2) A bylaw imposing a capital assets charge must set out the rate imposed per irrigation acre.

(3) On the passing of a capital assets charge bylaw, the whole of each parcel in which the acres referred to in subsection (1) are located is charged with the payment to the district of the amount equal to the total capital assets charge imposed on that parcel.

1999 cI-11.7 s125

Capital construction charges

126(1) A district may pass a bylaw imposing a capital construction charge on a parcel that is added to the district in accordance with Part 4 if irrigation works are constructed to supply water to that parcel and not to supply water to the district as a whole.

(2) A district may enter into an agreement with any person providing for

(a) the construction of irrigation works to supply water to a parcel that is in the district and not to supply water to the district as a whole, and

(b) the imposition of a capital construction charge on the parcel.

(3) A capital construction charge may be equal to or be a portion of the total cost of constructing the irrigation works that are required to serve the parcel.

(4) A bylaw or agreement under this section imposing a capital construction charge must set out the amount applicable to the parcel.

(5) A parcel that is subject to a bylaw or agreement under this section is charged with the payment to the district of the amount equal to the total capital construction charge imposed on that parcel.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s126;2002 c3 s30

Priorities

127 Unpaid charges have priority over all claims, liens, mortgages, charges or encumbrances on the parcel concerned except those enforceable by the Crown and first mortgages.

1999 cI-11.7 s127

Collection of Charges

Collector's roll

128(1) The manager must prepare and maintain a roll called the "collector's roll" in accordance with this section.

(2) The collector's roll may be combined with the assessment roll.

(3) Each year immediately after the district has passed any bylaws made under sections 118, 125 and 126(1) or has entered into an agreement under section 126(2), the manager must prepare a new collector's roll or revise the existing collector's roll in order to show, with respect to each parcel included on the assessment roll,

- (a) the name of each person whose name appears on the assessment roll as the owner or lessee of the parcel, and
- (b) the amounts payable to the district as
 - (i) irrigation charges,
 - (ii) terminable agreement charges,
 - (iii) surcharges,
 - (iv) capital charges,
 - (v) penalties charged pursuant to a bylaw of the district, and
 - (vi) any amounts in subclauses (i) to (v) remaining unpaid from previous years.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Part, when it appears to the district that the payment of all or part of the amounts shown as owing on the collector's roll by any person has resulted or is likely to result in hardship or injustice to the person who owes the amounts to the district, the district may, by resolution, cancel or refund all or any part of the amounts owing or paid.

(5) The report of the chair of the board to the annual meeting of the irrigators must contain a copy of each resolution of the board made under subsection (4) in the previous fiscal year and the reasons for making it.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s128;2002 c3 s31

Effect of entry on collector's roll

129(1) The entry on the collector's roll pursuant to section 128 of amounts owing to the district in respect of a parcel constitutes notice to all persons that the parcel is charged with the payment of those amounts.

(2) All amounts shown on the collector's roll as owing to the district in respect of a parcel are deemed to be unpaid irrigation charges within the meaning of section 61(1)(b) of the *Land Titles Act*.

1999 cI-11.7 s129

Billing notices

130(1) On completing the collector's roll, the manager must serve a billing notice to each person whose name appears on the collector's roll in the manner provided for by the regulations showing the amounts owed by those persons to the district according to the collector's roll.

(2) A billing notice with respect to a parcel on the assessment roll must set out

- (a) the billing date,
- (b) the legal description of the parcel,
- (c) the number of irrigation acres and acres subject to a terminable agreement included on the assessment roll, as the case may be,
- (d) the irrigation rate and terminable agreement rate, as the case may be,
- (e) the total amount of irrigation charges and terminable charges payable to the district, and
- (f) the amount of capital charges, if applicable, payable to the district.

(3) Each billing notice must

- (a) demand payment for the amounts shown as payable to the district in the billing notice,
- (b) state that the amounts payable are required to be paid before or on the date specified in the notice,
- (c) set out the discounts allowable on payments and the dates on which the rights to the discounts expire,
- (d) set out the penalties chargeable for non-payment of the amounts owing and the dates on which the penalties are to be charged, and
- (e) contain a statement of the right to complain to the assessment review board under section 107 and the date by which a complaint must be received.

(4) The manager must enter on the collector's roll opposite the name of each person in it the date the billing notice was sent and the method used to send the notice, and the entry is proof that the notice was sent to that person.

1999 cI-11.7 s130

Discounts

131(1) The district may pass a bylaw providing for the allowance of discounts in accordance with this section on payments for charges when the payment is made in the year in which those charges are imposed.

(2) When any amount is paid to the district in partial payment of the total amount shown as owing on the collector's roll, the amount paid must be applied toward the payment of the amounts shown as owing on the collector's roll in the following order:

- (a) on the amounts shown as unpaid on the collector's roll as of the previous December 31;
- (b) toward the payment of any penalties charged since the previous December 31;
- (c) toward the payment of current irrigation charges;
- (d) toward the payment of current terminable agreement charges;
- (e) toward the payment of current surcharges;
- (f) toward the payment of current capital charges.

(3) No discount may be allowed under the bylaw in respect of the amount of a payment applied toward the payment of the amounts referred to in subsection (2)(a) and (b).

1999 cI-11.7 s131

Penalty on arrears

132(1) If an amount shown on the collector's roll or any part of it has not been paid at the close of business of a calendar year, the district may by bylaw provide that an amount not exceeding the percentage prescribed in the bylaw of the amount unpaid must be added to the collector's roll as a penalty on the next succeeding January 1 and every 6 months afterwards for so long as any part of the amount remains unpaid.

(2) Any penalty imposed under a bylaw under this section must be added to the collector's roll.

(3) Nothing in this section may be construed to extend the time for payment of the amounts shown on the collector's roll or in any way to impair any other remedy provided by this Act for the collection of those amounts.

1999 cI-11.7 s132

Entry of and receipt for payment

133 The manager must

- (a) enter in the appropriate place on the collector's roll all amounts paid with the date of receipt of payment, and
- (b) issue an official receipt for each payment.

1999 cI-11.7 s133

Recovery of Charges

Action for arrears

134(1) The amount shown on a billing notice may be recovered as a debt due to the district by action by the district within 30 days after the date

- (a) provided in the billing notice for the payment of that amount if the person receiving the billing notice fails to pay the amount shown on the billing notice,
- (b) of the decision of the assessment review board to dismiss a complaint under section 113 if the person receiving the billing notice fails to pay the amount shown on the billing notice, or
- (c) of the decision of the Council under section 172(1)(a) to confirm the decision of the assessment review board if the person receiving the billing notice fails to pay the amount shown on the billing notice.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply where proceedings resulting from a notice of complaint under section 107 or an appeal under section 167(1)(d) are ongoing respecting the billing notice.

(3) In any action under this section, the collector's roll is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the debt.

1999 cI-11.7 s134

Recovery of charges

135 Unpaid charges may be recovered in the same manner as irrigation charges, and the provisions of this Part providing for the recovery of irrigation charges apply, with all necessary modifications, to the recovery of charges.

1999 cI-11.7 s135

Recovery of charges from purchaser

136 When the registered owner of land has sold land to a purchaser and the registered owner subsequently pays all or part of the charges that are a charge on the land, the registered owner may recover the amount paid from the purchaser or, if there are intermediate purchasers, the purchaser entitled to possession, as if there were an express covenant with the registered owner to that effect.

1999 cI-11.7 s136

Enforcement**Enforcement return**

137(1) The manager of each district must prepare before March 1 in each year a separate record or records known as the “enforcement return”.

(2) The enforcement return may refer only to parcels with respect to which

- (a) billing notices have been served in accordance with section 130, and
- (b) there are amounts owing on the billing notices that have not been paid in full by December 31 of the year following the year in which the billing notices were served.

(3) The enforcement return must contain, with respect to each of the parcels referred to in subsection (2),

- (a) the legal description of the parcel,
- (b) the name and mailing address of each person whose name appears on the assessment roll as the owner of the parcel, and
- (c) a statement showing
 - (i) the total amount shown as owing in the billing notice referred to in subsection (2)(b),
 - (ii) the amount paid, and
 - (iii) the balance of that amount remaining unpaid and any penalties subsequently incurred with respect to the non-payment of the amount unpaid.

(4) The enforcement return is for all purposes proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, of the indebtedness to the district of the amounts shown in the enforcement return as unpaid.

1999 cI-11.7 s137

Application to confirm enforcement return

138(1) The district must, not later than the next May 31 following preparation of the enforcement return, apply to the Court of King's Bench for confirmation of the enforcement return, and a notice of the time and place fixed for hearing the application must be published in any 2 issues of The Alberta Gazette before the day fixed for the hearing.

(2) The application may be filed at a judicial centre in any judicial district in which the irrigation district is wholly or partly situated.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s138;2011 c14 s12;AR 217/2022

Notice of hearing re enforcement return

139(1) The manager must send a notice by registered mail of the time and place fixed for hearing the application for confirmation of the enforcement return at least 20 days before the time fixed to each person

- (a) who appears, by the records of the district and of the Registrar of Land Titles, to have an interest in a parcel shown in the enforcement return, and
- (b) whose mailing address is shown on the records under clause (a) or the enforcement return.

(2) The manager must enter against each parcel shown in the enforcement return the date of the mailing of the notice and must sign or initial each entry.

(3) The entry against the parcels shown in the enforcement return of the date of the mailing of the notice together with the signature or initials of the manager is proof, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the required notice was sent by registered mail by the manager on the date so entered without proof of the signature or initials or official character of the person signing the enforcement return.

(4) The notice referred to in subsection (1) must be in the form prescribed by the regulations.

1999 cI-11.7 s139

Payment before adjudication

140 The manager must remove the parcel from the enforcement return if at any time prior to the adjudication any person pays with respect to the parcel

- (a) the amount owing to the district as shown in the enforcement return,
- (b) any interest or penalties incurred with respect to the amount owing, and
- (c) any disbursements incurred by the district in connection with its proceedings respecting the enforcement return.

1999 cI-11.7 s140

Hearing of enforcement return

141(1) At the time and place fixed for hearing an application, the Court of King's Bench must

- (a) hear the application and also any objecting parties and the evidence adduced before it,
- (b) determine whether the amounts shown as owing in the enforcement return in respect of each parcel included in the enforcement return are either wholly or partly in arrears, and
- (c) confirm the enforcement return for each parcel by determining
 - (i) the amount of arrears in respect of each parcel, and
 - (ii) any reasonable amount for the expense of mailing and other work incurred by the district in connection with the enforcement return and the costs of the application.

(2) If a person successfully opposes confirmation of the enforcement return with regard to any parcel in which that person has an interest, the Court of King's Bench may order an allowance for costs to be paid to that person by the district.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s141;AR 217/2022

Effect of registration of adjudication

142(1) Not later than December 31 of the year in which an adjudication is made, a copy of it certified by the manager must be forwarded by registered mail to the Registrar of Land Titles, and the Registrar must register the adjudication against the land affected by it.

(2) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the registration of an adjudication operates

- (a) to vest in the district the title to an estate in fee simple in the parcel affected by the adjudication, or
- (b) if the parcels are held by a purchaser under an agreement for sale with the district, to cancel the agreement for sale.

(3) On registration of an adjudication, the Registrar of Land Titles must, in the case of a parcel not owned by the district, issue a certificate of title for it under the *Land Titles Act* in the name of the district in accordance with subsections (2)(a) and (4).

(4) A certificate of title issued under subsection (3) must be issued free from all other estates and interests and from all liens, mortgages, charges and encumbrances of every nature and kind, other than

- (a) those arising from claims of the Crown in right of Canada,
- (b) a first mortgage,
- (c) taxes charged on the land,
- (d) any condition or covenant registered under section 48 of the *Land Titles Act*,
- (e) any easement or incorporeal right where the Registrar has made a memorandum of the instrument creating the easement or incorporeal right under section 67 of the *Land Titles Act*,
- (f) any instrument registered under section 69 of the *Land Titles Act*,
- (g) right of entry orders as defined in the *Surface Rights Act* that are registered under the *Land Titles Act*, and
- (h) any resolution of a board or an order of a predecessor of a board designating the parcel or part of it as an irrigable unit.

(5) In the case of a parcel held by a purchaser pursuant to an agreement for sale entered into between the purchaser and the district, the Registrar of Land Titles must, on registration of the adjudication, cancel the registration of

- (a) any caveat pertaining to the interest of the original purchaser from the district or of any person claiming an interest in the parcel through or under that purchaser, and
- (b) any other memorandum on the district's certificate of title that was registered as a result of any act done or instrument

executed by the original purchaser or any person claiming through or under that person,

but the Registrar must not cancel the registration of any document referred to in subsection (4)(a) to (h) or any caveat in respect of it.

1999 cI-11.7 s142

Direction to exclude parcel from adjudication

143(1) On the application of any person, a board may by resolution give a direction in writing to the manager to exclude any parcel from an adjudication until the board otherwise directs.

(2) The exclusion of the parcel must be on any terms and conditions the board from time to time prescribes in the resolution.

(3) A board must not make a resolution under this section unless it is satisfied that there is a likelihood that all amounts shown as owing on the collector's roll in respect of the parcel will be paid within a reasonable time.

(4) A board may at any time rescind a resolution made under subsection (1).

(5) A district must send a copy of each resolution made under this section and a certified copy of the adjudication under section 142(1) to the Registrar of Land Titles.

(6) The Registrar of Land Titles must register the resolution together with the adjudication.

(7) Notwithstanding section 142, an adjudication registered against a parcel by the Registrar of Land Titles under this section is of no force and effect until the board rescinds the resolution and notifies the Registrar in writing that the resolution has been rescinded.

(8) On receipt of a notice under subsection (7), the Registrar of Land Titles must register it with the adjudication to which it relates, and on registration of the notice, the adjudication operates in the same manner as the registration of an adjudication under section 142(2).

1999 cI-11.7 s143

Leasing of land

144(1) When, under this Part, any parcel vests in the district or a purchaser's agreement for sale is cancelled, the district is entitled to the immediate vacant possession of the parcel and may at any time before the parcel is offered for sale lease the parcel for a period of not more than one year at a rent and on terms and conditions approved by the board.

(2) All rent received and profit accruing from a parcel leased under this section must be distributed as if it were proceeds of a sale.

1999 cI-11.7 s144

Assessment of parcel owned by district

145 When, under this Part, any parcel vests in the district or a purchaser's agreement for sale is cancelled, the parcel continues to be liable to assessment under this Act and to the imposition of irrigation charges and other charges and penalties under this Act as though the district were not the owner.

1999 cI-11.7 s145

Assessment for municipal purposes

146(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, when, under this Part, any parcel vests in the district or a purchaser's agreement for sale is cancelled,

- (a) the parcel must continue to be assessed by the local authority empowered to assess it, and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), any taxes accruing to a local authority must continue to be charged against the parcel and carried over from year to year without collection until the district has sold the parcel.

(2) When the district disposes of the parcel either by agreement for sale or by lease, then, unless the agreement or lease otherwise provides, the purchaser or lessee of the parcel and all persons claiming by or through the purchaser or lessee are liable for the payment of the taxes levied by the local authority in respect of the parcel during the period that the agreement for sale or lease subsists.

1999 cI-11.7 s146

Sale of land by district

147(1) When, under this Part, a parcel becomes vested in the district or the purchaser's agreement for sale is cancelled, the parcel may not be offered for sale until the expiration of 12 months after the date of the vesting or cancellation unless all the persons who, according to the records of the district and of the Registrar of Land Titles, had any interest in the parcel immediately before the vesting or cancellation request in writing that the parcel be offered for sale at an earlier date.

(2) Unless it is offered for sale sooner in compliance with subsection (1), the parcel must be offered for sale by public auction within 12 months after the expiration of the 12-month period referred to in subsection (1).

1999 cI-11.7 s147

Sale by public auction

148(1) A sale by public auction proposed to be held by a district under this Part must be advertised in

- (a) a newspaper having general circulation in the district, once in each of the 2 weeks immediately preceding the proposed date of sale, and
- (b) one issue of The Alberta Gazette, not less than 20 days before the proposed date of sale.

(2) The conditions of a sale of a parcel under this Part may require the highest bidder

- (a) to pay the amount of the bid in cash, or
- (b) to enter into an agreement for sale with the district in the form referred to in the advertisement and on the terms prescribed in the advertisement and under which the full purchase price is the amount of the bid.

(3) The advertisement must

- (a) specify the place, day and hour at which the sale will begin,
- (b) give a reasonable description of the parcel to be sold or state the number of the registered instrument from which a description can be obtained, and
- (c) state the conditions of the sale referred to in subsection (2) and, if the conditions require the highest bidder to enter into an agreement for sale, indicate
 - (i) the proportion of the purchase price to be paid in cash as the down payment,
 - (ii) the maximum number of instalments, the term over which the instalments are to be paid, and the rate of interest payable in respect of the unpaid balance, and
 - (iii) the form of the agreement or that the form of the agreement is available for inspection at the office of the district.

(4) The district must fix the upset price for any parcel to be sold by public auction.

(5) No manager or other person offering any parcel for sale under this Act is required to obtain an auctioneer's licence for the purpose of the sale.

(6) Subject to subsection (4), the land must be sold to the highest bidder at the auction.

1999 cI-11.7 s148

Sale of part of parcel

149(1) The district may, in the case of any parcel, sell any part of it as the district considers proper if the upset price for it is sufficient to discharge all amounts owing to the district in respect of the whole of the parcel and the amount of all first mortgages that are registered against it.

(2) After a sale is made under this section the district must re-transfer the part of the parcel that was not included in the sale to the person who was the registered owner of the parcel before the registration of the adjudication.

(3) In issuing a certificate of title in respect of the portion of the parcel re-transferred, the Registrar of Land Titles must endorse on the certificate of title all uncanceled memorandums endorsed on the title to the parcel at the time of the registration of the adjudication.

1999 cI-11.7 s149

Redemption of land before auction

150(1) At any time prior to the date specified in the advertisement for the sale by public auction of any parcel under this Part, any person may pay

- (a) all amounts owing to the district in respect of the parcel as shown on the adjudication,
- (b) all other amounts that have accrued due to the district with respect to the parcel since the date of the adjudication,
- (c) all costs in connection with the sale proceedings, and
- (d) all expenses of revival of the previous registered owner's title to the parcel or revival of the purchaser's agreement for sale, as the case may be.

(2) On payment of the amounts referred to in subsection (1), the manager must give written notice to the Registrar of Land Titles of that payment, and the Registrar must

- (a) cancel the certificate of title issued in the name of the district, and
- (b) endorse the certificate of title that was cancelled on registration of the adjudication with a memorandum indicating that it is revived pursuant to this section and

cancel the memorandum pertaining to the registration of the adjudication.

- (3)** If an agreement for sale was cancelled on registration of an adjudication,
- (a) the payment of the amounts referred to in subsection (1) operates to revive the agreement for sale,
 - (b) the manager must immediately give written notice to the Registrar of Land Titles of the payment, and
 - (c) the Registrar of Land Titles must, on receiving the written notice from the manager under clause (b), endorse the certificate of title for the parcel with a memorandum indicating that the registration of all caveats and memorandums previously cancelled pursuant to section 142(5) is revived.

1999 cI-11.7 s150

Delay in sale by partial payment

151(1) If at any time prior to the date specified in the advertisement for the sale by public auction of a parcel under this Part a person pays to the district

- (a) all amounts owing to the district in respect of the parcel as shown on the adjudication,
- (b) all amounts shown on the collector's roll as owing in respect of the parcel, except amounts owing for the year in which the payment is made and the year immediately preceding that year,
- (c) all taxes owing to a local authority in respect of that parcel, except taxes owing for the year in which the payment is made and the year immediately preceding that year, and
- (d) all costs in connection with the sale proceedings,

the parcel may not be offered for sale until the expiration of 12 months from the date of the payment.

(2) If payment has been made under subsection (1) in any year and there is paid to the district in each subsequent year before the date fixed for the sale by public auction in that year

- (a) all amounts shown on the collector's roll as owing in respect of the parcel, except amounts owing for the year in which the payment is made and the year immediately preceding that year, and

- (b) all taxes owing to a local authority in respect of that parcel, except taxes for the year in which the payment is made and the year immediately preceding that year,

the parcel may not be offered for sale until the expiration of 12 months from the date of those payments.

1999 cI-11.7 s151

Land not sold at auction

152 The district may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any parcel that is not sold at a public auction under this Part.

1999 cI-11.7 s152

Distribution of proceeds from sale

153(1) When a parcel has been sold under this Part and a balance remains from the proceeds after payment of all amounts shown on the collector's roll as owing in respect of the parcel up to and including the date of sale, the district must pay out the balance in the following order:

- (a) pay all taxes owing to the Government or any local authority or pay those taxes on a prorated basis if the balance is insufficient to pay all those taxes;
- (b) pay any amount spent by the district for improving the parcel.

(2) If there is any money remaining after payment of the amounts listed under subsection (1), the district must notify the previous registered owner that there is money remaining.

(3) If the district is satisfied that there are no debts that are secured by an encumbrance on the certificate of title for the parcel, the district may pay the money to the previous registered owner.

(4) If the district is not satisfied that there are no debts that are secured by an encumbrance on the certificate of title, the district must notify the previous registered owner that an application may be made under subsection (5) to recover all or part of the money.

(5) A person may apply to the Court of King's Bench within 10 years after the date of the public auction for an order declaring that the person is entitled to the money remaining.

(6) In making an order under subsection (5), the Court of King's Bench must have regard to the priorities in which sale proceeds are distributed in a foreclosure action.

(7) If any taxes owing to the Government or to a local authority in respect of a parcel sold under this Part remain unpaid after the

balance of the proceeds of the sale has been paid out in the manner prescribed by subsection (1)(a), all those taxes to the extent that they remain unpaid must be cancelled.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s153;2009 c53 s90;AR 217/2022

Part 7 Seepage Damage

Definitions

154 In this Part,

- (a) “seepage” means the escape of water from any irrigation works of a district through porous soil or construction material;
- (b) “seepage control plan” means the initial seepage control plan and any subsequent seepage control plans prepared by the district under this Part;
- (c) “seepage damage” means loss of or damage to property caused by seepage;
- (d) “seepage damage area” means an area or areas of land designated by a district as a seepage damage area.

1999 cI-11.7 s154

Notice of seepage claim

155(1) A person may make a claim against a district for compensation for seepage damage only if

- (a) a written notice of that person’s claim is filed at the office of the district not later than November 1 in the year in which the seepage damage occurred, and
- (b) the notice of claim meets the requirements of subsection (3).

(2) A person may not make a claim against a district for compensation for seepage damage if the district is exempted by a regulation under section 163.

(3) A notice of claim made under subsection (1) must

- (a) be filed with the district,
- (b) state that water has escaped from irrigation works of the district by seepage occurring in the year in which the notice is filed,
- (c) state that as a result of the seepage the claimant has sustained seepage damage during the same year,

- (d) identify the land where the seepage damage occurred, and
- (e) set out particulars as to the nature of the seepage damage.

(4) When, before or within 14 days after the date on which a notice of claim is filed under subsection (3),

- (a) any crops that the claimant alleges to have been destroyed or damaged have been harvested, cut, plowed under, destroyed or otherwise made unfit for harvesting or incapable of being harvested, or
- (b) any act has been done to the property alleged to have been lost, injured or damaged that renders it difficult or impossible for the district to determine whether seepage occurred or whether seepage damage occurred in that year or its extent,

the claimant bears the burden of proof of all facts necessary to establish the claim and the district must not accept any evidence of the claimant that is not corroborated.

(5) The district may by giving notice to the claimant require the claimant to give further particulars of the claim within the time specified in the notice for that purpose.

(6) On the delivery of a notice of claim under this section, the district must investigate the claim.

(7) If a notice of claim is filed under this section, a member of the board or employee of the district or any other person authorized in writing by the district may, without incurring liability for doing so, enter on the land of the claimant for the purpose of

- (a) determining whether seepage has occurred on that land and the seepage damage arising from the seepage,
- (b) bringing any vehicles, equipment, instruments or things on the land to conduct any tests or examinations in order to determine whether seepage has occurred, the extent or source of any seepage, or the extent or occurrence of any seepage damage,
- (c) leaving, relocating and operating any vehicles, equipment, instruments or things brought on the land under clause (b) for the time reasonably necessary to carry out the tests or examinations, or
- (d) removing any vehicles, equipment, instruments or things brought on the land under clause (b).

(8) A person entering on the land under the authority of subsection (7) must

- (a) do so at a reasonable time unless authorized otherwise by an order under section 190, and
- (b) give reasonable prior notice of intention to enter on the land to the owner or occupier of the land.

(9) If a claim is not settled before January 1 of the following year or before the expiration of 90 days from the day the notice of the claim was delivered, whichever is later, the district must refer the claim to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s155;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Hearing by Land and Property Rights Tribunal

156(1) When a claim is referred to it pursuant to section 155(9), the Land and Property Rights Tribunal must hear the claim on any notice to all the parties interested that it considers proper, and must determine what seepage damage, if any, was sustained by the claimant during the year in which the claim was made.

(2) The burden is on the claimant to prove

- (a) that seepage occurred in the year in which the claimant gave notice of the claim, and
- (b) that the claimant sustained seepage damage in that year.

(3) If the Land and Property Rights Tribunal finds that the claimant has satisfied the burden of proving the matters referred to in subsection (2) and, where applicable, section 155(4), the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may order the district to pay to the claimant compensation for the seepage damage allowed by this Part.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Part, if it is shown at the hearing before the Land and Property Rights Tribunal that the claimant or a person acting under the claimant's instructions or with the claimant's consent, express or implied,

- (a) has prohibited, restricted or interfered with any person in the exercise of any rights or powers conferred on that person by or under section 155(7), or
- (b) has destroyed, damaged or interfered with any vehicle, equipment, instrument or thing brought on the land pursuant to section 155(7),

the district is not liable to pay the claim, and the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may make an order dismissing the claim accordingly.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s156;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Designation of seepage damage area

157(1) A district may by bylaw designate any specified area or areas of land as a seepage damage area when the district is satisfied of the likelihood of continued and frequent claims against it in future for seepage damage in respect of the whole or part of that land.

(2) A bylaw for the designation of a seepage damage area must describe the seepage damage area by reference to a plan of survey of the area.

(3) The district must give notice in writing within 30 days after passing a bylaw under subsection (1) to all owners of land in the designated seepage damage area.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s157;2002 c3 s32

Determination of market value of seepage damage area

158(1) A district must apply to the Land and Property Rights Tribunal within 90 days after passing a bylaw under section 157(1) to have the Board determine the market value of a seepage damage area in accordance with subsections (4) and (5).

(2) When an application is made to it under subsection (1), the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may not proceed with or take any further action with respect to any claims in respect of the same area or areas that were or are subsequently referred to it under section 155(9) unless the application under subsection (1) is later withdrawn by the district.

(3) When an application is made under this section, the Land and Property Rights Tribunal must determine, on the basis of the evidence adduced before it, the market value of the seepage damage area in accordance with subsections (4) and (5).

(4) The Land and Property Rights Tribunal must determine the market value of a seepage damage area

- (a)** as of the date of filing of the district's application with the Land and Property Rights Tribunal, and as if the land had not been damaged by seepage, and
- (b)** with reference only to the value of the land itself and without reference to the value of any improvements on that land.

- (5) If the seepage damage area is a part of a larger parcel owned by the same person, the value per acre of the seepage damage area must be based on the value per acre of the larger parcel.
- (6) The Land and Property Rights Tribunal may make an order setting out the amount of the market value of the seepage damage area.
- (7) An order under subsection (6) must direct the district to pay that amount
- (a) to the person named in the order,
 - (b) to the persons named in the order if those persons have
 - (i) entered into an agreement for the distribution of the amounts to be paid under the order, and
 - (ii) notified the Land and Property Rights Tribunal of their agreement under subclause (i),
- or
- (c) into the court named in the order, if the persons named in the order under clause (b) have failed to notify the Land and Property Rights Tribunal of any agreement for the distribution of the amounts to be paid under the order.
- (8) An order under subsection (6) must set out the provisions of section 160(2).
- (9) When the district pays an amount into court pursuant to a direction made under subsection (7)(c), the court must, on the application of any of the claimants, determine the persons entitled to the amount and, if 2 or more persons are entitled to the amount, the portion of the amount to be paid to each.
- (10) Notwithstanding subsections (3) to (9), the Land and Property Rights Tribunal may make an order under this section without the necessity of a hearing when it is satisfied that the district and all other persons who would have been entitled to be heard at the hearing have agreed on the market value of the seepage damage area.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s158;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Appeal

- 159(1)** An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal in respect of the amount determined by the Land and Property Rights Tribunal as the market value of a seepage damage area under section 158
- (a) when the amount is determined as \$10 000 or more, or

- (b) in any other case, with the permission of a judge of the Court of Appeal.

(2) No person may, in proceedings before the Land and Property Rights Tribunal or the Court of Appeal, dispute the right of the district to designate a seepage damage area.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s159;2014 c13 s28;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Registration of order and effect

160(1) Notwithstanding that an appeal may be taken under section 159, the district may at any time after an order is made under section 158(6) register a copy of the order in the proper land titles office against the title to the seepage damage area or the land of which it is a part.

(2) Registration pursuant to subsection (1) of an order of the Land and Property Rights Tribunal under section 158 operates to

- (a) forever bar any existing or future claims against the district for compensation for seepage damage occurring in, on or under the seepage damage area affected,
- (b) bar any other action or proceedings against the district in respect of seepage occurring in, on or under the seepage damage area affected, and
- (c) confer on the district an easement within the meaning of section 61(1)(f) of the *Land Titles Act* entitling the district to permit water to escape by seepage in, on and under the seepage damage area affected.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s160;2020 cL-2.3 s32

Seepage Control Plans

Application for exemption

161(1) A district may apply to the Minister for an exemption from the operation of sections 155 to 160.

(2) If a district proposes to apply to the Minister for an exemption under subsection (1), the district must first

- (a) prepare a draft of an initial seepage control plan, and
- (b) give notice of
 - (i) the availability of the draft initial seepage control plan,
 - (ii) the time period within which comments about the plan will be received by the district from any person, and

- (iii) the time and place of a public meeting to discuss the draft initial seepage control plan.

(3) After the time period referred to in subsection (2) has expired and a public meeting has been held, the district may apply for an exemption under subsection (1) by filing an application accompanied with an initial seepage control plan with the Irrigation Secretariat.

(4) An initial seepage control plan must

- (a) set out a 5-year plan to control, minimize or eliminate seepage from existing irrigation works,
- (b) give priority to parcels that have been subject to seepage damage and that are not on the assessment roll of the district, and
- (c) contain any other matters provided for in the regulations.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s161;2023 c5 s6(21)

Notice of application

162(1) The district must give notice of an application under section 161(3).

(2) A notice under subsection (1) must

- (a) briefly describe the contents of the initial seepage control plan,
- (b) state the date that the initial seepage control plan was filed with the Irrigation Secretariat,
- (c) state that copies of the initial seepage control plan are available to the public at the office of the district during regular business hours,
- (d) state that any owner of land on which seepage damage may have occurred may appeal the initial seepage control plan to the Council by filing a notice of appeal within 30 days after the date of the notice if
 - (i) the land on which seepage damage may have occurred is not included in the initial seepage control plan, or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the owner, the plan does not contain adequate measures to control the seepage,

and

- (e) state any other particulars as the district sees fit.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s162;2023 c5 s6(22)

Ministerial exemption

163 The Minister may, by regulation, exempt a district from the operation of sections 155 to 160 if

- (a) the district has complied with sections 161 and 162, and
- (b) a notice of appeal
 - (i) has not been filed in respect of the initial seepage control plan with the Council within the time prescribed in Part 8, or
 - (ii) has been filed in respect of the initial seepage control plan with the Council within the time prescribed in Part 8 and the appeal has been refused by the Council or the plan has been amended by the district in accordance with the directions of the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s163

Continued exemption

164(1) Each district that is exempted by regulation under section 163 continues to have an exemption under the regulation if the district files a seepage control plan with the Irrigation Secretariat

- (a) within 3 years of the date of filing the initial seepage control plan, and
- (b) at least once in every 3-year period after the date of filing of the previous seepage control plan.

(2) A continuation of an exemption under subsection (1) is subject to the district complying with the requirements set out in the regulations.

(3) A subsequent seepage control plan filed pursuant to subsection (1) may be appealed to the Council within the time prescribed in the regulations by the owner of land on which seepage damage may have occurred.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s164;2002 c3 s33

Duty to carry out plan

165 A district exempted by a regulation under section 163 must carry out the initial seepage control plan and subsequent seepage control plans with reasonable diligence.

1999 cI-11.7 s165

Loss of exemption

166 The Minister may repeal a regulation or any provision of a regulation made under section 163 granting an exemption to a district if the Minister is satisfied that the district has failed

- (a) to file a seepage control plan that meets the requirements or the time limitations prescribed by this Part, or
- (b) to carry out a seepage control plan with reasonable diligence.

1999 cI-11.7 s166

Part 8 Appeals

Notice of appeal

167(1) An appeal may be commenced by submitting a notice of appeal to the Council by the following persons in the following circumstances:

- (a) where a district proposes to remove a parcel from the district, any person who receives a notice under section 87(2);
- (b) where a district makes a decision or, where applicable, fails to make a decision in the prescribed time
 - (i) for a change of area under Part 4,
 - (ii) repealed 2023 c5 s6(23),
 - (iii) to enter or to refuse to enter into a water conveyance agreement under section 21, or
 - (iv) to add or to refuse to add irrigation acres under section 96,

the applicant and, in the case of an appeal under subclause (i), any other person who receives a notice under section 85(6)(a) or (7) or 86(3);
- (c) where a district decides to relocate irrigation works, any person who receives a notice under section 10(4);
- (c.1) where a district refuses an application or is deemed to have refused an application to transfer irrigation acres under section 26, the applicant;
- (d) where a district sitting as an assessment review board makes a decision respecting an assessment under Part 5, any person who receives a notice of decision of an assessment review board;
- (e) where a district makes a fee bylaw under section 115, any person who is, at the time the bylaw is passed, a party to a

household purposes agreement, a use of irrigation works agreement, a water conveyance agreement or a rural water use agreement;

- (f) when a district files a seepage control plan in accordance with Part 7, any person who owns land on which seepage damage may have occurred.

(2) When the Minister refers a petition to the Council pursuant to section 78(3)(d) or (4), the Council must give notice and conduct a hearing in respect of the petition in accordance with this Part.

(3) A notice of appeal must be submitted to the Council not later than 30 days after

- (a) receipt of notice of the decision being appealed,
- (b) the expiry of the time for making a decision under section 21,
- (b.1) the expiry of the time referred to in section 26(6), where the district is deemed to have refused an application under section 26(7.1),
- (c) receipt of notice of the bylaw under section 115(3), or
- (d) the date of publishing a notice referred to in section 162,

as the case may be.

(4) A notice of appeal must set out

- (a) the particulars of the matter being appealed,
- (b) the name and address of the appellant, and
- (c) the name of the district that made the decision or is affected by the matter that is the subject of the appeal.

(5) On being served with a notice of appeal, the Council must immediately give a copy of the notice of appeal to the board of the district that is affected by the matter that is the subject of the appeal.

(6) The Council may convene a panel of Council members to conduct a hearing of an appeal and appoint a person to chair the panel.

(7) A panel must consist of a minimum of 3 members of the Council.

(8) Where a panel is convened, the panel has all the powers of the Council and is subject to all the same duties the Council is subject to under this Act, and a reference in this Part to the Council must be read as a reference to the panel.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s167;2002 c3 s34;2023 c5 s6(23)

Notice of hearing

168 Written notice of the time and place of the hearing of the appeal must be sent by or on behalf of the Council to

- (a) the appellant,
- (b) the board of the district, and
- (c) in the case of a petition referred to the Council pursuant to section 78(3)(d) or (4), the petitioners, persons filing written objections under section 78, if any, and the board of the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s168

Parties

169 The parties to an appeal are

- (a) the appellant,
- (b) the district, and
- (c) in the case of a petition referred to the Council pursuant to section 78(3)(d) or (4), the petitioners, persons filing written objections under section 78, if any, and the district.

1999 cI-11.7 s169

Dismissal of appeal

170 The Council may dismiss an appeal if

- (a) it considers the matters contained in the notice of appeal to be frivolous or vexatious or without merit, or
- (b) in the case of an appeal under section 167(1)(d), the appellant previously submitted a complaint to the assessment review board and failed to appear.

1999 cI-11.7 s170

Conduct of hearing

171(1) For the purposes of an appeal before the Council, the following applies:

- (a) an appeal must be heard and a decision must be made within 60 days from the day that the Council receives the notice of appeal;

- (b) the granting and duration of an adjournment is in the sole discretion of the Council;
- (c) the time limit prescribed in clause (a) does not run during a period of adjournment;
- (d) a period of adjournment must not exceed 45 days;
- (e) the Council may by notice in writing require the attendance of witnesses and the production of any record, object or thing that relates to the matter being heard;
- (f) the Council may hear representations during the hearing from any persons who the Council considers should be allowed to make representations;
- (g) a person allowed to make representation under clause (f) becomes a party to the appeal for the balance of the appeal;
- (h) the parties to an appeal have a right to attend all hearings held in respect of the appeal;
- (i) the Council must receive the evidence that it considers relevant to the matter being heard;
- (j) the rules of evidence applicable to judicial proceedings do not apply;
- (k) a person appearing before the Council may be represented by legal counsel;
- (l) the parties appearing before the Council must be given adequate opportunity to make representations, present evidence and cross-examine witnesses, if any;
- (m) the Council may take evidence under oath;
- (n) any member of the Council may administer oaths for the purpose of taking evidence;
- (o) all oral evidence received must be taken down in writing or recorded by electronic means;
- (p) all the evidence taken down in writing or recorded by electronic means and all documentary evidence and things received in evidence at a hearing form the record of the proceeding;
- (q) if a party to an appeal fails to appear for the hearing within one hour from the time set out in the notice given under

section 168, the appeal may be dismissed or the hearing conducted and determined in that person's absence as the Council considers proper in the circumstances;

- (r) at any time after a person serves a notice of appeal, the Council may make any interim direction that it considers advisable in the circumstances pending the determination of the appeal;
- (s) the provisions of the *Alberta Rules of Court* relating to the payment of fees, expenses and allowances to witnesses apply to matters heard under this Act.

(2) If 2 or more appeals have a common question of law or fact or arise out of the same decision of the district, the Council may order that the appeals be heard simultaneously or consecutively.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s171;2009 c53 s90

Council decision

172(1) In determining an appeal, the Council may

- (a) confirm, vary or rescind the decision of the board,
- (b) in the case of a notice of appeal under section 167(1)(e), refer the matter back to the board to reconsider its decision subject to any recommendations that the Council considers appropriate,
- (c) in the case of a notice of appeal under section 167(1)(f),
 - (i) refuse the appeal, or
 - (ii) refer the seepage control plan back to the district and, where required, direct the district to amend the plan in accordance with the directions of the Council,
- (d) in the case of a petition to the Minister referred to the Council under section 78(3)(d) or (4), make a recommendation to the Minister to grant or refuse the petition, or
- (e) in the case of a notice of appeal under section 167(1)(b)(iii), where the district fails to make a decision in the prescribed time, direct the district to deal with the application and prescribe the time within which the district must make a decision respecting the application.

(2) Notice of the decision made pursuant to an appeal and any written reasons respecting the decision must be sent promptly to all the parties to the appeal.

(3) A decision of the majority of the members of the Council is the decision of the Council, and if there is not a majority, the decision of the chair is the decision of the Council.

(4) A member of the Council who does not concur with a decision, direction or recommendation of the Council may make a minority report.

(5) The Council may publish its decision, direction or recommendation in any manner that it considers appropriate.

1999 cI-11.7 s172

Appeal without hearing

173(1) With the consent of the parties to an appeal the consideration of the appeal may be conducted without a hearing.

(2) Where the consideration of an appeal is conducted under subsection (1),

- (a) all matters concerning the appeal may be submitted in writing to the Council, or as otherwise directed by the Council, and
- (b) the process under which the appeal is considered and determined by the Council is deemed to be a hearing.

(3) Notwithstanding section 171(1)(a), if the consideration of an appeal is conducted under subsection (1), the decision of the Council must be made within 30 days from the day that the parties to the appeal consented to the consideration of the appeal being conducted under subsection (1).

1999 cI-11.7 s173

Mediation

174(1) The Council may, prior to conducting the hearing of an appeal, on its own initiative or at the request of any of the parties, convene a meeting of the parties and any other interested persons the Council considers should attend, for the purpose of mediating a resolution of the subject-matter of the notice of appeal.

(2) Where the parties agree on a resolution of the subject-matter of a notice of appeal filed pursuant to section 167(1)(a) to (f), the Council must within 15 days

- (a) make its written decision reflecting the resolution agreed on,
- (b) obtain the signatures of all the parties to the appeal consenting to the written decision, and
- (c) send a copy of the written decision to each party.

(3) Where the parties do not agree on a resolution of the subject-matter of a notice of appeal, the presiding Council member, in consultation with the parties, may determine the matters to be included in the hearing of the appeal and any matters of procedure.

1999 cI-11.7 s174

Privative clause

175 No decision, order, direction, ruling or proceeding of the Minister, the Council or the person exercising the powers or performing the duties of the Council shall be questioned or reviewed in any court, and no order shall be made or process entered or proceedings taken in any court to question, review, prohibit or restrain the Minister or the Council or any of its proceedings.

1999 cI-11.7 s175

Part 9 General

Regulations and Bylaws

Regulations

176(1) A regulation under this Act may adopt or incorporate, in whole or in part or with modifications, documents that set out standards, codes, objectives, guidelines or other bodies of rules that relate to any matter in respect of which a regulation may be made under this Act if the standards, codes, objectives, guidelines or other bodies of rules have been published and copies are readily available.

(2) The Minister may make regulations

- (a) respecting the information to be given to the public by a board of a district before a plebiscite or meeting is held under section 7, 11 or 12;
- (b) respecting the question, any information or any other matter to be included on a ballot in a plebiscite under section 7, 11 or 12;
- (c) respecting the conduct and holding of a plebiscite generally or the exemption to hold a plebiscite;
- (c.1) specifying activities that are considered to be commercial activities for the purposes of section 7;
- (c.2) exempting activities from being commercial activities for the purposes of section 7;

- (d) respecting the publication of the notice of the date for making an application under section 25 or 26;
- (e) defining for the purposes of this Act
 - (i) investment;
 - (ii) relocate irrigation works;
- (f) prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act;
- (g) respecting the manner of determining a debt limit for a district;
- (h) respecting the establishment of land classification standards for determining the suitability of land for irrigation and land assessment criteria to be used in the assessment of land;
- (i) respecting the provision of notice for the time and place of hearing of complaints by the assessment review board;
- (j) respecting the form and manner of posting the list of complaints under Part 5;
- (k) providing for an exemption or a continued exemption for a district from the operation of sections 155 to 160;
- (l) respecting the contents of a draft seepage control plan and a seepage control plan;
- (m) prescribing the time limit for an appeal to the Council from a subsequent seepage control plan filed with the district.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s176;2002 c3 s35;2021 c5 s3

Bylaws

177(1) A district must make bylaws

- (a) establishing rates for all parcels with irrigation acres or acres subject to a terminable agreement or an annual agreement;
- (b) governing quorum and voting procedures at meetings of the board;
- (c) prescribing the date of an election for a district;
- (d) governing the election of officers of the board, including the chair and vice-chair;

- (e) establishing the rate of remuneration and expenses to be paid to members of the board.
- (2) A district may make bylaws
- (a) governing the delivery and distribution of water to users;
 - (b) governing the maximum amount of water that may be delivered by the district to each acre receiving water for irrigation purposes;
 - (c) establishing an expansion limit other than the expansion limit specified in Table 2 of the Schedule;
 - (d) establishing capital charges;
 - (e) governing surcharges;
 - (f) establishing fees for household purposes agreements, use of irrigation works agreements, water conveyance agreements and rural water use agreements;
 - (g) providing for different classes of fees for fees established under clause (f);
 - (h) exempting persons or classes of persons from fees established under clause (f);
 - (i) establishing discounts for payment of charges entered on the collector's roll in the same calendar year;
 - (j) governing penalties for unpaid amounts to be entered on the collector's roll each calendar year and the time periods after which a new penalty may be added to the collector's roll;
 - (k) establishing a fiscal year;
 - (l) authorizing the borrowing of money;
 - (m) governing fees payable by the public to the district for the inspection of documents or records or supplying any extracts or copies of those documents or records;
 - (n) respecting an election by electoral divisions;
 - (o) governing the procedures for a vote by mail under section 72;
 - (p) governing the calling and conducting of meetings or special meetings of the board;
 - (q) governing the appointment of committees of the board;

- (r) governing the duties of the chair of the board;
 - (s) governing the duties and powers of the manager of the district;
 - (t) specifying the maximum number of consecutive terms or consecutive years a director may hold office.
- (3)** A bylaw passed under subsection (2)(c) must be filed with the Council.
- (4)** A bylaw passed under subsection (2)(l) must
- (a) set out the maximum amount of money to be borrowed and, in general terms, the purpose for which the money is borrowed,
 - (b) set out the maximum rate of interest, the term and the terms of repayment of the borrowing, and
 - (c) set out the source or sources of money to be used to pay the principal and interest owing under the borrowing.
- (5)** When by this or any other Act a bylaw of a district is required,
- (a) the bylaw must be given 3 readings before its final passing, and
 - (b) all 3 readings must not be given to the bylaw at the same meeting unless all directors are present at that meeting and they unanimously agree to give the bylaw third reading.
- (6)** The *Regulations Act* does not apply to bylaws under subsections (1) and (2).

RSA 2000 cI-11 s177;2002 c3 s36;2021 c5 s4

Miscellaneous

Judgments against district

- 178(1)** When a district is a judgment debtor and a writ of enforcement is filed in the Personal Property Registry,
- (a) no seizure or garnishment proceedings may be made or taken to satisfy the judgment debt or costs under the writ except in the circumstances permitted by this section, and
 - (b) a copy of the writ may not be filed under the *Land Titles Act*.

(2) On the entry of a judgment against the district, the district must, if it is unable to pay the judgment debt in whole or in part, include as an expense under section 117(2) an amount sufficient to pay the outstanding indebtedness under the judgment and interest on that amount to the end of the year in which the estimate is prepared.

(3) If, by the end of the year referred to in subsection (2), the whole of the amount outstanding has not been paid in full, seizure or garnishment proceedings may be taken to recover that amount, but seizure may be made only of property that may be seized as provided for pursuant to section 50 and Division 2 of Part 6 of the *Civil Enforcement Act*.

1999 cI-11.7 s178

Negligence claims

179(1) Subject to Part 7, a district or any officer, employee or agent of a district is liable only for an injury to a person or damage to property caused by the escape, release or discharge of water from or the ponding of any water caused by the existence of the irrigation works in the district if the district or any officer, employee or agent of the district is negligent.

(2) A person who brings an action for negligence under subsection (1) must notify the district of the event that gives rise to the action within 12 months of the event.

(3) Failure to notify the district is a bar to the action unless

- (a) there is a reasonable excuse for the lack of notice and the district is not prejudiced by the lack of notice,
- (b) the event complained of resulted in a death, or
- (c) the district waives in writing the requirement for notice.

1999 cI-11.7 s179

Protection from liability

180 No action for damages may be commenced against

- (a) a person who is a member of a board of a district or the Council, or
- (b) a person who is an employee or agent of or is under contract to a district,

for anything done or not done by that person in good faith while carrying out that person's powers or duties under this Act, including, without limitation, any failure to do something when that person has discretionary authority to do something but does not do it.

1999 cI-11.7 s180

Giving notice

181(1) Repealed 2023 c5 s6(24).

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if a notice, request, order, direction or other document is required to be given under this Act, it is deemed to be sufficiently given if a copy of it is

- (a) personally given to the person to whom it is directed,
- (b) sent by mail addressed to the person to whom it is directed at the last known address for that person,
- (c) sent to the fax number provided for that purpose by the person to whom it is directed, or
- (d) in the case of a registered owner of land that is not patented land as defined in the *Metis Settlements Act*, sent by mail to the address for the registered owner shown on the assessment roll.

(3) A notice or other document that is required to be given under section 7(2)(a) or (b) or (2.1), 10(2), 11(2)(a) or (b) or (2.1), 12(5)(a) or (b) or (5.1), 25(4), 26(5), 62(5), 71(2), 72(4)(b), 78(1), 85(1), 86(1), 161(2)(b) or 162(1) must be given

- (a) by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, or
- (b) in any other manner approved by the Minister for the purposes of that section.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s181;2023 c5 s6(24)

Adverse possession

182 No person may acquire an estate or interest in land owned by a district by adverse or unauthorized possession, occupation, enjoyment or use of the land.

1999 cI-11.7 s182

Soil drifting

183(1) Where, in the opinion of the board, irrigation works of a district may be adversely affected by drifting soil, a member of the board or employee of the district or any other person authorized in writing by the district may, without incurring liability for doing so, enter on the land and take all necessary steps to control the drifting soil.

(2) A person entering on the land under the authority of subsection (1) must do so in the manner provided for in section 155(8).

(3) The costs of carrying out measures to control drifting soil under this section are recoverable by the district in an action in debt against the person who is responsible for the need to take those measures.

1999 cI-11.7 s183

Right to use

184(1) In this section, “intervening parcel” means any land, inside or outside the district, on or within which there exist any irrigation works or natural channels or features that from time to time during the 10-year period immediately preceding May 2, 1968 were used by the district for the purpose of carrying water from any irrigation works of the district to any other place, whether or not the district had any legal estate or interest or right permitting it to do so.

(2) The district has in respect of an intervening parcel the right in perpetuity

- (a) to enter on the intervening parcel for the purpose of maintaining, replacing, dismantling or abandoning any irrigation works on it or for the purpose of maintaining any natural channel or feature on it,
- (b) to use the irrigation works or natural channel or feature on the intervening parcel for the purpose of delivering water to an irrigable parcel or any part of the parcel or for the purpose of carrying water from any irrigation works of the district to any other place,
- (c) to use as much land on either side of the irrigation works on the intervening parcel as may be required by the district for the deposit of soil on it, and for the maintenance, replacement, dismantling or abandoning of the irrigation works, and
- (d) to use as much land on either side of the natural channel or feature on the intervening parcel as may be required for the deposit of soil on it or for the maintenance of the natural channel or feature.

(3) The rights conferred on a district by subsection (2) are deemed to be an easement within the meaning of section 61(1)(f) of the *Land Titles Act* in favour of the district.

(4) No district is liable for the payment of compensation or damages by reason of the exercise of rights conferred on it by this section.

1999 cI-11.7 s184

Extension of time

185 The Council may, before or after the time has passed, extend the time within which anything is required to be done by any person under this Act, the regulations or a direction or decision of the Council.

1999 cI-11.7 s185

District property exempt from tax

186 Except as provided in section 298(1)(c) of the *Municipal Government Act*, the irrigation works of a district are exempt from every tax, levy and rate imposed by the Government of Alberta or a municipality, school board or other public authority.

1999 cI-11.7 s186

Duty to take reasonable care

187 An owner or occupier of land or a user who receives water delivered by a district is under a duty to take reasonable care in using the water and to prevent the water from causing injury to any person or damage to any property.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s187;2023 c5 s6(25)

Offences

188(1) A person who

- (a) uses water for household purposes without
 - (i) entering into an agreement under section 19, or
 - (ii) being otherwise authorized to do so under this Act,
- (a.1) uses water for rural water use without entering into an agreement under section 19.1,
- (b) uses the irrigation works without entering into an agreement under section 20,
- (c) hinders or interferes with any person who is exercising a power or carrying out a duty under this Act,
- (d) makes a fraudulent assessment under Part 5,
- (e) destroys, damages or otherwise interferes with any irrigation works,
- (f) without authority, takes or diverts water from any irrigation works,
- (g) applies water from irrigation works to acres that are neither shown on the assessment roll nor included in an alternate parcel irrigation agreement under section 25,

- (h) does anything to interfere with the flow of water in, into, through or from any irrigation works,
- (i) deposits or causes to be deposited any deleterious substance along the bank of or into any irrigation work, or
- (j) contravenes section 62 or 187,

is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not more than \$5000 for the first conviction and not more than \$10 000 for each subsequent conviction.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act is liable on conviction to pay a fine in respect of each day or part of a day on which the offence occurs or continues.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s188;2002 c3 s37

Court orders relating to penalty

189(1) When a person is convicted of an offence under this Act, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed under this Act, the court may, having regard to the nature of the offence and the circumstances surrounding its commission, make an order having any or all of the following effects:

- (a) directing the offender to take any action the court considers appropriate to repair any damage that resulted or may result from the act or omission that constituted the offence;
- (b) directing the offender to compensate the district for the cost of any remedial or preventive action that was carried out or caused to be carried out by the district and that was made necessary by the act or omission that constituted the offence;
- (c) directing the offender to pay compensation to any person for loss of or damage to property suffered by that person as a result of the act or omission that constituted the offence.

(2) Where the court makes an order under subsection (1)(b) or (c), the district or the person, as the case may be, may file the order with the clerk of the Court of King's Bench, and on filing, the order may be enforced as if it were a judgment of the Court of King's Bench in civil proceedings.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s189;AR 217/2022

Application to Court

190(1) Where the owner or person in possession or control of land refuses to allow an employee, agent or member of the board of a district to exercise powers under this Act or hinders or interferes with the employee, agent or member in the exercise of those

powers, the district may apply to a judge of the Court of King's Bench for an order directing the owner or person in possession or control to do or refrain from doing anything the judge considers necessary in order to enable the employee, agent or member to exercise those powers, and the judge may make the order accordingly.

(2) An application under subsection (1) may be made *ex parte* where the judge considers it proper to do so.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s190;2009 c53 s90;AR 217/2022

Exclusion from Public Utilities Act

191 The *Public Utilities Act* does not apply in respect of any matter arising in connection with an agreement entered into, a bylaw or regulation made or any rate, charge or fee imposed by a district under this Act.

RSA 2000 cI-11 s191;2007 cA-37.2 s82(15)

Exclusion from Water Act

192 A bylaw, regulation, rate, charge or fee that is made, imposed or set under this Act does not need to be approved pursuant to the *Water Act*.

1999 cI-11.7 s192

Schedule**Table 1**

Column A	Column B
Board of Directors of the Aetna Irrigation District	Aetna Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Bow River Irrigation District	Bow River Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Eastern Irrigation District	Eastern Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Leavitt Irrigation District	Leavitt Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District	Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Magrath Irrigation District	Magrath Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Mountain View Irrigation District	Mountain View Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Raymond Irrigation District	Raymond Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Ross Creek Irrigation District	Ross Creek Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the St. Mary River Irrigation District	St. Mary River Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the United Irrigation District	United Irrigation District
Board of Directors of the Western Irrigation District	Western Irrigation District

Table 2**Irrigation District Expansion Limits**

Name of Irrigation District	Expansion Limit (Acres)
Aetna Irrigation District	7500
Bow River Irrigation District	295 000
Eastern Irrigation District	345 000
Leavitt Irrigation District	6000
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District	227 000
Magrath Irrigation District	18 300
Mountain View Irrigation District	4240
Raymond Irrigation District	58 500
Ross Creek Irrigation District	1210
St. Mary River Irrigation District	504 200
United Irrigation District	34 400
Western Irrigation District	95 000

RSA 2000 cI-11 Sched.;2023 c5 s6(26)



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