

# Overview of the Drainage Act

### Drainage Act and Conservation Authorities Act Protocol Training

Florence – January 14, 2013 Ottawa – January 17, 2013 Guelph – January 30, 2013



### Why Do We Need a Drainage Act?

- To resolve drainage disputes;
- To provide a procedure for constructing "drainage works" to resolve drainage problems

Drainage disputes fall under the authority of courts:

- "Common law"
- Decided by judges; based on precedence & use
- Drainage disputes fall into two categories:
  - 1. Natural Watercourses
  - 2. Surface Water

## 1. Natural Watercourses under Common Law

- Right of drainage
- Right to use water for domestic purposes
- Can't dam a natural watercourse
- Must accept the water
- Can't interfere with the channel to the detriment of others



### 2. Surface Water under Common Law:

- No right of drainage
- Lower landowner does not have to accept
- Can protect their property: berms/dykes



### 2. Surface Water under Common Law:

- If collected, grounds for lawsuit
- Can be held liable for damages
- No right to drain into private ditches



### Drainage Act

- An alternative to resolve Common Law disputes
- Procedure for constructing "drainage works" to resolve drainage problems
- Drainage Act defines "drainage works" as:

"includes a drain constructed by any means, including the improving of a natural watercourse, and includes works necessary to regulate the water table or water level within or on any lands or to regulate the level of the waters of a drain, reservoir, lake or pond, and includes a dam, embankment, wall, protective works or any combination thereof"

### Drainage Act: Process to Initiate a New Drain

- Petition all new drains initiated by a petition, usually by landowners, to the municipal council
- On-Site Meeting council appoints an engineer who has a meeting with the area property owners
- Preliminary Report & Meeting engineer may prepare a preliminary report to examine options and the associated costs.
- Field Survey engineer surveys the area to determine features and possible drain route

### Drainage Act: Process to Initiate a New Drain

- Final Report & Meeting engineer writes a report that contains the recommended drainage design & recommended cost-sharing between owners
- Appeals all affected owners have right to appeal:
  - Court of Revision on assessment issues
  - Tribunal on technical issues
  - Referee
- Adoption of Report by By-law
- Construction of drain
- Assessment of costs to landowners

### What Is A Municipal Drain?

- Community Project: Developed through a public process and paid by the property owners in the watershed of the drain
- <u>Legal Existence</u>: Engineer's report, adopted by municipal by-law
- <u>Municipal Infrastructure</u>: Local municipality is responsible to manage

### Management Of Existing Drains

#### **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY**

- Municipal (council) obligation to maintain and repair drains
- May undertake improvements or modifications to existing drains with engineer's report
- Procedures to update assessment schedules
- Power to enforce re: blockages & damage to drains
- · Ability to abandon drains
- Drainage superintendent is council's agent tasked with the management responsibility

## Maintenance & Repair

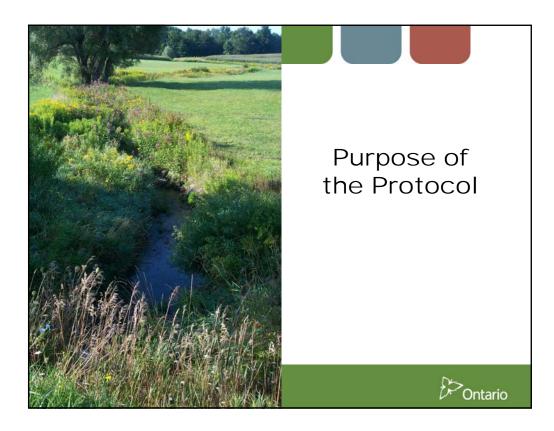
#### SECTION 74:

Any drainage works constructed under a by-law passed under this Act ...

- ...shall be maintained and repaired by each local municipality through which it passes...
- ...at the expense of all the upstream lands and roads ...
- ...in the proportion determined by the then current by-law pertaining thereto...

"maintenance" = preservation of drainage works

"repair" = restoration of a drainage works to its original condition



## Purpose of the Protocol

- Overlap of legislation:
  - Conservation Authorities Act & Regulations regulate watercourses and wetlands
  - Municipalities required to fulfill responsibilities on municipal drains (watercourses)
- Protocol developed to respect the intent of both statutes
- During development of protocol, common objectives were discovered.