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**MAR 30 2011**

Paul Renaud  
South March Highlands – Carp River Conservation Inc.  
14 Cypress Gardens  
Stittsville ON K2S 1W5

Dear Mr. Renaud:

Thank you for your letter dated August 28, 2010 regarding the City of Ottawa (City) and Kanata West Owners Group's (KWOG) (together the Proponents) proposed seven projects in the Kanata West Development Area (KWDA). Members of the public, including yourself, have requested that the Proponents be required to prepare an individual environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed Carp River, Poole Creek and Feedmill Creek Restoration Plan (Restoration Plan), and for six projects under the Kanata West Master Servicing Study (KWMSS), and Kanata West Transportation Master Plan (KWTMP) (together the Kanata West Projects), located in the City of Ottawa. I welcome your comments on the Kanata West Projects.

You have requested that the Proponents be required to prepare an EA for the Kanata West Projects. I am taking this opportunity to inform you that I have decided that an individual EA is not required. As part of this decision and to ensure that the interests and concerns of the community are protected, I am imposing conditions on the Proponents that the commitments made in response to the Minister of the Environment's (Minister) July 21, 2008 Order for the Kanata West Projects be fulfilled to ensure that the environment is being protected as the Proponents move through the detailed design stage and implementation of the Kanata West Projects. Furthermore, I am imposing conditions that the calibration and validation exercise for the stormwater management (SWM) models for the Upper Carp River watershed and the associated Model Validation Report must be completed before SWM Ponds 1, 2 and 5 are implemented.

In making this decision, I have given careful consideration to the Kanata West Projects' documentation, the provisions of the Municipal Engineers Association's Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA), the issues raised in your request, and relevant matters to be considered under Section 16 of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA). The reasons for my decision are briefly discussed below.

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 2.

The Class EA is a process by which proponents plan and develop projects of this type, including evaluating alternatives, assessing environmental effects, developing mitigation measures, and consulting with the public, without having to obtain approval from me and the Lieutenant Governor in Council for each individual project.

The Class EA has itself been subject to review and approval under the EAA, which determined, in part, that the application of the Class EA process would enable proponents to meet the intent and purpose of the EAA. The Proponents have demonstrated that they have planned and developed the Kanata West Projects in accordance with the provisions of the Class EA. I am satisfied therefore that the purpose of the EAA, "the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management in Ontario of the environment", has been met for the Kanata West Projects.

Your concerns together with the reasons for my decision are set out below. The issues and concerns raised by you and other requesters were extensively reviewed. I am satisfied that the issues and concerns have been addressed by the Proponents' work done to date, or will be addressed in future work that is required to be carried out.

*You contend that there was no delegated authority given to City staff to post a Notice of Completion (NoC) without approval from City Council.*

On May 27, 2009, City Council authorized staff to proceed in responding to the Minister's July 21, 2008 Order following the completion of the third party review which included the re-posting of the NoC for the seven Kanata West Projects.

*You contend that you and others were denied the opportunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanation for any outstanding concerns that are not addressed by the revised reports for the seven Kanata West Projects. In addition, you state further that the 2006 requesters were not consulted prior to the issuance of the 2010 NoC.*

The 2006 requesters and the public were given opportunities to be involved during the third party review process and were also involved in ongoing discussions with provincial agencies as outlined in the Kanata West 2010 Public Consultation Report. Moreover, the Third Party Review – Carp River Restoration Plan (TPR) was placed on the City's website and advertised in The Citizen and Le Droit newspapers and a separate notice by e-mail was sent to all requesters and individuals who provided comments on the Terms of Reference for the TPR. As documented in the Kanata West 2010 Public Consultation Report, dialogue between requesters and the Proponents continued after the third party review process through to the posting of the NoC.

The public review period following the publishing of the NoC provided the public with a final opportunity to submit comments on the revised reports for the seven Kanata West Projects.

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 3.

I am satisfied that the public, including the 2006 requesters, had sufficient opportunities during the third party review process and during the public review period to comment on the Kanata West Projects.

*You contend that the Carp River is a municipal drain; and therefore, any modification of the Carp River under a framework other than the Drainage Act is unlawful.*

If the Carp River is treated as a municipal drain, the EAA does not apply as drainage works regulated under the *Drainage Act* are exempt from the EAA. The Proponents have had discussions directly with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), the Ministry of Transportation (MTO) and the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) on the status of the Carp River as a municipal drain.

The Proponents have found no documentation that show that the Carp River is a municipal drain under the *Drainage Act* or the *Ditches and Watercourses Act*. In order for the Carp River to have legal status as a municipal drain under the *Drainage Act*, there would have to be a valid Engineer's Report, including a plan and profile, as well as a valid by-law. The Proponents indicate that they have conducted a thorough search of municipal files (including files of the former municipalities of Goulbourn, Nepean, Kanata, and West Carleton). In addition, OMAFRA and the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors have conducted research on this matter.

The MTO also reviewed its files with respect to the status of the Carp River as a Municipal Drain. The MTO did not find a copy of a by-law or drainage agreement, Engineer's Report, or other information (e.g. records pertaining to payment of costs over the years) that would indicate that the Carp River is a municipal drain.

Based on the extensive review conducted by the Proponents, the MTO and OMAFRA, I am satisfied that the Carp River is not a municipal drain and the EAA does apply to the proposed Restoration Plan.

*You are concerned that the Kanata West Projects' documentation lacks sign-off from a licensed Professional Engineer. You state that this is a violation of the Professional Engineers Act that governs all civil engineering projects in Ontario.*

Neither the EAA nor the Class EA requires that certain documents be signed off by a licensed Professional Engineer. The definition of what constitutes the practice of professional engineering is, however, very broad and could potentially cover the type of work conducted as part of the evaluation under the Class EA. It is, however, up to the proponent of a project and its consultants to ensure that the correct people are completing the work, including any work that requires a licensed professional. If an individual who is not a professional engineer does perform work that is considered the practice of professional engineering then that individual could be subject to prosecution under the *Professional*

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 4.

*Engineers Act.* That determination is up to the appropriate authorities. When the Proponents apply for their Certificates of Approval (CsofA), they will be required to have a licensed Professional Engineer prepare and sign-off on certain elements of the applications.

The Proponents' Model Keeper is in fact a professional engineer and has signed off on the Carp River Widening Report and the TPR.

I am satisfied that the relevant reports forming part of the Class EA process are not required to be signed by a professional engineer.

*You contend that models show that the 100-year peak flows for the entire KWDA downstream will increase by over 60% which will result in significant erosion and flooding. Furthermore, you state that the proposed changes in the Restoration Plan will reduce the travel time of the flood wave through the KWDA.*

The models do not show that the 100-year peak flows for the entire KWDA downstream will increase by over 60 percent; therefore, the ministry does not anticipate erosion and flooding impacts on landowners inside or outside the KWDA. While there is an increase in flow when comparing existing and future models in the Carp River Widening Report, this increase in flow exists only in specific areas of the new Carp River corridor and does not continue downstream past Richardson Side Road, which is outside the KWDA.

While the model identifies some peak flow increases on some sections of the Carp River, the proposed changes in the Restoration Plan demonstrate that, along the 6.4 kilometre (km) distance of the Carp River between Huntmar Road Bridge to the Village of Carp, the peak flows and water levels are virtually the same, resulting in similar travel times of water flow. The effects of increases in peak flow in some sections of the Carp River as a result of the proposed restoration will be managed by implementing several measures, such as the increase in travel time of water flow, a longer channel path in portions of the Carp River corridor where water levels are slightly higher, and widening alternatives.

The Mississippi Valley Conservation (MVC) is satisfied that there will be no significant erosion and flooding downstream of the KWDA based on the modelling completed thus far for the Kanata West Projects.

I am satisfied that restoring of the Carp River corridor will increase the travel time of water flow and improve the overall conditions of the Carp River and its tributaries. In addition, the commitments made by the City to satisfy the Minister's Order will ensure that measures to address water levels and flood risk will be adhered to.

*You contend that the detailed model data predicts negative flows which suggest that water will flow upstream in the absence of tidal influence, which confirms the need to use calibrated models. You state further that the negative flow impacts are not clearly*

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 5.

*documented in the revisions for the Kanata West Projects' documentation. Furthermore, you contend that existing condition peak flows have been significantly exceeded for all events within and downstream of the KWDA.*

The 2010 Kanata West Projects' documentation concludes that the 100-year detailed model does not indicate negative flows. The MVC has reviewed the Proponents' response with respect to negative flows, and it concurs with the Proponents' response that there are no negative flows.

The City has committed to a monitoring program as well as a calibration and validation exercise in the KWDA to further refine the Carp River model. As the modelling data is refined as part of the calibration/validation exercise, it is not anticipated that the results from the modelling in the TPR will be fundamentally altered.

Your concerns regarding flooding impacts and modelling data are discussed in the Restoration Plan. The Restoration Plan was included in the Kanata West Projects' documentation for review.

Based on the Kanata West Projects' documentation and information from the Proponents, there will not be significant peak flows downstream of the KWDA. I am satisfied that the restoration of the Carp River corridor and its tributaries to a more natural form will improve water flow overall in the Carp River corridor, its tributaries and in the KWDA.

*You are concerned with stormwater volumes and downstream flood risk from developments that are outside KWDA. You state further that Fernbank Development needs to be considered for the Kanata West Projects.*

The purpose of the Kanata West Projects is the development of new infrastructure to service new developments in the KWDA and the restoration of the Carp River corridor to accommodate future growth while ensuring that there is no significant environmental impact and no flood risk to people and infrastructure in and outside the KWDA. The Part II Order review process deals only with those projects in the KWDA that are subject to Part II Order requests and not other developments outside of the KWDA.

The MVC was a committing agency during the Class EA process for the Kanata West Projects. The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) relies on the MVC, including through its regulatory permitting process, to address matters of flood risk. The MVC will review permit applications when submitted by the Proponents and other developers in the area where it could impact on the Carp River corridor and its tributaries. The MVC has confirmed that it will only support and issue permits for any proposed work that would not increase flood risk in its mandated area.



Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 6.

The safeguards relating to SWM volumes and downstream flood risk from the KWDA are described in the Implementation Plan Kanata West Development Area, July 2010 (Implementation Plan) which describes limiting development (i.e. limiting some development until completion of the Restoration Plan) and introducing SWM criteria for interim development to ensure that there are no downstream flood risks from the KWDA. Stormwater volumes and potential downstream flood risks on the KWDA from other developments, such as Fernbank Development, was reviewed as part of the Proponents' TPR which identified target volumes for post-development and release rates (existing conditions) for the Fernbank Development. The post-development stormwater runoff volume is similar to other proposed development in the KWDA.

SWM and flooding impacts on the Fernbank Development were considered and assessed in the Fernbank Community Design Plan which included the Carp River models.

I am satisfied that your concern regarding downstream impacts from the Fernbank Development were considered by the Proponents in the Kanata West Projects' documentation. Furthermore, I am satisfied that concerns regarding stormwater volumes and flooding have been addressed by phasing development and introducing SWM criteria for interim development. As the regulatory agency, the MVC has confirmed that no permits will be issued if there is a potential for flood risk in and downstream of the KDWA as a result of the Kanata West Projects.

*You contend that the floodplain compensation plan used in the City's Terry Fox Drive Extension (TFDE) project has not been considered in the SWM models that are being used to support the Kanata West Projects.*

The floodplain compensation plan referred by you was developed to mitigate the impacts of lost floodplain storage caused by the construction of the TFDE. A floodplain compensation cut is required when a proponent proposes to fill or place a structure in a floodplain or an area subject to flooding to provide for compensation flood storage (an area designed to store water) near the same river reach. The cut may involve increasing the elevation of the proposed structure to provide storage underneath or increase the floodplain footprint.

The MVC determined that the construction of that portion of the TFDE would displace approximately 45,000 cubic metres of floodplain storage. To accommodate for this loss of storage, the City had to find different sites near Terry Fox Drive on which to provide floodplain compensation. Floodplain compensation measures are generally located as close as possible to where the displacement occurs. The MVC issued a permit to the City pursuant to Ontario Regulation 153/06 under the *Conservation Authorities Act* to construct that portion of the TFDE that lies along the edge of the Carp River floodplain.

The floodplain compensation cut sections and volumes for the TFDE were provided to the City's Model Keeper and incorporated into the hydraulic modelling in the 2010 Kanata West

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 7.

Projects' documentation and was made available to the public for review at the time the NoCs were posted. The SWM models for the Kanata West Projects were updated to reflect the compensation cut volumes for the TFDE.

MOE technical staff have reviewed the City's response to this issue as well as the response from the MVC and I am satisfied that the floodplain compensation plan for the TFDE is appropriately included in the hydraulic models for the Kanata West Projects.

*You contend that as the Glen Cairn community has flooding issues that have not yet been resolved, any development downstream, such as the implementation of the Restoration Plan, may adversely impact flood levels in the Glen Cairn community.*

The City confirms that the Glen Cairn community affected by basement flooding was built using previous standards that do not include engineered provisions to deal with large/infrequent rainstorm events. Much of the Glen Cairn community was built in the 1960s and 1970s before implementation of dual drainage standards (minor system and a major system). The storm drainage systems of the day were not designed to handle large infrequent rainfall events.

The Glen Cairn Community flooding issues (West End Flooding Investigation) and the Kanata West Projects are separate undertakings. The Glen Cairn community flooding issues are presently being assessed under an ongoing separate Class EA process. The City is determining what infrastructure is required for the existing houses in the Glen Cairn community to prevent future flooding in basements. Whereas the purpose of the Kanata West Projects is the development of new infrastructure to service new developments and the restoration of the Carp River corridor, to accommodate future growth while ensuring that there is no significant environmental impact and no flood risk to people and infrastructure in and outside the KWDA.

The July 2009 flooding event occurred during the Class EA planning process for the Kanata West Projects. The July 2009 storm information was considered for the Kanata West Projects and this information formed a significant part of the development of the Carp River Restoration Plan – Widening Alternatives Final Report May 18, 2010 (Carp River Widening Report). Section 3 of the Carp River Widening Report summarizes the data reviewed and model update methodology using the July 2009 storm event in the Carp River models originally prepared for the Restoration Plan.

Based on my staff's review of the Kanata West Projects, the Proponents did consider the July 2009 rainfall event information in the Carp River models. The flooding issues in the Glen Cairn community are being addressed by the City and the flooding issues should not be impacted by the Kanata West Projects.

*You contend that the worst case volumetric approach will not provide a sufficient level of assurance that the projects and subsequent development in the KWDA and the Fernbank Development lands will not cause additional flooding.*

The worst case volume analysis was one of several components of analysis that was completed and considered by the Proponents for other developments outside the KWDA, such as the Fernbank Development. The various components of analysis were undertaken to determine the impact on water and volume flow in and outside the KWDA as a result of development. The volume analysis was reviewed by the City's Model Keeper and documented in the TPR. The May 27, 2009 City Council report, approving the TPR, directed City staff to retain Greenland International Consulting Ltd. as the Model Keeper for the Kanata West Projects. The Model Keeper is responsible for documenting any changes to the model due to the calibration and validation exercise and circulates them to consultants working on various projects. The Model Keeper was contracted to provide an objective third-party review on the work that has been completed to date on the Restoration Plan and related undertakings for the Kanata West Projects.

The worst case volumetric approach used by the Proponents, in advance of completing the calibration and validation exercise, is designed to avoid additional flooding both in the KWDA and to other developments outside the KWDA. The worst case volumetric approach is only part of the approach used by the Model Keeper to identify the potential changes that could occur with the model of record through the calibration and validation exercise. The findings of the TPR confirm that there is currently insufficient data to fully calibrate and validate the models. Stream gauges have been installed in the KWDA to measure and collect rainfall data. The data collected will enable further calibration of the models so that appropriate adjustments to the Restoration Plan and other projects in the KWDA can be made as some development occurs.

The worst case volumetric approach used by the Proponents to prevent flooding meets the MNR's Technical Guide River and Stream Systems: Flood Hazard Limits.

One of the recommendations and several safeguards included as part of the TPR is that, should development in the KWDA proceed in advance of the final validation of the model, all applications be reviewed by the City's Model Keeper to ensure that any changes in development that impact the models of record are identified and tested prior to approval of the application. This includes an independent check of hydraulic gradelines (HGLs) to ensure basements are protected. Any changes to the model parameters would be included in the model of record.

The City has confirmed to MOE staff that documentation relating to future changes in the models and design adjustments that may be required when final SWM facility locations are being designed will be kept on file and available to agencies and the public upon request.



Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 9.

The Proponents have consulted with staff from the MOE and other agencies, including the MTO and the MVC during the preparation of the Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan incorporates the TPR recommendations.

I am satisfied that, through the TPR review and other work that was required to satisfy Conditions 1 and 2 of the Minister's Order, concerns relating to the use of worst case volumetric approach used in the modelling and concerns with flooding have been adequately addressed in the Proponents' Kanata West Projects' documentation and through the commitments made by the Proponents that they will be required to adhere to. In addition, a condition is being placed on the Proponents that involve restrictions on development of SWM Ponds 1, 2 and 5 until the SWM model of the Upper Carp River watershed is calibrated and validated.

*You have questioned why the hydraulic analysis for sewage is based on a 1983 flood elevation and have suggested that it be based on the currently predicted flood elevations.*

The MVC is the regulatory agency responsible for setting the regulatory flood line. The MVC staff have confirmed that the approach for hydraulic analyses based on the 1983 study is appropriate as this is the information the MVC relies upon until a new study is completed. It is the decision of the MVC as to whether or not it will adopt the results of a more recent study. Until such time as it does, the 1983 study is the appropriate information to use. The 1983 study establishes that the 1:100-year flood line be used for the hydraulic analyses for the Kanata West Projects. The 1:100 year flood line is the regulatory measure for flooding hazard in eastern Ontario.

Once the calibration and validation exercise for the models are completed by the Proponents, the hydraulic analysis prepared for the Restoration Plan will have to be approved by the MVC Board to be adopted as a new standard for future development.

I am satisfied that the 1983 flood line study is appropriate elevation to use at this time.

*You are concerned with the design of the trunk storm and sanitary sewer projects planned under the KWMS as there is a potential for surcharging and flooding.*

All sewer projects in the KWDA are subject to a further two-step approval process after the Class EA process. The first step requires that all sewer projects be reviewed and approved through the City's planning and development approvals processes (including an engineering review). In designing the sewer projects, regard must be had to the City of Ottawa Sewer Guidelines, November 2004 (Sewer Guidelines). The Sewer Guidelines require the design of sewer systems for developments to provide a range of levels of service while meeting all statutory requirements to ensure that sewer systems will mitigate potential surcharging and flooding. All trunk sewers will require detailed design with updated HGL analyses prior to making applications for MOE approval under the *Ontario Water Resources Act* (OWRA).

The second step is to submit applications to the MOE for CsofA under the OWRA. The MOE's Stormwater Design Manual provides design guidance related to SWM facility siting considerations, wet pond and sediment forebay configuration, outlet design including measure to mitigate increased temperature impacts, and inlet design considerations including submerged sewers.

The KWDA will utilize two sanitary pumping stations. The first is the Kanata West Pumping Station, a new facility designed and constructed under the KWMSS; the second is the upgrade of the existing Signature Ridge Pumping Station. Both of the wastewater pumping stations will have to comply with the City's Sewer Guidelines in that they must be able to adequately deal with both the peak and maximum flow rate. This means that both pumping stations must have an adequate safety margin for operation at extreme weather conditions. My ministry's Design Guidelines for Sewage Works (2008) requires that sewage pumping station structures, electrical and mechanical equipment be protected from physical damage, as a result of flooding and surcharging by the 100-year design flood event. Again, the detailed design of the pumping stations will be subject to review by the MOE under Section 53 of the OWRA.

The MOE review process prior to issuing CsofA provides the checks and balances to ensure that SWM facilities, sewers and pumping stations meet design objectives specified in MOE's Design Guidelines for Sewage Works, 2008, the MOE Stormwater Management Design Manual (2003), and the best management practices are observed. One of these objectives is to ensure that stormwater facilities can manage up to the 100-year storm event.

The MOE reviews the applications to ensure that proponents provide sufficient technical supporting rationale to ensure that the works will not result in surcharging and flooding. CsofA will only be issued if the City has demonstrated in its applications that the sewage works meet the requirements of the OWRA. Moreover, development applications will be subject to review by the MVC to ensure that there is no flood risk.

In addition, I am imposing conditions on the Proponents to complete the calibration and validation exercise of the SWM models for the Upper Carp River watershed prior to implementing SWM Ponds 1, 2 or 5. By completing the calibration and validation exercise for SWM modelling of the Upper Carp River watershed first, it will provide further assurance that the proposed works will not result in surcharging and flooding.

*You contend that the two-zone flood plain policy may apply only in areas of historical development, not in greenfield development as per the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). Furthermore, you contend that the City's recently revised Official Plan (OP) makes this explicit that under this policy no new lots can be created.*

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 11.

The two-zone floodplain approach for the KWDA, as proposed by the Proponents, includes the restoration of a low flow channel and encroachment of development into the flood fringe. According to the Proponents, the recommendation for this approach came from the Carp River Watershed/Subwatershed (CRWSS) study, which was planned by the City and the MVC, based on the analysis of the Carp River form and function, and considering cumulative impacts of both development and proposed watercourse changes on lands within the watershed. The MVC confirms that the reduction in the floodplain and associated storage as proposed in this reach will not have significant negative impacts.

The PPS and the City's OP include policies associated with a two-zone concept for floodplains. In the KWDA, the flood fringe lands of the Carp River will be raised above the 1:100 year flood elevation, therefore redefining the location of the 1:100 year flood line, and infrastructure will be designed considering the 1:100 year elevation in the river, representing appropriate flood proofing measures.

It is the City's responsibility to approve the OP amendments and ensure that any decisions made regarding the OP are consistent with the PPS. In addition, Conservation Authorities have specific delegated responsibility, from the Province, for Section 3.1 (Natural Hazards) of the PPS.

The MVC has indicated to MOE staff that it supports the two-zone approach and that it is satisfied that the flood fringed lands can be safely filled and removed from the regulatory floodplain of the Carp River without increasing the risk to public safety. The MVC confirmed that the City's approach would be consistent with Section 3.1.6 of the PPS, contingent on the Restoration Plan being implemented. Furthermore, the MNR staff confirm that the 2005 PPS does not limit the use of the two-zone concept to 'greenfield' development. The MNR further states that its 2002 Technical Guide to River and Stream Systems: Flooding Hazard Limit sets out standards for implementation of the PPS. The MNR's interpretation of this technical guide is that the use of the two-zone concept is discouraged in rural/agricultural areas. The MNR indicates that the KWDA is an urban area and the use of a two-zone approach by the City is appropriate.

The City's response to the two-zone policy approach is articulated in the Implementation Plan which, in summary, states that the City will proceed with a site-specific OP amendment and implement a zoning by-law to not allow encroachment of development into the flood fringe until the Restoration Plan is complete. The proposed OP amendment will not permit lot creation.

The City has provided an outline for an intended course of action with respect to applying floodplain policy and planning controls along the entire reach of the Carp River corridor within the KWDA in accordance with Condition 1.2 of the Minister's Order.

Mr. Paul Renaud

Page 12.

I am satisfied that the two-zone floodplain approach has been reviewed and accepted by the appropriate regulatory agencies, namely the MVC and the MNR, and that the City will implement this approach in conformance with the OP and PPS.

*You contend that there are apparent inconsistencies in the design data of some of the proposed transportation projects, specifically for differences in water levels at different bridge crossings. Furthermore, you state that future multitude of crossings puts into question the advisability of the transportation plan north of Highway 417 and east and west of Huntmar Drive.*

There are no inconsistencies in the design data of the proposed transportation projects. As noted in the 2006 KWTMP, the elevations are not the same as they are on different watercourses and are at different locations. The elevations are expected to vary as they represent the hydraulic grade of flowing water.

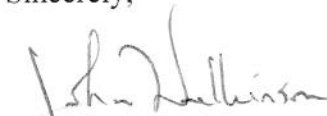
There are currently no additional roads identified in the Proponents' KWTMP for this area; as a result, there are no new crossings planned north of Highway 417 and east and west of Huntmar Drive. Any future roadways will be subject to the applicable approval requirements under the *Planning Act* and EAA.

I am satisfied with the Proponents' response with respect to differences in elevations for the watercourses.

With this decision having been made, the Proponents can now proceed with the seven Kanata West Projects, subject to the conditions I have imposed and any other permits or approvals required. The Proponents must implement the Kanata West Projects in the manner in which it was developed and designed, as set out in the documentation, and inclusive of all commitments made during the review of the Part II Order requests, mitigating measures, and environmental and other provisions therein.

Again, I would like to thank you for participating in the Class EA process and for bringing your concerns to my attention.

Sincerely,



John Wilkinson  
Minister of the Environment

c: Mr. Don Herweyer, Program Manager, City of Ottawa  
Ms. Kelly Roberts, Environmental Planner, Delcan Corporation  
Mr. Mike Green, Project Manager, KWOG