

PIPELINE

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF ENERGY AND PIPELINE LANDOWNER ASSOCIATIONS

OBSERVER



CLEAN AND GREEN

A new invention is revolutionizing remediation

QUEBECERS SAY "OUI"

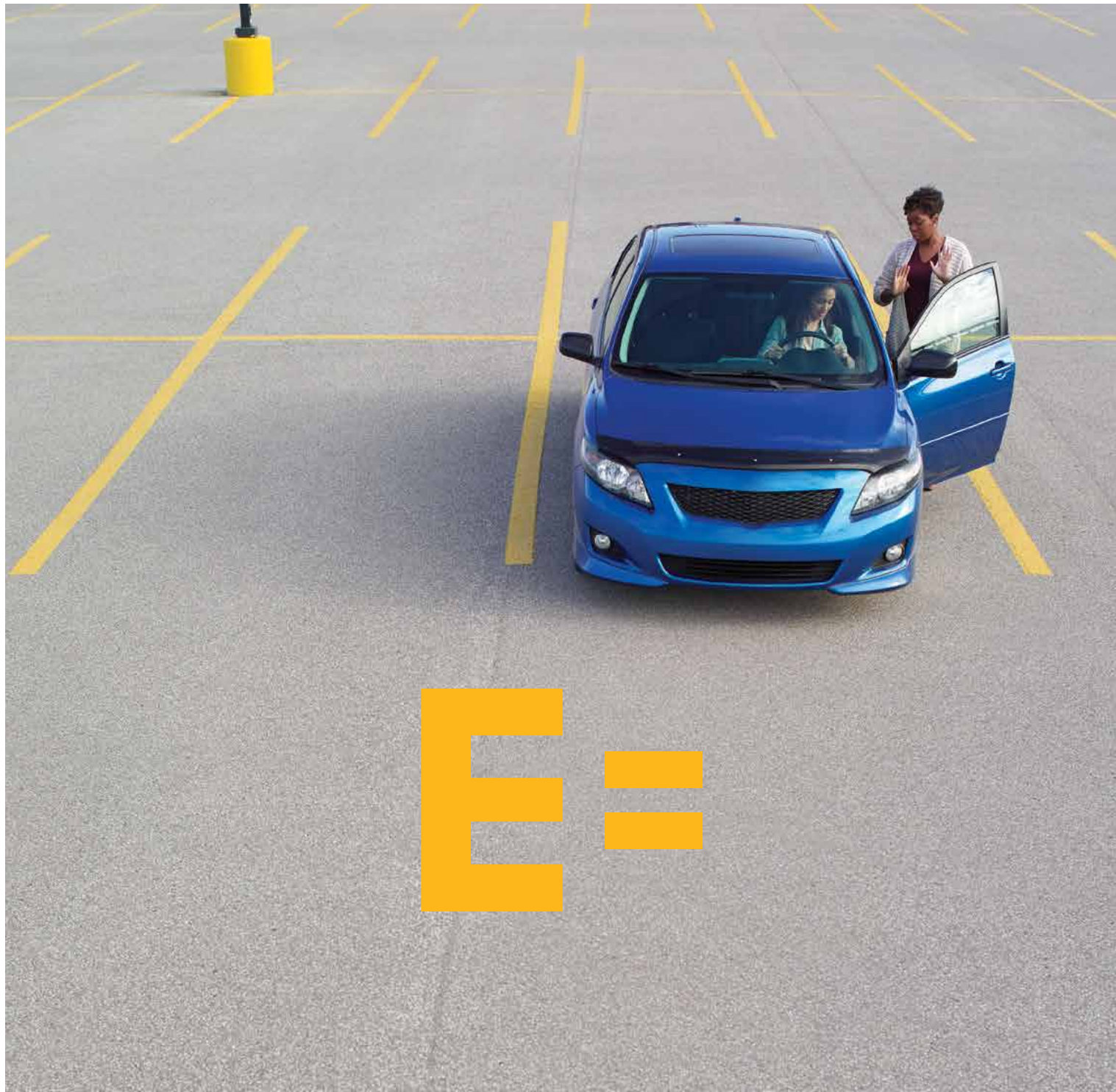
Why Energy East is winning over Quebec

AGING PIPELINES

New research from Enbridge & CAEPLA

EXPROPRIATION PRIMER

What every landowner should know



Flying solo. We didn't study for the test. Or spend Saturday practicing three-point turns at the mall. But we did fuel the car for this newfound freedom. When the energy you invest in life meets the energy we fuel it with, independence happens.

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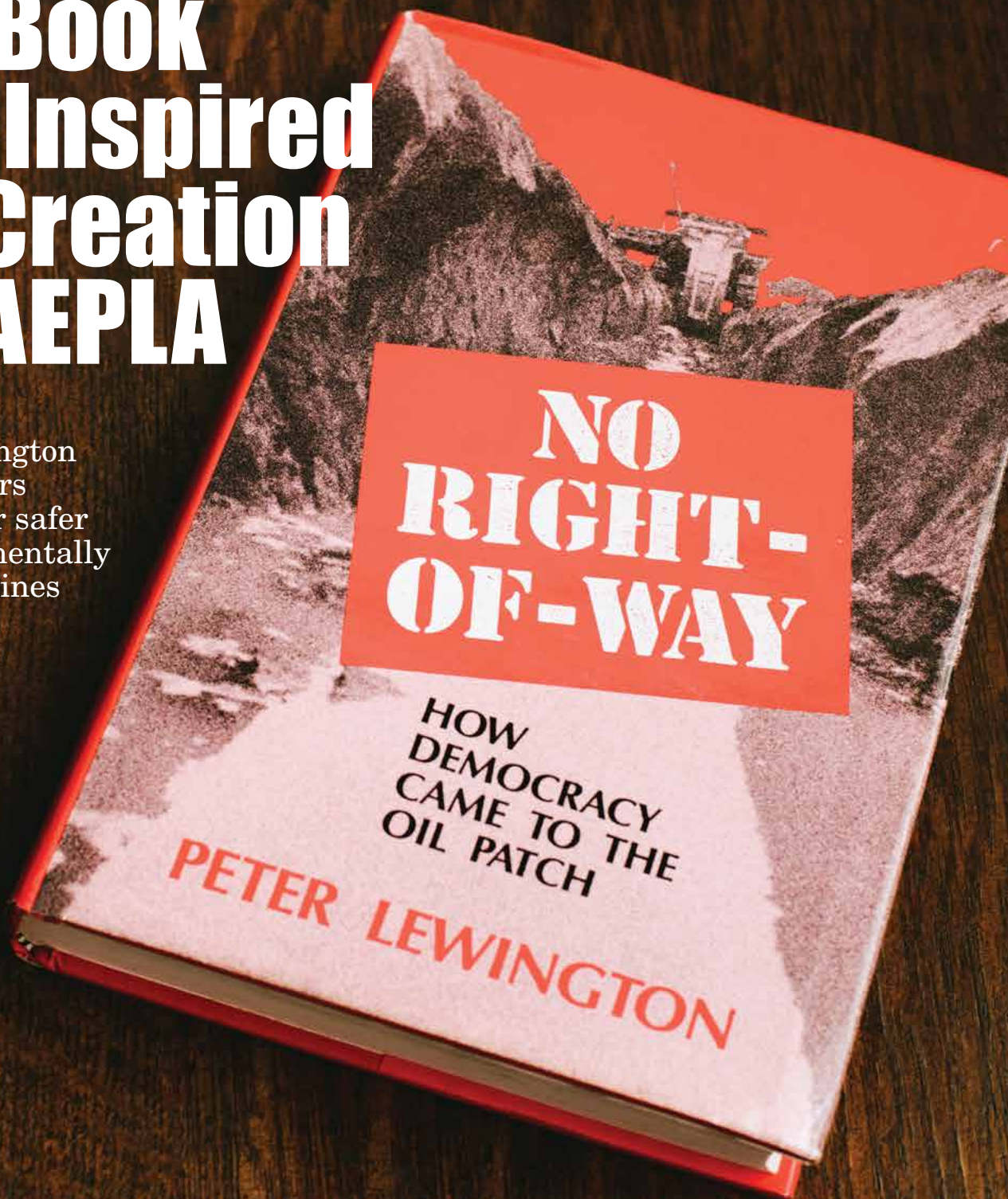


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The Book that Inspired the Creation of CAEPLA

Author and activist Lewington led landowners movement for safer and environmentally friendly pipelines



Jean Lewington and her husband Peter began the modern Canadian landowner movement and dedicated their lives to improving and protecting both agriculture and the environment when pipelines are built. I spoke to her recently and was reminded that she remains CAEPLA's eldest environmental icon.

Their concerns began when Peter hit a pipeline survey stake in 1949. From that point on they struggled, according to Peter, "To preserve Canadian farmland and the environment from the ravages casually and arrogantly inflicted by powerful pipeline companies, outmoded laws, condescending government agencies and an indifferent judiciary."

When the National Energy Board (NEB) authorized a third pipeline on their farm in 1975 and gave the company Right of Entry (expropriation) allowing devastating construction practices, there was still no oil-spill policy in place.

Peter wrote, "Probably the most damning indictment of all was that my wife and I, with our puny resources, had funded more research to mitigate the impacts of pipelines on farming than the provincial and federal governments and the entire oil industry combined, in the history of pipelining."

It was upon this realization that Peter and Jean Lewington and their neighbours Stu and Jocelyn O'Neil mortgaged their farms and families' futures in the best interests of all Canadians—and of the pipeline industry—and went to court.

They understood the economic benefits of fossil fuel and the need to transport it by pipeline, but they suffered the consequences of their damaged farmland from the pipelines forced through their properties.

What they wanted was respect—and for the pipeline companies, the NEB and government to understand the implications to their property, soils and environment.

Peter later wrote in *No Right-Of-Way: How Democracy Came to the Oil Patch*, his groundbreaking 1991 memoir about the founding of the modern landowner movement in Canada, "Many people have a home and a separate place of business. For farmers, everything is wrapped up in the land they farm. When pipeline construction occurs, especially in the absence of good pipeline procedures, the peaceful enjoyment of their land is shattered, and the ability to manage crops and livestock is drastically impaired."

Of the NEB, Peter reported an observer as saying, "There are too many people, with too little knowledge and too much power."

The Lewingtons and O'Neils can be credited with some of the biggest environmental changes to the pipeline industry. Their efforts and those of the many people they inspired have helped make pipelines the safest way to transport carbon energy. Pipeline construction practices on agricultural land changed drastically as a result of their dedication and continue to improve today with CAEPLA's input and lobbying.

No Right-Of-Way is a thorough and very readable chronicle about the failures of the NEB, and how landowners organized to



EXCERPTS FROM PETER LEWINGTON'S *NO RIGHT-OF-WAY: HOW DEMOCRACY CAME TO THE OIL PATCH*

"Referring to problems historically encountered by landowners when dealing with the energy transport sector, Lewington writes, "The root cause in Canada was the use of the archaic Railway Act and its applications to pipelines and agriculture. When the Railway Act was drafted, it was a different world. The creation of such Canadian provinces as Alberta and Saskatchewan were still a quarter of a century in the future. The use of the Railway Act in the nineteenth century was good for Canada's development. Its abuse in the 20th Century has been an unmitigated disaster for agriculture and the environment."

"The Lewingtons were early environmentalists, but they were never against pipelines."

"The Business Quarterly, a sober bastion of Canadian business, observed in a 1973 feature on expropriation, 'There are no Constitutional safeguards here. In one of his classic outbursts, The Honourable Jack Riddell once said that in this country the government can do anything—even steal with impunity.'"

"Right or wrong, a pipeline company can go into a property and turn it into a wasteland."

— Pipeline company lawyer, to a federal court judge

"Your decision may well have far-reaching effects. Your judgment, based on the evidence, will either be a landmark decision to protect our environment, or it will be regarded as an expression of approval for the buccaneering practices of pipeline construction."

— Landowner lawyer to a federal court judge, in response to the above

"The NEB today is fundamentally little different than it was in the 1960s and 70s... Small wonder that Maclean's magazine had earlier noted, 'The Board [NEB] is a Keystone Cop, even if its antics contain more potential for tragedy than comedy.'"



Lewingtons and O'Neils

The Lewingtons and O'Neils can be credited with some of the biggest environmental changes to the pipeline industry. Their efforts and those of the many people they inspired have helped make pipelines the safest way to transport carbon energy. Pipeline construction practices on agricultural land changed drastically as a result of their dedication and continue to improve today with CAEPLA's input and lobbying.

get results in spite of that bureaucracy's bungling.

Sadly, Peter died shortly after No Right-Of-Way was published. Yet his book remains a testament to what can be accomplished when landowners work together to engage industry in the interests of safety and the environment.

Peter and his book also continue to inspire and inform CAEPLA's work. I spoke with Jean to see if she had any more copies of Peter's book that I might be able to distribute. She was extremely glad I called. She still looks out the window of the farmhouse and sees the pipeline right-of-way with its puddles of water, which reminds her of their struggle. She wanted to thank the many people who have continued to educate pipeline companies and the NEB and she is grateful for the continued work of CAEPLA in its

work to protect property rights in pursuit of safer pipelines.

After my conversation with Jean, I am confident Peter would be pleased with where the movement he helped found has gone. We still have to contend with a bungling and out-of-touch NEB, but I can report that our efforts to engage industry are resulting in more of the respect the Lewingtons and O'Neils sought all those decades ago—not only for landowners, but for our environmental stewardship and commitment to safety. ●

— Dave Core is founding president and CEO of the Canadian Association of Energy and Pipeline Landowner Associations. Dave has been active in the pipeline landowners movement for nearly three decades.



Piping Up For Technology

How Enbridge is tapping technology to heighten safety on its systems

Innovation never stands still—there's always a new advancement coming down the pipe. Enbridge is constantly testing commercially available technologies and looking for opportunities to enhance existing technologies in the areas of design, prevention, monitoring and leak detection, to keep its pipelines safe.

Enbridge is engaged in ways to adapt and harness technology for safety's sake. These proactive investments in innovation are intended

common source of natural-gas pipeline damage is accidental third-party strikes. "Within our Enbridge Gas Distribution system alone, we have more than 82,000 kilometers of natural-gas pipelines," says David Furdas, a senior engineer and project manager with Enbridge Gas Distribution, which serves more than two million residential, commercial and industrial customers in central and eastern Ontario. "We want to stay a step ahead of the industry by using technology to intervene—to have some advance

82,000 kilometers

"Within our Enbridge Gas Distribution system alone, we have more than 82,000 kilometers of natural-gas pipelines."

to add another layer of safety and security to its pipeline network—and ultimately, to the energy transportation industry as a whole.

People don't always know what's below. That's why Enbridge wants to be aware of what's going on beneath the surface.

Even with Enbridge's robust Call 811 and Call/Click Before You Dig public awareness campaigns, the most

warning before the pipe is hit."

Since 2014, Enbridge Gas has been working with NYSEARCH, a collaborative research-and-development organization representing 25 natural gas utilities, on a right-of-way intrusion detection project that employs the most sophisticated commercially available technologies, based on experience and research.

After selecting the most appropri-

ate technology—fibre optic cables—the project team from Enbridge Gas and NYSEARCH is now evaluating damage prevention systems from three vendors. A series of blind tests, involving excavation machinery, manual digging, equipment activity and vehicle traffic, was conducted last fall along a 2.5-kilometer (1.5-mile) section of an Enbridge Gas right-of-way.

"It's all based on motion or vibration in the ground. The fibre optic cable itself is a sensor, where pulsed light is sent down the fiber. Say, for example, a third party hasn't called in for locates, we have a pipeline in the immediate area, and they're mobilizing and getting ready to start digging," Furdas says.

"The system has the capability of detecting that sort of activity through changes in the reflected light patterns, and triggers an alarm. Before the backhoe bucket even hits the ground, we can potentially receive the alarm and dispatch someone, or intervene by some other means," he says.

Based on last fall's results, which are currently being closely scrutinized, additional testing may be recommended, says Dave Merte, a senior project manager at NYSEARCH. The Enbridge project team expects to be able to recommend a damage prevention technology for Enbridge's rights-of-way by mid-2016—for potential application on Enbridge's crude oil network as well as its gas pipelines.

"The project is broad-scoped, and any potential solution could be used company-wide," says Furdas. "The technology appears to be suited to liquids pipelines as much as it is to gas pipelines." ●

For more stories on how Enbridge is tapping technology to heighten safety on its system, check out the company's series Piping Up For Technology on the @enbridge blog channel: enbridge.com/stories/piping-up-for-technology.



Building Legislation Together

CEPA's collaborative role in the creation of Bill C-46



For Canadian Energy Pipeline Association (CEPA), it's a story that began four years ago with a phone call from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), as the government prepared to update the country's

pipeline safety legislation. Looking to actively engage industry on their plans, they asked CEPA to play a key role in discussions.

The process would ultimately lead to the Pipeline Safety Act (known as Bill C-46).

"It's easier for government to work through industry associations to bring together industry players in an efficient manner. In this case, CEPA would serve

a critical role in brokering the information flow between industry and government in the development of the legislation," says Robert Tarvydas, director, regulatory facilities for Canadian gas pipelines at TransCanada Corporation and chair of CEPA's regulatory policy work group.

CEPA represents Canada's transmission pipeline companies who operate about 134,000 kilometres of pipeline in Canada and the United States. In 2015, CEPA's member companies

moved 5.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 1.2 billion barrels of liquid petroleum products.

Open, consultative approach

"At CEPA, it was our job to ensure that industry views were at the table and that we spoke as a collective industry voice," says Kai Horsfield, CEPA's research coordinator.

Horsfield estimates that, overall, more than 100 industry

5.4 Trillion

In 2015, CEPA's member companies moved 5.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 1.2 billion barrels of liquid petroleum products.

“Government policy-makers have come to the process with an open mind and really listened to industry’s views.” — ROBERT TARVYDAS

experts took part in the talks as the legislation took shape, before being tabled in Parliament in late 2014 by the federal government. Last June, Bill C-46 was given royal assent, which by all accounts could be described as a landmark piece of legislation. It builds on the industry’s already robust pipeline safety system and reinforces the polluter-pay principle—where polluters are held financially responsible for all costs and damages they incur.

As president and CEO of CEPA, I believe Bill C-46 is an important and positive step to instill further public confidence in the transmission pipeline industry. The Bill complements our longstanding commitment to the polluter-pay principle, pipeline safety, excellence in emergency response and environmental protection.

In addition to Bill C-46, CEPA and its member companies are committed to a goal of zero incidents and engaging openly and proactively with stakeholders. The CEPA Integrity First® program supports these goals by bringing together subject matter experts from CEPA member companies to define and implement leading practices that go beyond regulation and drive continuous improvement.

CEPA and its member companies hold ourselves accountable through Integrity First. This program is not a response to current regulatory expectations but a formal approach to

the future of our industry.

Another important aspect of the program is the External Advisory Panel, which is comprised of credible and respected individuals representing particular areas of interest such as academia, Aboriginal communities and environmental groups. The Panel ensures CEPA and its members stay focused on meeting and exceeding the expectations of the Canadian public.

A “model process”

Today CEPA and NRCan continue to communicate regularly as the government develops supporting regulations to cover damage prevention and financial liability. While details of the regulations are still evolving, industry observers say the process has been instructive about how to go about creating policy.

“Government policy-makers have come to the process with an open mind and really listened to industry’s views. At the same time, CEPA members came with good faith both to achieve the government’s desired policy outcomes and to make it workable for industry. In many ways, it’s been a model process,” Tarvydas says. ●



What does this mean to landowners?

Landowners can take comfort knowing that companies are liable for the damages they cause.

CEPA and its member companies are committed to fostering a safety culture throughout the industry and to advancing emergency response efforts through CEPA’s Mutual Emergency Assistance Agreement (MEAA). During an emergency situation, MEAA allows member companies to call upon each other to share additional human resources, equipment, and tools to increase their existing emergency response capabilities.

The legislation enables the strengthening of a

regulatory framework intended to promote damage prevention principles.

Pipeline Safety Act highlights

Enshrines into law the polluter-pays principle

Implements absolute “no fault” liability, which means the company is liable even if they are not at fault (\$1 billion in the case of companies operating major oil pipelines).

Requires pipeline operators to hold a minimum level of financial resources so that companies can cover their liability and respond in case of an incident. Prescribes steps for funding pipeline cleanups in the “unlikely” event that company is unable to respond.

Chris Bloomer has more than 30 years of experience in senior executive roles across a range of domestic and international energy businesses including Shell Canada, Castle Energy, Talon Resources, Petrobank Energy & Resources and Connacher Oil and Gas. Throughout his career, pipelines have been an integral aspect of all his business activities, both with regard to existing pipelines and those to access new markets. He has a degree in Geoscience and is a member of The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA).

A New Generation of Green Technology

Young entrepreneurs prove pipelines and pristine soil can coexist

Kelcie Miller-Anderson is a woman who knows what she wants. And with the backing of some big players, the Albertan is headed east to get it.

Here's the dirt: since she was a teenager, Miller-Anderson was fascinated with the environment. Growing up in Alberta, she was

intrigued by complexities and challenges of the oil industry. That passion mushroomed, so to speak, and ultimately led to ample research and the creation of her response to some of those challenges. Miller-Anderson created MycoRemedy, a product designed to tackle environmental contamination.

"I have been really passionate about developing new technologies for remediation, also clean technologies," Miller-Anderson says. "We want to make remediation natural again. We don't feel the need for all these energy-intensive remediation options that use a lot of energy and chemical inputs."

Four years into her environmental sciences and conservation biology degree at the University of Alberta, the 21-year-old is taking a hiatus. But she will be far from idle. Instead, Miller-Anderson, along with co-founder Aliya Dossa, a University of British Columbia economics grad, are Toronto-bound to get their venture off the ground.

Harnessing "nature's way," the company's MycoMats use mycelium, the living body of mushrooms, to digest contaminants such as residual hydrocarbons or high salt concentrations in soil.

Made of mycelium grown on a straw substrate, the mats are rolled out and installed into soil.

In the case of contamination, mycelium acts as a decomposer by releasing enzymes to break down decaying matter in the ecosystem. It will grow out of the mats and into the soil, doing crucial reclamation and improving soil quality.

"It is 100% natural and effective remediation," Miller-Anderson says. "The really cool thing about our technology is that it

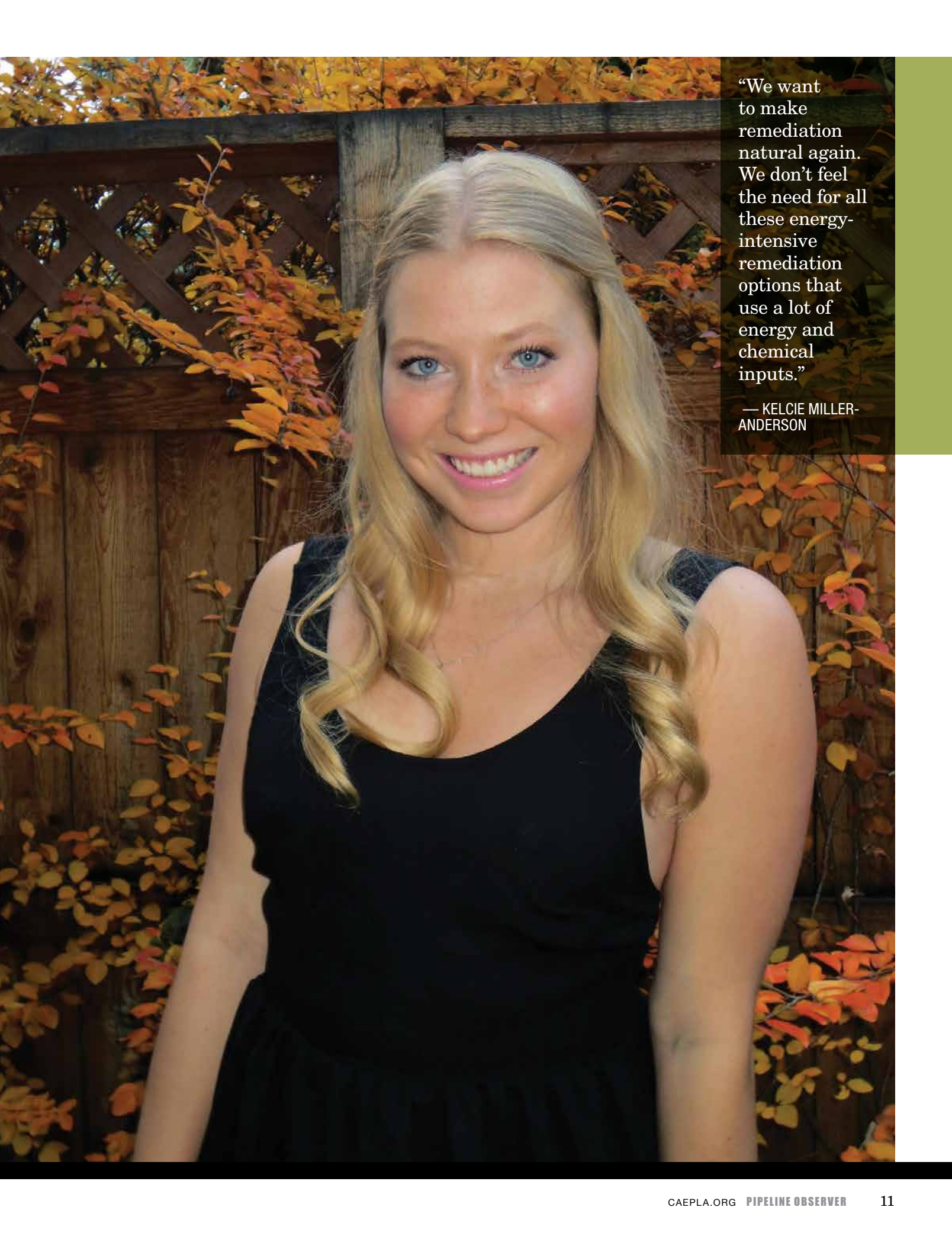
is a lot cheaper than current technology out there."

And she can back that claim. Miller-Anderson compared her MycoRemedy method to a traditional dig-and-dump-elsewhere scenario for a clean up of a 17,000-cubic-metre site contaminated with hydrocarbons in Red Deer.

"Based on our calculations, our method is 83% cheaper and 99% faster," she says. "And it is 100% environmentally-friendly, biodegradable and natural."

Like many Alberta kids, Miller-Anderson grew up enjoying the great outdoors and was exposed to news reports talking about the big, bad oil industry and images of innocent birds coated in oil. Unlike many, however, she was inspired to make a difference. She believes that might be why, despite her youth, her work resonates with some.

"You tend to hear a lot of negative things and focus on the environmental problems and I feel sometimes (people) don't take the whole picture into perspective, like the economic



“We want to make remediation natural again. We don’t feel the need for all these energy-intensive remediation options that use a lot of energy and chemical inputs.”

— KELCIE MILLER-ANDERSON

“Mycelium acts as a decomposer by releasing enzymes to break down decaying matter in the ecosystem.” — KELCIE MILLER-ANDERSON

impacts,” she says. “I think it’s totally acceptable to have any belief on oil sands or fracking or things like that but it’s important to become educated rather than just take everything you hear as truths. We wanted to see if we could solve some of the big concerns and create solutions.”

Miller-Anderson is currently developing different prototypes and hoping to have the first installations operational by June 2016. The next focus for MycoRemedy is to secure clients and more seed funding. Miller-Anderson and her partner are part of The Next 36 program, which aims to fast-track the upcoming generation of “Canada’s most talented young innovators.”

100% natural

“It is 100% natural and effective remediation. The really cool thing about our technology is that it is a lot cheaper than current technology out there.”

The two young women are tickled to be given such an amazing opportunity, which includes access to coaching from mentors and investors. “The Next 36 gives us a lot of confidence,” says Miller-Anderson, who seems like she’s always had that in spades. She suspects her can-do attitude is an advantage.

“I think at the start people were a little skeptical,” she says. “I was just this young kid reach-

ing out to oil companies looking for tailings material. But everyone has been really helpful and very interested and receptive.”

She also believes passion like hers, especially shown by a Millennial, is refreshing. “I think it’s kind of like a breath of fresh air to see young people really, actually trying to solve the problems,” she says. “We are not just boycotting or highlighting the problems.”

In order to be part of the solution, not part of the problem, Miller-Anderson tries to keep her own footprint small, walking whenever she can and practicing vegetarianism because, as she says, “A plant-based diet can be more sustainable.”

Mushrooms have attracted attention globally for their utility in eating plastic and decomposing Styrofoam; they’re being looked at as a potential clean-up tool post nuclear plant meltdowns. “To me mushrooms and fungi are really nature’s decomposers,” Miller-Anderson says. “I think this type of technology will start to take off in the next few years.”

One side-effect of her work: mushrooms are not on the menu. “I actually don’t eat mushrooms, which probably seems strange,” Miller-Anderson says. “Seeing mushrooms being able to digest hydrocarbons and naphthenic acids ... obviously it’s amazing, but I really don’t think of them as food. I think of them in terms of what they are able to do.” ●

Magic Mushrooms

Can fungi make fear of pipeline spills a thing of the past?


BY KELCIE MILLER-ANDERSON

MycoRemedy provides a 100% natural and effective solution to the contamination resulting from pipeline leaks and spills. The best part is you can protect yourself and your land from the damaging pollution before it even happens, virtually eliminating the risks associated with spills.

We believe that nature has already solved some of our most complex problems. Drawing inspiration from nature, MycoRemedy provides the most cost-effective, rapid and natural remediation technology available without sacrificing other high-quality solutions.

MycoRemedy utilizes mycelium—the living body of mushrooms—to digest contaminants nature’s way, without the need for any intensive energy or chemical inputs. Apart from protecting and restoring land to its pristine state, mycelium has also been shown to improve soil quality and rebuild healthy soil.

Our MycoMats are designed with simplicity in mind. The MycoMats contain mycelium grown on a straw substrate contained in easy-to-install packaging. The MycoMats are simply rolled out for easy installation or inserted vertically into the soil, and because they are completely natural and made from bio-compostable and biodegradable materials, they never need to be removed and can remain in the soil indefinitely.



The MycoMats contain mycelium grown on a straw substrate contained in easy-to-install packaging.

The mycelium—which grows underground—will grow out of the MycoMats and into the soil, remediating as it goes.

Although the mycelium starts within the mat, it is easily able to branch out through the soil, forming a network that can cover a large area. In nature, mycelium is able to act as a decomposer by releasing enzymes to break down decaying matter in the ecosystem.

MycoMats work the same way: the mycelium releases natural enzymes that are able to break down hydrocarbons and other contaminants in the soil, restoring it to its natural state.

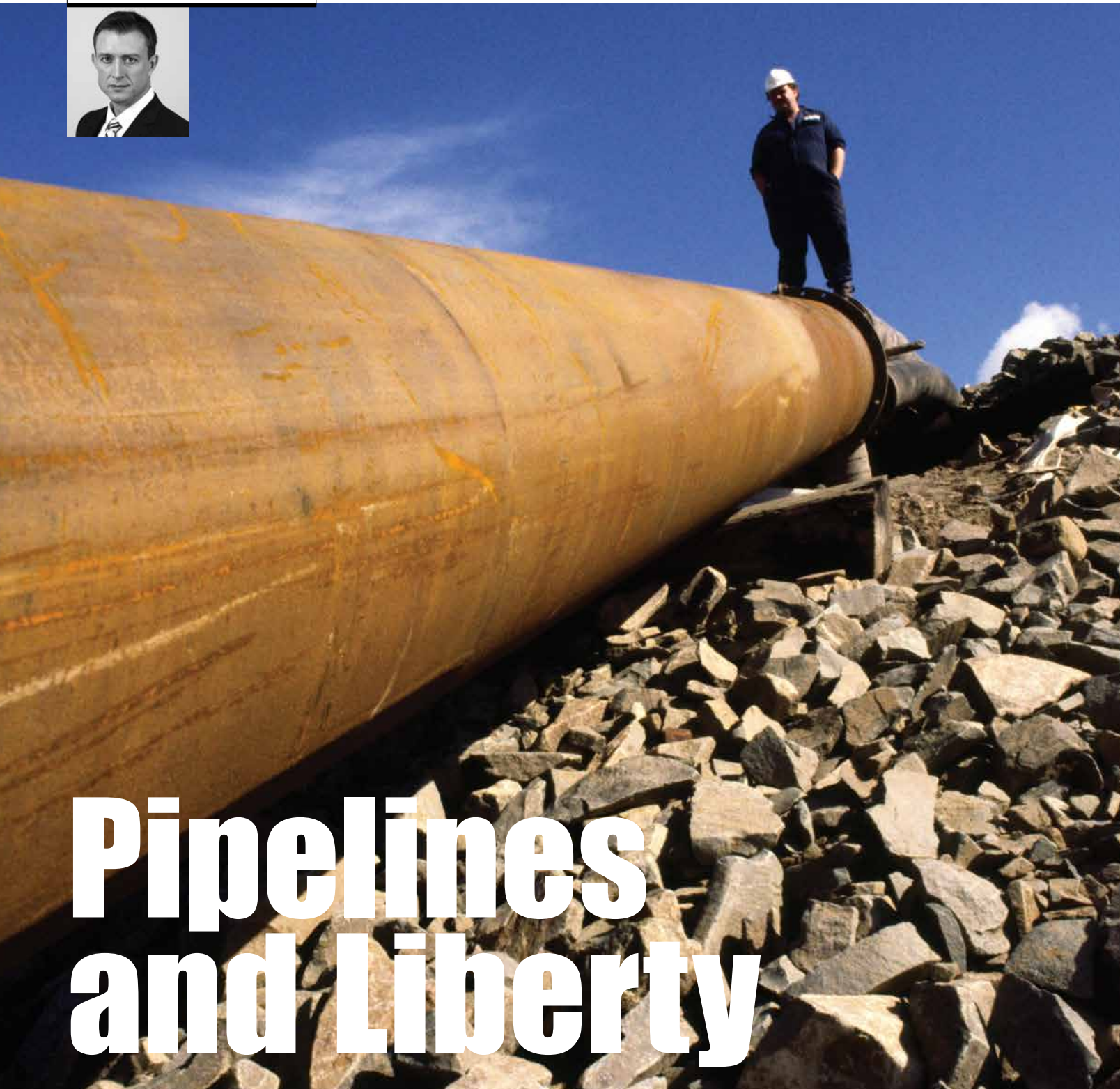
Apart from just tackling contamination problems, mycelium is an essential part of any healthy soil system. Mycelium not only digests contaminants but, just as it does in a natural ecosystem, it will digest dead and decaying plant matter aiding in the nutrient cycling in the soil. Introducing mycelium to the soil it not only breaks down contaminants but has also been shown to help re-establish healthy bacterial communities, increasing overall soil health and productivity.

Although pipeline spills are few and far between, it never hurts to protect yourself. MycoRemedy can help protect both before and after a spill. Since MycoRemedy's technology is completely natural, there is no harm in using MycoMats to protect yourself before any spills occur.

By having MycoMats ready in your soil, if a spill were to occur the mycelium within the mats would be able to start the remediation process immediately, potentially reducing the long-term impact on the soil. Although installing the mats ahead of time can help assure you peace of mind and minimize some of the risks associated with leaks and spills, the technology can also be used after the fact to offer rapid and natural remediation.

Traditional methods tend to be very expensive, slow and often rely on energy-intensive inputs. MycoRemedy strives to ensure that cost is not a barrier to effective, rapid, and environmentally conscious remediation. We want to make sure that everyone is able to remediate the natural way. ●

At the age of 15, Kelcie Miller-Anderson began research to address one of the oil sands' most prevalent environmental concerns, the tailing ponds. Since then she has created two novel methods of fungi-based remediation that are able to treat a variety of constituents of concern, and started her first company based on her research. Her work on Mycoremediation has earned her numerous awards including an AsTech award for top science project in Alberta and an Emerald Award for environmental achievement. Kelcie's work has been featured in Maclean's, she was named a "great Canadian game changer" by A\J Alternatives Journal: Canada's Environmental Voice, and Alberta Oil magazine named her one of Canada's top energy innovators. She was recognized as one of the Youth in Motion Top 20 Under 20 in 2013, and as one of The Next 36.



Pipelines and Liberty

Yes, you can support energy transport and keep your property rights, too



Affordable, reliable energy has been one of the greatest liberating forces in human history. Oil and other fossil fuels have made life immeasurably better for much of mankind. We live longer and enjoy greater prosperity because of oil and

those who drill it, ship it and refine it.

Despite this, when I was asked at an all-candidates debate while running for office in Fort McMurray representing the Libertarian Party of Canada whether I was “pro-pipelines or anti-pipelines,” I

“A better solution would see pipeline companies negotiate with landowners privately to access their property and come to terms on compensation.” — Tim Moen

wasn't able to provide a definitive answer.

Naturally I am a proponent of fossil fuels and pipelines. My views are a matter of public record. I made international news when I called out musician Neil Young on his hypocrisy toward the oil sands given his affluent, energy-intensive Hollywood lifestyle. I protested in front of the White House promoting ethical Canadian oil over OPEC conflict oil. I'm producing a film that promotes Fort McMurray and the oil sands.

those that don't end in catastrophe. This message, however, has been lost on many people, especially those in power. Listen to the collectivist rhetoric. People often refer to resources as “our” natural resources, belonging to Albertans, or all Canadians.

In actual fact, “we” don't own anything unless “we” actually do the work of going out and getting it, creating it or trading for it.

While it is true that the energy sector is entitled to its property, it is also true

some might argue this will slow down pipeline production, given the recent difficulties the industry has faced getting “stakeholder” and government approval. I am confident private negotiations that respect property rights are ultimately more practical for industry.

I encourage those in the energy sector to promote property rights at every opportunity. If the state is justified in expropriating land on behalf of an energy company today then it is justified in expropriating an energy company on behalf of environmentalists tomorrow. You can be a hero to landowners and protect your long-term interests, or you can profit in the here and now by using government force and undermining the property-rights framework that supports you.

Back to the original question: Am I “pro” or “anti” pipelines? Like any good politician I danced around the question, not because I was avoiding the question but because I disagreed with the very premise that a politician ought to have an opinion about such matters. Pipelines are property, just like much of the land they cross. The role of government is to protect property, not to impose an agenda and violate rights.

The government shouldn't expropriate land from a rancher, nor should it prohibit a pipeline from being built just because Neil Young and his crowd don't like it. ●

History 101:

History teaches us that societies that respect property rights flourish and those that don't end in catastrophe.

But while I support the oil industry and pipelines, I am more concerned with the protection of property rights. So the question should not be whether or not one is supportive of pipelines, but whether or not the oil and pipeline industry can coexist with property rights.

Property comes into existence when you mix your labour with an unowned resource. When you pick fruit to eat, hunt bison, plough a field, build a house or fabricate a pipeline, you are creating property. Property rights led to the division of labour, free markets, industrialization, the ability to extract and use fossil fuels, and a dramatic rise in the length and quality of human life. Property rights are essential to individual rights, and it is appropriate for government to protect these rights through laws and policy.

History teaches us those societies that respect property rights flourish and

that landowners have the same rights. Specifically, they have a right to exclude pipelines from crossing their property.

When the desires of pipeline companies conflict with the desires of landowners, the government intervenes by forcing landowners to relinquish their property rights in exchange for compensation for the trespass and lost use of their property. This imperfect solution is intended to promote the energy sector but it comes at the cost of landowner property rights.

A better solution would see pipeline companies negotiate with landowners privately to access their property and come to terms on compensation. While

Tim Moen ran for prime minister as leader of the Libertarian Party of Canada in the last federal election. He was raised on a northern Alberta farm and is a former fire fighter/paramedic from Fort McMurray, a filmmaker, a father, speaker, businessman and publisher of WesternStandard.ca




All Canadians Are Pipeline Landowners

Our world-beating energy transport sector is built on safety

There is a lot of anxiety in Canada today on the subject of pipelines and the safe transportation of the products they deliver. Despite that, I'm going to make a very bold statement.

There isn't a person alive in Canada today who doesn't benefit from the products transported through pipelines. And, as Canadians, we are fortunate. Not only does Canada have a tremendous quantity of natural resources enabling our country to thrive, we

also live in a society that values freedom, democracy, diversity, environmental responsibility and respect. It is because of these values that we place such a high importance on safety.

Even with these values, responsible development of our natural resources and pipelines face persistent questions: Are pipelines safe? Are we doing enough?

The reality is that pipelines have never been safer—and

Canada is recognized as a leader in pipeline safety. Delegations from around the world come to Canada to learn how we build, operate, maintain and govern Canada's transmission pipeline network. It's an earned privilege the industry humbly acknowledges.

In addition to being a world leader in the responsible extraction, refining, transport and use of fossil fuels, Canada is committing to do more, to reach

Delegations from around the world come to Canada to learn how we build, operate, maintain and govern Canada's transmission pipeline network. It's an earned privilege the industry humbly acknowledges.

higher and to be an example for other countries to follow. Our country recognizes that the economic sustainability of the nation is dependent on these goals. So while we may wean our dependence on hydrocarbons, we must also simultaneously, and responsibly, exploit them.

In this sense, we are all pipeline landowners. Each and every one of us holds the responsibility and has the capacity to enhance the safety of our fellow Canadians. It begins with everyone committing to doing something so that collectively, we reach our stretch goals.

The Canadian Common Ground Alliance (CCGA) isn't going to bring about an about-face on public perception, and it certainly won't achieve "social license" to build pipelines all on its own. But we can do our part to promote and support the solid framework that ultimately achieves the safety goals we've set. We know what we're good at and we know what we can achieve—and we're doing it right now.

Meanwhile, the National Energy Board (NEB) Damage Prevention Regulations (DPRs) will replace the Pipeline Crossing Regulations, Part I and Part II. These regulations will, among other things, require federally regulated pipeline companies to register the location of underground infrastructure with a notification (One Call) centre.

This might not sound like a

big deal, but it is. One Call centres have existed in Canada for more than 30 years, yet only three jurisdictions, British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, have imposed damage prevention legislation. Provincial regulations in British Columbia and Alberta require provincially regulated pipeline operators to register the location of their underground infrastructure with the notification centre of their province, while in Ontario, all underground infrastructure within a public right-of-way must be registered with Ontario One Call.

Later this year, the Underground Infrastructure Safety Enhancement Act will be tabled as a Senate Bill. This Act will share symmetry with the NEB's DPRs, requiring all federally regulated underground infrastructure, and all underground infrastructure on federal lands, to register with a notification centre. It's a game-changer and it is long overdue.

The proposed legislation begins to level the damage-prevention playing field and brings us closer to securing the integrity of Canada's critical underground infrastructure.

It's not just about pipelines. It's about fibre optics, telecommunications, electricity, and protecting our businesses, our hospitals, our financial institutions and our safety services against unnecessary disruptions caused by uncontrolled excavations. While injuries

and fatalities can occur, such incidents are rare. With every incident, however, there is a cost of repair, and there are societal costs such as the deployment of emergency services, evacuations, loss of business, interruptions to financial transactions and 911 services. The cost of these losses is enormous.

Last year, the CCGA secured a contract with CIRANO, a centre for inter-university research and analysis, to develop a formula that could be applied to the number of damages to determine the societal costs borne by Canadians. The results are staggering.

In Alberta alone, there were 2,650 damages reported into the Damage Information Reporting Tool with an estimated societal cost of over \$300 million. When applied to the known number of damages that occurred across Canada, the societal cost of damages rises to \$1 billion. The vast majority of these incidents were 100 per cent preventable.

There isn't a Canadian among us who hasn't been fed a warm meal, hasn't walked out of the cold into a warm house, or hasn't traveled across their town, city, or country. We take our freedom, and the energy that enables it, for granted—and we simply can't do that any longer. ●

— Mike Sullivan is the president of Alberta One-Call Corp. and executive director of the Canadian Common Ground Alliance.

30

Years One Call centres have existed in Canada, yet only B.C., Alberta and Ontario have imposed damage prevention legislation.

2,650

Damages reported into the Alberta Damage Information Reporting Tool last year.

\$1B

Societal cost of the known number of damages that occurred across Canada last year.

If CO² Is a Problem, Prairie Farmers Are Already the Solution

Government carbon schemes need to recognize advances in farm science



M

odern prairie growers of grains, oilseeds and pulses have a great story to tell—a story that began more than 25 years ago.

We have significantly reduced carbon emissions and we continue to reduce them further each and every year. Prairie innovation and technology have led

this effort, and it's been exported around the world. Conservation and sustainability are essential to profitability, so we live it.

The 2015 Paris Agreement has led to talk of a national policy on carbon pricing, with the goal of reducing emissions. Provincial policy mechanisms are also being discussed, including carbon taxes or cap-and-trade systems.



At this point, the focus has been on major greenhouse gas emitters—coal and oilsands producers—especially on questions around practical implementation of a carbon-pricing scheme.

Growers are already achieving this desired government policy outcome by reducing carbon emissions, but we're now concerned about

what carbon pricing will mean for our farms.

If growers—and food, in turn—are going to get hit with carbon taxes on our fuel, fertilizer and key farm inputs, it would be a perverse way of recognizing the major GHG reductions grain farmers in Western Canada have already accomplished, and continue to realize. Decision makers need to take the debits and

Prairie grain farmers are producing net zero carbon emissions by extracting carbon from the atmosphere and sequestering it in plants while producing more food on less land.



4 million tonnes per year

“Since 1990, the reductions in tillage owing to the use of plant science innovations have resulted in a 3.8-fold increase in carbon sequestration in cultivated land, reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs) by about 4 million tonnes per year. Decreases in summerfallow add another 5.2 million tonnes of GHG reductions through carbon sequestration.”

credits—the outcomes—into account when determining a fair carbon pricing system.

On a life cycle basis, prairie grain farmers are close to—or already are—producing net zero carbon emissions by extracting carbon from the atmosphere and sequestering it in plants for the purpose of producing food; this while producing more food today on less land than in the past.

There have been considerable energy efficiency gains made in tractors, trucks and combines—many of these innovations found by great agricultural equipment manufacturers here on the prairies. Cleaner engines today are just the beginning, with more electric and on-farm renewable fuels and energy for tomorrow.

Our grandparents used to plow up the soil, but with precision farming today, growers practice reduced or entirely no-till farming. Fuel use is cut because farmers are not passing through the field to plow the soil or apply pesticides again and again, as in the past. No-till has additional benefits in drier areas where less irrigation is needed, further enhancing fuel savings and soil conservation.

Agronomy has vastly improved because growers now employ diverse cropping rotations, and better fertilizer practices.

Plant science innovations are remarkable. Productivity gains and yield advances with reduced inputs in wheat and canola—just two examples—are impressive. This is happening because of

advances in genetics and plant breeding, modern plant protection products, and improved soil health through agronomy. Again, much of this advancement is driven by home grown prairie crop-science innovators.

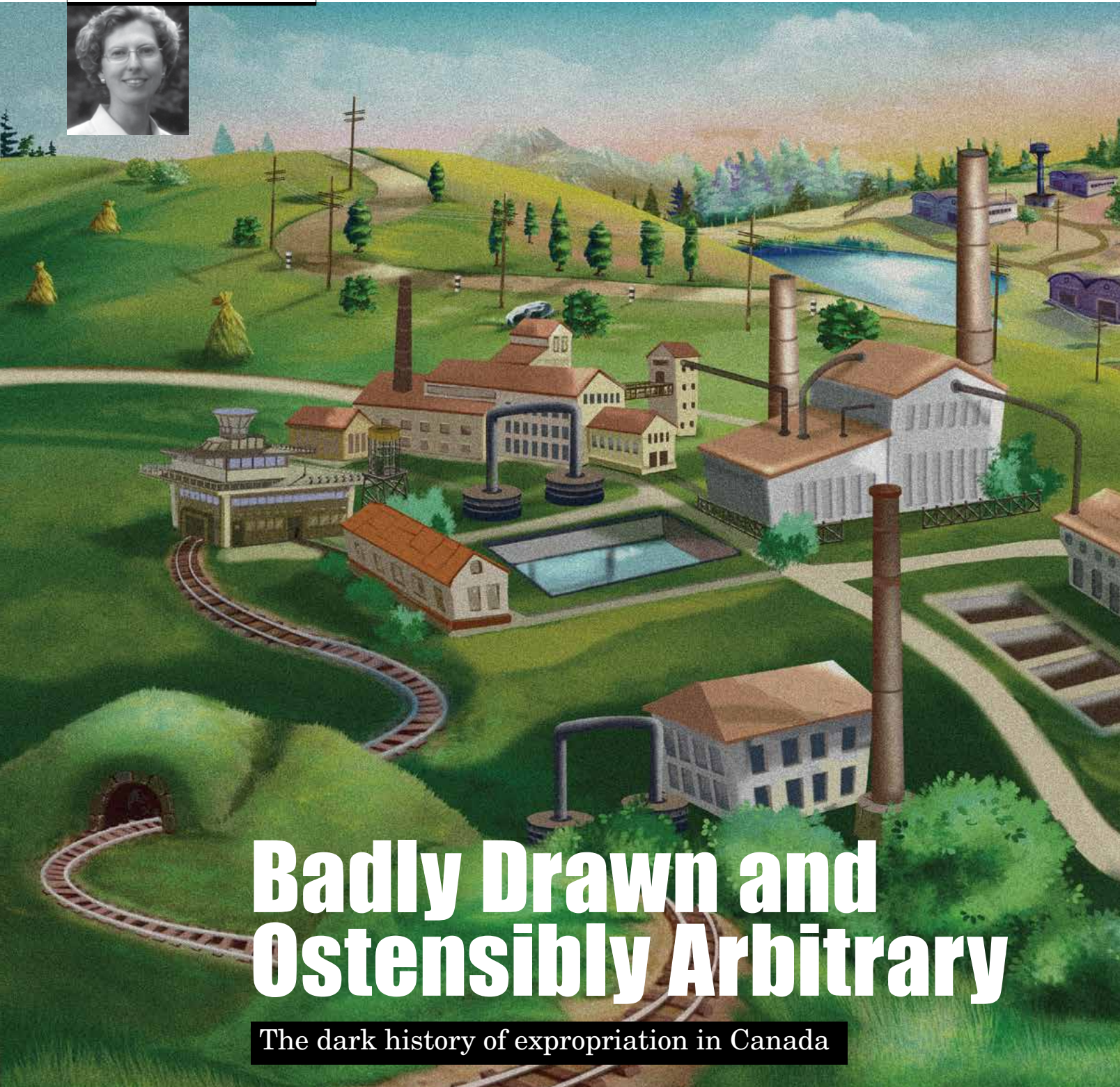
New crop varieties developed through modern breeding techniques result in further reduced tillage, with crops growing in drought conditions, meaning even greater GHG sequestration and soil conservation.

A 2015 CropLife Canada study, *The Value of Plant Science Innovations to Canadians*, quantifies these significant contributions farmers have made in major environmental footprint reductions, noting: “Since 1990, the reductions in tillage owing to the use of plant science innovations have resulted in a 3.8-fold increase in carbon sequestration in cultivated land, reducing greenhouse gases (GHGs) by about 4 million tonnes per year. Decreases in summerfallow add another 5.2 million tonnes of GHG reductions through carbon sequestration.”

As farmers, we’re producing more food on less land, and we’re continuing to reduce GHGs further, including reductions of diesel fuel use approaching 200 million litres each and every year. Canada’s GHGs are steadily increasing, but in the grain-growing sector they’re clearly decreasing.

When determining carbon-pricing schemes, governments need to consider the good news environmental outcomes that western grain growers are already contributing. It would be a perverse policy decision to punish innovative growers who are already achieving the desired outcome of government: reducing carbon emissions. ●

Margaret Hansen is Vice-president, Saskatchewan for the Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association and she farms near Langbank. Stephen Vandervalk is Vice-president, Alberta for the association and farms near Fort Macleod.



Badly Drawn and Ostensibly Arbitrary

The dark history of expropriation in Canada

When Niccolò Machiavelli advised his Prince to “abstain from taking the property of others,” he also gave this warning: “Pretexts for confiscation are never wanting, and he who begins to live by

rapine will always find some reason for taking what is not his.”

The Princes of today have strayed far from his advice, with the predicted results. The slimmest of pretexts—a big box store,

a cinema, a parking lot—now excuses many a taking of private property.

Although expropriation—the taking of private property without the consent of the



owner—is one of the most extreme uses of government power, Canadian governments have almost complete discretion over when they resort to it. Governments often justify this violation of their citizens' common-law property rights as being necessary to carry out public purposes. But concepts as nebulous as “necessity” and “public purpose”

provide no protection for landowners. Expropriations that serve private rather than public interests, and those that are unnecessary, have become commonplace. Expropriation is used as a convenient tool to reduce property acquisition costs for favoured industries.

Legislation leaves citizens with little recourse against arbitrary, unfair, and unjustified expropriations.

In the 17th century, the famous English jurist Edward Coke wrote,

“A man’s house is his castle,” adding (in Latin), “One’s home is the safest refuge to everyone.” Coke’s legal treatises are foundational documents of the common law, and this particular maxim continues to influence modern courts.

Canadian Supreme Court Justice Claire L’Heureux-Dubé wrote in 1991, “Both the legislator and society as a whole recognise the truth of Edward Coke’s adage ... [P]roperty rights are considered fundamental in our democratic society.”

Property rights long shielded homeowners not only from assaults by their fellow citizens but also from assaults by governments themselves. In a speech to the British House of Commons in 1763, statesman William Pitt the Elder vividly illustrated



Niccolò Machiavelli

“Abstain from taking the property of others. Pretexts for confiscation are never wanting, and he who begins to live by rapine will always find some reason for taking what is not his.”

“Canada has the most arbitrary system of expropriation in the whole of the civilized world.”

— JUSTICE THORSON, President of the Exchequer Court in 1959

the strengths of the property rights protection: “The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail—its roof may shake—the wind may blow through it—the storms may enter—the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter—all his force dares not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!”

But in fact, the forces of the Crown could expropriate the ruined tenement. While expropriation is not part of the common law, it has existed for as long as kings and parliaments have

was even more pointed: “The Legislature within its jurisdiction can do everything that is not naturally impossible, and is restrained by no rule human or divine....The prohibition ‘thou shalt not steal’ has no legal force upon a sovereign body.”

Nonetheless, no entity can expropriate without being explicitly empowered to do so by federal or provincial legislation. As one B.C. justice explained, “The right to seize and enter upon another’s land is a legislative concept. It runs against the general common law principle

was passed in 1886. It embodied provisions that had been in the 1881 Government Railways Act and the 1867 Public Works Act. The Expropriation Act was revised over the years, but remained, in Morden’s words, “Badly drawn and ostensibly arbitrary.”

In 1930, the Exchequer Court of Canada noted, “The powers granted to the Minister by the [Expropriation] Act seem to be unlimited,” and that the Minister’s judgment that private land was necessary for a public work was not open to review. The court made a similar finding in 1946: The mere filing of an expropriation plan “shall be deemed to indicate that in the Minister’s judgment the land is necessary for the purpose of a public work.... [H]is judgment is not open to review by the Court.”

Indeed, the federal Expropriation Act came in for sharp criticism from the President of the Exchequer Court in 1959. Justice Thorson wrote, “I have frequently called attention to these provisions of the law and stated that Canada has the most arbitrary system of expropriation in the whole of the civilized world. I am not aware of any other country in the civilized world that exercises its right of eminent domain in the arbitrary manner that Canada does. And, unfortunately, the example set by Canada has infected several of the Canadian provinces in which a similar system of expropriation has been adopted.” ●

Elizabeth Brubaker is executive director of Environment Probe and author of Expropriation in Canada: Discretion Masquerading as Law. Visit environmentprobe.org.

John Morden

“In Canada, few hurdles have been put in the way of expropriating authorities exercising their powers as they see fit.”

decreed it. References to expropriation can be found in the Old Testament, in inscriptions from ancient Greece and in special statutes of the Roman Empire. The practice became commonplace in England with the expansion of railways in the mid-19th century, and Canada quickly adopted England’s laws.

Federal and provincial parliaments can confer the power to expropriate on whomever they please. A 19th-century work on expropriation explained that, under the principle of parliamentary supremacy, “The only guide to what Parliament may do is what Parliament has done.”

Or, as one law lord famously wrote, “The Legislature is supreme, and if it has enacted that a thing is lawful, such a thing cannot be a fault or an actionable wrong.” An Ontario justice

colloquially stated to be that ‘a man’s home is his castle.’ It is the deprivation of proprietary rights.”

Justice L’Heureux-Dubé made the same point, citing a weighty tome on expropriation: “[T]he right to expropriate, being an unusual and exorbitant right, must be found in the express words of a statute for the right is never implied.”

Unfortunately, in Canada, there has been no shortage of statutes conferring the power to expropriate. Nor have those statutes placed meaningful limits on what those powers can be used for. As lawyer John Morden (who would later become Associate Chief Justice of Ontario) explained, “In Canada, few hurdles have been put in the way of expropriating authorities exercising their powers as they see fit.”

The first federal Expropriation Act



A Primer on the Expropriation Regime in Manitoba

What landowners need to know about their rights
when dealing with their provincial governments

The Court of Queen's Bench replied that this “might be viewed as tantamount to the re-introduction of feudalism, softened only by the requirement to pay for what is taken.”



Manitoba's Expropriation Act provides little guidance on the purposes permitting expropriation. The provincial Land Acquisition Act authorizes the government to empower a minister to acquire lands for the purposes of any work or program to be constructed or carried on by the government.

The Public Works Act goes further, authorizing a designated minister to expropriate any property “that he deems necessary for any public work or purpose connected therewith, or for any public purpose of the government.” Ensuring that the government has very broad discretion, the Act's definition of public work includes any property or work “that has been proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be a public work.”

The Expropriation Act includes now-familiar language about the objectives of the expropriating authority. At a public hearing, an inquiry officer will examine “whether the intended expropriation is fair and reasonably necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the expropriating authority.” Here too, the Act limits how deeply the officer can probe. “An inquiry officer shall not consider any matter or question relating to ... the advisability, expediency, legality or necessity of the objectives of the expropriating authority for the achievement of which the land to be expropriated is being acquired.”

However, the government's discretion to take land is not unlimited. A 1978 case challenged the right of the Minister of Public Works to expropriate fossil-rich farmland in order to transfer it to the federal government to compensate for the flooding of fossil-rich federal parkland

some 20 miles away, on a different river. The landowners argued that their land was not required for the purpose of the government work—i.e., the dam that would flood the federal land. The government argued that the decision to expropriate “was by way of exercise of ministerial discretion and so beyond reach of the Court.” It argued that the Minister could “take land when and where he will.”

The Court of Queen's Bench replied that this “might be viewed as tantamount to the re-introduction of feudalism, softened only by the requirement to pay for what is taken.” It acknowledged that “the supremacy of the ministerial decision to expropriate has been repeatedly affirmed,” but insisted that the power

ization plan in Winnipeg.

As part of the plan, the Canadian National Railway Company, or CNR, agreed to transfer some of its land in the targeted area to a government-owned development corporation, in exchange for some other land that CNR could use for its own purposes, including development or sale. The replacement land was already privately owned, and would have to be expropriated. The province dispensed with a public inquiry, and the city went ahead with the expropriation, leading to a court challenge.

The landowners argued that their land was not required for any public work—that CNR would use the land for its own private purposes. The judge dis-

Land Acquisition Act

The provincial Land Acquisition Act authorizes the government to empower a minister to acquire lands for the purposes of any work or program to be constructed or carried on by the government.

to expropriate “is not absolute.” There “should exist at least a reasonably direct relationship between the objective sought [and] the means employed to obtain it.”

In this case, “the decision to take the applicants' lands can only be regarded as arbitrary.” If the decision was taken arbitrarily, “then in law that decision cannot be looked upon as one taken in good faith.” The court set aside the expropriation. The headnote to the case drew this lesson: The Minister's “wide power does not mean ... that land can [be] taken by the Minister when and where he pleases.”

The same Manitoba court seemed to distance itself from this decision a decade later, citing the findings on ministerial discretion and ignoring those on its limits. That case involved an urban revital-

agreed, saying that civic purposes included the sponsorship of land development. The land exchange was a component of the city's development plans. The City of Winnipeg Act empowered the city to take lands it deemed necessary for its purposes, and to dispose of lands acquired to any person for the purpose of development.

The expropriation, the judge found, “was essentially a policy decision taken in what the Council of the City of Winnipeg perceived to be the broad public interest, namely to facilitate development and “... to revitalize a neglected and underused area of the City.” No doubt the City had to act within the bounds of its authority, but as long as it did so, and did not otherwise abuse its discretion, the expropriation could not be questioned.” ●



Is Expropriation Ever

There are better ways to get pipelines built than NEB bullying

Expropriation is the forced taking of private land for public purposes. Canadians have a common law right to own land, and we all recognize that society benefits most when our relationships are voluntary rather than compulsory.

Yet most economists argue that the government needs power to expropriate right-of-way properties for projects that serve the “public good.”

This issue frequently arises for infrastructure like roads, utilities and oil pipelines.

The National Energy Board Act (NEBA) provides power of expropriation of land for pipelines in Part V:

73 (b) A company may ... take and hold of and from any person any land or other property necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of its pipeline and sell or otherwise dispose of any of its land or property that for any reason has become unnecessary for the purpose of the pipeline ...

The typical argument for this revolves around a type of “market failure”—holdout landowners will make it impossible to acquire possession or usage of contiguous land parcels for a pipeline. People owning property in the pipeline’s path will hold out unless they get a huge price—a price in excess of the apparent fair market value.

The argument says the holdout problem is so severe that transaction costs would skyrocket and the pipeline would never be built—which is a worse outcome, assuming pipeline construction serves the “common good.”



Really Necessary?

So basically we would be stuck in the Stone Age without the government's ability to expropriate. No highways. No railroads. No power lines. No dams. No pipelines.

Or so we are told.

But how real is this problem? Does it justify the abuses that landowners are subject to when they are up against powerful corporate and government interests?

Even many of the strongest critics of government expropriation power do not conclude that this power should be removed completely.

Most arguments in favour of expropriation depend on a couple of assumptions. One, that the project begins before all the land for the right-of-way has been acquired; and two, that only one right-of-way exists. These assumptions lead to undue concern over some "greedy" landowner who acts as a sort of monopolist seller because the buyer has no other option.

These assumptions rarely hold in real life. By default, pipeline builders must typically consider alternate routes and strategically negotiate with different groups of buyers. This

increases competition, so sellers have an incentive to agree to fair offers.

The holdout problem also affects private companies and government differently. Private developers frequently consolidate large clusters of property without having their plans derailed. They can get deals done more quickly than governments, which suffer under bureaucratic procedures, limits and approval processes, and therefore an increased tendency for holdouts.

Private buyers can also use "dummy purchasers" or "strawman buyers"

The holdout problem is highly exaggerated by economists, and so the National Energy Board provides ways to compel a landowner to sell his land and be fully and fairly compensated. But what is fair?



Section 97(1) of NEBA

Ultimately, a pipeline company knows that if an owner will not accept its price and terms, it can go to arbitration under Section 97(1) of NEBA and force the owner to sell. The landowner is, in theory, to be made whole by receiving proper compensation for giving up his land to serve the public good—as determined by bureaucrats.

to protect secrecy and reduce the influence any one seller might exercise.

The public policy concern over holdouts applies much less to private transactions than when the government is involved.

To illustrate, consider two private highways in the United States. The SR-91 in California and the Dulles Greenway in Virginia obtained all the private land they needed without relying on government expropriation (or “eminent domain,” as they call it in the U.S.).

Furthermore, in practice, many industries use “combinatorial auctions” where the purchase of assets is contingent upon the purchase of other complementary assets. This type of system is highly appropriate for pipeline-related land acquisitions.

Markets have evolved many solutions for these types of challenges and, as usual, it’s the theorizing ivory-tower economists who merely assume a voluntary

solution simply cannot exist.

The holdout problem is highly exaggerated by economists, and so the National Energy Board provides ways to compel a landowner to accept an easement and be fully and fairly compensated. But what is fair? A voluntary exchange is fair by its nature, while the fairness of compulsory takings depends on whom you ask.

Ultimately, a pipeline company knows that if an owner will not accept its price and terms, it can go to arbitration under Section 97(1) of NEBA and force the owner to sell. The landowner is, in theory, to be made whole by receiving proper compensation for giving up his land to serve the public good—as determined by bureaucrats.

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The landowner is supposed to receive the “market value” of land taken (plus other compensation for other things—for instance, the loss of any special economic advantage).

While many people think this is reasonable in principle, determining a fair number for “full compensation” is inherently problematic. If there hasn’t actually been a sale, then there is no real “market price.” Remember, a market price is just the most recent historical price in an actual exchange.

When there hasn’t actually been a free exchange, any idea of “market value” is just an appraiser’s extremely subjective opinion of what a willing buyer and seller would agree on. This sort of assessment, distinct from a real-life voluntary transaction, is essentially arbitrary and therefore open to collusion, favouritism and influence peddling.

This changes the basic negotiation dynamic because the incentives for the pipeline company are different from what they would be without the ability to tap into the government’s expropriation powers. Incentives to bargain fairly are weakened substantially from the outset. This would tend to put downward pressure on prices offered to landowners.

At the same time, the government extracts massive wealth from the resource value chain with its royalties, leaving less money that could otherwise be used to bid up prices on land and diminish holdout issues.

The holdout problem is mostly fake, but because it is so feared, the NEB has given energy transport companies disproportionate power when trying to acquire land. Expropriation power could be entirely withdrawn and the market would still get pipelines built quickly, with more equitable results. ●

A day of essential information for landowners on topics that matter.

1. INTEGRITY DIGS:
What they are, what's involved and
what landowners should know

2. BIO SECURITY:
How developing and enforcing a bio
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Eminent Domain and Powerlines

Energy infrastructure projects succeed without expropriation

The Supreme Court's 2005 *Kelo v. City of New London* decision, which allows a city to use its power of eminent domain to redistribute property in pursuit of economic development drew widespread public opposition, set off what Professor Nicole Garnett termed "a firestorm of popular outrage." It also prompted many states to

adopt measures limiting the use of public domain for such purposes.

Now, the development of both renewable and unconventional fossil fuel energy sources are raising eminent domain issues again, as utilities use state grants of eminent domain power to take land for transmission lines and pipelines. These takings pose even greater challenges than the blatant rent-seeking property owners faced in cases like *Kelo*.

Unlike landowners who are forced to

sell their property outright, those who find themselves hosting an unwanted transmission line or other infrastructure on their property are locked into a permanent relationship with a hostile partner sharing the rights to their land. Eminent domain law provides no safeguards to address these problems.

Unfortunately, my family is developing first-hand experience with the issue. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) used its eminent domain power to take



an easement across my in-laws' ranch for a high-voltage transmission line that carries wind-generated electricity from the Texas Panhandle to central Texas.

None of the landowners along the LCRA line had any say in the terms of the easement, nor any recourse to contest any term other than the price paid for the land. Just 30 miles away, Florida Power and Light (FP&L) built a parallel transmission line to do the same thing. But because FP&L lacks the power of em-

inent domain in Texas, it had to negotiate with the landowners along its route. The terms of the FP&L and LCRA easements are strikingly different, illustrating the problem with substituting involuntary takings for arm's length bargaining.

Think of a landowner holding a set of rights that property lawyers often term a "bundle of sticks." A utility easement is the removal of some of those sticks from the landowner's bundle, and the transfer of those sticks to the utility. This effectively makes the landowner and the utility co-owners of the land, sharing the rights to the easement.

The landowner, for example, loses control of the right of access to the property, because the utility has the right to enter the land without notice to construct and maintain its transmission line. For a landowner earning income from leasing hunting rights, this is significant because utility operations disrupt hunting, which lowers the value of the leases. Transmission line easements are not just unsightly wires—they require regular access by utility workers, give off a loud buzzing noise, can shock livestock and people, and ruin scenic vistas.

Easements were developed by the common law as a way to enhance property values. Real estate developers often use them to distribute rights among the parcels within a development to provide access to shared amenities such as a park, beach, or trail, or to preserve important features by restricting the type of development subsequent landowners can do. Most residential construction in the United States is subject to such privately agreed-upon restrictions.

The crucial difference is that these restrictions are the result of either negotiation between property owners or by developers seeking to maximize the total value of their land. A restriction on a par-

cel will be imposed only if the increase in value to the other parcels is greater than the reduced value of the restricted parcel. When an easement is taken by eminent domain, there is no such constraint.

Most states' eminent domain laws are built around models from the 1930s and 1940s. The majority of takings were for things such as highway or school construction, in which the landowner was not forced into a long-term relationship with the entity taking his or her land. Even for things like transmission lines, landowners were often thrilled to be in an area gaining electrical service.

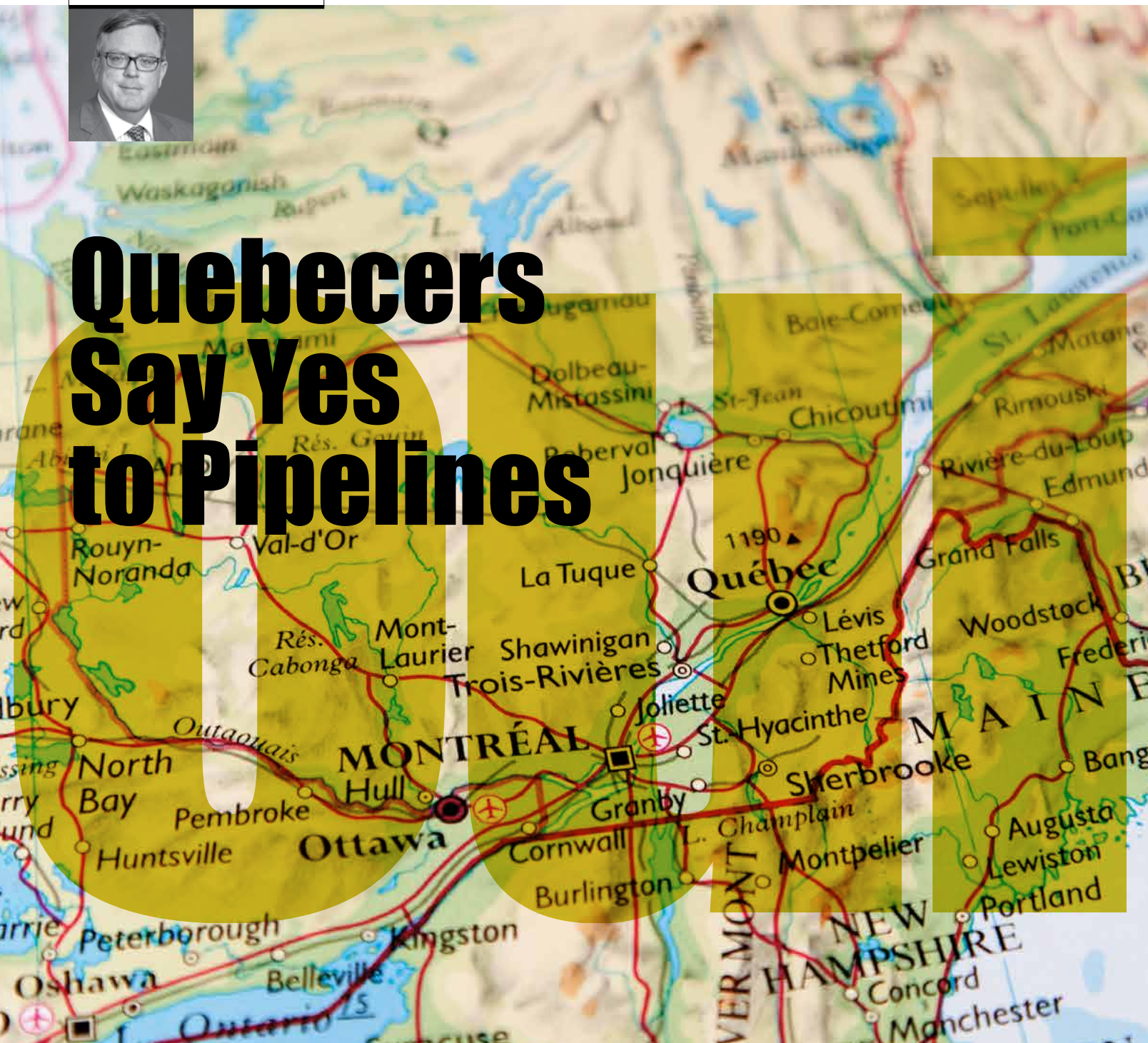
Today's infrastructure projects are both more intrusive—larger, higher voltage, etc.—and more contested in their benefits. For example, the benefits of Texas' state-supported expansion of wind energy are hotly contested by those who doubt the benefits of massive investments in alternative energy. On the other hand, expanding pipelines to increase unconventional oil and gas supplies is opposed by environmentalists.

Gifting utilities with the power to seize private property only exacerbates conflicts. As the FP&L line in Texas clearly illustrates, utilities are capable of building infrastructure without the power of eminent domain through voluntary market transactions. Why aren't all such projects done in the same way? ●

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Quebecers Say Yes to Pipelines



Has Energy East already won its “social license” in La Belle Province?

Anyone could be forgiven for thinking that all Quebecers are opposed to Western Canadian crude, and to the infrastructure required to carry it to Quebec and the Atlantic. After all, our duly elected representatives at both the municipal and provincial levels seem to be falling over each other lately to speak out against oil and pipelines.

The truth of the matter, however, according to a Leger poll commissioned by my organization, is that 59 per cent of Quebecers think it is preferable for the oil import-

Montreal Mayor Denis Coderre may get into a nasty war of words while joining some of his counterparts in opposing the Energy East Pipeline, to the point of insulting Albertans by suggesting, as he did, that they think *The Flintstones* is a documentary.

ed from outside the province to come from Western Canada, versus only 13 per cent who would prefer that we import it from other countries (and another 28 per cent who either had no opinion or refused to answer).

That's pretty much a slam-dunk. Indeed, Quebec doesn't produce any oil to speak of at the moment, so given we use plenty

more positive than one might imagine about developing the province's own oil resources. More than half (54 per cent) think the province of Quebec should exploit the oil resources that exist here, versus just 23 per cent who think we should continue importing all the oil we use from outside our borders.

Of particular interest is the

oil. As for developing Quebec's own resources, those who identify with the Liberal Party are about as favourable as the average Quebecer at 57 per cent.

Quebec Premier Philippe Couillard may worry publicly about the "savaging" of the natural environment of Anticosti Island, where significant deposits of recoverable oil are likely to be found. Montreal Mayor Denis Coderre may get into a nasty war of words while joining some of his counterparts in opposing the Energy East Pipeline, to the point of insulting Albertans by suggesting, as he did, that they think *The Flintstones* is a documentary.

But Quebecers, by and large, are not on board with these negative messages. We want our oil to be developed, and we want western Canadian oil to flow here, preferably by pipeline. I do hope that, going forward, Quebecers' actual opinions regarding public policy choices on these matters (as opposed to those of the loudest pressure groups) will be taken into account. ●

75%

Quebecers who identify with the province's Liberal Party, think it's better for oil imported from outside the province to come from Western Canada than from elsewhere in the world

of it—and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future—it has to come from somewhere. Most Quebecers who have an opinion on the matter think it makes a lot of sense to get oil from Western Canada.

As for how we should get that resource here, once again Quebecers' opinions diverge from those expressed by many prominent politicians. The poll showed fully 41 per cent consider pipelines to be the safest means to transport oil, far ahead of those who think that trucks (14 per cent), ships (10 per cent) or trains (nine per cent) are safest.

Quebecers are also much

fact that those who identify with the province's Liberal Party, which is currently in power, are even more favourable to oil and pipelines than the average Quebecer: 75 per cent think it's better for oil imported from outside Quebec to come from Western Canada than from elsewhere in the world, and 56 per cent consider pipelines the safest means of transporting the

Michel Kelly-Gagnon is President and CEO of the Montreal Economic Institute, an independent, non-partisan, not-for-profit research and educational organization. Through its publications, media appearances and conferences, the MEI stimulates debate on public policies in Quebec and across Canada by proposing wealth-creating reforms based on market mechanisms. It does not accept any government funding.

WHAT DO QUEBECERS REALLY THINK?

41%

consider pipelines to be the safest means to transport oil, far ahead of those who think that trucks (14 per cent), ships (10 per cent) or trains (nine per cent) are safest.

54%

think the province of Quebec should exploit the oil resources that exist here.

56%

Quebecers who identify with the province's Liberal Party consider pipelines the safest means of transporting the oil.



Undue Influence on Canadian Energy Matters

How ENGOs are using tax dollars to work against the interests of Canada

H

Canadians live in a bubble. We are connected directly to the United States by geography, but far removed from the rest of the world by distance and oceans.

In today's global market, that's irrelevant. Today there's a drive to get Alberta oil to markets via pipelines. But the routes are blocked. Why? What makes

Taxpaying Canadians are unwittingly supporting anti-oil/anti-coal/anti-resource development groups, against the interests of Canada. — MICHELLE STIRLING

it so different from the thousands of kilometers of pipelines laid before this time?

The answer lies in undue influence from various offshore forces funding local, on-the-ground Canadian environmental, non-governmental organizations (ENGOs), many of which are registered charities. That means taxpaying Canadians are unwittingly supporting anti-oil/anti-coal/anti-resource development groups, against the interests of Canada.

A 2016 report by the Friends of Science Society, *Keep Canada in the Black*, exposes the trail of Canadian taxpayers' money being used by domestic and offshore ENGOs. These ENGOs claim Canadian oil is highly subsidized. Our research reveals the opposite is true. Canadian resource companies are taxpayers, as are their employees, and the alleged subsidies are either loans via Export Canada (which are paid back, and therefore not subsidies), or they are admissible tax write-offs that any corporation in Canada can claim for development. In other words, no subsidy and no special treatment.

A second report entitled *Undue Influence—Markets Skewed*, reviews how a seemingly simple policy set in the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment, combined with voluntary reporting of the “carbon footprint” of corporations and cities, has led to the creation of a kind of black list of fossil fuel and resource companies.

Because Canada is rich in resources, this has hit our economy hard. Institutional investors who hold trillions in pension funds have been encouraged to divest of hydrocarbons and warned off the alleged “carbon risk”—meaning

many of these resource companies have invested in wind or solar energy to look more “green” and remain attractive to investors.

Activists and ordinary citizens have taken this to mean that the so-called “renewable energy” generated by wind and solar are viable alternatives to conventional oil, natural gas and coal, but this is not the case at all. In fact, all “renewable” energy needs barrels of oil for its very existence!

According to an August 10, 2010 report in *Forbes*, the world runs on three cubic miles of oil-equivalent energy (CMO) every year. One of those CMO is actually oil! The balance of the energy breaks down to 0.8 CMO coal, 0.6 CMO natural gas, 0.2 CMO each for hydro, nuclear and wood. And at the bottom of the scale, wind and solar only provide 0.01 CMO of energy to the world—and then only intermittently.

The Friends of Science Society has spent more than 14 years examining climate science, but more recently we've engaged in some geopolitical review. It is clear to us that the science on climate change is uncertain.

For the past 18+ years there had been no significant global warming, despite a rise in carbon dioxide, yet environmental non-governmental organizations (who you would think would be cheering the news that our planet is not burning up) have instead continued to demonize oil and other valuable hydrocarbons like coal. Meanwhile, evidence grows that climate change is not driven by carbon dioxide, but carbon dioxide rise is a consequence of natural warming, according to Dr. John D. Harper, former director of

the Geological Survey of Canada.

Numerous geopolitical forces are at play, blocking the development of our natural resources—and they are active on our own soil. According to a U.S. Senate Minority report, a club of billionaire philanthropists have dropped billions on local ENGOs in various regions of Canada and the world in order to sway social license and investments away from our oil, gas and coal industries.

Page 58 of the U.S. Senate Minority report even refers to some of the authors of the LEAP Manifesto as being funded by offshore groups who want to “keep it in the ground” and “change the world.” Canadians should ask why unelected, unaccountable ideologues, funded by offshore, agenda-driven groups, have any right to block Canadian economic development.

Canadian charities are given special privileges in recognition of their mandate to “benefit the public.” It is hard to see what the benefit is of blocking economic development, putting thousands out of work, smearing Canada's reputation, and doing it with offshore money as the long fingers of some extended geopolitical warfare for turf and valuable resources.

There's more! Geopolitics from Europe also play a role, as noted in our report, *Post Paris...* The only way to repair our damaged reputation is to stand up for our energy and energy transport industries—and jobs. ●

Michelle Stirling is the Communications Manager for Friends of Science Society.



Aging Pipelines— What Are the Risks?

Groundbreaking independent research sponsored by Enbridge and CAEPLA will find out

The Canada's nationally regulated oil and gas pipelines were originally constructed more than 50 or 60 years ago. Many of these pipelines are reaching the end of their useful economic life. The National Energy Board (NEB) has the regulatory authority to authorize pipeline companies to decommission or abandon these pipelines.

While the NEB has implemented a toll surcharge to generate funds for this purpose, the abandonment funding currently being generated will be sufficient only to accomplish removal of approximately 20 per cent of this pipeline infrastructure. Landowners

across Canada who may be left with the remaining pipelines buried in their lands are becoming increasingly concerned about resulting interference with their agricultural operations, human and livestock health and safety risks, and potential future costs and liabilities.

In a decision released April 25, 2016, the NEB granted Enbridge Pipelines Inc.'s application for authorization to decommission its aging Line 3 pipeline in Western Canada and to replace it with a new Line 3 pipeline in an adjacent easement.

CAEPLA, the Manitoba Pipeline Landowners Association (MPLA) and the Saskatchewan Association of Pipeline Landowners (SAPL)

jointly intervened in this proceeding to represent their landowner member interests with respect to Line 3 decommissioning. Enbridge's Line 3 decommissioning plan contemplates leaving the decommissioned Line 3 pipeline in place after internal cleaning while continuing cathodic protection to reduce corrosion rates as well as periodic monitoring for ground subsidence.

In responding to Enbridge's proposal, CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL raised landowner concerns including definition of appropriate cleaning criteria; development of segmentation methodology to prevent the pipeline becoming a conduit for ground water and contaminants; and hazards

for agricultural equipment, people, machinery and livestock that could result from pipe collapse and ground subsidence.

Enbridge has acknowledged that the extensive disbonding of the Line 3 polyethylene tape pipe coating will render cathodic protection ineffective

Recognizing the considerable uncertainties related to anticipated Line 3 corrosion rates, pipe collapse potential and resulting implications for landowners, CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL and Enbridge agreed to jointly commission and direct independent, third-party research at a Canadian

hazards that limit pipeline removal to arrive at a solution that is agreeable to all parties, based on site-specific circumstances.”

While authorizing Enbridge’s Line 3 decommissioning, the Board expressly states:

“However, this does not mean that the Board will not order pipeline removal in a future case, should the evidence support it. It also does not mean that the Board will not order the removal of the Decommissioned Line 3 Pipeline in the future if circumstances change. This may occur where the benefits of removing certain segments of the Existing line 3 Pipeline outweigh the risks of the pipeline remaining in-place.”

The CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL – Enbridge jointly commissioned study represents part of Enbridge’s required Line 3 decommissioning continuing landowner consultation. This research is now underway at the University of Calgary. It is an important first step to better defining the risks and liabilities of pipelines decommissioned and abandoned in place, and to developing acceptable methodologies to reduce these risks for landowners.

The final report that results from this research will assist landowners, the industry, and regulators in addressing these issues as Canada’s aging energy pipeline infrastructure is removed from use. It is anticipated that this report will be filed with the NEB prior to Line 3 decommissioning and will then form the basis for regulatory approval for possible required changes to Enbridge’s current Line 3 decommissioning plan. ●

— Paul G. Vogel is a partner in the London, Ont., law firm of Cohen Highley LLP. He practises in the area of commercial litigation and environmental law.

First steps

The CAEPLA – Enbridge jointly commissioned study is now underway at the University of Calgary. It is an important first step to better defining the risks and liabilities of pipelines decommissioned and abandoned in place and to developing acceptable methodologies to reduce risks for landowners.

to prevent corrosion, and has estimated time to through-wall penetration at 25 to 50 years. Progressively greater agricultural surface loads increase the potential for pipeline collapse and ground subsidence. In addition to health and safety concerns and related costs and liabilities, topsoil loss upon ground subsidence would result in permanent long-term production losses.

In the negotiated settlement resolving landowner concerns with respect to the new Line 3 construction in March 2015, CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL and Enbridge agreed to continue consultation on how to resolve these Line 3 decommissioning issues. CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL and Enbridge subsequently concluded and filed with the NEB a further Settlement Agreement addressing Line 3 decommissioning.

Under the terms of this agreement, Enbridge acknowledges its liability with respect to decommissioned or abandoned pipelines and agrees to implement measures similar to active pipelines to maintain depth of cover, facilitate crossing with agricultural equipment and address subsidence/drainage issues.

university to study the impacts of decommissioning and abandoning pipelines in place, with a view to further defining the associated risks and consideration of alternative decommissioning/abandonment methodologies.

Enbridge is responsible both for the funding of this research project and for the costs of CAEPLA’s participation, including CAEPLA’s own independent consultants. As part of this agreement, Enbridge has also provided to landowners a prepayment to be applied on account of possible future decommissioning or abandonment damages.

In its decision granting Enbridge’s application for Line 3 decommissioning, the Board references the CAEPLA/MPLA/SAPL – Enbridge Settlement Agreement:

“The Board views this Agreement as a positive initiative and found it to be a persuasive factor in favour of the reasonableness of Enbridge’s decommissioning plan... The Board expects Enbridge to continue to consult with affected... landowners during the Decommissioning Activities and the Decommissioning Period and periodically reassess the constraints and



Influence of Energy Infrastructure on Invasive Species

Pipeline landowners need to be proactive to protect biosecurity



An invasive species is any organism (plant, animal or fungi) that has moved outside of its original country or region (ecosystem) of origin and is displacing native species in a new environment. In the case of disturbed landscapes, invasive plant species can quickly become problematic.

Distinct advantages of invasive species aid their spread and success over native species:

- Fast growth
- Rapid reproduction
- High dispersal ability
- Persistence (seed bank, perennial, etc.)
- Phenotypic plasticity (ability to alter growth form)
- High tolerance to variability in environmental conditions
- Ability to live off of a range of food sources
- Exploit the niche created by human activities
- Prior successful invasions

Invasive plants have the potential to cause a lot of harm to the economy, to the environment and to human health. The CFIA estimates the annual impact of invasive plants in the agriculture sector is \$2.2 billion. Prevention, early detection and rapid response are key to the control of invasive species. The longer a species has to establish itself, the more expensive it becomes to control and the less likely it is to be controlled successfully.

Development projects in the energy sector appear across a variety of landscapes: cultivated and uncultivated land, forests and wetlands. It is key to maintain native biodiversity and restore ecological integrity after disturbance to prevent the establishment and persistence of invasive species.

Research published by Brady W. Allred et al. in an April 2015 issue of

Science magazine shows 50,000 new wells are constructed on average per year in North America. Despite significant disturbance, the influence of the energy industry on invasive species is unknown. In some cases, companies have mistakenly seeded disturbed sites with introduced species. Current regulations from the Government of Alberta provide guidelines for native reclamation mixtures consisting of green needle grass, slender wheatgrass and western wheatgrass in uncultivated landscapes.

PhD candidate Lysandra Pyle, under the supervision of Dr. Edward Bork, is currently looking to quantify the impact of oil and gas industry structures (mainly pipelines) on plant communities, seed banks and biological soil crusts. Her work investigated vegetation and seedbanks in transect samples from 18 pipelines in southeast Alberta at the University of Alberta's Mattheis Research Ranch.

In rangelands, costs associated with invasive species include loss of biodiversity, ecosystem services and function (nutrient cycling, carbon storage, etc.), as well as palatable forage, which translates to loss in grazing capacity (animal unit months on the landscape). Preliminary results suggest pipelines can significantly alter plant communities and seed banks.

Recently disturbed sites had more annual species as well as biennial sweet clover (*Melilotus spp.*) and crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*)—two introduced species commonly used as reclamation mixtures. The nitrogen fixing traits possessed by invasive sweet clover species can damage grasslands by altering nutrient availability and moisture, and change vegetative structure. Populations of crested wheatgrass can also dominate a native landscape quickly,

overtaking native forages desired by livestock and wildlife.

Soil crusts (composed of lichens, mosses, etc.) are important in regulating nutrient cycling and moisture retention; they also reduce bare ground. Species richness and cover were reduced in disturbed areas and are known to have slow recovery following mechanical disturbance. Restoring a plant community without the associated soil crust could leave the community susceptible to invasive and introduced species.

\$2.2 billion

The annual impact of invasive plants in the agriculture sector is \$2.2 billion.

The high disturbance practices used in the energy and agriculture industries leave areas open for invasive species to occupy. It is important for landowners to be diligent in controlling invasive species problems on their land and to report invasive species to their respective Invasive Species Councils. After a disturbance takes place, landowners should inspect their sites regularly for unwanted and unrecognized species.

If invasive species are identified, they should be reported and control measures should be implemented as soon as possible. A variety of mechanical (mowing/tillage), chemical (herbicides), cultural (burning) or biological (natural predator or targeted grazing) controls are available depending on the species and degree of invasion.

Like any good biosecurity plan, prevention is key and diligent monitoring is required. ●

— Andrea De Roo has a BSA in Agronomy and is an M.Sc. candidate pending P.Ag. A proud farmer, she is also the daughter of Wayne De Roo, who along with Gerry Demare and Daniel Hacault was part of the CAEPLA negotiating team instrumental in developing the robust clubroot biosecurity protocol recently negotiated with Enbridge on the Line 3 Replacement project.

Safe Systems 24/7/365

To keep everything running safely and reliably, we constantly monitor thousands of points along our systems, and we keep track of every barrel to confirm that the amount of crude oil entering our pipelines precisely matches the amount we deliver. We also use computer models running live data from our systems to double-check our performance on the spot, and we gather input from our aerial and ground surveys, and from the public through our hotlines.

This approach helps us prevent trouble before it occurs and to spot any problems and react quickly.

Talking to our neighbors

We communicate with our neighbors and the communities where we operate so that they are aware of the work we are doing and know how to stay safe around our facilities and pipelines.



Eyes in the Sky

We regularly fly all of our 27,000 km (17,000 miles) of crude oil pipelines, watching for potential issues including excavation or activity near our lines that might pose a risk to safety.

Eyes on the Ground

All along our pipeline rights-of-way and throughout our natural gas distribution networks, Enbridge staff watch for, report and respond to any potential problems with our systems.



Preventive Maintenance Digs

When an in-line inspection finds something that requires a closer look, we excavate the pipe at that location so that we can examine it and make any necessary repairs.

With some digs we find that no repair is required, but each dig adds to our overall knowledge about the line's condition and allows us to compare what we're seeing firsthand with the data gathered by the in-line inspection tools.

Building and maintaining strong pipelines

Before any construction occurs we work with landowners, First Nations/Native Americans, our neighbors, environmental groups and regulators to plan pipeline routes that minimize environmental impact and land disturbance.

We start with precisely manufactured pipe and, during construction, we inspect each weld using X-Ray or ultrasound.

Once they're running, moving the energy society counts on, we constantly monitor our pipelines for any signs of trouble and operate them in a way that protects their reliability.

We also work with the rest of the industry to advance the science of leak detection and pipeline inspection so that our systems become safer over time.

In-line inspection tools help us monitor our pipelines from the inside out. They use technology adapted from medical science, such as ultrasound and magnetics, to scan the walls of our pipelines millimeter by millimeter.



A photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, a silver metal post holds an orange rectangular sign that reads "CAUTION BURIED FIBER OPTIC CABLE". In the middle ground, a red tractor is working in a field of tall grass and weeds. In the background, there are trees with autumn-colored leaves under a clear blue sky.

Real Safety and Environmental Standards Come from Cooperation

CAEPLA committed to working with industry to innovate and create convenience for landowners

HAEPLA has always been about safety and the environment.

As you know, these issues directly affect landowners who have to deal with the pipes on a daily basis. These pipes are crossed many times in the course of working fields, especially in spring seeding and harvest. Ranchers are conscious of where to drill post holes for fencing when the pipes cross their cattle corrals, while others are conscious of where they can cross when harvesting wood lots.

Farmers and ranchers are “stewards of the land” and the environ-

ment is literally their very home and livelihood.

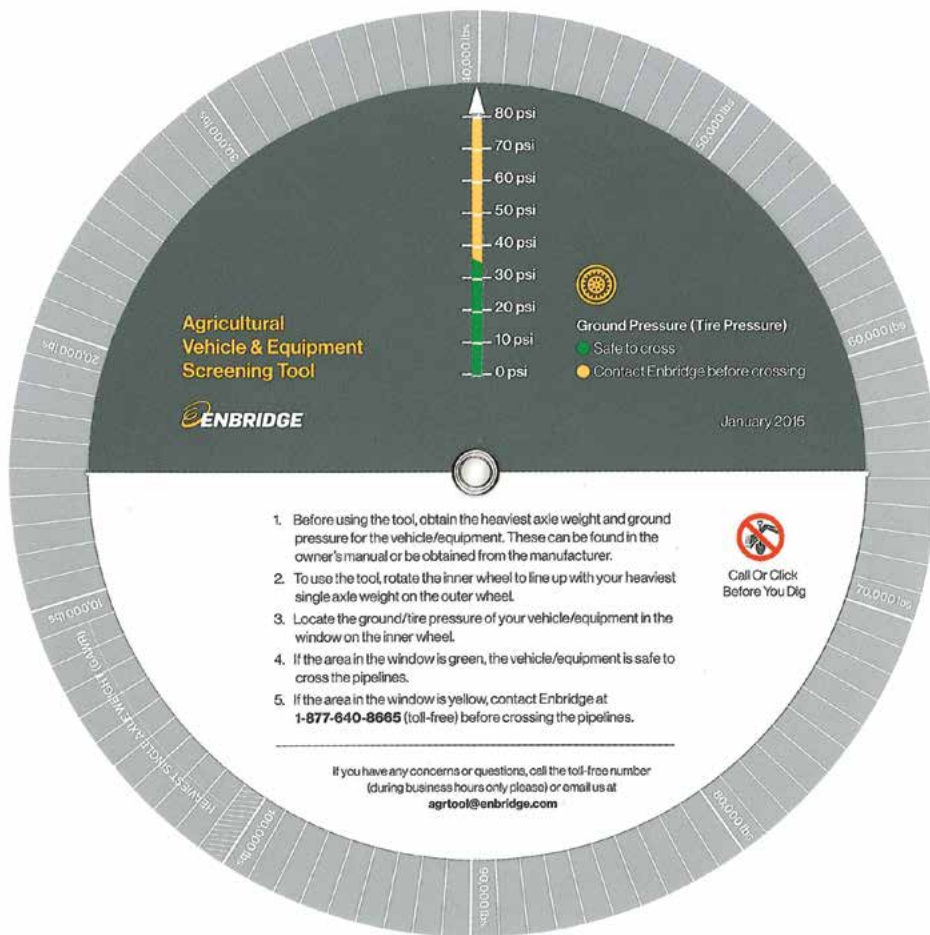
That is why, in a recent win-win agreement with Enbridge, CAEPLA negotiated that further independent research be done into how pipelines corrode once pipelines are decommissioned.

Because landowners are very concerned about having pipelines decommissioned/abandoned on their property, it was important that specific criteria be followed to ensure that the research would address the concerns of landowners and that it would be conducted in a transparent way. A careful process was followed to decide

on the parameters of the research, and to evaluate “blinded” proposals submitted by Canadian universities to ensure that criteria was met.

The research contract was awarded to the University of Calgary after careful scrutiny of each proposal against all pre-determined criteria. In March, Enbridge and CAEPLA met with the university and the professors in charge of conducting this independent research—research the lead professor called “the first of its kind.”

The university was thrilled to have CAEPLA involved, recognizing that we, as an association of directly affected landowners who have a



An app for that

The Enbridge crossing app is, we hope, only the first of many such advances where we can enlist company expertise to make pipeline landowners' lives safer, more productive and worry-free.

vested interest in ensuring the research be done independently, add a great deal of credibility to the process.

CAEPLA has also been an active participant in addressing property rights and safety issues in the formation of the new Damage Prevention Regulations. These regulations need to be in place by June 2016 as required in the new Pipeline Safety Act.

Unfortunately, this is not a transparent process, and judging by the initial proposed regulations as printed in the Gazette in April 2016, it would appear the National Energy Board continues to ignore landowners and your legitimate

issues. CAEPLA continues to put forth its position that the regulations should not penalize landowners for pipe that is the rightful responsibility of the companies.

Landowners have also been seeking more information on a variety of issues that concern them. As a service to landowners, CAEPLA launched its Workshop Series in November 2015 and after an enthusiastic response on the prairies, took it on the road to Ontario.

The first workshop in this series was Learn How to Cross the Line—Safely. Landowners in attendance appreciated the interactive atmosphere and sometimes lively discussion, freely asking

questions to gain knowledge of how to use the Enbridge crossing AgTool.

Also available was the Enbridge AgTool App, developed at CAEPLA's request. Landowners downloaded the app onto their smartphones, making it convenient for them to access the tool as well as the number to call should they have any questions about crossing.

Although no landowner wants the restriction of having to get permission before crossing a pipeline on their land, the reality is the NEB legislation requires that they have it. Without written permission, the liability for damaging a pipe by crossing without permission falls on the landowner. Enbridge has made it easier for landowners by developing this crossing tool. Of course, the most important thing is to avoid hazards in the first place.

Landowners like you continue to tell us they want to see innovations that make living and working with pipe on their property safer and more convenient—and by reaching out to industry, CAEPLA has discovered a new willingness on the part of companies to work toward that.

The Enbridge crossing app is, we hope, only the first of many such advances where we can enlist company expertise to make pipeline landowners' lives safer, more productive and worry-free—CAEPLA is committed to consulting with landowners and industry to deliver these benefits to you. ●

Annette Schinborn is COO and Director of Landowner Relations at CAEPLA. Before joining the team at CAEPLA, Annette worked with grassroots nonprofits including the Canadian Taxpayers Federation, Prairie Centre Policy Institute and the Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association. She has worked closely with landowners, farmers and ranchers on issues of concern that have affected them — tax policies, agricultural policies and now pipeline and property rights issues.

RESPECT

Our country thrives on mutual respect. Planning a pipeline works when different communities discuss and agree on a path forward. Learn about how pipeline companies work to engage the public, hear concerns and find the best solutions.

Delivering Canada's energy. Every day.

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d'énergie

WHO DO YOU THINK HAS YOUR BEST INTEREST AT HEART WHEN IT COMES TO FOOD SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT?

Manitoba's family
farmers who live and
work on the land
24/7/365



Manitoba Hydro, a
crown corporation?

**SIGN THE PETITION
AND STOP THE BULLYING**

Visit **StopHydroBullies.ca** to sign the petition demanding that the Manitoba Government and Manitoba Hydro stop bullying and expropriating farmers and landowners.

StopHydroBullies.ca is a project of the Manitoba BiPole Landowner Committee.
Please contact StopHydroBullies@gmail.com for general questions.