# Supporting Proponents in Preparation for the Impact Assessment Process

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Objective

Explore how the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada can support proponents in preparation for an impact assessment process to

- achieve clear proposals enabling effective engagement and consultation, and
- contribute to focused assessment.



## **Setting Context**

WHAT HAPPENS DURING THE PLANNING PHASE OF THE CANADIAN IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS?



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#### What happens during the **Planning Phase?**



- First phase in impact assessment under the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act*
- The Planning Phase *plans* the impact assessment:
  - What should the proponent study?
  - How will the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada engage, consult, cooperate?
  - What federal regulatory approvals are required for the project?
- Two major decision points:

Is an Impact What should the Assessment (IA) assessment focus (If so) Required? on?

IAA subsection 16(1) IA Decision

IAA subsection 18(1) required information or studies





### First comment period

Planning Phase begins upon receipt of a satisfactory Initial Project Description; first step of the Planning Phase is a comment period. Some characteristics of the comment period:

- 1. First presentation of the project
  - Engagement focused on understanding what is proposed
- 2. First presentation of the impact assessment process
  - Engagement focused on understanding the goals of the process
- 3. Short time limits to provide information
  - Substantive information requirements in a short period of time

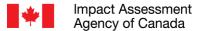
Can we do more to make the first comment period more meaningful?





## "Pre-Planning" Phase

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PLANNING PHASE

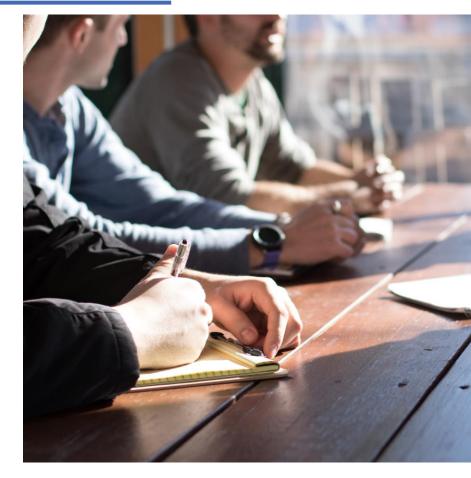




### Pre-Planning Guidance

The Agency may support proponents on the following:

- Confirmation of whether a proposed physical activity is described in the Project List (designated)
- Guidance on Indigenous engagement to support the preparation of the Initial Project Description
- Guidance on the scope of information to include in the Initial Project Description
- Guidance for the identification of potential "issues"





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## Case Study

WATERLOO AIRPORT RUNWAY PROJECT



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### Case Study: Context

- Proponent planning started prior to the Impact Assessment Act (IAA)
- Project was not subject to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012
- Project was subject to the IAA
- In January 2020, proponent became aware of its obligations under IAA
- Proponent had already collected information for municipal due diligence

How can we leverage this information for the Planning Phase of the impact assessment?



### **Technical Review**

Agency coordinated the review of two drafts of an Initial Project Description



Draft 1

- Mostly conformed to the regulations, but was vague in key areas
- Agency provided feedback to the proponent
- Draft 2
  - Much improved, included clearer information and better leveraged proponent's past studies
  - Agency provided to federal authorities and interested provincial ministries for technical review
  - Agency provided detailed comments on document clarity and on potential issues



### Early Engagement

- Agency facilitated joint engagement sessions with the proponent
  - Proponent explained the proposed project
  - Agency explained the upcoming planning phase and the roles of participants
  - Proponent collected concerns and reflected these in the Initial Project Description
    - 3 Meetings were held with Indigenous communities
      - Public information and discussion sessions were held



Impact Assessment

### **Pre-planning Outcomes**

- Proponent continued studies as it revised its Initial Project Description
- Major change to project scope
  - Proponent revised proposal to better respond to immediate needs and context
- Clearer proposal with different purpose of / need for
  - Less time required in the Planning Phase explaining the "what"
  - Planning Phase meetings focused on potential impacts of the project



### Planning Phase



- Agency accepted the Initial Project Description after minor changes (better clarity / editorial)
- A 30-day comment period was held
- Planning Phase comments were wide ranging, and but many focused on a handful of key areas
  - Impacts in Provincially Significant Wetlands
  - Economic justification (COVID, demand)
  - Climate Change
  - Noise



### Issues



- Proponent addressed these items in its response to the Agency's Summary of issues
  - Project design change to reduce impacts in wetlands
  - Clarity on economic rationale and purpose of Project
  - Consideration of avoided GHG emissions related to ground transport to alternative airports
  - Identification of federal, provincial, or municipal legislation or regulatory process to manage a given issue
    - e.g. noise: municipal bi-laws, Transport Canada
    - e.g. wetlands: Impact Statement to Grand River Conservation Authority



#### Planning Phase Outcomes

- Based on the information gathered in the Planning Phase, the Agency was able to decide that an impact assessment was not required
- The Agency was of the view that potential adverse effects of the project would be limited / effectively managed
- The Agency considered:
  - Mitigation measures
  - Commitments described by the proponent in the Detailed Project Description
  - Existing legislative and regulatory frameworks



### Summary

- Early engagement with the Agency can allow proponents to:
  - Better understand their obligations under the IAA
  - Begin to establish working relationships with the public and with potentially impacted Indigenous communities
  - Receive initial technical feedback from federal experts on potential issues and effects
- Early engagement with proponents can allow the Agency to:
  - Better understand potential issues and information gaps
  - Make an informed subsection 16(1) decision on whether an impact assessment is required
  - Adequately tailor information requirements under subsection 18(1)



#### Let's continue the conversation!

Post questions and comments via chat in the IAIA22 platform.



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