

Lecture 6 - Planning and Management Process

1. Why do Disputes Occur?
2. What is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?
3. Decision-Making and the Environment, in Canada

Key Concepts

- Motivations for disputes over the environment
- Coordination and Collaboration
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Stakeholders, and the Rungs of Citizen Participation
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Historic Trends in Environmental Decision-Making, in Canada

1. Why do Disputes occur?

- Positive:



- Negative:

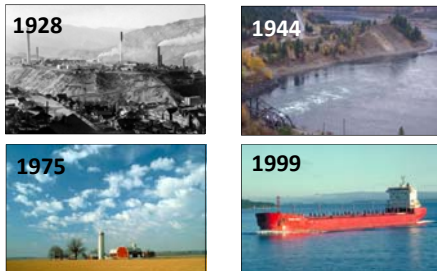
Clayoquot Sound

- Largest area of unlogged temperate rainforest left on Vancouver Island, in BC



Collaboration and Coordination

- The Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909:



2. What is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?

-
- Impacts are common to all initiatives
-
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Who are Stakeholders?

- Relative to a given problem:
 - Persons or groups with a legal responsibility
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Pacific Northwest LNG



Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation



George Julian
Knowledge Transfer Consultancy

What is Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- Integrate environmental considerations to:
- Done at the earliest stage of decision-making



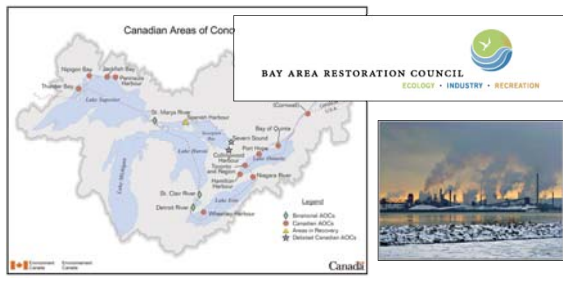
3. Decision-Making and the Environment, in Canada

- 1960's -1970's: Public participation incorporated into environmental management initiatives
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1980's: Public dissatisfaction with the process

- E.g.:



Projects no longer covered by Federal EIAs (2013)

- Ground water extraction facilities;
- Heavy oil or oil sands processing facilities;
- Pipelines and electric transmission lines not regulated by the National Energy Board;
- Potash mines and other industrial mineral mines (salt, graphite, gypsum, magnesite, limestone, clay, asbestos);
- Pulp and paper mills, steel mills, metal smelters, leather tanneries, textile mills and facilities for the manufacture of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, pressure-treated wood, particle-board and plywood, chemical explosives, lead-acid batteries and respirable natural mineral fibres.

Conclusion

- Disputes over the planning and management of environmental resources can occur for various, but they can help highlight aspects of the process that hinder its effective performance
- Environmental Impact Assessments aim to identify all the consequences of projects that may impact the environment
- Strategic Assessments frame the long-term policy framework that guides how decisions are made regarding the environment
- Environmental planning in Canada has gone through phases of stakeholder involvement and consultation in decision-making

Things to Consider

- The precautionary principle requires decision-makers to err on the side of caution. How might the world be different if governments had implemented the precautionary principle in the 1980s for the greenhouse gas emissions that are causing global climate change?
- Is the application of this principle to potential environmental problems practical given the current culture in Canada?
- Are there any examples of its implementation in your area? At what point does it become too late to implement the precautionary principle?

TO DO!

1. For next week: material covered in Chapter 7
2. Next lecture: Video: *Rachel Carson's Silent Spring*
3. Podcasts to watch for next week: Climate Change – Units 1 to 4
4. Tutorials **this week**: bring the “Group Discussion Answer Sheet” , and the “Term Paper Outline Review Grid”
5. Tutorials **next week**: bring the “Group Discussion Answer Sheet”, and the “Annotated Bibliography Outline Review Grid”
6. Complete Quiz 1 on A2L – due @ 10:00 p.m. on Friday, September 29
