

Five Year Review Report (2012 – 2016)

*Class Environmental Assessment for
Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*



Conservation
ONTARIO
Natural Champions

January 30, 2017

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1. Introduction

i. Background

Under natural conditions, all lands along watercourses and shorelines are subject to periodic flooding. Bank/bluff instability and erosion (collectively referred to as "erosion" problems in this document) along watercourses and shorelines also occur due to natural causes. Land use practices have tended to aggravate both flood and erosion problems. These practices include deforestation, agricultural land clearing, urbanization, and the filling and draining of wetlands. These activities have acted to significantly alter the natural hydrological regime of watercourses. Increases in total volume of surface runoff, in combination with increased flow velocities and flood frequency, also increase river valley erosion.

As part of the mandate of Conservation Authorities (CAs) under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, Conservation Authorities have prime responsibility for natural hazard management. As a part of the natural hazard management programs, Conservation Authorities may propose remedial work in order to prevent safety risks to human life and property from flooding and erosion. Given the reality of historical development in close proximity to watercourses or shorelines, preventative aspects of the Conservation Authorities' flood and erosion control programs (such as the Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and Watercourses regulation, planning controls, reforestation, or land acquisition) may not be adequate or viable to provide public safety. Therefore, where existing development is at risk, some form of remedial project may be necessary.

ii. Class Environmental Assessment (EA) Process

The *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (Class EA) provides a consistent, streamlined, easily understood process for planning and implementing flood and erosion control projects. The process that is implemented through approval of the Class EA ensures that the intent of the *Environmental Assessment Act* is met by providing for the identification of issues and concerns, and the preferred means of addressing them, with due regard to environmental management, protection, and mitigation measures. The process also provides the flexibility to be tailored to the activity, taking into account the environmental setting, public interest, and unique situation requirements. Projects to address flood and erosion problems have:

- 1) common processes in terms of planning, design, approval, construction, operation and monitoring; and,
- 2) generally predictable range of effects.

Considering the above, the Class EA approach is considered a suitable means for planning of remedial flood and erosion control projects.

iii. Definition of Undertakings for the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects

Remedial flood and erosion control projects refer to those projects undertaken by Conservation Authorities in previously developed areas, which are required to protect human life and property

from impending flood or erosion problems. Such projects do not include works that facilitate or anticipate future non-passive development.

Projects under this Class EA are grouped under four problem situations. These problem situations are:

- 1) riverine flooding;
- 2) riverine and valley slope erosion;
- 3) shoreline flooding; and,
- 4) shoreline erosion.

Major flood and erosion control undertakings that do not suit this definition, such as projects that facilitate future non-passive development, lie outside the limits of this Class EA and require an Individual Environmental Assessment.

iv. Objective of Five Year Review Report

Every five years from the date of the Notice of Approval, Conservation Ontario (CO) conducts a review of the Class EA to ensure that it is still compliant with legislative requirements and planning practices, and continues to satisfy the purpose of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Five Year Review Report is prepared in a format that is similar to and combines the Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report (Annual Report) in every fifth year. This Five Year Review Report synthesizes the information reported in the previous Annual Reports for 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and includes the Annual Report for 2016. Therefore, this Five Year Review Report addresses those projects initiated, planned, and/or implemented under the 2002 Class EA from November 2011 up to November 2016.

All Conservation Authorities were consulted with and given the opportunity to provide input into the Five Year Review Report and the proposed amendments.

In addition, the following information is also provided:

- results of completed ‘Proponent CA Evaluation Forms’ (Appendix D) and identification of any common issues/ deficiencies experienced that suggest the need for an amendment to the Class EA, including changes to proponents’ practices and procedures that would serve to improve the Class EA itself or its administration; and,
- proposed amendments to address the identified issues/deficiencies.

The Annual Report fulfills the requirements to review and monitor the effectiveness of the Class EA process to ensure sound environmental planning and to ensure that the Class EA remains current and relevant. The Five Year Review Report assesses the effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process in addressing such things as, but not limited to, the protection of the environment and participation in the process. This assessment includes a determination of the:

- number and types of projects initiated, planned and/or implemented in accordance with the Class EA;
- number of Part II Orders requested and their outcomes;
- problems experienced at the Class EA project level in implementing the process; and,
- degree of effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process.

v. Methodology of Information Collection

Information on those projects initiated, planned and/or implemented in accordance to the Class EA from November 2011 up to November 2016 was compiled by Conservation Ontario for each of the 36 Conservation Authorities in Ontario. Information was collected through an Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report Survey (Appendix A), which was implemented on an annual basis from 2012 - 2016. The key components of this survey address:

- 1) project details (e.g., year project initiated, status of project, notice stage, document level, and Part II Order requests and outcomes); and,
- 2) problems, changes or actions that need to be addressed with respect to the effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process.

Problems, changes or actions needed with respect to the Class EA process are based on issues identified by proponent Conservation Authorities directly to Conservation Ontario through the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” (see example in Appendix B), and/or through a Community Liaison Committee Report (see example in Appendix C), both of which are part of the reporting process within the Class EA process. While information on effectiveness is generated from the sources listed above, it is also to be summarized in each Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report for the purposes of this report.

In 2016, Conservation Ontario also surveyed Conservation Authorities to identify any potential amendments to the Class EA not previously outlined through the ‘Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms’.

vi. Structure of Report

This Five Year Review Report is divided into four remaining sections. **Section 2** focuses on projects undertaken within the Class EA. Section 2 first provides a summary of the number and types of projects initiated, planned or implemented under the Class EA. The second part of Section 2 addresses the effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process, based on implementation concerns or improvements raised by proponent Conservation Authorities.

Section 3 of this Report addresses those projects for which Part II Orders were requested. The first part of this section summarizes the number and percentage of Part II Orders requested and the outcome of these requests. The second part of Section 3 addresses the effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process with respect to Part II Order requests, based on concerns or improvements raised by proponent Conservation Authorities.

Section 4 of this Report provides a compliance statement for the Class EA. This section addresses any terms and conditions in the *Environmental Assessment Act* Notice of Approval for the Class EA (Appendix E), “Notices of Amendments” issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, and compliance statements made by proponent Conservation Authorities through the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form (see example in Appendix B). In addition, this section lists proposed amendments to the Class EA as identified by Conservation Ontario staff and Conservation Authorities.

2. Summary of Class Environmental Assessments

i. Summary of Class Undertakings from November 2011 up to November 2016

Information with regard to those projects that have been initiated, planned and/or implemented in accordance to the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* was compiled through an Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report Survey completed by proponent Conservation Authorities (Appendix A).

A total of 41 Class EA projects were initiated, planned, or implemented between November 2011 and November 2016. Current projects that were initiated under the 1993 Class EA process are being reported for tracking purposes. One project is proceeding as an addendum to the original 1995 project and will be completed in accordance with the 1993 Class EA document, based on MOECC's direction. Another project has been under construction since 1998 and therefore is following the 1993 Class EA document. A summary of all reported projects between 2011 and 2016 is provided in Table 1.

Of the 41 reported projects, six projects were reported as inactive. The Bowmanville Creek Restoration Project undertaken by the Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority has been inactive since 2006 and there are no plans to reinitiate it. The Upper Rockwood Dam Class Environmental Assessment was withdrawn by the Grand River Conservation Authority to amend the proposal to take into account comments received from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. Conservation Halton reported the Hilton Falls Dam, diversion structure project as inactive because its construction has been delayed until 2019. The Stoney Creek and Battlefield Creek Flood and Erosion Control project undertaken by the Hamilton Conservation Authority is inactive because the Class Environmental Assessment report is currently being reviewed by the co-proponent for the undertaking, the City of Hamilton. The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority reported the 6 – 22 Northover Street Slope Stabilization Works project as inactive due to complications with the stakeholders/CLC committee. Stakeholders preferred to undertake their own restoration works independent of the project but may be interested in re-engaging in the process at a later date. Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project (Addendum), also initiated by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, is inactive. This is due to additional consultation with the homeowners and updated technical information, including a geotechnical review and cost benefit analysis. This update technical information determined that the level of risk to the properties was such that acquisition of the three properties will be completed prior to the completion of any additional slope stabilization measures.

Of the 41 reported Class EA projects, a range of project types were reported:

- 10 projects addressed Riverine Flooding;
- 11 projects addressed Riverine Erosion;
- 7 projects addressed both Riverine Flooding and Riverine Erosion;
- 13 projects addressed Shoreline Erosion; and,
- No Shoreline Flooding projects were initiated, planned, or implemented.

Projects were also completed under various documentation levels. Of the 41 reported Class EA projects:

- 20 projects are being completed as Project Plans;

- 12 projects are being completed as Environmental Study Reports;
- 5 projects are proceeding as an addendum, 2 of which are proceeding as an addendum to the 1993 Class EA document;
- 3 projects are being completed as Emergency Reports; and,
- 1 project has not reached a stage at which the documentation level is determined.

Project Plans are prepared for remedial work for which it has been demonstrated that there are no negative impacts or outstanding concerns held by the Conservation Authority or reviewers. Environmental Study Reports are prepared for projects for which it has been demonstrated that negative impacts will occur, and tradeoffs must be made in choosing among alternative methods of carrying out the proposed remedial work. Emergency Reports are prepared for projects when a natural disaster occurs and necessary remedial measures are undertaken immediately.

Table 1: Class Environmental Assessment Projects for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control from November 2011 up to November 2016.

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverine Flooding = RF • Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE • Shoreline Flooding = SF • Shoreline Erosion = SE 	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * current project under the 1993 Class EA^{1&2} 	Date Phase 3 of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA 	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active = A • Inactive = IA • Complete = C • Cancelled = Canc 	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intent = I, date • Filing = F, date • Addendum = ADD, date • Approval = A, date • Completion = C, date • Not Applicable = n/a 	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Plan = PP • Environmental Study Report = ESR • Emergency Report = EMR • Addendum = ADD
Central Lake Ontario	Perry Sisson, Director of Environmental and Engineering Services	Bowmanville Creek Restoration Project	Vanstone Mill, Bowmanville	RE	2002	n/a	IA	F, July 2006	ESR
Credit Valley	Laura Rundle, Conservation Lands Planner, Corporate Services	Belfountain Conservation Area Dam and Headpond Class EA	Belfountain Conservation Area (West Credit River) Caledon ON	Dam does not meet safety standards (RF)	2015	n/a	A	I, May 7, 2015 F, expected in 2017	Draft ESR complete; to be submitted in early 2017
Grand River	Naomi Moore, Water Resources Project Coordinator	Upper Rockwood Dam Class Environmental Assessment	Eramosa River in the Town of Rockwood	RF	2007	n/a	IA	F, July 2009	PP
	James Etienne, Snr. Water Resource Engineer	Drimmie Dam Class Environmental Assessment	Grand River in the Village of Elora	RF	2009	n/a	A	I, July 2009 F, February 2010 A, March 22, 2010	PP
	Beth Brown, Subwatershed Planning Coordinator	Schneider Creek Remediation Class Environmental Assessment Addendum	Schneider Creek in the City of Kitchener (Hayward Avenue to Manitou Drive)	RF, RE	2011 ³	n/a	A	ADD, March 30, 2012 A, May 10, 2012	ADD
Halton Region	Teresa Labuda, Coordinator, Coastal Program & Watershed Capital Projects	Kelso Dam, Seismic upgrade Design for Intake Structure and Retaining Walls and for	Sixteen Mile Creek in the Town of Milton	RF	2011	n/a	Canc	I, September 30, 2011	Unknown yet, EA process on hold until additional studies are completed

¹ Current projects that were initiated under the 1993 Class EA process are being reported for tracking purposes. If construction of a project has not been initiated within five years of the approval of the 2002 Class EA, then the project must be reinitiated in accordance to the 2002 Class EA planning and design process.

² Terminology and public notification requirements differ for the 1993 Class EA process. Status of 1993 projects are reported in the "Status of Project" column with explanatory notes.

³ Based on MOECC direction, this project proceeded as an addendum to the original 1995 project and was completed in accordance with the 1993 Class EA document

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		Concrete Spillway							
		Hilton Falls Dam, diversion structure	Sixteen Mile Creek	RF& RE	2009	n/a	IA	I, February 6, 2014 F, March 2, 2015 A, November 20, 2015	PP
Hamilton	Jonathan Bastien, Water Resources Engineering	Crook's Hollow Dam Rehabilitation	Spencer Creek, Hamilton	RF & RE	2005	n/a	C ⁴	I, September 14, 2005 F, January 20, 2009 A, August 28, 2009 C, August 8, 2013	PP
		Stoney Creek and Battlefield Creek Flood and Erosion Control	Stoney Creek and Battlefield Creek, Community of Stoney Creek	RE & RF	2009	n/a	IA	I, October 23, 2009	PP
		Lower Spencer Creek Integrated Subwatershed Study	Lower Spencer Creek, Community of Dundas, Hamilton	RE & RF	2012	n/a	A	I, August 10, 2012	PP
Otonabee	Gordon Earle, Water Resources Technologist	Millbrook Dam	Millbrook Dam located on Baxter Creek in the Millbrook Ward of the municipality of Cavan-Monaghan in the County of Peterborough	RF	2012	n/a	A	I, June 7, 2012 F, October 3, 2013 ADD, January 20, 2016 A, February 25, 2016	ADD-ESR
Rideau Valley	Terry Davidson, Director of Regulations	Britannia Village Flood Control	Ottawa River waterfront properties between Rowatt St. and Salina St., City of	RF	2008	n/a	A	I, January 2009 F, May 7, 2014 A, July 31, 2014	PP

⁴ Notice of Completion anticipated 2018 after post-construction monitoring completed, construction completed August 8, 2013; post-construction monitoring continues in accordance with Minister of Environment and Climate Change's condition for 5 year of monitoring post-completion

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverine Flooding = RF • Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE • Shoreline Flooding = SF • Shoreline Erosion = SE 	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * current project under the 1993 Class EA^{1&2} 	Date Phase 3 of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA 	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active = A • Inactive = IA • Complete = C • Cancelled = Canc 	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intent = I, date • Filing = F, date • Addendum = ADD, date • Approval = A, date • Completion = C, date • Not Applicable = n/a 	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Plan = PP • Environmental Study Report = ESR • Emergency Report = EMR • Addendum = ADD
			Ottawa						
St. Clair	Girish Sankar, Water Resources Engineer	Clearwater (Sarnia) Erosion Control Project Addendum	Lake Huron Shoreline in Brights Grove, Sarnia	SE	1993	1993	A ⁵	n/a	ESR
		Mission Park (Former CN Lands) Shore Protection Revitalization	Sarnia Bay beginning at Ferry Dock Hill and stretching 400 meters south, Sarnia	SE	2007	n/a	A	F, August 2008	PP
		Cathcart Park Shore Protection Revitalization	Clay Creek and the St. Clair River, Cathcart Park, Township of St. Clair	SE	2009	n/a	A	F, July 11, 2011	PP
	Brian McDougall, Director of Watershed Services	Guthrie Park Shoreline Revitalization	Talfourd Creek and the St. Clair River, Guthrie Park, Township of St. Clair	SE	2007	n/a	A	F, November 2007	PP
Toronto and Region	Matt Johnston, Project Manager	Erosion Control Project near 70 Main Street South	Adjacent to Rouge River, downstream of the Milne Dam Conservation Area	RE	2015	n/a	A	I, May 7, 2015	PP
		East Humber River At Langstaff Road Rehabilitation Project	Section of East Humber River north of the Langstaff Road crossing	RE	2012	n/a	C	I, May 30, 2012 F, May 30, 2014 A, July 2, 2014 C, April 28, 2015	PP

⁵ This project was initiated under the 1993 Class EA. Construction has been underway on this project since 1998 and is still active. As construction had commenced prior to 2007, according to the Class EA approval document it is acceptable that the project has not been re-initiated under the 2002 Class EA.

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	Rehana Rajabali, Senior Engineer – Flood Risk and Communications	Managing Flood Risk in the Black Creek	Black Creek, from Scarlett Road to Weston Rd.	RF	2009	n/a	A	I, June 5, 2009 F, September 11, 2014	PP
	Lisa Turnbull, Senior Project Manager	Ashbridges Bay Erosion and Sediment Control Project	Entrance of the Coatsworth Cut navigation channel	SE	1999, reinitiated under 2002 in 2013	n/a	C	I, August 2009 I, May 2, 2013 F, December 18, 2014	ESR
	Patricia Newland, Project Manager II	Manitoba Street to Beaverdale Road Erosion Control Project	West side of Mimico Creek from Manitoba Street to Beaverdale Road, Toronto	RE	2004	n/a	Canc	I, September 2004 ⁶	PP
		Fishleigh Drive Erosion Control Project (Addendum)	Below 81 and 83 Fishleigh Drive, Toronto	SE	1988 ⁷	n/a	A	I, August 28, 2015 ADD, October 7, 2015	ADD-ESR
		Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project (Addendum)	Below 441-449 Guildwood Parkway, Toronto	SE	1988 ⁸	n/a	IA	I, August 27, 2015	ADD – Not yet filed
		Black Creek Between 111 Whitburn Crescent and 2 Jennifer Court, City of Toronto - Erosion Damage Restoration	Downsview Dells Park, Black Creek, including 2 and 4 Jennifer Court, 139 Whitburn Crescent, 111/117 Whitburn Crescent and 135 – 137 Whitburn	RE	2014	n/a	A – 2-4 Jennifer Court and 137-139 Whitburn Crescent completed, 111/117 Whitburn Crescent	I, May 8, 2014 Declaration of Emergency Works, July 21, 2014	EMR

⁶ This project was suspended in November 2007 due to concerns regarding the cost to implement it. The project objectives and approach are currently under review.

⁷ Current project being undertaken as an addendum to the originally approved ESR. This addendum is in compliance with Section 3.8 of the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects (2002 – Amended 2013).

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		Project	Crescent, Toronto				underway		
		Humber River Between 1 Katrine Road and 53 Riverhead Drive, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Works	1 Katrine Road – 53 Riverhead Drive, Toronto	RE	2014	n/a	A – Phase I completed, Phase II to commence in 2017	I, May 15, 2014 Declaration of Emergency works, August 20, 2014	EMR
		Berry Creek Behind Norfield Crescent, City of Toronto	22- 32 Norfield Crescent, Toronto	RE/RF	2014	n/a	A	I, May 15, 2014 Declaration of Emergency Works, August 1, 2014 I, July 1, 2015	EMR
		6 – 22 Northover Street Slope Stabilization Works	Downsview Dells, 6 – 22 Northover Street, Toronto	RE	2014	n/a	IA	I, April 10, 2014	PP
		#30-48 Royal Rouge Trail Class Environmental Assessment	#30-48 Royal Rouge Trail	RE	2009	n/a	A	I, April 24, 2009 F, September 14, 2011 A, January 2012	PP
	Laura Stephenson, Associate Director	Meadowcliffe Drive Erosion Control Project	Section of Lake Ontario shoreline below the Meadowcliffe Dr in the City of Toronto	SE	2006	n/a	C	F, March 4, 2010 A, April 2010 C, June 3, 2014	ESR
		Troutbrooke Drive Slope Stabilization Project	Black Creek adjacent to Troutbrooke Drive, Toronto	SE	2010	n/a	C	I, November 5, 2010 F, April 15, 2011 A, May 2011 C, January 7, 2014	PP

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		Amberlea Creek Erosion Control Project	Regional Study Area Amberlea Watershed Local Study Area – South of Bayly St	RE/RF	2012	n/a	C	I, September 13, 2012 F, August 21, 2013 A, February 6, 2014 C, June 8, 2015	ESR
	Ken Dion, Senior Project Manager	West Etobicoke Creek - Slope Stabilization and Erosion Control Project	West Etobicoke Creek – South of Britannia Road East	SE	2010	n/a	C	I, 2011 F, October 21, 2011 A, November 24, 2011 C, April 2012	PP
		Lower Don River West Remedial Flood Protection Project	Lower Don River, south of Queen St., Toronto	RF	2003	n/a	A Nearing completion (FPL Substantial completion letter drafted. Imminent completion (December 2015). Don River Bridge done in 2007. Enbridge took over works on their utility bridge in 2011. DMNP EA to supercede east banks works south of CN railway)	A, October 2005	ESR
	Ethan Griesbach, Project Manager II	Gibraltar Point Erosion Control Project	Gibraltar Point Sector of the Toronto Islands, Toronto	SE	2004	n/a	A – Addendum phase under Section 6.0 of the Class EA	A, March 2008 ADD - I, August 18, 2016	ESR

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							For Remedial Flood and Erosion control Projects, for projects that have not begun construction within 5 years of approval.		
	Moranne McDonnell, Associate Director	Humber River between Cruickshank park and 1025 Scarlett Road, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project	1025 Scarlett Road and Cruickshank Park, northeast of the intersection of Lawrence Avenue West and Weston Road, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A - Detailed design complete. Preferred alternative consists of a vegetated buttress and offset cut. Construction starting in December 2016	I, September 23, 2015 F, March 24, 2016 A, September 30, 2016	PP
		East Don River behind 30 Northline Road, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project	30 Northline Road, southeast of the intersection of Eglinton Avenue East and Don Valley Parkway, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A – Development and evaluation of alternative solutions through 2017. Filing of EA ESR, development of detailed designs, and implementation tentatively in 2017+	I, October 29, 2015	ESR (anticipated, to be confirmed once the preferred measure is selected and detailed impact analysis conducted.)

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverine Flooding = RF Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE Shoreline Flooding = SF Shoreline Erosion = SE 	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * current project under the 1993 Class EA^{1&2} 	Date Phase 3 of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA 	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active = A Inactive = IA Complete = C Cancelled = Canc 	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intent = I, date Filing = F, date Addendum = ADD, date Approval = A, date Completion = C, date Not Applicable = n/a 	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Plan = PP Environmental Study Report = ESR Emergency Report = EMR Addendum = ADD
		Black Creek Tributary behind Appletree Court and Seeley Drive, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project.	Black Creek Tributary adjacent to Appletree Court and Seeley Drive, southwest of the intersection of Sheppard Avenue West and Keele Street, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A – Development and evaluation of alternative solutions through 2017. Filing of EA PP, development of detailed designs, and implementation tentatively in 2017+	I, September 17, 2015	PP (anticipated, to be confirmed once the preferred measure is selected and detailed impact analysis conducted.)
		Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project - Phase 2	Scarborough Bluffs shoreline east of Guild Inn to Morningside Ave., Toronto	SE	2004	n/a	C	F, December 2004 ⁹ A, January 17, 2005 C, December 9, 2010	ESR
	Ethan Griesbach, Project Manager II	Gibraltar Point Erosion Control Project, Addendum	Toronto Islands, between Hanlan's Beach and Gibraltar Point	SE	2016		A	I, August 22, 2016	ADD
Upper Thames	Rick Goldt, Supervisor, Water Control Structures	Harrington Dam EA	Community of Harrington, Harrington Creek	RF (Mill Dam)	2014	n/a	A	I, June 12, 2015	ESR – expected early 2017
		Embros Dam EA	Near Community of Embro, north of on Youngsville Drain	RF (Conservation Area Pond)	2014	n/a	A	I, June 12, 2015	ESR – expected early 2017

⁹ It is anticipated that this project will be completed once DFO monitoring requirements are satisfied on December 31, 2015.

ii. Effectiveness of the Class Environmental Assessment Planning and Design Process

Conservation Ontario evaluated the effectiveness of the planning and design process of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* based on problems, concerns and/or issues raised by proponent Conservation Authorities. Problems, concerns and/or issues may be expressed: 1) directly to Conservation Ontario; 2) through a “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” (see example in Appendix B); and/or 3) through a “Community Liaison Committee Report” (see example in Appendix C).

The “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” provides a summary of the proponent Conservation Authority’s satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process. In accordance with Section 3.7.2 and 3.9.2 of the Class EA document, the Evaluation Form is to be completed and submitted to Conservation Ontario twice during the Class EA process. Part A of the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” is to be submitted within 30 days of the project’s “Notice of Project Approval”¹⁰. Part B of the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” is to be submitted within 30 days of the project’s “Notice of Project Completion”¹¹.

In an effort to facilitate more on-going public involvement, Conservation Authorities may establish a Community Liaison Committee to assist in the gathering of additional public input, to review information, and to provide input to the Conservation Authority throughout the Class EA process. A Community Liaison Committee Report provides a summary of the public’s satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process. It should be noted that the formation of such a committee is an option to the Conservation Authority and is not a requirement under the Class EA document. A “Community Liaison Committee Report” may be submitted following the Notice of Project Completion.

Both the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” and “Community Liaison Committee Report” provide an opportunity to rate the various stages of the Class EA process based on a satisfaction level of 1 to 5 (1 being least satisfied and 5 being most satisfied). Nine “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part A” and six “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part B” were completed for projects approved and completed, respectively, since the 2007-2011 Five Year Review Report. Table 2 provides a summary of the average Conservation Authority satisfaction levels with respect to the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process. A full listing of evaluation results are found in Appendix D. As indicated in Table 2, on average a high level of satisfaction (i.e., ratings greater than 3) was reported for all applicable stages of the Class EA planning and design process with the exception of the “Amendment Process (if applicable)”, which received an average rating of 1.5 based on two evaluation forms.

Two “Community Liaison Committee Report” were completed between November 2011 and November 2016. One of the reports only provided written comments and did not numerically

¹⁰ A “Notice of Project Approval” is to be sent when the planning and design process has been completed and the project is ready for construction (as described in Appendix E of the Class EA document).

¹¹ A “Notice of Project Completion” is to be sent when the project has completed construction (as described in Appendix E of the Class EA document).

rank the stages of the Class EA planning and design process. Table 3 provides a summary of the public's satisfaction levels for various stages of the Class EA planning and design process based on one report. As indicated in Table 3, a high level of satisfaction was reported by the public for all applicable stages of the Class EA planning and design process.

Additional written statements clarifying and explaining those stages of the Class EA process that received an unsatisfactory rating (i.e., 2 or less) on the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form" and/or the "Community Liaison Committee Report" must also be provided by Conservation Authorities. There were three elements of the Class EA that received a ranking of 2 or less based on two projects' "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form" (see Appendix D). Based on feedback received from the Conservation Authority, issues and recommended amendments to the Class EA document are presented in Table 4.

To date, Conservation Ontario staff have consulted with all Conservation Authorities to discuss concerns regarding the effectiveness of the Class EA. The proposed revisions to the Class Environmental Assessment document also reflect those discussions.

Table 2: Summary of Conservation Authority Satisfaction Level Ranking for Stages of the Class EA Process Based on Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms for Projects from November 2011 up to November 2016.

Stages of Class EA Process <i>Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part A*</i>	Average Ranking (1= least satisfied to 5 = most satisfied)
Initiation of the Class EA Process	3.9
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	4.1
Review of Selection of Preferred CA Program	4.4
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	4.4
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	4.3
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	4.3
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	4.3
Selection of Documentation Level	4.4
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	3.9
Notification Requirements	4.3
Requests for Part II Orders (if applicable)	3.0
Amendment Process (if applicable)	1.5
Participation Levels (level of interest, ability to resolve issues)	3.9
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	4.3
Stages of Class EA Process <i>Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part B**</i>	Average Ranking (1= least satisfied to 5 = most satisfied)
Construction Monitoring	4.5
Amendment Process (if applicable)	5.0
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	4.3
Project Results (outcomes of the monitoring report; issues successfully resolved)	4.5
Notification Requirements	4.8
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	4.3

*Based on nine project evaluations

**Based on six project evaluations

Table 3: Summary of the Public's Satisfaction Level Ranking for Stages of the Class EA Process Based on Findings from the Community Liaison Committee Report* for Projects from November 2011 up to November 2016.

Stages of Class EA Process	Average Ranking (1= least satisfied to 5 = most satisfied)
Initiation of the Class EA Process	4.8
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	5.0
Review of Selection of Preferred CA Program	5.0
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	5.0
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	5.0
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	4.8
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	4.8
Selection of Documentation Level	5.0
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	5.0
Notification Requirements	5.0
Participation Levels (level of interest, ability to resolve issues)	4.3
Conservation Authority's Ability to Understand Concerns	5.0
Conservation Authority's Accommodation of Concerns	4.8
Provision of Sufficient Education Opportunities to Increase Your Level of Understanding	5.0
Project Results	5.0

Note: A Community Liaison Committee Report may be submitted after Notice of Project Completion.

*Based on two Community Liaison Committee Reports but only one report provided numerical ranking for the Class EA Process.

Table 4: Issues and Outcomes of Unsatisfactory Ratings (i.e., 2 or less) for Stages of the Class EA Process Based on Findings from the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form and/or Community Liaison Committee Report Received for Projects from November 2011 up to November 2016.

Stage of 2002 Class EA Process (including Section number)	Issue	Outcome (e.g. Response, Solution, Recommended Amendment)	Timing of Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate response • Respond at time of 5 Year Review • Further review/analysis by Conservation Ontario
<u>Section 3.2 Initiation of the Class Environmental Assessment Process</u> Also: 3.8 Addenda to Environmental Study Reports and Project Plans 6.0 Duration of Project Approvals	It is unclear under what circumstances an addendum versus a new Environmental Assessment is appropriate.	GRCA staff found the difference between Section 3.8, which speaks to the passage of time, and section 6.0, which also speaks to the passage of time (being 5 years) unclear. However, upon further review of the document, it appears that Section 3.8 pertains to projects that are still in the process and have not been approved, while Section 6.0 speaks to projects that have been approved but not implemented. GRCA considers this comment addressed.	No response required.
<u>Section 3.2 Initiation of the Class Environmental Assessment Process</u> Also: 6.0 Duration of Project Approvals	It was unclear if a project was completed in accordance with an earlier Class EA version, but not constructed, whether provisions outlines in that earlier version could be followed to revive the project instead of following the current Class EA process.	At the commencement of the project, GRCA staff were uncertain which version of the Class EA process to follow for an addendum. For future projects, Section 6.0 is clear that the current Class EA process is to be followed. GRCA considers this comment addressed.	No response required.
<u>Section 6.0 Duration of Project Approvals</u>	In Section 6.0, the Class EA speaks to the requirement for “new documents” when the project has been approved, but not initiated. Additional guidance on the level of detail required, or what constitutes “new documentation” would be beneficial.	Amend the Class EA in Section 6.0 to specify “new documentation” means an addendum.	Respond at time of 5 year review
<u>Section 3.8 Addenda to Environmental Study Reports and Project Plans</u>	The description of amendment process is a bit difficult to understand and apply. In particular, it is hard to distinguish between “significant” and “significant enough”.	Amend the Class EA in Section 3.8 to clarify that changes to a proposed undertaking shall be addressed in an addendum, not a new PP or ESR.	Respond at time of 5 year review

3. Part II Order Requests

i. Introduction

The Class EA planning and design process is one that allows for concerns to be identified and resolved through the course of the planning of a project. In some circumstances, however, it is possible that issues may be raised during public review of a project that cannot be easily accommodated. In cases where concerns are raised, it is the Conservation Authority's obligation, as proponent, to use all reasonable means available to them to resolve these concerns. In circumstances where individuals, groups, or public agencies feel that these efforts have not been made, they may seek to have the proposed undertaking made subject to a more rigorous planning, design and documentation procedure. Any individual, group or public agency may request the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate to issue a Part II Order within the public review period for a Project Plan, Environmental Study Report or an Addendum. The Part II Order is the legal mechanism whereby the status of a Class EA undertaking can be elevated from an undertaking within a Class EA to an Individual Environmental Assessment.

ii. Summary of Part II Order Requests as of November 2016

Those projects under the Class EA for which Part II Orders were requested are to be identified through the Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report Survey of proponent Conservation Authorities (Appendix A). Information obtained should include:

- why a Part II Order was requested;
- outcome of a Part II Order request;
- summary of conditions imposed on the project by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate (if the Part II Order request was denied); and
- problems, changes, or actions to be considered as to the effectiveness of the Class EA, with respect to Part II Orders requests, in providing an effective and efficient planning process¹².

Of the 41 reported Class EA projects, two projects had requests for a Part II Order. Information regarding Amberlea Creek Erosion Control Project and Fishleigh Drive Erosion Control Project (Addendum) is summarized in Table 5. In both cases, the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change denied the Part II Order Request.

¹² An evaluation of problems, changes, or actions to be considered as to the effectiveness of the Class EA planning process, with respect to Part II Order requests, is undertaken within the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form (see example in Appendix B).

Table 5: Summary of Part II Order Requests for Projects from November 2011 to November 2016

Conservation Authority	Name of Project	Location of Project	Project Type Riverine Flooding = RF Riverine/valley Slope Erosion = RE Shoreline Flooding = SF Shoreline Erosion = SE	Year Project Initiated	Part II Order Request Yes = Y No = N	Comments on Part II Order Request	Outcome of Part II Order Requests Granted = G Mediation = M Denied = D Denied with Conditions = DWC Pending = P	If Part II Order Request “Denied with Conditions,” summary of conditions imposed on project as part of Minister’s Denial
Toronto and Region	Amberlea Creek Erosion Control Project	Regional Study Area Amberlea Watershed Local Study Area – South of Bayly St	RE/RF	2012	Y (received 2013)		D (February 3, 2014)	n/a
Toronto and Region	Fishleigh Drive Erosion Control Project (Addendum)	Below 81 and 83 Fishleigh Drive, Toronto	SE	1988 ¹³	Y	General request by Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). MOECC has requested (of HDI) specific concerns pertaining to this project by December 14, 2015.	D (April 7, 2016)	n/a

¹³ Current project being undertaken as an addendum to the originally approved ESR. This addendum is in compliance with Section 3.8 of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (2002 – Amended 2013).

iii. Effectiveness of the Class Environmental Assessment Planning and Design Process with Respect to Part II Order Requests.

The effectiveness of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* planning and design process, with respect to Part II Order requests, is to be evaluated based on problems, concerns and/or issues raised by proponent Conservation Authorities. Problems, concerns and/or issues may be expressed directly to Conservation Ontario and/or through the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” (see example in Appendix B).

Nine “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms” (Part A) and six “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms” (Part B) have been completed for Class EA projects since the 2007-2011 Five Year Review Report. None of the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluations Forms identified any additional requested amendments related to Part II Orders.

4. Proposed Amendments

The majority of the proposed amendments focus on bringing the CO Class EA into compliance with MOECC's "Code of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" (January 2014) and draft "Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario" (August 2016), and administrative updates. These minor administrative updates include: updating federal and provincial agency names, formatting adjustments (e.g., margins, font size, spacing, bullets) to improve consistency and clarity throughout the document, updating figure names, and only italicizing a glossary term's first appearance instead of throughout the document. Other proposed amendments have been identified through the completion of Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms, Community Liaison Committee Forms and issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.

Bolded items indicate an addition to the Class EA Document and strikethrough (~~strikethrough~~) indicates a deletion.

PREFACE

Amend Preface to properly introduce the shortform "Class EA" to refer to CO's Class EA and not Class EAs in general, to reflect updated provincial agency names, correct list of Conservation Authorities in alphabetical order, and address grammatical issues.

The purpose of ~~this~~ **Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects** (Class EA) ~~document~~ is to fulfill the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act (EAA)* to specify a planning and design process which ensures that *environmental effects* are considered when undertaking remedial flood and erosion control projects. It sets out procedures and environmental planning principles to be followed to plan, design, evaluate, implement, and monitor a project within this class of *undertakings*.

In December 1985, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) approved a Class Environmental Assessment for Water Management Structures prepared by the Association of Conservation Authorities of Ontario (ACAO) on behalf of its members. It was approved for a five year period, ending **in** December 1990. This approval expired and in 1993, a revised document entitled "Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects" was approved for a five year period.

An extension of the approval was granted to February 3, 2000, and a further extension was requested in July 1999. On May 31, 2000, the Minister of the Environment, with the concurrence of Cabinet, approved the continued use of the Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects (ACAO, 1993) until it was reviewed and approved and subject to the submission of this Class EA before August 4, 2001.

In preparing the Class EA, Conservation Ontario (~~now~~ CO, previously known as ACAO) endeavoured to meet all of the requirements of the *EAA*, and to address all deficiencies which were found in the previous document and identified in the approved Terms of Reference. The revisions to the Class EA addressed the issues identified in the *Proposed Terms of Reference* (CO, May 19, 2000; Approved September 1, 2000), which served as a benchmark for review of

the 1993 Class EA and this Class EA as submitted to the MOE for approval.

CO's Five Year Review Report of the Class EA was submitted to MOE on January 31, 2007. The Five Year Review Report identified minor *amendments* to the Class EA to ensure that it remains current and relevant.

MOE's review of the Five Year Review Report was received by CO on June 1, 2007. MOE circulated the Five Year Review Report to those agencies that may be impacted by the proposed amendments; the review included comments submitted from MOE staff, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, and the Ontario Secretariat for Aboriginal Affairs (which has since become the ~~Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs~~ **Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation**). The review stated that *'following Conservation Ontario's response to this letter, a Notice of Proposed Amendment will be posted on the Environmental Bill of Rights for a period of 30 days. Based upon the comments received, the Minister of the Environment may approve, deny, or revise the proposed amendments to the Class EA document, and may do so in consultation with Conservation Ontario.'*

MOE was advised that the additional amendments proposed by Ministry staff, the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and the Ontario Secretariat for Aboriginal Affairs was supported by CO. Because the amendments proposed were of a relatively minor nature, MOE did not proceed with posting them for *public* comment on the Environmental Registry. Rather, they were posted on the Ministry's "EA Activities" website for public review in June 2008. Only minor comments were received in response to the posting.

The Minister of the Environment approved the amendments to CO's Class EA in July 2009.

CO's 2007-2011 Five Year Review Report of the Class EA was submitted to MOECC on January 30, 2012. The Five Year Review Report identified minor amendments to the Class EA to ensure that it remains current and relevant, and in accordance with MOECC's Code of Practice for Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario (2009).

The Class EA (Amended July 2009) and the proposed amendments were posted for a 30 day review and comment period between January 29, 2013 and February 28, 2013. An Information Notice was posted on the Environmental Registry under Registry Number 011-7943, providing notice of the proposed amendments to the Class EA.

MOECC received comments from nine government reviewers and two *Aboriginal Communities* on the proposed amendments to the Class EA. All comments received during the comment period were considered as part of the decision-making process by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

The Minister of the Environment and Climate Change approved the amendments to CO's Class EA on June 10, 2013.

...

Ausable Bayfield
 Cataraqui Region
 Catfish Creek
 Central Lake Ontario
~~Conservation Halton~~
 Credit Valley
 Crowe Valley
 Essex Region
 Ganaraska Region
 Grand River
 Grey Sauble
Conservation Halton
 Hamilton Region
 Kawartha Region
 Kettle Creek
 Lake Simcoe Region
 Lakehead Region
~~Lower Thames Valley~~
 Long Point Region

Lower Thames Valley
 Lower Trent
 Maitland Valley
 Mattagami Region
 Mississippi Valley
 Niagara Peninsula
 Nickel District/**Conservation Sudbury**
 North Bay - Mattawa
 Nottawasaga Valley
 Otonabee Region
 Quinte Conservation
 Raisin Region
 Rideau Valley
 St. Clair Region
 Saugeen Valley
 Sault Ste. Marie
 South Nation
 Toronto and Region
 Upper Thames River

Approval of this Class EA will allow Conservation Authorities to undertake remedial flood and erosion control projects without applying for formal approval under the *EAA*, on the condition that the planning and design process, as provided in this document, is followed and that all other necessary federal and provincial approvals are obtained. ~~This is therefore~~, **this** becomes a self-assessment process, involving public and agency *consultation*, which Conservation Authorities will use when undertaking remedial flood and erosion control projects.

1.1 Legislative Mandate

Amend section 1.1 to reflect exact wording used in the Conservation Authorities Act and reflect updated provincial agency names.

The *Conservation Authorities Act* (R.S.O. 1990) provides the basic mechanisms for establishing and administering a Conservation Authority and is administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources **and Forestry**. Section 20 of the *Act* sets out the mandate of a Conservation Authority:

"The objects of an authority are to establish and undertake, in the area over which it has jurisdiction, a program designed to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources other than gas, oil, coal and minerals" (R.S.O. 1990, C. 27, s. 20).

As part of this broad mandate, Conservation Authorities are the agency considered to have prime responsibility for water management, in terms of water quantity and related hazards. To carry out their water management responsibility, Conservation Authorities have two types of powers:— administrative and regulatory.

1) Administrative

Subsection 21(1) of the *Conservation Authorities Act*, R.S.O. 1990 sets out the administrative powers of a Conservation Authority:

- ...
- (d) despite subsection (2), to lease for a term of ~~one~~ **five** years or less, land acquired by the authority;
 - ...
 - (f) to enter into ~~such~~ agreements for the purchase of materials, employment of labour and ~~such~~ other purposes as may be necessary for the due carrying out of any project;
 - ...
 - (l) to use lands that are owned or controlled by the authority for ~~such~~ purposes, not inconsistent with its objects, as it considers proper;
 - (m) to use lands owned or controlled by the authority for park or other recreational purposes, and to erect, or permit to be erected, buildings, booths, and facilities for such purposes and to make charges for admission thereto and the use thereof;
 - (m.1) ~~To~~ charge fees for services approved by the Minister;
 - ...
 - (o) to plant and produce trees on Crown ~~L~~ands with the consent of the Minister, and on other lands with the consent of the owner, for any purpose;
 - ...

2) Regulatory

Under subsection 28(1) of the *Conservation Authorities Act*, Conservation Authorities may make *regulations*, subject to the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources **and Forestry**, including:

- (b) prohibiting, ~~or~~ regulating or requiring the permission of the authority for the straightening, changing, diverting or interfering in any way with the existing *channel* of a river, creek, stream or watercourse, or for changing or interfering in any way with a *wetland*;
- (c) prohibiting, regulating or requiring the permission of the authority for ~~the~~ development if, in the opinion of the authority, the control of flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or pollution or the conservation of land may be affected by the development.

...

1.2.1 Watershed Plans and Strategies

Amend section 1.2.1 to correct typographical errors.

...

Subwatershed planning is generally applied in areas that are experiencing significant development pressure. ~~Subwatershed plans~~, resulting in a much more detailed analysis of issues. The subwatershed plan could contain recommendations concerning stormwater management facilities, stream corridor rehabilitation, natural areas and linkage protection, etc. ~~and a~~As it seems to be triggered by development, the scale of the planning area would be confined to much smaller units, such as a catchment basin for a larger watershed.

Conservation Authorities who have jurisdiction on the Great Lakes have also prepared Shoreline Management Plans, which are specific planning documents dealing with the shoreline area. Similar to a watershed plan, these **shoreline management plans** document the goals and objectives of the Conservation Authority in attaining the wise use and management of these shoreline resources.

...

It is possible that these broad planning processes may identify a situation potentially requiring remedial flood or erosion control, or other environmental enhancement measures. The process as outlined in Section 3.1 of this document must be followed to confirm that the action needed is a remedial flood and/or erosion control measure as described in the definition of the undertakings in Section 2.3. With this confirmation, the Class EA process is initiated. ~~Since~~ **Because** the situation was identified through the broad watershed/subwatershed or shoreline planning processes, ~~then~~ current Conservation Authority staff and public knowledge (assuming that the Class EA process is initiated within a sufficiently short timeframe) should facilitate the Class EA process.

1.2.2 Policies

Amend section 1.2.2 to correct table references and typographical errors.

To assist in achieving its goals and objectives, each Conservation Authority formulates a set of policies, tailored to the local physical, economic, and social conditions of the Conservation Authority's jurisdiction. As indicated in Table 1-9, there are three general policy areas under which programs are developed: water management policies; water and land management policies, and "other" (relating primarily to recreation and education).

1.2.3 Programs

Amend section 1.2.3 to correct typographical errors.

...

Conservation ~~S~~services and ~~W~~wetland ~~M~~management ~~P~~programs that support the Water and Land Management Policy Area primarily carry out the Conservation Authorities' land management interests. However, these activities also have direct benefits to the Conservation Authorities' role in water management. Conservation ~~S~~services projects, such as agricultural soil *conservation* measures and streambank *sediment* control, limit the sediment loadings in watercourses, resulting in a potential for improved water quality and aquatic *habitat*. A reduction in sediment loading to a watercourse also represents a lower potential for flooding, due to the reduced rate of downstream sedimentation and associated reduction in the channel's *hydraulic*

capacity. Other Conservation Services projects involving tree planting and wetland management, benefit terrestrial and aquatic habitat, as well as provide for on-site flood storage. Projects under the conservation services and wetland management programs are often planned or designed with significant public/agency involvement and follow an environmental assessment type planning approach.

...

1.2.4 Status under the Environmental Assessment Act

Amend section 1.2.4 to introduce the shortform “Individual EA”, correct table references and typographical errors.

A Conservation Authority is defined as a public body in section 3 of Regulation 334/90 under the EAA (R.S.O. 1990), and as such, its activities must be planned in accordance with the EAA. Table 1-9 indicates the status of Conservation Authority activities under this Act. It can be seen that many activities have a regulatory exemption from the Act, while others must conform to the requirements of either an *Individual Environmental Assessment (Individual EA)* or Class EA. Remedial flood and erosion control projects are the subject of this Class EA planning document.

The use of this Class EA is restricted to those undertakings which are remedial in nature and associated with the Water Management Policy in the Flood and Erosion Control Program Areas.

1.2.5 Status Under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA)

Amend section 1.2.5 to correct typographical error.

...

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
Ontario Regional Office
55 St. Clair Avenue East
9th Floor, Room 907
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2
Phone: 416-952-1576
Fax: 416-952-1573
E-mail: ontario@ceaa.gc.ca

1.3 Funding and Approval Mechanisms

Amend section 1.3 to reflect updated provincial agency names and correct typographical errors.

...

- 1) Provincial Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Funding comes from the province in the form of grants for which rates vary regionally. Projects are prioritized on

a province-wide basis for this funding. In this regard, requests for funding are submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources **and Forestry** and are ranked based upon the specific benefits of the remedial project. Not all requests will receive funding in any given year. Where the project involves money granted by the Minister of **Natural Resources and Forestry**, prior to receiving this funding, technical approval of the project must be received from the Minister of Natural Resources **and Forestry**.

- 2) **Municipal Levies** The balance of the funding is generally raised from the member municipalities as a levy. Apportionment of the levy among municipalities is based upon the proportional benefit received. The benefiting municipality(ies) must obtain approval for the remedial project from its (their) Council(s) prior to providing the Conservation Authority with a Special Benefiting Levy.
- 3) **Other Contributions** Remedial projects are, in most cases, undertaken by the Conservation Authority in a partnership with the landowner. Therefore, Conservation Authorities have arrangements whereby private landowners or local groups may contribute portions of a project's cost. As well, partial funding may be obtained through other federal or provincial government programs for specific aspects of the undertaking (e.g., fisheries improvements).

...

2.1 Need for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects

Amend section 2.1 to correct typographical errors, such as the word "floodplain".

Under natural conditions, all lands along watercourses and shorelines are subject to periodic flooding. Bank/bluff instability and erosion (collectively referred to as "erosion" problems in this document) along watercourses and shorelines also occur due to natural causes. Land use practices have tended to aggravate flood and erosion problems. These practices include deforestation, agricultural land clearing, urbanization, and the filling and draining of wetlands. These activities have acted to significantly alter the natural hydrological regime of watercourses. Increases in total volume of *surface runoff*, in combination with increased flow velocities and flood frequency, ~~in turn~~ have increased the energy available for river valley erosion.

The Provincial Government, Ontario's municipalities, and Conservation Authorities have recognized that these natural processes can pose hazards to public safety and have formulated policies and regulations pertaining to *flood-plain* management and to ensure that land use practices throughout a watershed have regard for water management concerns. To the extent possible under the Conservation Authority mandate, **Conservation** Authorities continue to regulate new development in flood-plains and to have flood-plains recognized in all components of the municipal land use planning process so as to eliminate the need for future remedial flood and erosion control projects.

Prior to Euro-Canadian settlement, Aboriginal peoples established settlements and/or seasonal camps along watercourses and shorelines. These flood-plain areas offered many advantages. They were in close proximity to sources of food, drinking water, and transportation routes. Early Euro-Canadian settlers favoured these areas for many of the same reasons and because these

regions provided a ready source of power. Since these historic beginnings, many towns and cities in Ontario have been established, totally; or in part, in river valley flood-plains or along lake shorelines.

Flooding and ~~bank instability~~/erosion can result in the following critical problems:

- risk to human life;
- property damage;
- damage or disruption of various corridors including roads, highways, bridges, pipelines, storm and sanitary sewers, telephone and hydro lines, etc.; **and/or**,
- damage to surface water intakes and quality of water received there.

The potential risk to public safety associated with flood and ~~bank instability~~/erosion is a fundamental concern of Conservation Authorities. Furthermore, Conservation Authorities recognize that flooding and erosion can result in the following ancillary problems:

- sedimentation of watercourses and coastal wetland areas;
- degradation of aquatic habitats, such as fish spawning grounds;
- loss of fertile soil, and the destruction of terrestrial vegetation and associated habitat resources;
- loss of natural shoreline protective features such as beaches, *berms* and *dunes*;
- imbalances in natural processes which provide aquatic and terrestrial habitat;
- personal hardship and severe social disruption; **and/or**,
- impacts to or loss of cultural heritage resources, including *built heritage resources* (bridges, mills and houses), *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources*.

...

2.2 Justification of the Class Environmental Assessment Approach

Amend section 2.2 to correct the number of years the Class EA has been used.

...

~~Fifteen~~ **Many** years of experience have demonstrated that using the Class EA approach for dealing with flood and erosion control projects is an effective way of complying with the *EAA* requirements. It is the responsibility of the Conservation Authority to ensure that the planning process as set out in the Class EA document is undertaken. The projects that will be assessed are those with predictable environmental effects and proposed mitigation measures will be identified and documented. The Class EA process provides a consistent, streamlined, easily understood process for planning and implementing flood and erosion control projects. The process that is implemented through approval of the Class EA ensures that the intent of the *EAA* is met by providing for the identification of issues and concerns, and the preferred means of addressing them, with due regard to environmental management, protection, and mitigation measures. The process also provides the flexibility to be tailored to the activity, taking into account the environmental setting, public interest, and unique situation requirements.

2.3 Definition of the Undertakings Within the Class EA

Amend section 2.3 to address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, and correct table references and typographical errors.

Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects refer to those projects undertaken by Conservation Authorities, which are required to protect human life and property, in previously developed areas, from an impending flood or erosion problem. Such projects do not include works which facilitate or anticipate development. Major flood and erosion control undertakings which do not suit this definition, such as multipurpose projects, lie outside the limits of this Class EA and require an Individual Environmental Assessment EA.

The undertakings to which this Class EA applies have been grouped within four problem situations. These problem situations are: *riverine* flooding, riverine and valley *slope* erosion, shoreline flooding, and shoreline erosion. Several types of solutions to these problems are non-structural in nature and/or do not require capital works. Such solutions are not subject to this Class EA. Table 2-9 provides a summary of the types of solutions to these problem situations which are the subject of this Class EA. These solutions are structural in nature and/or require capital works. Table 2-9 is not exhaustive as it cannot anticipate new, innovative approaches of addressing these four problem situations. A more detailed description of each of the four problem situations and the *alternative methods* of addressing them can be found in Part II of this Class EA.

- **Riverine Flooding**

Two main causes of flooding in the riverine system are an increase in water level from a storm event or rapid snow melt, and a result of the formation of ice jams, frazil ice, or other debris in watercourses. Alternative remedial measures to protect areas from flooding include preventing the entry of floodwater to a specific site; or altering the flows through the channel during *flood events*. Flows can be altered by increasing the hydraulic capacity of the watercourse, diverting water from flood vulnerable areas and increasing upstream storage.

- **Riverine and Valley Slope Erosion**

Riverine erosion is the result of fluvial processes which are determined by the watercourses flow and the sediment mixture of the watercourses bed and banks. ~~Bluff/bank instability~~ **Valley slope erosion** problems can also occur along river or stream banks **and within ravine corridors** as a result of *weathering*, internal drainage problems, **overland drainage patterns**, or the removal of stabilizing vegetation and soil material from the surface of the slope. The soil type, moisture content, and slope geometry are important factors in determining the strength of the slope materials and ultimately the slope stability.

- **Shoreline Flooding**

...

Alternative remedial measures suitable to protect from shoreline flooding include preventing entry of floodwaters at a particular site; or reducing the wave uprush

elevations by reducing wave energy offshore.

- **Shoreline Erosion**

...

The type of shoreline, cohesive (clay, silt, glacial till) or non-cohesive (sandy), is very important in determining the type of erosion processes occurring along the shoreline. The ~~bluff/bank instability~~ **erosion** problems along the shorelines are generally the same as along riverbanks. Alternative remedial measures suitable to address shoreline erosion include reducing wave energy and enhancing natural processes, protecting from wave energy, or stabilizing the slope through drainage or grading improvements.

It can be seen from Tables 1 and 2 that this class of undertakings includes flood and erosion control projects that are of a limited scale and purpose. Furthermore, it should be noted that major flood and erosion control undertakings which do not suit this definition, such as multipurpose projects, lie outside the limits of this eClass EA. The impacts of such undertakings and the extent of their effects are not predictable without detailed study. Accordingly, they must be subjected to an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ EA, rather than this eClass EA approach.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF CLASS EA UNDERTAKINGS

Amend Table 2 title to provide clarity, include cut-off text and add rows to provide clarity.

PROBLEM SITUATIONS	ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL MEASURES	EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS/DESIGNS
Riverine Flooding	Prevent Entry of Flood Water	Berming
	Modify River Ice Formation and/or Break-up Processes	<i>Ice Control Booms</i>
	Increase Hydraulic Capacity of Waterway	Bridge and Culvert Alternations Bank Regrading Channel Realignment Dam Decommissioning Dredging Increase Bank Height <i>Revetments</i>
	Divert Water From Area	Bypass Channel
	Increase Upstream Storage	Bridge and Culvert Alterations <i>Dry Dams</i> <i>Weirs</i> <i>Wet Dams</i>
Riverine and Valley Slope Erosion	Reduce Erosive Energy of Channel Flows	<i>Decrease Gradient</i> <i>Drop Structures</i> <i>Rock Ramps</i>

PROBLEM SITUATIONS	ALTERNATIVE REMEDIAL MEASURES	EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS/DESIGNS
		Instream Obstacles
	Protect From Erosive Energy of Channel Flows	Channel Realignment Deflectors Revetments <i>Soil Bioengineering</i>
	Stabilize Bank or Slope	Improve Internal Drainage Improve Surface Drainage Regrading of the Slope Soil Bioengineering
Shoreline Flooding	Prevent Entry of Floodwaters	<i>Artificial Nourishment</i> <i>Dikes</i> Revetments <i>Seawalls</i>
	Reduce Wave Energy	Artificial Nourishment <i>Offshore Breakwaters</i> (including Low-Crested Breakwaters, and <i>Islands</i>)
Shoreline Erosion	Reduce Wave Energy and Enhance Natural Processes	Artificial Nourishment Coastal Wetlands <i>Groynes</i> <i>Headland/Beach</i> System Offshore Breakwaters (including Offshore Low-Crested Breakwaters)
	Protect Shore From Wave Energy	Islands Jetty Shore-Connected Breakwaters Revetments Seawalls
	Stabilize Bank or Slope	Improve Internal Drainage Improve Surface Drainage Regrading of the Slope Soil Bioengineering

2.4 Proponents of the Class Environmental Assessment

Amend section 2.4 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" and correct typographical errors.

...Additionally, the subject undertaking(s) of such an agreement or agreements will be for the purposes of remediating a flood or erosion control problem and not for the purposes of anticipating or facilitating development.

Where there is an undertaking that two Conservation Authorities wish to collaborate and carry out a flood and erosion control project together, the two Conservation Authorities can become co-proponents for the undertaking subject to this Class EA. As co-proponents of an undertaking, the Conservation Authorities involved can choose to either have all proponents share equal responsibility for ensuring the requirements of this Class EA are met or have one proponent identified to accept the role as lead proponent. If the latter option is chosen, the lead proponent assumes the responsibility for ensuring the requirements of this Class EA are met, but any and all proponents are legally accountable for compliance with this Class EA.

Where there is a partnership project that meets the definition of an undertaking under this Class EA, and any of the partners' approved Class EAs, such as the "Municipal Class Environmental Assessment" (Municipal Engineers Association, ~~June 2000~~—as amended **October 2015**), then the partners will decide which Class EA will be applied. If the decision is to use this Class EA, then the Conservation Authority shall provide written justification for making that decision in the Notice of Filing. If the decision is to use **another approved Class EA, such as** the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment, the proponent Conservation Authority would have to be a co-proponent under that Class EA. **Notice shall be sent to interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, the MOECC Regional Office, and local municipalities about the integration of this Class EA project planning process.**

3.0 PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS

Amend section 3.0 to correct figure references.

...
This planning process has been outlined in flowchart form in Figures **1, 2, and 3-1A, 1B and 1C**. These figures should be referred to throughout this section. Section 4.0 of this Class EA, which details opportunities and provisions for public involvement in the planning and design process, must be consulted while reading this section.

3.1.2 Preliminary Site Analysis

Amend section 3.1.2 to correct typographical errors.

When the Conservation Authority has been requested to address a problem involving existing development which is at risk from flooding or erosion, the problem shall be investigated by staff to determine its cause, level of risk to human life and property, possible solutions, and, if it is serious enough to warrant further Conservation Authority involvement, or whether the problem should be dealt with by an agency other than the Conservation Authority or through a cooperative inter-agency effort.

...

3.1.3 Evaluation of Possible Conservation Authority Program Options

Amend section 3.1.3 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" and address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.

... Regardless of the outcome of this process, it must be demonstrated that the proposed action falls within the scope of the Conservation Authority's watershed plan and is consistent with policies and appropriate programs within which the proposed project may be considered to be a part.

CO recognizes that remedial projects can be the result of previous planning work carried out by Conservation Authorities or other agencies but are outside of the Class EA process. In these cases, if the previous planning work had allowed the Conservation Authority the opportunity to participate or provide input into the planning process, then the Conservation Authority may limit the discussion of the rationale for the project and alternatives to the project by using and incorporating the previous planning work into the planning for the remedial project.

3.1.4 Selection of a Preferred Conservation Authority Program Option

Amend section 3.1.4 to correct figure and table references and to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario".

There are four possible outcomes of the previous evaluation of Conservation Authority program options. These outcomes, as shown in Figure 1A, include:

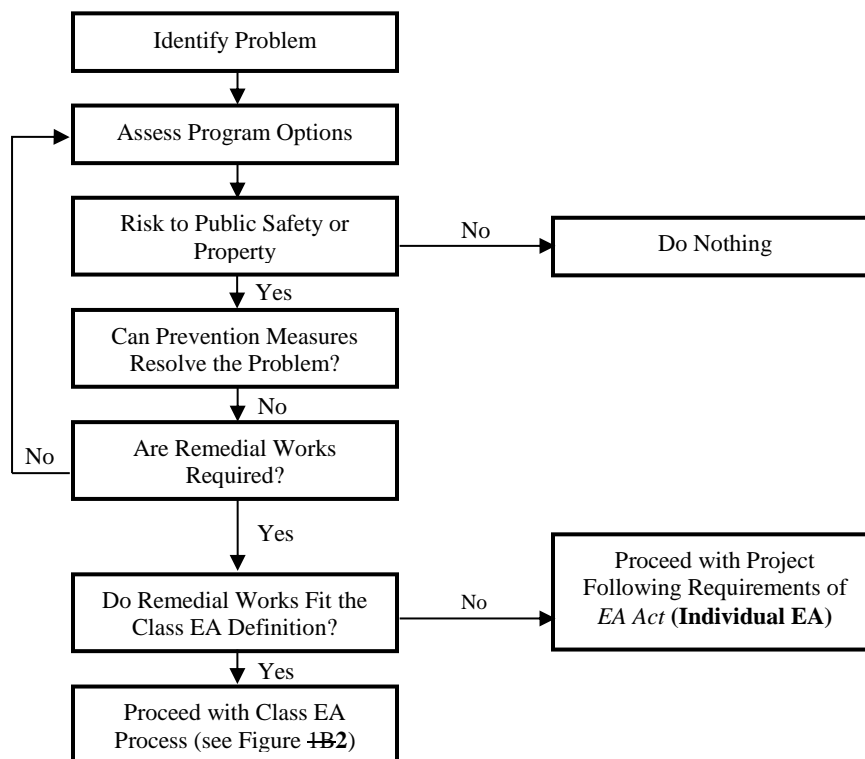
- 1) The Conservation Authority may decide that the "do-nothing" option is the best approach at this time. This would be the case in situations where risk to existing development or public safety is determined as minimal, or where the consequences of flooding or erosion are not of the magnitude that require Conservation Authority involvement.
- 2) The Conservation Authority may decide that preventative measures can be used to address the problem, or that other protective programs such as land acquisition, or *flood proofing* are appropriate to deal with the situation. If this is the case, the planning process for such a program, and the requirements of that program in relation to the *EAA* will be followed.
- 3) The Conservation Authority may decide that a major structural work could potentially be involved in remedying the situation. If the kind of action needed is remedial in nature but one which does not meet the intent of the definition of undertakings within ~~the this~~ **Class EA of Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects**, (see Section 2.3; and Table 2.0), the Conservation Authority will begin to prepare an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ **EA**.

- 4) The Conservation Authority may determine that the action needed is a remedial flood and/or erosion control measure as described in the definition of undertakings in Section 2.3 and listed in Table 2.0. In such a case, planning shall proceed using the Class EA process described herein.

If an undertaking is the result of previous planning work where a preferred Conservation Authority program option has already been identified, the Conservation Authority is not required to evaluate other possible program options.

FIGURE 1A PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS: SELECTION OF A PROGRAM OPTION

Amend Figure 1A to update figure name, move after section 3.1.4, correct figure references and typographical errors.



3.2 Initiation Commencement of the Class Environmental Assessment Process

Amend section 3.2 to update section name, incorporate direction from MOECC’s “Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario”, correct figure and section references, and correct typographical errors.

The planning process outlined in the previous Section 3.1, is one which occurs in Conservation Authorities' day to day activities. When it has been determined that a situation potentially requires a flood or erosion control project, which meets the definition of this eClass EA, the Conservation Authority will ~~initiate~~ **commence** the planning and design process as outlined in

the following sections, and illustrated in Figure 4B 2. Landowners in the area and those who have been involved in the project's ~~initiation~~ **commencement** will be encouraged to participate in planning with the Conservation Authority throughout the project's duration.

The **commencement** process includes all steps ~~which are~~ necessary to plan, design, evaluate, implement, and monitor a project. The decision making in this process must be traceable. Therefore, documentation occurs at each step. This documentation will be drawn together in a report detailing the project planning (Section 3.7.2).

~~At this point, the~~ The first mandatory ~~notice~~ **notification requirement is the issue of a “Notice of Commencement” to indicate** of the intention to undertake a remedial project (see “**Notice of Commencement**” in Appendix E). **This Notice of Commencement** will be given ~~to the local press, the MOECC Regional Office, and copied to the CO office.~~ As further detailed in Section 4.0 and Appendix E, this public notification process aims to invite *interested persons*, Aboriginal Communities, ~~agencies,~~ federal and provincial ministries **and agencies, and local municipalities** with an interest in the project to participate in its planning with the Conservation Authority; throughout the planning process.

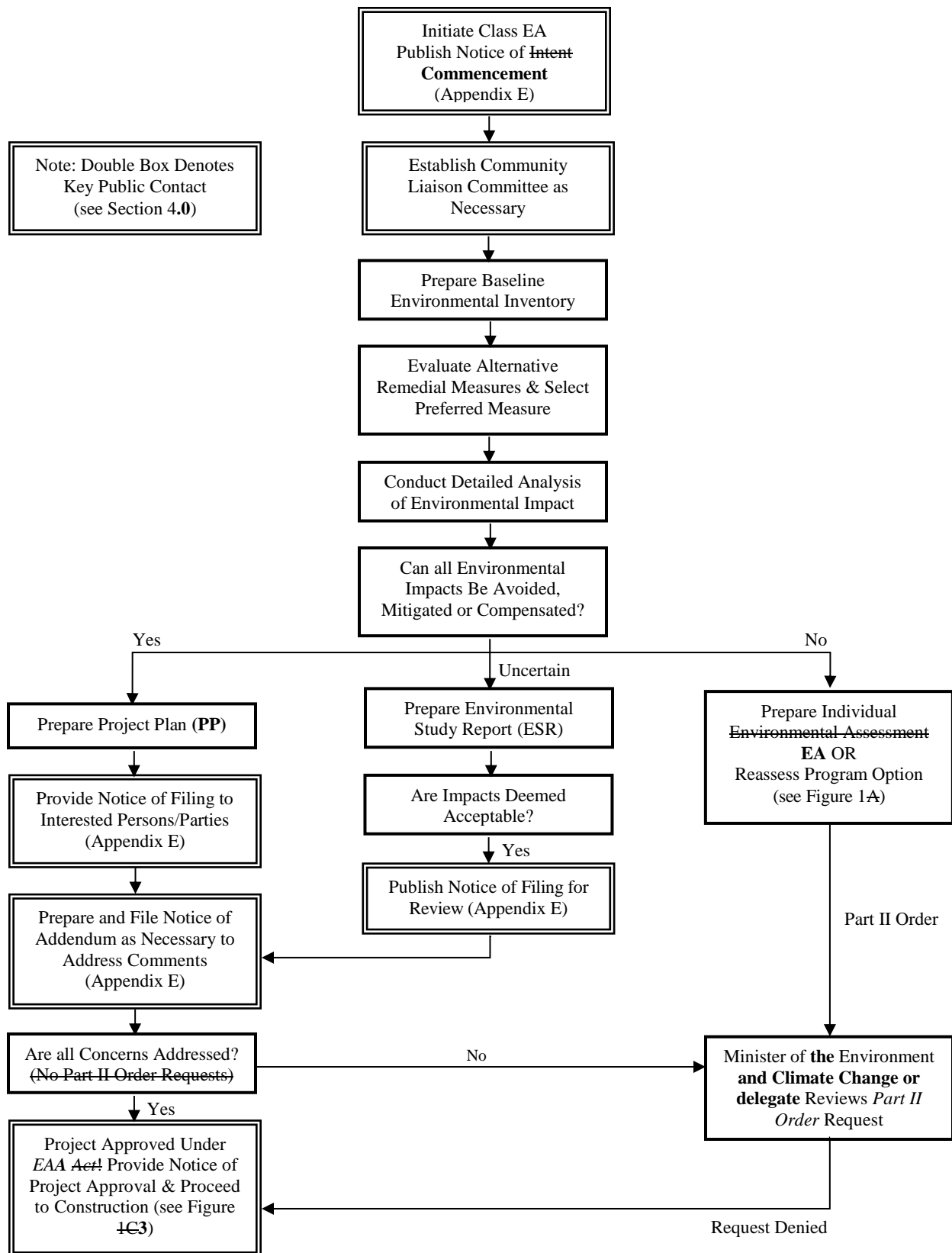
3.3 Examination of the Environmental Planning and Design Principles

Amend section 3.3 to correct typographical errors and to incorporate direction from MOECC’s “Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario”.

- ...
- Alternative methods which replicate the natural *environment* shall be given preference over “hard” alternatives wherever possible, and, all projects should evaluate opportunities for enhancement of terrestrial or aquatic habitats as part of project design.
- ...
- Remedial project design shall strive to re-establish, maintain, or enhance the natural function (both biological and physical) and appearance of the watercourse or shoreline and associated features (floodplain, valley, wetlands, beaches, etc.) while recognizing and preserving existing cultural and archaeological features of significance in the project's study area.
- ...
- **Where appropriate, project planning and design should consider and address the known and anticipated effects of climate change on a proposed project, the effects of the project on climate change (e.g., generation of greenhouse gases, changes to carbon sinks), as well as potential impacts on ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.**

FIGURE 4B2 PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS: CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Amend Figure 1B to update figure name, correct name change of Notice of Intent to Notice of Commencement, reflect updated provincial agency names, correct figure and section references, and correct typographical errors.



3.4 Review of the Selection of Conservation Authority Program Options

Amend section 3.4 to correct typographical errors.

The planning and design process for the Class EA will ~~begin~~**continue** with a review of ~~the~~ decisions made in the Conservation Authority planning process. All steps in decision making which led to the selection of a remedial project as the preferred program option, as documented by the Conservation Authority, shall be reviewed by interested government agencies, individuals and members of the Community Liaison Committee (CLC) (Section 4.1.5). The decision to proceed with the planning and design as a remedial project shall be examined. If not confirmed, then the options to be considered, as shown in Figure 1A, include:

- 1) Do Nothing
- 2) Pursue another Conservation Authority Program Option
- 3) Prepare an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment EA~~

If the decision to proceed with planning a remedial project is confirmed, ~~then~~ this documentation will ~~also need to~~ be included in the report of the project planning (Section 3.7.2).

3.5 Preparation of a Baseline Environmental Inventory

Amend section 3.5 to include reference to Appendix A, incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", correct typographical errors and address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.

Once a determination has been made that the preferred **program** option is a remedial project, as defined in this eClass **EA**, the planning process continues with the preparation of a baseline inventory. This inventory will provide the information needed to evaluate alternative methods of addressing the problem situation. It will also provide a baseline from which to monitor the effectiveness of the action, once taken, and the types and level of environmental impacts that resulted.

The inventory will involve the examination and documentation of:

- the flooding or erosion problem;
- existing site conditions including physical, biological, cultural, and socioeconomic characteristics;
- whether the site falls within a vulnerable area as identified in the local assessment report prepared under the *Clean Water Act*, 2006;
- engineering/technical aspects to be considered; and,
- previous protective measures that have been implemented within the study area.

The study area will include both directly affected and indirectly affected environments. The directly affected environment includes the environment within the bounds of the flood or erosion control problem where remedial works would be located, the access or construction route, and

those properties immediately adjacent to these areas. The indirectly affected environment includes the environment, as identified in the planning and design principles, within which the proposed works are likely to have an impact (e.g., the entire littoral cell and associated shorelands, ~~or~~ river reach, or valley system).

Interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, ~~and~~ provincial and federal ministries or agencies, **and local municipalities** with specific expertise relevant to the problem being addressed should be contacted for their input into the inventory process (see **Table A in Appendix A**).

Information from previous studies that have been undertaken within the study area should also be utilized. **If previous planning work has performed a baseline environmental inventory within the study area, the proponent can leverage the information previously collected for other projects and update it as required for the current undertaking. This would allow for the elimination of redundancy and potentially streamline processes.**

The complexity of inventories will vary greatly from situation to situation. More detail will be necessary for complicated problems where there are design constraints due to limited access or in environments where there is a high degree of ecosystem structure and function. The required level of documentation is specified in Appendix B - Baseline Environmental Inventory. This is intended to be a starting point for the environmental assessment process. The information collected through the baseline environmental inventory will be further used in the process for the evaluation of alternative methods and **the** selection of a preferred method, as well as **the** preparation of a monitoring program.

The inventory methods and results will be documented and included in the report of the project planning (Section 3.7.2). **As a best management practice, it is recommended that proponents submit their natural heritage records to the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) as per the identified provincial direction.**

3.6 Evaluation of Alternative Methods For Carrying Out Remedial Project

Amend section 3.6 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" and "Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario", correct table references and typographical errors.

With the baseline inventory completed, possible alternative methods of carrying out the remedial project are to be investigated. A full range of alternatives should be considered including both traditional and innovative approaches. It must be demonstrated that no viable measures (see Table 2-9) have been overlooked. A summary of undertakings within the eClass EA and some examples of alternative methods are supplied in Table 2-10. This list shall be used as a starting point in identifying alternative methods.

The evaluation of alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking will include consideration of all applicable legislation, regulations, policies and guidelines (see listing in Appendix C), the Environmental Planning and Design Principles outlined in Section 3.3, and criteria relating to:

- environmental effects, considering the broad definition of environment contained in the

EAA;

- the effectiveness of the method to produce the desired result;;
- the technical feasibility of undertaking the method;; and,
- the associated cost.

The information obtained in completing the baseline environmental inventory will be used in this evaluation of alternative methods and expanded upon as necessary. As outlined in Section 4.0, further consultation with the public, ~~interest groups~~ **interested persons, Aboriginal Communities** and other agencies is strongly recommended.

Where appropriate, proponents should consider and address climate change through consideration of the known and anticipated effects of climate change on a proposed project, the effects of the project on climate change (e.g., generation of greenhouse gases, changes to carbon sinks), and the potential impacts on ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.

In considering alternative methods, specific consideration must be given to the advantages and disadvantages of each method. This will include an examination of the types and extent of impacts, both positive and negative, that each alternative method would likely have on each of the evaluation criteria. The “do nothing” method must also be considered in the analysis. The evaluation of impacts should include evaluation of both temporary impacts during construction of the undertaking, and permanent impacts due to operation and maintenance of the undertaking after construction. Table 3-9 will be used as a reference for the screening of potential effects.

As each method is examined, the net negative impact (that impact which cannot be avoided, reduced, or compensated for) of carrying out the undertaking will be determined. This requires consideration of potential mitigation measures. The type and extent of this impact will also be specified.

...

3.7 Selection of a Preferred Alternative

Amend section 3.7 to correct typographical errors.

The evaluation process must be fully documented to allow traceability of each step of the process. That is, specific criteria examined to assess the alternative methods, the types, extent and significance of net impacts on that criteria, the weighting of the net impacts, and the decision making approach used must ~~therefore~~ be thoroughly documented and included in the report of the project planning (Section 3.7.2).

...

3.7.1 Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative

Amend section 3.7.1 to correct table references and typographical errors, and address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.

Once the preferred alternative method of carrying out the undertaking is selected, then it will be

subjected to a more detailed study of the net impacts likely to be associated with implementation as previously determined. A further determination can then be made regarding how the potential net negative impacts can be best dealt with at the detailed design level.

To complete this environmental analysis, the information collected in the environmental inventory phase, as well as the assessment of alternative methods, will be used and expanded upon where necessary. As outlined in Section 4.0, further consultation with outside agencies, the public, and **interested persons** ~~interest groups~~ is also strongly recommended.

In the environmental analysis, the same areas of concern (i.e., physical, biological, cultural, socioeconomic and engineering/technical) that were examined in the baseline inventory and the evaluation of alternative methods are examined in greater detail in order to confirm potential impacts, refine methods of mitigation, and identify any unforeseen impacts. The evaluation of impacts should include ~~evaluation of~~ both temporary impacts during construction of the undertaking, and permanent impacts due to operation and maintenance of the undertaking after construction. Table 3-9 will be used again for the screening of potential environmental effects of the preferred alternative. **As a best management practice, it is recommended that proponents submit their natural heritage records to the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) as per the identified provincial direction.**

In many cases, it will be apparent that the project under consideration will likely have no negative impacts on the evaluation criteria or will have a positive impact. For each case where there is a possibility that the remedial work will have negative impacts, this possibility will be documented. Specific measures of avoiding, reducing, or compensating for the impacts are to be described in greater detail. Refer to Appendix C for examples of “mitigation required” and “legislation/approvals/information” for addressing a range of impact situations. Interested persons and Aboriginal Communities will be notified and consulted. Discussions regarding suitable means to avoid, reduce, or compensate for these impacts will be held. If it is concluded that mitigation is possible to avoid all negative impacts, this and the agreed upon methods to do so will be documented.

This process will systematically identify all areas of concern. It will include documentation of all methods of mitigation required to address these concerns and outline any concerns that cannot be resolved through mitigation methods. This process will be fully documented and included in the report of the project planning (Section 3.7.2). The analysis is not complete until all identified potential negative impacts are examined and documented in this fashion. A proposed monitoring program will be outlined and it will be commensurate with the predicted environmental impacts and mitigation/enhancement documented in this analysis.

TABLE 3 DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Amend Table 3 to correct table formatting and typographical errors, address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, and incorporate direction from MOECC’s “Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario”.

~~DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS~~– Screening of **an undertaking’s** ~~P~~potential

Effects as negative (-), neutral (N), or positive (+) and rating them on a scale of 3 as relatively high (H), medium (M), low (L) or not applicable (NA).

Screening Criteria	Rating of Potential Effect							
	-H -3	-M -2	-L -1	NIL 0	+L +1	+M +2	+H +3	NA
Physical								
Unique <i>Landforms</i>								
Existing Mineral/Aggregate Resources Extraction Industries								
<i>Earth Science – Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)</i>								
Specialty Crop Areas								
Agricultural Lands or Production								
Niagara Escarpment								
Oak Ridges Moraine								
Environmentally Sensitive/Significant Areas (physical)								
Air Quality								
Agricultural Tile or Surface Drains								
Noise Levels and Vibrations								
High/Storm Water Flow Regime								
Low/Base Water Flow Regime								
Existing Surface Drainage and <i>Groundwater</i> Seepage								
Groundwater Recharge/Discharge Zones								
Falls within a vulnerable area as defined by the <i>Clean Water Act, 2006</i>								
Littoral Drift								
Other Coastal Processes								
Water Quality								
Soil/ <i>Fill</i> Quality								
Contaminated Soils/Sediments/Seeps								
Existing Transportation Routes								
Constructed Crossings (e.g. bridges, culverts)								
Geomorphology								
Climate change contributions (e.g., greenhouse gas emissions, changes to carbon sinks)								
Other								
Biological								
<i>Wildlife</i> Habitat								
Habitat Linkages or Corridors								
Significant Vegetation Communities								
Environmentally Sensitive/Significant Areas (biological)								
Fish Habitat								
Species of Concern (e.g. species at risk, vulnerable/threatened/ endangered species, conservation priorities – either flora or fauna)								

Screening Criteria	Rating of Potential Effect							
	-H -3	-M -2	-L -1	NIL 0	+L +1	+M +2	+H +3	NA
Exotic/Alien and Invasive Species								
Wildlife/Bird Migration Patterns								
Wildlife Population								
Wetlands								
<i>Microclimate</i>								
<i>Life Science ANSIs</i>								
Unique Habitats								
Ecosystem's resilience to climate change								
Other								

DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS— Screening of **an undertaking's** potential effects as negative (-), neutral (~~NIL~~0), or positive (+) and rating them **on a scale of 3** as relatively high (H), medium (M), low (L) or not applicable (NA).

Screening Criteria	Rating of Potential Effect							
	-H -3	-M -2	-L -1	NIL 0	+L +1	+M +2	+H +3	NA
Cultural								
Traditional Land Uses								
Aboriginal Community or Reserve								
Outstanding Native Land claim as identified by the Aboriginal Community								
Transboundary Water Management Issues								
Riparian Uses								
Recreational or Tourist Uses of a Water Body and/or Adjacent Lands								
Recreational or Tourist Uses of Existing Shoreline Access								
Aesthetic or Scenic Landscapes or Views								
Archaeological Resources								
Built Heritage Resources								
Cultural Heritage Landscapes								
Historic Canals								
Federal Property								
Heritage River System								
Other								
Socioeconomic								
Surrounding Neighbourhood or Community								
Surrounding Land Uses or Growth Pressure								
Existing Infrastructure, Support Services, Facilities								
Pedestrian Traffic Routes								

Screening Criteria	Rating of Potential Effect							NA
	-H -3	-M -2	-L -1	NIL 0	+L +1	+M +2	+H +3	
Property Values or Ownership								
Existing Tourism Operations								
Property/Farm Accessibility								
Other								
Engineering/Technical								
Rate of Erosion in Ecosystem								
Sediment Deposition Zones in Ecosystem								
Flood Risk in Ecosystem								
Slope Stability								
Existing Structures								
<i>Hazardous Lands</i>								
<i>Hazardous Sites</i>								
Project's resilience to climate change based on projections of future climate (i.e., variation in temperature, precipitation, increased occurrences of extreme storm events)								
Other								

3.7.2 Selection of Documentation Level

Amend section 3.7.2 to correct typographical errors and incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario".

The detailed environmental analysis of the preferred alternative can lead to one of four possible conclusions, either:

- 1) It is apparent that all concerns of the Conservation Authority and reviewers can be addressed, that is, all possible negative impacts can be avoided, mitigated, or compensated for satisfactorily. Those consulted by the Conservation Authority during the environmental analysis concur with these findings and conclusions. (This is most likely to be the case for flood and erosion problems of a relatively limited scale/scope in non-sensitive environments.); or,
- 2) It is uncertain whether concerns regarding impacts can be resolved without further study or it is determined that negative impacts will occur that cannot be mitigated and consideration must be given to the trade-offs associated with the impact and the carrying out of a remedial work. (This is likely to be the case for more complex flooding and erosion problems or problems occurring in environments with a high degree of ecosystem structure and function or which are in some way sensitive to human intervention.); or,

- 3) It is determined that there are likely to be negative impacts which were not foreseen and cannot be mitigated, and concerns on the part of interested **persons, Aboriginal Communities** ~~individuals, groups~~ and agencies will be difficult to resolve without intensive study, and a more rigorous planning process should be applied; or,
- 4) It is determined that the negative impacts of a remedial project are of a magnitude that further consideration as a remedial project will cease.

Each of the above conclusions will require a different documentation process to be followed.

3.7.2.1 Project Plan (PP) (Conclusion 1 of the Environmental Analysis)-

Amend section 3.7.2.1 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial agency name, and correct typographical errors.

A Project Plan (PP) is prepared for remedial works for which it has been demonstrated that there are no negative impacts or outstanding concerns held by the Conservation Authority or reviewers. ~~The file that has been established for inclusion in t~~This report of the project planning will include documentation relating to:

- the situation or problem to be addressed including the causes of the problem (identifying, where possible, if the problem is the result of post-1992 development), the history of the problem (identifying if the problem is affecting pre- or post-1992 development) and the level of risk;
- the alternatives considered and the justification for remedial work;
- the baseline environmental inventory;
- the review and assessment of alternative methods of carrying out remedial work;
- the rationale underlying the selection of the preferred alternative method of carrying out the remedial work;
- the identification of potential impacts;
- interested persons, Aboriginal communities, ~~and~~ **government agencies, and local municipalities** consulted;
- issues and concerns that have been raised;
- the identification of methods for avoiding or mitigating negative impacts;
- information on construction timing and what construction guidelines will be used; and,
- proposed effects monitoring.

This information, together with a written description of initiatives for enhancement, shall be brought together in a Project Plan (PP) (Sample format is provided in Appendix D). For very minor projects, the PP may simply entail the Conservation Authority project file with brief responses to the bullet point items in Appendix D. Notice shall be sent to **the MOECC Regional Office, the CO Office**, interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, and all other parties (i.e., government agencies, **local municipalities**) who have expressed an interest in the remedial work of the availability of the plan for review (see "Notice of Filing Document for Review" in Appendix E).

This PP shall be filed and made available at the Conservation Authority office and other suitable locations such as the local Municipal Office or Public Library; for review for a 30 day period. If, for unforeseen reasons, a concern is raised in this review that cannot be resolved through consultation; or negotiation, the Conservation Authority shall consider preparation of an Environmental Study Report (ESR) for the project. Alternatively, any party may make a request, with reasons, to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** for a Part II Order. A Part II Order (previously called a bump-up) requires that a proponent comply with Part II of the *EAA* before proceeding with a proposed undertaking which has been subject to Class EA requirements (see Section 7.0).

If no concerns are raised during ~~at~~the 30 day review period, the project is considered approved under the *EAA*, and with the receipt of all other necessary approvals, implementation shall proceed. Notification that the project is approved shall be sent to all parties who have expressed an interest in the remedial work, **the MOECC Regional Office** and to the CO office (see “**Notice of Project Approval**” ~~sample~~ in Appendix E). Within 30 days of the “Notice of Project Approval”², the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part A” (Appendix F) will be completed and submitted to CO.

3.7.2.2 Environmental Study Report (ESR) (Conclusion 2 of the Environmental Analysis)

Amend section 3.7.2.2 to use exact wording in the Environmental Assessment Act, reflect updated provincial agency names, and incorporate direction from MOECC’s “Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario”.

An **Environmental Study Report** (ESR) is prepared for projects for which it has been demonstrated that negative impacts will occur; and tradeoffs must be made; in choosing among alternative methods of carrying out the proposed remedial work. An ESR may also be prepared in response to concerns that arise in the preparation and/or review of a PP.

The ESR must meet the requirements of subsection 6.1(2) of the *EAA*, which reads:

“...the environmental assessment must consist of,

- (a) a description of the purpose of the undertaking;
- (b) a description of and a statement of the rationale for;
 - (i) the undertaking,
 - (ii) the alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking, and
 - (iii) the *alternatives to* the undertaking;
- (c) a description of;
 - (i) the environment that will be affected or that might reasonably be expected to be affected, directly or indirectly,
 - (ii) the effects that will be caused or that might reasonably be expected to be caused to the environment, and
 - (iii) the actions necessary or that may reasonably be expected to be necessary to prevent, change, mitigate, or remedy the effects upon or the effects that might reasonably be expected upon the environment, by the undertaking, the alternative

- methods of carrying out the undertaking and the alternatives to the undertaking;
and
- (d) an evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages to the environment of the undertaking, the alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking and the alternatives to the undertaking; and,
- (e) a description of any consultation about the undertaking by the proponent and the results of the consultation.”

~~The file documented for inclusion in this report on the project planning will be the source of the required information for the ESR. It~~ **The ESR file** shall include the same documentation as for a PP and also information relating to options for dealing with unresolved concerns (See sample format in Appendix G). The major issue to be decided in determining whether to proceed with the proposed undertaking is whether the net impact is acceptable given the merits of the project. Thus, the ESR will document the decision making process and the value judgements made in selecting a preferred course of action. Criteria used in resolving this issue should be made explicit and developed proactively with concerned individuals, groups and agencies.

~~In this regard, a~~ **A second mandatory notice will be given,** stating that an ESR has been prepared for the project **will be sent to the local press, interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, the Conservation Authorities Contact Group, all those who expressed interest in the study, the MOECC Regional Office and the CO office (see “Notice of Filing Document for Review” in Appendix E). This notice will also be** filed at the Conservation Authority office, and other suitable locations such as the local Municipal Office or the Public Library. This notification process is further outlined in Section 4.0. Following this filing of the ESR, a review period will extend for 30 days. If concerns raised in this review cannot be resolved through consultation, negotiation, or revisions to the ESR, the Conservation Authority shall consider preparing an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ **EA**. Alternatively, any party may make a request, with reasons, to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** for a Part II Order requiring that a proponent comply with Part II of the *EAA* before proceeding with a proposed undertaking which has been subject to Class EA requirements (see Section 7.0).

If concerns are resolved through the preparation and review of the ESR; or if the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** denies any Part II Order requests, the project is considered approved under the *EAA* and with the receipt of all other necessary approvals, implementation may proceed. Notification that the project is approved shall be sent to all ~~interested persons, parties who have expressed an interest in the remedial work~~ **the MOECC Regional Office** and to the CO office (see **“Notice of Project Approval”** ~~sample~~ in Appendix E). Within 30 days of the “Notice of Project Approval”, the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part A” (Appendix F) will be completed and submitted to CO.

3.7.2.3 Individual Environmental Assessment (Conclusion 3 of the Environmental Analysis).

Amend section 3.7.2.3 to reflect updated provincial agency names and correct typographical errors.

An Individual Environmental Assessment is prepared for projects for which it has been

determined that net impacts will occur and concerns cannot be easily resolved and which does not meet the definition set out in Section 2.3 of this Class EA. This Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ EA process includes a formal government review of the project's planning and may lead to a formal hearing where approval to proceed is granted or denied. The need for an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ EA will, in most circumstances, be recognized early in the planning process, but may, in unforeseen circumstances, occur as a result of the review of the ESR.

In such cases, the procedures set out in this Class EA do not apply. Instead, the Conservation Authority shall adhere to the procedures and the information requirements set out in the EAA and Ontario Regulation 334/90 for approvals of individual undertakings. Conservation Authorities engaging in Individual ~~Environmental Assessments~~ EA should contact the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch (EAB) of the MOECC for information respecting the requirements of the EAA before initiating a planning process.

3.8 Addenda to Environmental Study Reports and Project Plans

Amend section 3.8 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", correct typographical errors, and address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.

Comments raised in the 30 day public/agency review of an ESR or a PP, ~~or~~ the passage of time, ~~or~~ a change in the environmental setting, or other unforeseen circumstances, may necessitate a change to the proposed undertaking. In such circumstances, where it is determined by a Conservation Authority in consultation with the undertaking's Community Liaison Committee and affected parties that the change is significant, **(such as the passage of time, a change in the environmental setting, new information that has arisen, or other unforeseen circumstances) and necessitates the inclusion of additional information**, an *addendum* to the ESR or PP shall be prepared by the Conservation Authority. During this time, no work will be undertaken which might adversely affect ~~that the~~ part of the project being addressed by the proposed addendum. ~~Where it is determined that the change is significant enough, in consultation with all who expressed an interest in the project, then a Conservation Authority may volunteer to prepare a new PP or a new ESR rather than an addendum.~~

The addendum shall describe the circumstances necessitating the change, the environmental implications of the change and what mitigation methods will be employed to mitigate negative environmental effects of the change. The addendum, ~~shall be filed with the ESR or the PP, and a Notice of Filing of Addendum (see Appendix E) shall be issued in the same manner as the Notice of Filing for the ESR or PP of the undertaking to the EAB, the MOECC Regional Office, government agencies, local municipalities, potentially affected persons, all those who were notified during the preparation of the original ESR or PP who may have an interest in the modification, and the CO Office. The Notice of Filing of Addendum shall also be placed in a local newspaper.~~

A period of ~~45~~**30** days following the issuance of a Notice of Filing of Addendum shall be provided by the proponent for public and agency review of the addendum. During this ~~45~~**30** day period, it may be requested that the undertaking, as documented in the addendum, be subject to a

Part II Order, in accordance with the procedures set out in Section 7.0 of this Class EA.

When the proposed change is in response to an emergency situation during construction of the undertaking or where a delay in the implementation of the change would result in detrimental environmental effects, the change would be implemented without delay and affected parties would be contacted. An addendum would subsequently be prepared for significant changes to the undertaking.

3.9.1 Construction Monitoring and Requirements for Follow-up

Amend section 3.9.1 to incorporate direction from MOECC’s “Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario” and correct section references.

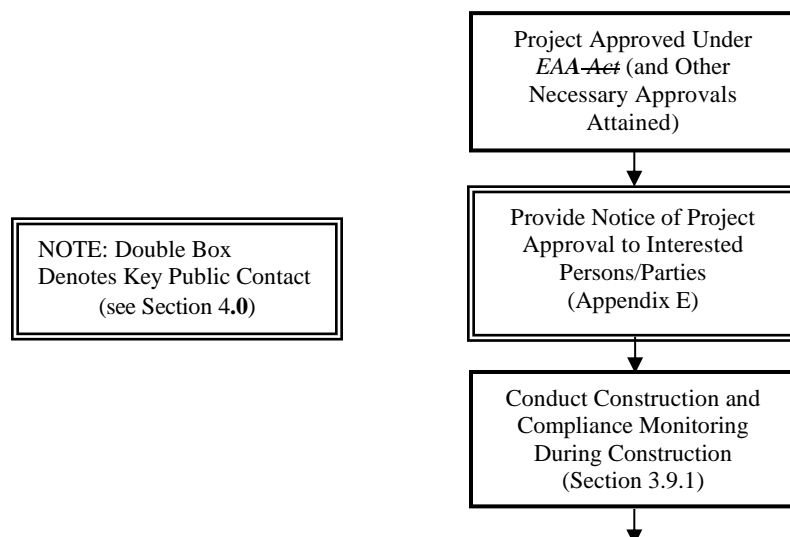
...

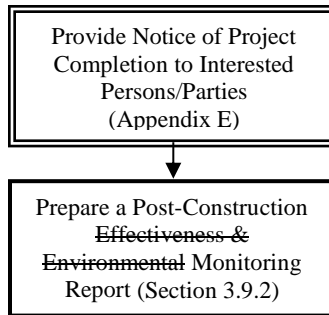
Supervision of project construction shall be under the direction of the Conservation Authority site supervisor and ultimately is the responsibility of senior staff of the Conservation Authority. Responsibility includes ensuring adherence to the approved design and monitoring requirements documented in the detailed environmental analysis of the preferred alternative (Section 3.7.1), as well as; any conditions requiring monitoring that are imposed on a project as part of a *Minister or delegate*’s denial of a Part II Order request (Section 7.0, #86.iii). Where the work is not directly undertaken by staff, and construction contracts are awarded, provisions will be included in the contract stipulating adherence to the approved design and monitoring requirements. All construction activities proceeding under this Class EA will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines, policies, regulations, and statutes listed in Appendix C.

...

FIGURE 4C3 Planning and Design Process: Construction and Monitoring

Amend Figure 1C to correct figure name and references, and address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff.





3.9.2 Post-Construction Monitoring

Amend section 3.9.2 to address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" and "Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario", and correct typographical errors.

~~For each project implemented under this Class EA, a Post-Construction Monitoring Report will be prepared by the Conservation Authority within one year of project construction unless the approved project's monitoring program specifies otherwise. Notification that the project's construction is completed shall be sent to interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, and all other parties who have expressed an interest in the remedial work, the MOECC Regional Office and to CO (see sample "Notice of Project Completion" in Appendix E). Within 30 days of the date on the Notice of Project Completion, the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part B" (see Appendix F) shall be completed and submitted to CO. For each project implemented under this Class EA, a Post-Construction Monitoring Report shall be prepared by the Conservation Authority within one year of completing project construction unless the approved project's monitoring program specifies otherwise. In addition to the notice, Within one year of filing the Notice of Project Completion, a copy of the Post-Construction Monitoring Report shall be sent to interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, government reviewers agencies, and local municipalities who expressed a concern during the planning and design process of the project. Within 30 days of the date on the "Notice of Project Completion", the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part B" (see Appendix F) will be completed and submitted to CO.~~

This form of effects monitoring includes post-construction inventories and studies which will be used to evaluate the success of the project for its intended purpose, as well as the success of mitigative techniques and enhancement features incorporated in the project. The level of detail in the Post-Construction Monitoring Report will be commensurate with the predicted environmental impacts and mitigation/enhancement documented in the detailed environmental analysis of the preferred alternative (Section 3.7.1). It will report on the monitoring program outlined in the approved PP or approved ESR.

Thus, the Post-Construction Monitoring Report will include, as appropriate:

- an assessment of the effectiveness of the undertaking in achieving its desired goals;
- documentation of follow-up maintenance as necessary;
- a summary of the baseline inventory for the site with reference to applicable factors

where impacts were anticipated and identified in Table 3: Detailed Environmental Analysis;

- documentation of changes in baseline site conditions, including a photographic record, identifying positive and negative changes and any changes that can be attributed to the remedial work itself as opposed to natural processes or other "causes";
- measures that have been or will be taken to address these impacts; ~~and,~~
- **an assessment of the structure's resilience to anticipated climate change effects;**
- **measures that have been or will be taken to reduce the project's impact on the surrounding ecosystem's resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change; and,**
- a schedule for ongoing monitoring (e.g., annual site inspections).

The Conservation Authority is encouraged to transfer new knowledge obtained through the Post-Construction Effects Monitoring Reports to all Conservation Authorities (see Section 10.0 and Section 11.0).

4.0 OPPORTUNITIES/PROVISIONS FOR INVOLVEMENT

Amend section 4.0 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial agency names, and correct figure references.

The planning and design process, as outlined in the previous section, has been developed to provide avenues through which interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, ~~and~~ federal and provincial government agencies, **and local municipalities** can participate. The purpose of this section is to outline the opportunities and provisions for participation for interested persons, **Aboriginal Communities**, government agencies, and ~~Aboriginal Communities~~ **local municipalities** throughout the Class EA process for remedial flood and erosion control projects. The notice provisions and some of the opportunities/provisions for involvement are highlighted in Figures ~~1B2 and 1C3~~, ~~as included~~ in the previous section. For more detailed descriptions of consultation methods and techniques, reference can be made to the most current consultation guide prepared by the MOECC.

...

4.1 Opportunities for Participation

Amend section 4.1 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario" and reflect updated provincial agency names.

In carrying out their duties as planners and designers of remedial flood and erosion control projects, Conservation Authority staff can benefit from the participation of individual citizens, non-governmental groups and associations, and other government agencies. This Class EA offers several opportunities for participation, each reflecting different levels of intensity or commitment of time and energy on the part of the public. They include opportunities to participate as a member of the general public, as a member of the Conservation Authority contact group, and as a member of a Community Liaison Committee (CLC). As good practice, Conservation

Authorities should obtain input and advice from the MOECC Regional *Environmental Assessment Coordinator* early in the process for identification of Aboriginal Communities, interested persons, ~~and~~ government agencies, **and local municipalities**. This would minimize the possibility of persons coming in at the end of a process and raising concerns or objecting to the outcomes of the process, and reduce the potential for a Part II Order.

4.1.1 Aboriginal Communities

Amend section 4.1.1 to correct typographical errors, reflect updated provincial agency names, and correct typographical errors. Amend section 4.1.1 to create subsections 4.1.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.

The *Constitution Act, 1982* defines Aboriginal peoples of Canada as including Indians, Inuit and Métis peoples. Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* recognizes and affirms the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of Aboriginal peoples.

Aboriginal Communities often have a range of views and experiences to contribute to a project. Engagement may take on different forms in each community, depending on both the scope of the project and the interests of the community. Aboriginal engagement is intended to provide Aboriginal Communities with an opportunity to receive information, ~~about and~~ have input to the project proposal, and, equally to allow the proponent to identify and consider the concerns and issues of those communities.

4.1.1.1 Interest-Based Consultation

Proponents subject to the ~~*Environmental Assessment Act*~~ *EAA* are required to consult with interested Aboriginal Communities in addition to consultation with other interested persons. Special effort may be required to ensure that Aboriginal Communities are made aware of the project and are afforded an opportunity to provide comments. Interest-Based Consultation allows Aboriginal Communities to raise concerns that are outside of those that are Aboriginal or treaty rights-based and generally follows the notification and consultation process that is outlined throughout this Class EA for interested persons.

...

4.1.1.2 Rights-Based Consultation

Proponents should also be aware that certain projects that may restrict access to unoccupied Crown lands, or could result in a potential to impact land or water resources, may also adversely affect the ability of Aboriginal Communities to exercise their established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights. In such cases, the Crown may have a constitutional duty to consult, and where appropriate, accommodate, those Aboriginal Communities.

If there is a potential to adversely impact Aboriginal or treaty rights, accommodation may be required. Accommodation is an outcome of consultation and includes any mechanism used to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to Aboriginal or treaty rights and traditional uses. Solutions could include adjustments in the timing or geographic location of the proposed activity; accommodation does not necessarily require the provision of financial compensation.

If the proponent is uncertain as to whether or not the Crown's duty to consult could arise, or if it appears that there may be a duty to consult, the proponent must contact the MOECC (*Director*), ~~Environmental Approvals Branch (EAB)~~ early in the project planning process and provide a description of the project's characteristics and location. In addition, the proponent must contact the MOECC if at any time during the Class EA process an Aboriginal Community asserts that the project could adversely affect its Aboriginal or treaty rights, or that there has not been adequate consultation. The MOECC will then determine whether the Crown has a duty to consult and advise the proponent on how to proceed, including providing additional direction on consultation requirements as necessary.

4.1.1.3 Procedural Aspects of Consultation

When triggered for a project, the duty to consult rests with the Crown, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the duty has been met. However, the Crown may delegate the day-to-day, procedural aspects of consultation to proponents. Proponents, by virtue of their knowledge and participation in project activities, have an important and direct role in the consultation process.

...

The responsibilities of the proponent for the procedural aspects of consultation include: providing notice and information about the project to Aboriginal Communities; with sufficient detail and at a stage in the process that allows the communities to prepare their views on the project and, if appropriate, for changes to be made to the project. This can include:

Providing Information

...

- information about the potential negative effects of the project on the environment, including their severity, geographic scope and likely duration. This can include, but is not limited to, effects on ecologically sensitive areas, water bodies, wetlands, forests, or habitat of species at risk and habitat corridors;

...

- identification of any mechanisms that will be applied to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse impacts;

Requesting Information

- a written request asking the Aboriginal Community to provide in writing or through a face-to-face meeting:

...

- any suggested measures for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating potential adverse impacts;

...

Addressing Capacity

- Proponents should recognize that many communities have capacity challenges that can hinder participation in consultation. In addition to taking the actions outlined above, proponents may assist Aboriginal Communities in their capacity needs on a case-by-case basis. The proponent should seek guidance from the MOECC if the

proponent is unsure about how to deal with a capacity concern raised by an Aboriginal Community.

...

The proponent should also seek guidance from the MOECC at any time during the Class EA consultation process, and should contact the MOECC if the proponent is unsure about how to deal with a concern raised by an Aboriginal Community, particularly if the concern relates to a potential adverse impact on established or asserted Aboriginal or treaty rights.

...

If MOECC considers that there are outstanding issues related to consultation, MOECC may directly undertake additional consultation with Aboriginal Communities. MOECC reserves the right to provide further instructions to a proponent or add communities throughout the Class EA consultation process.

4.1.1.4 Consultation Record

...

Where the duty to consult is triggered for a project, MOECC requires a complete consultation record in order to assess whether Aboriginal consultation and any necessary accommodation is sufficient for the project to proceed.

Further, as part of its oversight role, the MOECC may, at any time during the Class EA process, request records from the proponent relating to consultations with Aboriginal Communities. Records provided to the MOECC will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

The consultation record should include, but not be limited to, the following:

...

- evidence that notices and project information were distributed to, and received by, the Aboriginal Communities (via courier slips, follow-up phone calls, etc.). Where a community has been non-responsive to multiple efforts to contact the community, a record of such multiple attempts and the responses or lack thereof;
- responses and information provided by Aboriginal Communities during the consultation process. This includes information on Aboriginal or treaty rights, traditional lands, claims, or cultural heritage features and information on potential adverse impacts on such Aboriginal or treaty rights and measures for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating potential adverse impacts to those rights; and,
- a summary of the rights/concerns, and potential adverse impacts on Aboriginal or treaty rights or on sites of cultural significance (e.g., burial grounds, archaeological sites), identified by Aboriginal Communities; how comments or concerns were considered or addressed; and any changes to the project as a result of consultation, such as:
 - changing the project scope or design;
 - changing the timing of proposed activities;

...

- minimizing or altering the site footprint or location of the proposed activity;
- avoiding the Aboriginal interest;
- environmental monitoring; and,
- other mitigation strategies.

4.1.1.5 Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge

Aboriginal Communities may share traditional knowledge with proponents. In general, traditional knowledge refers to indigenous knowledge systems that have been developed and maintained over time. Traditional knowledge, as well as community views and desires regarding the use of Aboriginal traditional knowledge, will be treated with respect by proponents. If a community decides to share its traditional knowledge with a proponent, they should be informed that any portion of that knowledge that forms part of project documents and is submitted to the MOECC will be subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

4.1.3 Interested Persons

Amend section 4.1.3 to reflect updated provincial agency names, correct typographical errors and make subsection 4.1.3.1.

Interested persons may participate by:

- ...
- having their names added to the project mailing list to be directly notified of future updates to the undertaking and, in so doing, become a member of the Conservation Authority contact group (Section 4.1.4) for the project; and,
- ...

4.1.3.1 Responsibilities of Interested Persons

When a project is being planned and developed under a Class EA, interested persons are responsible for:

- ...
- Participating in discussions with the proponent to address concerns. If during the evaluation of a Class Environmental Assessment Project, interested persons have not participated and later request a Part II Order, the lack of participation in the process will be considered by the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate when making a decision on whether or not to grant the request;
- Focusing on matters relating to the Class EA process and the proposed project: for example, potential effects of the project, appropriate notification, the nature of the public consultation process, mitigation measures and design features; and,
- Suggesting modifications to the specific project or environmental assessment documentation that may address concerns, for example, changing the orientation of the project on the site, screening to minimize visual impact, or changing the location of site access.

4.1.4 Conservation Authority Contact Group Participation

Amend section 4.1.4 to correct typographical errors.

...

Members of the contact group may participate by:

...

- sharing knowledge and information they may have relating to the flood and/or erosion problem, the environment concerned, potential impacts, possible impact prevention and mitigation measures, and possible environmental enhancement methods; and,

...

4.1.5 Community Liaison Committee Participation

Amend section 4.1.5 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial agency names and correct typographical errors.

In an effort to facilitate more on-going public involvement at the project level, the Conservation Authority shall, based on its contact group mailing list and expressions of interest from interested persons, Aboriginal Communities ~~or~~, **government agencies, and/or local municipalities**, establish a Community Liaison Committee (CLC) to assist the Conservation Authority by obtaining additional public input concerning the planning and design process of an individual flood and/or erosion control project, and to review information and provide input to the Conservation Authority throughout the process. The Conservation Authority shall strive to ensure that the membership of the ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC** is representative of all views respecting a proposed remedial flood and erosion control project.

As noted in Section 4.2, a ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC** shall be established, on a project by project basis, once it has been determined that a remedial work of some kind is necessary to deal with a specific flood and/or erosion situation and the public have been notified of the intent to undertake a remedial project. The Committee may assist with more than one remedial work project but shall normally remain in place only as long as the Class EA planning and design process is being implemented. Once the project is approved or if a decision is made not to proceed with the project, the Committee will normally be disbanded. The Conservation Authority may decide to maintain the ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC** for a period during the post-construction phase, when monitoring is being undertaken, or to draw upon the Committee's assistance in the preparation of an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment~~ **EA**.

Participation in a ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC** is the most intensive form of public involvement. Involvement would demand more of a commitment of time and energy from its members, than either the contact group or general public participation.

In certain circumstances, there may not be substantial public interest in a proposed undertaking. In such circumstances, the structure and composition of the ~~Community Liaison Committee~~

CLC may be less formal, based on the discretion of the Conservation Authority and the interested persons. Where no parties have expressed an interest in a proposed undertaking following the publication/ mailing of a Notice of ~~Intent~~ **Commencement**, the Conservation Authority may plan its undertaking without creating a ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC**.

As the name implies, the function of the Community Liaison Committee, in the Class EA process, will be to assist the Conservation Authority to reach out and maintain contact with interested persons, and Aboriginal Communities. The ~~Community Liaison Committee~~ **CLC** will provide direct input to the process. At the end of the process, the entire committee will have been exposed to the entire process, will have understood how decisions have been reached and will have had their questions answered during the process.

To fulfill its function, the Community Liaison Committee will:

- ...
- co-host, with Conservation Authority ~~S~~staff, meetings organized by the Conservation Authority to facilitate the resolution of concerns relating to a proposed remedial work;
- review any Part II Order requests made by members of the public and attempt to resolve the issues of concern between the Part II Order requesters and the Conservation Authority before the request gets referred to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or **delegate** for a decision; and,
- ...

4.2 Public Notification Requirements

Amend section 4.2 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", correct figure and section references, and correct typographical errors.

In following the planning and design process for remedial flood and erosion control projects, there are points at which public notification must be given. The purpose of this section is to outline these requirements. Some key points in the process where public contact is required are shown in Table 4, Figures ~~4B2~~ and ~~4C3~~, and Appendix E provides sample notices. It must be noted, however, that these are the minimum requirements only. The extent of the public notification is up to the discretion of the Conservation Authority. The decision to consult further with the public would be based on the nature and extent of the project. The Class EA is a proponent driven process, and therefore, it is up to the proponent to determine the level of consultation required for a project, keeping in mind that the Class EA sets out the minimum requirements that must be followed by the proponent. In the event that a Part II Order request is received, at that time the ~~m~~Ministry will assess whether or not the Conservation Authority has adequately consulted and addressed concerns raised by interested persons, **Aboriginal Communities**, government agencies and ~~Aboriginal Communities~~ **local municipalities**. In addition to publishing notices in the local press, other methods of notifying the public that a Conservation Authority may consider include radio/TV announcements, notices posted in community facilities, ~~notices posted~~ at the site of the project, ~~and on~~ **at** the Conservation Authority **office** and/or other website(s), and notices posted on social media platforms. Each

Conservation Authority must determine for itself, on a project by project basis, whether it is appropriate and how to expand public notification opportunities. It is recommended that consideration be given to special timing requirements (e.g., frequency of meetings) identified by groups/associations wanting to participate in the process.

The first mandatory notification occurs when the Class EA process is initiated. At this point, public notification includes:

- A Notice of ~~Intent~~ **Commencement** to ~~Undertake a Remedial Project~~ shall be published in the local press, **sent to the Conservation Authority Contact Group, Aboriginal Communities, local municipalities, the MOECC Regional Office, and the CO office.** (A sample of this notice is ~~contained~~ **can be found** in Appendix E.)
- ~~A Notice of Intent to Undertake a Remedial Project shall be sent by direct mail to the Conservation Authority contact group mailing list and sent to the CO office.~~
- Conservation Authority staff shall ~~cause~~ **form** a Community Liaison Committee, ~~to be formed,~~ taking into account **the** interest expressed by the landowners who initiated the project and individuals notified through these activities.

The second mandatory notification occurs when the report on the project planning is filed. For those projects which involve preparation of a PP, the second mandatory point of notification occurs when the PP is filed for review.

- **The** Notice of ~~Filing of a PP of this plan for review~~ shall be sent to all parties contacted in the first notification process who expressed an interest in the remedial work, **interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, government agencies, local municipalities, the MOECC Regional Office,** and ~~sent to the CO office.~~ (A sample of this notice can be found in Appendix E.)

With regard to projects that involve **the** preparation of an ESR, the second mandatory notification occurs when the ESR is filed for review. Issuance of a Notice of Filing of the ESR will involve the following:

- The Notice of Filing of an ESR shall be published in the local press, **sent to interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, the Conservation Authority Contact Group, those who expressed an interest in the remedial work, local municipalities, the MOECC Regional Office and the CO office.** (A sample of this notice is ~~contained~~ **can be found** in Appendix E.)
- ~~The Notice of Filing of an ESR shall be sent by direct mail to the Conservation Authority contact group mailing list, sent to all who expressed an interest in the remedial work and sent to the CO office.~~
- The Community Liaison Committee shall meet to discuss the ESR before the Notice of Filing to provide input, and afterwards to address any comments received.

As necessary to address comments and/or changes to the PP or ESR, a Notice of Filing of Addendum (see Figure 4B2 and Section 3.8) shall be **sent to the EAB, the MOECC Regional Office, government agencies, local municipalities, potentially affected persons, all those**

who were notified during the preparation of the original ESR or PP who may have an interest in the modification, and the CO Office. The Notice of Filing of Addendum shall also be placed in a local newspaper. issued in the same manner as the Notice of Filing for the ESR or PP of the undertaking (see samples in Appendix E). (A sample of this notice can be found in Appendix E.)

In the interest of good project management and as per Figures 1B2 and 1C3, a Notice of Project Approval and a Notice of Project Completion shall be sent to all interested persons who expressed an interest in the flood and erosion control remedial work, **Aboriginal Communities, local municipalities,** and sent to the MOECC Regional Office, and the CO office (see samples in Appendix E).

It is the responsibility of the Conservation Authority to explain to interested persons, and Aboriginal Communities the rights given to them under this Class EA. This includes, but is not limited to, the provision to request a Part II Order (see Section 7.0), and the availability of detailed information (e.g., Class EA, the PP and documentation, the ESR and documentation) at public location(s) for review by those who request it and when the study is being discussed with interested persons and Aboriginal Communities.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLASS EA

Amend Table 4 to address issues raised through consultation with Conservation Authority staff, incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", correct section and figure references, reflect updated provincial agency names, and corrected typographical errors.

ALL All stages of Public Notification and Project Documentation listed in the following table are required to be submitted to CO within the specified time-frames to allow for continuous tracking and monitoring of Conservation Authority activities under CO's 2002 Class EA document. Information is used for the completion of CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report, which is a requirement under the approval of CO's 2002 Class EA (Amended September 2009 **June 2013**).

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO and MOECC
1) Notice of Intent Commencement	- Figure 1B2 - Section 3.2 - Section 4.2 - Appendix E	- Issued when study is to be initiated- - Invites public to participate in study	To be sent to: - Local press - Aboriginal Communities - Contact groups	Notice to be sent to CO and MOECC Regional Office at time of issuance to public.
2) Notice of Filing Document for Review	- Figure 1B2 - Section 3.7.2.1 (PP) - Section 3.7.2.2 (ESR) - Section 4.2	- Issued when study has been completed - Invites public to review document and	To be sent to: a) For PP - Interested persons - Aboriginal Communities	Notice to be sent to CO and MOECC Regional Office at time of issuance to public.

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO and MOECC
	- Appendix E	provide comments to Conservation Authority - 30 day comment period	- Those who expressed interest in study b) For ESR - Interested persons - Aboriginal Communities - Local press - CA Contact Group - Those who expressed interest in study	
3) Notice of Filing of Addendum	- Figure 1B2 - Section 3.8 - Section 4.2 - Appendix E	- Issued when study has already been completed but due to comments raised during public review, passage of time, change in environmental setting, or unforeseen circumstances, a change in the proposed undertaking may be needed. - Invites public to review document and provide comments to Conservation Authority - 15 30 day comment period	To be sent to: a) For PP Those who expressed interest in study b) For ESR - Aboriginal Communities - Local press - Contact Group - Those who expressed interest in study	Notice to be sent to CO, EAB, and MOECC Regional Office at time of issuance to public.
4) Notice of Project Approval	- Figure 1B2 - Figure 1C3 - Section 3.7.2.1 - Section 3.7.2.2 - Section 4.2 - Appendix E	- Issued when planning and design of project has been completed. - Informs public that project is ready for	To be sent to: - All those who expressed an interest in the project	Notice to be sent to CO and MOECC Regional Office at time of issuance to public.

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO and MOECC
		construction		
a) Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form –: Part A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 3.7.2.1 - Section 3.7.2.2 - Section 3.9.2 - Appendix F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides CO with a summary of Conservation Authority's satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process- - Results used in CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report and the Five Year Review Report 	None	Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form–: Part A to be submitted to CO within 30 days of "Notice of Project Approval".
5) Notice of Project Completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 4C3 - Section 3.9.2 - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued when construction of project is completed - Informs public that construction of project has been completed 	To be sent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interested persons - Aboriginal Communities - All those who expressed an interest in the project 	Notice/documentation to be sent to CO and MOECC Regional Office at time of issuance to public.
a) Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Report (if applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 4.1.5 - Appendix H - Appendix I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides CLC an opportunity to comment on the effectiveness of the Class EA process for meeting public concerns and identifying possible solutions:- - Report completed after a Notice of Project Completion 	Committee may include representatives from: contact group, local landowners, members of the general public, interest groups, agencies, etc.	If a report is completed, CO requests that it the report shall be sent to CO at time of issuance to contribute to Section 4(ii) of CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report.

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO and MOECC
b) Post-Construction Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 4C3 - Section 3.9.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued within one year of the Notice of Project Completion unless approved project's monitoring program specifies otherwise - Reports on monitoring program outlined in approved project. - Used to evaluate success of the project as well as mitigative techniques and enhancement features. - To be prepared within one year of project construction unless approved project's monitoring program specifies otherwise - Report submitted in conjunction with a Notice of Project Completion 	<p>To be sent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All those who expressed an interest in the project 	Conservation Authority are encouraged to transfer new knowledge obtained through Post-Construction Effects Monitoring Reports to all Conservation Authorities.
c) Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form –: Part B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 3.72 - Section 3.9.2 - Appendix F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides CO with a summary of Conservation Authority's satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process 	None	Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form—: Part B to be submitted to CO within 30 days of "Notice of Project Completion".

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO and MOECC
		- Results used in CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report and the Five Year Review Report		

5.0 PROVISION FOR PHASING IN OF ONGOING UNDERTAKINGS

Amend section 5.0 to reflect updated Class EA date.

Conservation Authorities cannot suspend work on flood and erosion control projects, while awaiting completion of this Class EA. Where such works have been identified as necessary, Conservation Authorities have been following the requirements of the 1993 Class EA.

Accordingly, prior to the date of the Minister of Environment's approval of this Class EA, any Conservation Authority which has complied with the ~~2009~~ **2013** Class EA's planning and design process, up to the point in Phase 3 when the preliminary preferred solution was selected, may continue to do so according to the ~~2009~~**2013** Class EA. As with other Class EA documents, these provisions shall apply only for a period of five years from the approval of this document. If construction has not commenced within five years from the approval of this document then the Conservation Authority must comply with the planning and design process of this Class EA.

6.0 DURATION OF PROJECT APPROVALS

Amend section 6.0 to address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff and correct typographical errors.

It is recognized that for a variety of reasons, considerable time may lapse between the completion of the planning and design process of the Class EA (i.e., issuance of the Notice of Project Approval) and the implementation of the undertaking. During such a delay, the proposed solution may no longer retain validity or site conditions may change. Therefore, as with other Class EA documents, if a Class EA project has been approved, but construction has not been initiated within five years of that project's approval, the project shall be reviewed in accordance with the planning and design process of this Class EA, and new documentation (i.e., **an Addendum**) shall be prepared.

7.0 PROVISION FOR CHANGING PROJECT STATUS (PART II ORDER)

Amend to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial name changes, and correct typographical errors.

It is recognized that the planning and design process, as outlined, is one which allows for concerns to be identified and resolved through the course of the project's planning. In some circumstances, however, it is possible that issues may be raised during public review of a project that cannot be easily accommodated. In cases where concerns are raised, it is the Conservation Authority's obligation, as proponent, to use all reasonable means available to them to resolve these concerns. In circumstances where interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, ~~or~~ government agencies, **or local municipalities** feel that these efforts have not been made, they may seek to have the proposed undertaking made subject to a more rigorous planning, design and documentation procedure. In the case of an undertaking for which a PP was prepared for example, a Conservation Authority may volunteer to prepare an ESR to address the concerns of the public/agencies.

~~The~~**A** Part II Order is the legal mechanism whereby the status of an undertaking can be elevated from an undertaking within a Class EA to an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment EA~~. According to section 16 of the *EAA*, the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate may by order require a proponent to comply with Part II of the *EAA* before proceeding with a proposed undertaking to which a Class EA would otherwise apply. It is the responsibility of the Conservation Authority to advise the public of their right to request a Part II Order in public notifications (see Appendix E). Any interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** may request the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate to issue a Part II Order within the public review period for a PP, ESR or an Addendum. **If comments are not received within this public review period, it will be assumed that there are no comments to make.**

The purpose of this Section is to outline the details surrounding a Part II Order request:

- 1) An interested person, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** with a concern about a project would bring the concern to the attention of the Conservation Authority.
- 2) If the concern cannot be resolved by any means employed by the Conservation Authority and the Community Liaison Committee, the interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** may formally request that the Conservation Authority submit the undertaking to a more rigorous review (i.e., Individual ~~environmental assessment EA~~).
- 3) If the Conservation Authority considers elevation of the undertaking's status to be inappropriate and the interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** with the concern, wishes to pursue the issue, he/she may request within 30¹⁴ days of the "Notice of Filing" date that the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** issue a Part II Order.

The request to issue a Part II Order must be made in writing to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate, be received by the ministry within the 30^{*} day review period following issuance of the Notice of Filing, and must address the

¹⁴ ~~15 days in the case of "Notice of Addendum"~~

following issues as they relate to the identified concerns with the potential environmental effects of the project or the planning process followed:

- ...
- the benefits of requiring the Conservation Authority to undertake an ~~Individual environmental assessment EA~~ **EA**; and,
- ...

The requester shall forward a copy of the request to the Conservation Authority and the ~~Environmental Approvals Branch EAB~~ **EAB** at the same time as submitting it to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate. Please note that ~~ALL~~ **all** personal information included in a submission —(such as name, address, telephone number, and property location), —unless stated otherwise in the submission, will be collected and maintained by the MOECC under the authority of the *EAA*, for consultative purposes ~~AND~~ **and** for the purpose of creating a record that is available to the general public. The collection, use and dissemination of this information are governed by the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

- 4) The EAB will advise the Conservation Authority and CO within 10 working days of the receipt of the request by an interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** pursuing a Part II Order. The Conservation Authority has the option of advising the Director of the EAB in writing if they are prepared to carry out an Individual ~~Environmental Assessment EA~~ **EA**. This should be done within one week of being advised that there has been a Part II Order request. The Director ~~of EAB~~ would then advise the requester that the Individual ~~Environmental Assessment EA~~ **EA** will be required. This would then negate the need for further review of the Part II Order requests by EAB.

The review of any Part II Order requests by EAB will commence after ~~the~~ end of the 30th day review period following issuance of the Notice of Filing, and upon receipt of all necessary and satisfactory information from the requester, the proponent Conservation Authority, other government agencies, **local municipalities** and/or interested persons.

The EAB may consult with other government agencies, **local municipalities** and/or other interested persons during the review of a Part II Order request. ~~The EAB may also request additional documentation from the Conservation Authority.~~ If there are critical deficiencies in the documentation submitted by the proponent, the EAB may require the proponent to submit additional information. The Conservation Authority will need to respond to the issues raised and provide a written record of their responses to the EAB. Conservation Authorities will also need to provide information on the Aboriginal consultation (i.e., consultation reports) to EAB. The Conservation Authority shall provide the information within the requested time frame. Within a minimum target of 45 days of receiving all information, the EAB will review the information and prepare a recommendation for the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate's consideration. The EAB will focus on the issues associated with the request, the review of the documentation, and the Conservation Authority's response. EAB will also review

the proponent's Aboriginal consultation activities undertaken in accordance with Section 4.1.1- and shall make a recommendation to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate.

Negotiations should continue between the requester and the Conservation Authority to successfully resolve the concerns locally. To provide this opportunity, the 30¹⁵ day review period may be extended for a period of time that is mutually acceptable between the Conservation Authority and the requester, and with notification to the EAB. Accordingly, the start of timelines for the review of any Part II Order requests by EAB will be deferred. If the Conservation Authority satisfies the concerns of the requester, it is the requester's responsibility to withdraw the request for a Part II Order. Such withdrawals should be in writing to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate and should be copied to the Conservation Authority. The Director of ~~the EAB~~ may accept and may act upon such withdrawals on behalf of the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate.

- 5) The Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or ~~their~~ delegate **will** consider **the** information submitted by the Conservation Authority, the person requesting the Part II Order and any interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate chooses to consult before making a decision. The Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate will also consider the evaluation criteria for Part II Order requests found in subsection 16(4) of the ~~Environmental Assessment Act~~ *EAA*. The Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate will make a decision **within 45 days** to do one of the following:
- i) Make a Part II Order (to require an ~~individual~~ EA);
 - ii) To refer the request to *mediation* before making a decision;
 - iii) To deny the request;
 - iv) To deny the request with conditions; **or**
 - v) Advise the proponent to redo its project planning where there is evidence that the project has not been prepared in accordance with the Class EA.

As defined under subsection 16(4) of the *EAA*, in considering a request, the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate shall give consideration to, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- the purpose of the *EAA*;
- extent and nature of public concern;
- potential for significant adverse environmental effects;
- need for broader consideration of alternatives by the Conservation Authority;
- consideration of urgency;
- participation of the requester in the planning process;

¹⁵ ~~15 days in the case of "Notice of Addendum"~~

- nature of request (i.e., substantiation of claims with regard to identification of factors that suggest that the proposed undertaking differs from other undertakings in the eClass EA to which the Class EA applies);
- degree to which public consultation and dispute resolution have taken place;
- any reasons given by a person who requests the eOrder;
- the mediator's report, if any;
- the timeliness of the request and the timeliness of the requester raising the issues and/or concerns with the Conservation Authority; and,
- any other important matters as the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** considers appropriate.

6) **If the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate:**

- i) agrees to issue a Part II Order, then he/she gives notice, with reasons, to the Conservation Authority, CO, and the person requesting the Part II Order, and to any other interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** as the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate considers appropriate. The Conservation Authority shall then adhere to the Order **by preparing an Individual EA for formal submission, review and decision** if it wishes to pursue implementation of the undertaking. **The Conservation Authority must inform the Director of the EAB on its fulfilment of its obligations and compliance with the conditions that were imposed.**
- ii) refers the matter to mediation, then he/she gives notice, with reasons, to the Conservation Authority, CO, and the person requesting the Part II Order, and to any other interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** as the Minister **of the Environment and Climate Change** or delegate considers appropriate. Provisions of section 8 of the EAA will apply including: the appointment, by the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate**, of one or more neutral persons to act as mediators, a report by the mediator to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** within 60 days of appointment, and payment of the fees and reasonable expenses of the mediators by the proponent.
- iii) denies the Part II Order request, **then** he/she gives notice, with reasons, to the person requesting the Part II Order, the Conservation Authority, CO and to any other interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** as the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate considers appropriate. The Conservation Authority then continues to plan and implement the undertaking under this Class EA. Any conditions which the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate might apply to the decision to deny the Part II Order request must be adhered to by the Conservation Authority when implementing the project. **The Conservation Authority must inform the Director of the EAB on its fulfilment of its obligations and compliance with the conditions that were imposed.**

- iv) **does not make a decision on the Part II Order request within the 45 day decision time frame, then the proponent is entitled to proceed with the undertaking after confirming with EAB that no decision has been made. Should the Conservation Authority proceed with the project without a Part II Order decision, it is doing so at its own risk as a Part II Order can still be made or denied with conditions.**

The Part II Order request may be initiated during the 30 day public review period following the filing of the PP, ~~or~~ ESR, **or Addendum**. It is expected, however, that interested persons, Aboriginal Community, ~~or~~ government agency, **or local municipalities** having a concern would bring this to the Conservation Authority's attention early in the planning and design process when the Conservation Authority has maximum flexibility to deal with the concern. The provisions for public participation and notification, set out in this Class EA, are intended to facilitate such early identification of concerns.

8.0 OPERATION, MAINTENANCE OR RETIREMENT

Amend section 8.0 to address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff and correct typographical errors.

Conservation Authorities shall endeavour to review all opportunities for incorporating environmental enhancements as part of project operations, maintenance, or retirement activities (e.g., using materials of equal or better properties, etc.).

...

The term "maintenance" refers to the upkeep, repair and the replacement and/or upgrading of a structure; or its performance where the objective; and application remain unchanged, and the volume, size, or capability of the structure does not change from that approved for the undertaking under this Class EA or its predecessor. In this case, maintenance is considered to be a part of the approved project and is not independently subject to the planning and design process of this Class EA.

The approval under the EAA as a maintenance activity does not preclude all other forms of approval necessary. A maintenance activity of special concern is dredging to maintain the efficiency of a structure. Various approvals may be required for dredging, transport and disposal from the MOECC and other agencies and government bodies having jurisdiction. For dredging activities, as a minimum, the staff in the local Regional Office of the MOECC will be contacted for consultation.

"Retirement" refers to a situation in which the purpose or use of a structural or capital work as approved under this Class EA or its predecessor; is no longer necessary and its operation is cancelled. Some retirement activities may involve the demolition of a structure or a change in the purpose, use, capacity, or location of a structure which could result in potentially significant environmental effects. ~~Such~~ **Where retirement activities could result in potentially significant environmental effects, the planning and design process described in this Class EA shall apply** ~~be planned in accordance with the planning and design process.~~ "Retirement" ~~of~~ activities

which only involve relinquishment of rights, such as operating or maintenance responsibilities, shall be completed without following the planning and design process of the Class EA, provided that the party assuming responsibility undertakes to continue to operate and maintain the structure or facility in the same fashion as in the past (i.e., the activities fall within the definition of operations/maintenance). Where a change in operation or maintenance is anticipated by the second party, the transfer shall not be made unless the second party meets all necessary requirements under the EAA.

If works are proposed that do not fall within the definitions of "operation," "maintenance", and "retirement" as above, they will be considered as new undertakings and subject to the planning and design process described in this Class EA.

9.0 EMERGENCY MEASURES

Amend section 9.0 to clarify requirements of an Emergency Report, address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, reflect updated provincial agency names, and correct typographical errors.

In the case of a natural disaster, such as flooding, sudden or accelerated soil erosion or slippage, situations may arise where a Conservation Authority must take immediate action to safeguard human life and mitigate damage to buildings, structures, or services. When such emergencies arise, necessary remedial measures shall be undertaken immediately.

The Conservation Authority shall notify the affected members of the public and affected government agencies, including the nearest Regional and District Office of the MOECC and the EAB of the Ministry that emergency measures are about to be undertaken. If this is not possible, the appropriate contacts shall be made as soon as possible after the emergency has been addressed.

It is also the responsibility of the Conservation Authority to forward an **Emergency Report** ~~written report of the emergency~~ to the nearest Regional and District Office of the MOECC; and the EAB of the MOECC, within ~~1460~~ **460** working days following completion of actions taken to alleviate or correct the emergency situation.

The ~~written~~ **Emergency Report** shall describe the following:

- ...
- the physical, biological, socioeconomic and/or cultural effects of the emergency;
- **the anticipated physical, biological, socioeconomic, and/or cultural impacts of the emergency measures implemented;**
- effectiveness of the actions taken (stop-gap, longer term, etc.); and,
- anticipated future remedial **and maintenance** works required, if any.

Where further remedial work is necessary to ensure effectiveness of these emergency measures, the planning and design process described in this Class EA shall apply. However, it is possible that an emergency-specific planning process to meet time concerns may evolve from discussions

with affected parties or agencies, the nearest MOECC Regional Office and the EAB of the MOECC.

10.0 CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING AND REPORTING

Amend section 10.0 to reflect updated provincial agency names and correct typographical errors.

...

The Class EA process is a self-assessment process and it is the responsibility of the Conservation Authority project manager to ensure that the planning process as set out in the Class EA document is undertaken. If concerns arise regarding the effectiveness of the Class EA process in addressing such things as, but not limited to, **the** protection of the environment or participation in the process, then the Conservation Authority must raise these concerns with CO for collective discussion and resolution. If deficiencies are noted, CO shall undertake to address the issue by amending the Class EA document (Section 11.0) either immediately or at the time of the five year review.

On an annual basis, CO will compile information on the projects that have been undertaken in accordance with this Class EA. An Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report (**Annual Report**) will be produced to determine:

...

The effectiveness of the Class EA will be identified by Conservation Authorities directly with CO and/or through the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form" (Appendix F). CO will submit the Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report to the MOECC's Director of the EAB ("**Director**"). ~~This annual report will be submitted~~ no later than January 31 for projects initiated, planned and/or implemented during the previous calendar year. The ~~a~~Annual ~~R~~Report will be made publicly available by posting on **the** CO website. **The Annual Report** ~~CO~~ will provide ~~MOE with~~ the following information:

- a summary table listing all projects initiated, planned and/or implemented under the Class EA during the previous year. The summary table will include: ~~the Conservation Authority, location of the undertaking*, name of undertaking*, year initiated*, status (Notice stage: Intent I; Filing F, date; Addendum ADD, date; Approval A, date; Completion C, date)**~~, the documentation level (i.e. PP or ESR)***, ~~Part II Order Requests (y/n), Outcome Part II Order Request (granted G, denied D, denied with conditions DWC)****.~~
 - i) **the Conservation Authority¹⁶;**
 - ii) **the Conservation Authority contact person (i.e., project manager);**

* as obtained from Conservation Ontario's copy of the project's Notices of Intent (Appendix E)

** as obtained from Conservation Ontario's copy of the project's ~~Notices (Appendix E)~~ **Part II Notices from MOECC (Section 7.0, #4 and 6)**

*** as obtained from Conservation Ontario's copy of the project's Notice of Filing (Appendix E)

**** as obtained from Conservation Ontario's copies of Part II notices from MOE (Section 7.0, #4, 6, 7, and 8)

- iii) **name of the undertaking***;
 - iv) **location of the undertaking***;
 - v) **cost of project (where applicable)**;
 - vi) **year initiated***;
 - vii) **status of the project (Notice stage: Commencement-C, date; Filing-F, date; Addendum-ADD, date; Approval-A, date; Completion-CMPL, date)***;
 - viii) **the documentation level (Project Plan-PP, Environmental Study Report-ESR, Emergency Report-EMR)***;
 - ix) **Part II Order Requests (y/n)**; and,**
 - x) **Outcome of Part II Order Request (granted-G, date; denied-D, date; denied with conditions-DWC, date)****;
- a statement indicating those projects undertaken using the Class EA for which Part II Order requests were made to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** and the proponent; and of these, the number and percentages of requests that were granted, denied, or denied with conditions;
 - identification of any problems, changes, or actions that need to be considered in the five year review, or sooner, and a statement of effectiveness of the Class EA in providing an effective and efficient planning process and in protecting the environment based upon:
 - ...
 - assessment of conditions imposed on a project as part of the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate**'s denial of a Part II Order request (Section 7.0, #86iii).
 - a compliance statement for the Class EA:
 - summarizing statements of compliance made by Conservation Authorities in the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form (Appendix F);
 - addressing any terms and conditions in the EAA Notice of Approval (Order in Council) of the Class EA. A copy of the Notice of Approval will be attached-;
 - and,**
 - addressing any "Notice of Amendment" issued by the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** (Section 11.0).

In light of the fact that this Class EA is used infrequently (i.e., few projects per year), common process inefficiencies and other problems may not be identifiable at the end of a one-year period. CO will conduct a five-year review of the Class EA, for the lifetime of the approval, which will provide a larger sample of projects upon which to base recommendations (Section 11.3).

Conservation Authorities will retain on file copies of all documentation required for an undertaking under this Class EA for the purposes of the ~~Five Year Review~~ **Report** described in Section 11.3. ~~This five-year review document~~ **This Five Year Review Report** will be posted to CO's website.

11.0 CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AMENDING PROCEDURE

Amend section 11.0 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial agency names, and provide more clarification on the amendment process.

The purpose of the amending procedure is to allow for modifications to the ~~approved~~ Class EA after experience with its application ~~has been gained~~. The types of amendments include major or minor amendments ~~to the Class EA. T~~ and the type of amendment procedure to be used is dependent on the nature of the amendments. **For both types of amendments, CO should be consulted and provided with a copy of the proposed amendment.** CO, the MOECC or any other government ministries and agencies, members of the public, Aboriginal Communities ~~and organizations~~, and other interested persons ~~or organization~~, who feels that an amendment to the Class EA should be made, will bring the particular concern to the attention of the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** (for major amendments) or the Director of the EAB (for minor amendments). In doing so, they shall set out the specific concern, the reason for that concern, and the proposed change. ~~An outside party should consult with CO before submitting a proposed amendment, and should also provide CO with a copy of the proposed amendment. As requests for amendments to the Class EA are received on an ongoing basis from the public and from Conservation Authorities through the completion of the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms, CO will address recommended amendments in consultation with the requester at the time of the next Five Year Review Report.~~

11.1 Minor Amendments

Amend section 11.2 to correct typographical errors.

Minor amendments are those amendments that would not substantially change this Class EA. These may include:

- ...
- Minor updates (i.e., reference to a guideline);
- Changes to procedures that, in the opinion of the Director, ~~of the EAB~~ do not affect the intent of the Class EA.

The Director of EAB is the approval authority for minor amendments. ~~Other p~~Parties may request a minor amendment by submitting such a request to CO for consideration. CO will notify the Director ~~of the EAB~~ of proposed amendments to the Class EA and provide the Director with the description and rationale for each amendment. The Director ~~of EAB~~ will reach the opinion as to whether the proposed amendment is considered to be valid and minor. ~~The Director, and~~ shall provide notice of the decision to CO. ~~The Director must also state~~ **with the** reasons for the decision.

...

11.2 Major Amendments

Amend section 11.2 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", correct typographical errors, and reflect updated provincial agency name.

Major amendments **are those amendments that** would substantially changes this Class EA or have significant effect on how the Class EA is carried out. This could include changes to:

- The range and type of projects with the Class EA;
- The essential elements of the documentation processes and provisions found in Section 3.7.2 of this Class EA (i.e., PP or ESR).

The Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** is the approval authority for major amendments. ~~Other parties, such as Conservation Authorities,~~ may request a major amendment by submitting such a request to CO for consideration. CO will notify the Director ~~of the EAB~~ of proposed amendments to the Class EA and provide the Director with the description and rationale for each amendment. If the proposed amendment is considered to be valid and major and in the opinion of the Director ~~of EAB~~ is reasonable and appropriate, he or she shall issue a public Notice of Proposed Amendment and allow for public and agency review. Interested persons, Aboriginal Communities, **government agencies, local municipalities,** and other interested parties will be invited to submit comments to the Director ~~of the EAB and~~ copied to CO for a 45 day period. Based upon the comments received and further consultation with CO, the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** ~~or delegate~~ may approve or deny the amendments, with or without conditions. If the amendment is approved by the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change**, he or she shall issue a Notice of Amendment to all parties who provided comments or indicated interest in the amendment.

11.3 Five Year Review of Class Environmental Assessment

Amend section 11.3 to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario".

Every five years from the date of the Notice of Approval, CO will conduct a review of the Class EA to ensure that it is still compliant with legislative requirements and planning practices, and continues to satisfy the purpose of the EAA. CO will submit a Five Year Review Report to the Director no later than January 31 for every fifth year. The Five Year Review Report will also be made publicly available by posting on the CO website.

The Five Year Review Report will assess the effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process in addressing such things as, but not limited to, the protection of the environment and participation in the process. The Five Year Review Report will be prepared in a format that is similar to and combines the Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report in every fifth year. This report will include a determination of:

- the number and types of projects initiated, planned and/or implemented in accordance with the Class EA during the five-year review period;
- the number of Part II Orders requested (if any) and their outcomes;
- outcomes of Proponent Conservation Authorities Evaluation Forms and identification of any issues/deficiencies experienced that suggest the need for an amendment to the Class EA, including changes to proponents' practices and procedures that would serve to improve the Class EA itself or its administration;
- the degree of effectiveness of the Class EA planning and design process; and,
- proposed amendments (if any) to address identified issues/ deficiencies.

All Conservation Authorities shall be consulted with and given the opportunity to provide input into the report and the proposed amendments.

Based upon the Five Year Review Report, CO will make a written submission to the Director of the EAB recommending one of the following:

- i) Consolidate the recommended amendments and amend the Class EA (following procedures described in Section 11.0);
- ii) Prepare a wholly new Class EA (following full review and approval process under ~~Environmental Assessment Act~~ *EAA*); or,
- iii) Continue use of this Class EA.

PART II: DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKINGS WITHIN THE CLASS

v) Increase Upstream Storage

Amend section I. v) to correct a typographical error.

In the case where flooding damages are occurring in a river reach, it may be possible to reduce this damage by detaining floodwater upstream. ...

i) Reduce Erosive Energy of Channel Flows

Amend section II. i) to correct typographical errors.

Protection of eroding banks can be achieved by reducing the erosive energy of the waterway. This reduction in the waters energy can be achieved by the following means:-

- **Decrease Gradient**
... To decrease the gradient, the length must be increased.

ii) Protect From Erosive Energy of Channel Flows

Amend section II. ii) to correct a typographical error.

- **Revetments**
... These can be constructed of rip rap, armour stone, gabion baskets, concrete or sheet pile walls, or interlocking brick.
...

i) Prevent Entry of Floodwaters

Amend section III. i) to correct typographical errors.

The structural protection that can be built to hold the floodwaters back is an *impermeable* dike, seawall, or revetment. ...

- **Dikes**
... The purpose of the structure is to hold the land/water boundary and is not designed to protect the neighbouring shoreline.
...
- **Revetments**
... It is a method of protection which prevents the waves or currents from reaching the embankment, scarp, or shoreline behind the structure. ...

ii) **Reduce Wave Energy**

Amend section III. ii) to correct typographical errors.

... Therefore, the structures must be designed for a combination of both the extreme water elevation and the wave action, rather than just the high water level as is done on the riverine systems. ...

- **Offshore Low-Crested Breakwaters**
... There are three main types of structures: the reef, statically stable low-crested, and submerged breakwater.
...

IV **SHORELINE EROSION**

Amend section IV to correct typographical errors.

Alternative remedial measures suitable to address shoreline erosion include: reducing wave energy and enhancing natural processes, protecting from wave energy, and stabilizing the slope through drainage or grading improvements.

i) **Reduce Wave Energy and Enhance Natural Processes**

Amend section IV .i) to correct typographical and grammatical errors.

- **Coastal Wetlands**
Wetlands are Land where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to promote the formation of wet soils or to support the growth of aquatic plants.
...
...
- **Headland/Beach System**
Headland/beach systems use large, armouring or concrete, hard points to anchor beaches

or bay areas. ...

... If artificial nourishment is not used to fill the beach areas, then natural drift material may be taken out of the regional system and will cause a deficiency downdrift. ...

...

- **Offshore Low-Crested Breakwaters**

... There are three main types of structures: the reef, statically stable low-crested, and submerged breakwater.

...

ii) **Protect Shore From Wave Energy**

Amend section IV. ii) to correct typographical errors.

...

- **Revetments (Naturally Armouring, Armour)**

... They are typically built at the land/water interface and are usually sloped structures built of armour stone or rip rap. ...

...

- **Shore-Connected Breakwaters (Sheet-Pile, Conventional, Naturally Armouring)**

... The commonly used breakwaters are rubble mound breakwaters and caisson type breakwaters.

iii) **Stabilize Bank or Slope**

Amend section IV. iii) to correct typographical errors.

... Therefore, the slope stability solutions must be carried out in combination with the coastal protection measures.

...

APPENDIX A TABLE A: IDENTIFYING EXPERT FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Amend Appendix A to reflect updated federal agency names.

...

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	EXPERT FEDERAL AUTHORITY
1. Environmental Effects (from definition of “environment” in the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>)	
Changes in the environment:	
2. general	Environment and Climate Change Canada
3. air	Environment and Climate Change Canada
4. land	Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada
5. wildlife	Environment and Climate Change Canada
6. fish and fish habitat	Fisheries and Oceans Canada

7. soil	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
8. forest resources	Natural Resources Canada
9. humans	Health Canada
10. water	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Natural Resources Canada
Related changes in:	
11. sustainable use	Environment and Climate Change Canada
12. human health conditions	Health Canada
13. socio-economic conditions	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Health Canada Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada Industry, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Natural Resources Canada
14. cultural resources	Canadian Heritage Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
15. aboriginal resource use	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
16. aboriginal land use	Health Canada
17. historical, archaeological, paleontological and architectural resources	Canadian Heritage Natural Resources Canada Public Works and Government Services Canada
18. management of protected areas – national parks, national historic sites, historic rivers and heritage canals	Canadian Heritage
19. CEAA Process and Procedures	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency Environment and Climate Change Canada
20. International Environmental Issues	Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada Global Affairs Canada Canadian International Development Agency

APPENDIX B BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY CHECKLIST

Amend Appendix B to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario".

Physical

- ...
- geomorphology
- climate change contributions (e.g., greenhouse gas emissions, changes to carbon sinks)**
- other

Biological

- ...
- unique habitats
- ecosystem's resilience to climate change**
- other

Engineering/ Technical

- ...
- hazardous sites
- project's resilience to climatic changes based on projections of future climate (i.e., variation in temperature, precipitation, increased occurrences of extreme storm events)**
- other

APPENDIX C REFERENCE INFORMATION

Amend Appendix C to reflect updated provincial names, incorporate direction from MOECC's "Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario", to show cut-off text, and restore text from previous versions of the Class EA.

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
Physical			
Unique Landforms	Ensure physical characteristics of the landform are maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) Municipality Conservation Authority 	Watershed Management Plans
Existing Mineral or Aggregate Resources Extraction Industries	Minimize or avoid impacts to existing operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF Local operator Municipality 	<i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> <i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i>
Earth Science – Areas of Natural and Scientific	Retain present characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNRF Conservation Authority 	<i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
Interest (ANSI's)			
Specialty Crop Areas	Ensure project has no long term effect on viability, avoid or reduce short term impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) 	<i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014
Agricultural Lands or Production	Avoid or reduce impacts to agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMAFRA • Local Agricultural Representatives 	<i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014
Niagara Escarpment	Comply with the requirements of the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC) • Conservation Authority 	<i>Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act</i>
Oak Ridges Moraine	Ensure project complies with existing guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Municipality • Conservation Authority 	Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan Regional Official Plan Watershed Management Plans
Environmentally Sensitive/Significant Areas (physical)	Ensure function and form retained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • Conservation Authority 	Official Plan Watershed Management Plans
Air Quality	Ensure equipment exhaust, dust and odour are controlled during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) 	
Agricultural Tile or Surface Drains	Avoid or reduce impacts to existing drains Avoid impacts to fisheries habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMAFRA • Municipality • Local Agricultural Representative • Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) 	<i>Drainage Act</i> Federal Fisheries Act; all projects for which the Conservation Authority is the proponent will be review in accordance
Noise Levels &	Conform with local bylaws	• Municipalities	Municipal Bylaws

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
Vibration	as to hours of construction		
High/Storm Water Flow Regime	Ensure no adverse impacts on water levels, flood levels and on in-stream erosion occur , both upstream and downstream of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • Municipality • Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) • MTO District Office • MOECC 	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> Watershed Management Plans <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> <i>Canada Water Act</i> MTO Drainage Manual (1997)
Low/Base Water Flow Regime	Ensure no adverse impacts on water levels, base flow, water taking permits are taken into account in project design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • MOECC • Municipality • Environment Canada ECCC 	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> Watershed Management Plans <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> <i>Canada Water Act</i>
Existing Surface Drainage and Groundwater Seepage	Ensure surface drainage patterns are maintained or compensated for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • MOECC • Environment Canada ECCC • Conservation Authority • MTO District Office 	<i>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</i> <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> <i>Canada Water Act</i> <i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> Watershed Management Plans Fisheries Management Plans <i>Public Transportation and Highway</i>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			<i>Improvement Act (PTHIA)</i> MTO Drainage Manual (1997)
Groundwater Recharge/Discharge Zones	Retain/enhance recharge/discharge characteristics and ensure any potential adverse impacts on connected aquifer systems are examined and avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • Conservation Authority • MOECC 	Aquifer Management Plan Watershed Management Plans <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i>
Located in vulnerable area identified in local assessment report	Ensure compliance with local source protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority/ Source Protection Authority 	<i>Clean Water Act</i> , 2006
Littoral Drift	Ensure impacts on littoral drift are examined and compensated for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • Municipality 	Shoreline Management Plans <i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014
Other Coastal Processes	Ensure impacts on wave activities are examined and compensated, (e.g., increased wave reflection and diffraction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • Municipality 	Shoreline Management Plans <i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014
Water Quality	Ensure contamination of water does not occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Environment Canada ECCC • Municipality • Conservation Authority 	<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> <i>Canada Water Act</i> <i>Federal Fisheries Act</i> , section 36(3) Water Management: Policies, Guidelines , Provincial Water Quality Objectives,

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			<p>MOE 1994</p> <p>Guidelines for Evaluating Construction Activities Impacting on Water Resources guideline (February 1994 January 1995)</p> <p>Fill Quality Guidelines for Lakefilling in Ontario: Application of Sediment and Water Quality Guidelines to Lakefilling, (June 1992)</p> <p><i>Planning Act</i>, Sect. 2.4.1 Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</p> <p><i>Conservation Authorities Act</i></p> <p>Watershed Management Plans</p>
Soil/Fill Quality	Ensure contamination of soil/fill does not occur	• MOECC	<p>Fill Quality Guidelines for Lakefilling in Ontario: Application of Sediment and Water Quality Guidelines to Lakefilling, (June 1992)</p> <p>Guidelines for Evaluating Construction Activities Impacting on Water Resources Guideline (February</p>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			1994 January 1995):
Contaminated Soils/Sediments/Seeps	Ensure contaminated soils are not present or are dealt with appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Environment Canada ECCC 	<p><i>Federal Fisheries Act</i></p> <p><i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i></p> <p>Ontario <i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p> <p>Guidelines for Identifying, Assessing and Managing Contaminated Sediments in Ontario: An integrated approach, May 2008</p> <p>Evaluating Construction Activities Impacting on Water Resources Part III A: Handbook for Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal in Ontario, updated January 2011</p> <p>Ontario Regulation 153/04 (Records of Site Condition); and</p> <p>The accompanying Soil, Ground Water and Sediment Standards for Use Under Part XV.1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i></p>
Existing Transportation Routes	Eliminate or reduce impediments to present traffic flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) 	<i>Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act</i>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTO District Office • Municipality 	<p>(<i>PTHIA</i>)</p> <p>MTO Drainage Manual (1997)</p>
Constructed Crossings (e.g., Bridges, Culverts)	Ensure impacts on existing crossing are determined, and either avoided or compensated for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTO District Office • Municipality 	<p><i>Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act (PTHIA)</i></p> <p>MTO Drainage Manual (1997)</p>
Geomorphology	Ensure impacts are examined and avoided or compensated for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • Conservation Authority 	<p>Natural Channel Systems: an approach to management and design, June 1994</p> <p><i>Planning Act</i>, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</p> <p>Watershed Management Plans</p> <p>Fisheries Management Plans</p>
Climate change contributions	Ensure project's contributions to climate change (e.g., greenhouse gas generations, changes to carbon sinks), are examined and minimized or mitigated for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Conservation Authority 	<p>Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario (MOECC)</p>
Lake Simcoe Watershed	Ensure project compliance with the requirements of the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Conservation Authority 	<p><i>Lake Simcoe Protection Act</i></p>
Biological			
Wildlife Habitat	Ensure disturbance to habitat is minimized or avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • Environment Canada ECCC • Conservation Authority 	<p><i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i></p> <p><i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i></p>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			<p>Canadian Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p><i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i></p> <p>Watershed Management Plans</p> <p>Fisheries Management Plans</p>
Habitat Linkages or Corridors	Ensure disturbance to habitat is minimized or avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • Environment Canada ECCC • Conservation Authority 	<p>Canadian Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p><i>Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i></p> <p><i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i></p> <p>Fisheries Management Plans</p> <p><i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i></p> <p>Watershed Management Plans</p>
Significant Vegetation Communities	Minimize clearing and provide for <i>revegetation</i> following construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • Municipality • Conservation Authority 	<p>Canadian Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p><i>Forestry Act</i></p> <p><i>Woodlands Improvement Act</i></p> <p>Agreement Forests</p> <p><i>Trees Act</i></p> <p>Municipal Bylaws</p>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			<i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014
Environmentally Sensitive/Significant Areas (biological)	Ensure function and form is retained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • Conservation Authority 	Official Plan Conservation Authority ESA Plan Watershed Management Plans
Fish Habitat	Ensure spawning, feeding and movement are restricted, comply with the requirements of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF • DFO • Conservation Authority 	<i>Federal Fisheries Act</i> ; all Class EA projects for which the Conservation Authority is the proponent will be reviewed in accordance with the Ontario Fish Habitat Referral Protocol, 2009 2008 Watershed Management Plans Fisheries Management Plans
Species of Concern	Avoid impacts on species (e.g., Species at Risk, Vulnerable/Threatened/Endangered Species, Conservation priorities) of both flora and fauna It should be noted that Aboriginal Communities may identify species of concern or interest to their communities – medicinal, traditional, et etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Canada ECCC • MNRF • Conservation Authority • Local Aboriginal Community 	<i>Species at Risk Act</i> Canadian Biodiversity Strategy <i>Canada Wildlife Act</i> <i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> Watershed Management Plans <i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			Statement, 2005 2014 <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> Ontario's New Approach to Aboriginal Affairs Fisheries Management Plans
Exotic/Alien and Invasive Species	Eliminate or reduce risk of spreading or introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Canada ECCC • MNRF • Conservation Authority 	Canadian Biodiversity Strategy
Wildlife/Bird Migration Patterns	Ensure disturbance to habitat is minimized or avoided; including seasonal habitat used for reproduction and/or stopover areas by migratory birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Canada ECCC 	<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>
Wetlands	Ensure function and form is retained, comply with the requirements of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF/Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) • Municipality • Environment Canada ECCC • Conservation Authority 	<i>Planning Act</i> , Section 2.3 Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014 Official Plan The Federal Policy on Wetland Conservation Watershed Management Plans Fisheries Management Plans
Microclimate	Ensure impacts regarding windscreening, snow accumulation, shading are considered and accounted for		
Life Science ANSI's	Retain characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MNRF 	<i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			Statement, 2005 2014
Unique Habitats	Retain/enhance present characteristics and functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities • MNRF • Conservation Authority 	Official Plan <i>Planning Act</i> , Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014 Watershed Management Plans Fisheries Management Plans
Ecosystem's resilience to climate change	Retain/enhance the ecosystem's resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Conservation Authority 	Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario (MOECC)
Cultural			
Traditional Land Uses/Aboriginal Reserve or Community	Ensure interests are identified and where possible prevent or mitigate any potential adverse effects the project may have on aboriginal interests according to present guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation • MNRF – District Office • Local Aboriginal Community 	Ontario's New Approach to Aboriginal Affairs
Outstanding Native Land Claim or Treaty Rights	Ensure claims or treaty rights are identified and where possible prevent or mitigate any potential adverse effects the project may have on aboriginal claims or treaty rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs (MAA) Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation • Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada 	<i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> Ontario's New Approach to Aboriginal Affairs

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
Transboundary Water Management Issues	Ensure in-water work in interconnecting channels of international boundary waters (e.g., St. Mary's River, Detroit & St. Clair Rivers, Niagara River and St. Lawrence River) does not impact water levels, flow, and quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Canada ECCC • Foreign Affairs & International Trade Canada (DFAIT) 	<i>International Boundary Waters Treaty Act</i>
Riparian uses	Ensure impacts are reduced to water access, boating, cottages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners • Municipality • Conservation Authority 	
Recreational or Tourist Use of Water Body and/or adjacent lands	Avoid impacts to existing routes for navigation and existing or planned trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Canada • Regional Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation Sport (MTCRS) office • Municipal or Area Tourism Trade Association • Relevant Local Recreational Associations 	<i>Navigable Waters</i> <i>Navigation Protection Act</i> , approval of construction in a water body and of shoreline construction for navigation safety
Recreational or Tourist Use of Existing Shoreline Access Locations	Avoid or minimize impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal or Area Tourism Trade Association • Relevant Local Recreational Associations • Regional MTCS office • Official Tourist Operators 	
Aesthetic or Scenic Landscapes or	Ensure that impacts to view are examined and accounted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality • Community 	

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
Views	for		
Archaeological Resources, Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	<p>Ensure resources are protected</p> <p>Ensure that impact to <i>archaeological potential</i> areas where identified are adequately assessed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTCS-Culture Programs and Services Branch • MTCS-Tourism Planning and Operations Division • Municipality • Local Historical Board or Organization • Municipal Heritage Committee • Parks Canada • Conservation Authority 	<p><i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>- Two regulations set out the criteria for determining whether a property has cultural heritage value or interest: <i>Ontario Regulation 9/06</i> and <i>Ontario Regulation 10/06</i></p> <p><i>Historic Sites and Monuments Act</i></p> <p><i>Historical Parks Act</i></p> <p><i>Planning Act</i>, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</p> <p>Guidelines for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Resource Component of Environmental Assessments (Ministry of Culture and Communications/ and Ministry of the Environment, 1992)</p> <p>“Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists” (MTCS, 2011)</p> <p>“Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada” (Parks</p>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			Canada, 2003) “Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments (Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, reprinted 1981)” of Environmental Assessments (Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, reprinted 1981)
Historic Canals	Comply with provisions	• Canadian Heritage	Special Provisions may apply to specific Canals e.g., Canada – Ontario Rideau Trent Severn (CORTS) Agreement
Federal Property	Comply with Federal requirements	• Owner	<i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i>
Heritage River Systems	Retain characteristics	• MNRF • Conservation Authority	
Socioeconomic			
Surrounding Neighbourhood or Community	Surrounding Neighbourhood or Community Minimize impacts to existing community	Surrounding Neighbourhood or Community • Municipality	Surrounding Neighbourhood or Community Planning Act
Surrounding Land Uses or Growth Pressure	Surrounding Land Uses or Growth Pressure Evaluate the effect of the project on land use and growth pressure, avoid or minimize negative effects	Surrounding Land Uses or Growth Pressure • Municipality	Surrounding Land Uses or Growth Pressure Planning Act
Existing Infrastructure, Support Services, Facilities	Existing Infrastructure, Support Services, Facilities Avoid conflicts with existing facilities	Existing Infrastructure, Support Services,	Existing Infrastructure, Support Services, Facilities

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
		Facilities • Ministry of Community and Social Services	
Pedestrian Traffic Routes	Provide safe access to pedestrians during construction, restore access following completion	• Community • Municipality	
Property Values or Ownership	Consider effects of project on property values, in the case of instream work contract MNRF regarding ownership of bed of watercourse	• Municipality • Local Real Estate Board • MNRF	<i>Public Lands Act</i> <i>Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act</i> ; permit or license required if Crown owned
Existing Tourism Operations	Avoid or reduce negative impacts of project on surrounding operations	• Ministry of Tourism MTCS • Owners and Operators	
Property/Farm Accessibility	Ensure access is maintained or compensated for	• Private Landowners	
Engineering/Technical			
Rate of Erosion in Ecosystem	Rate of Erosion in Ecosystem Ensure no adverse impacts on erosion in ecosystem	Rate of Erosion in Ecosystem • Conservation Authority	Rate of Erosion in Ecosystem Conservation Authorities Act
Sediment Deposition Zones in Ecosystem	Sediment Deposition Ensure no adverse impacts on stability of dynamic deposition zones (e.g. beach)	Sediment Deposition • Conservation Authority • Municipalities	Sediment Deposition Conservation Authorities Act Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2014
Zones in Ecosystem	Zones in Ecosystem	Zones in Ecosystem	Zones in Ecosystem
Flood Risk in Ecosystem	Ensure flooding susceptibility is not increased	• Conservation Authorities • Municipalities	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> <i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy</i>

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
			Statement, 2005 2014
Slope Stability	Ensure no adverse impacts on slope stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authorities • Municipalities 	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> Geotechnical Principles for Stable Slopes Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River, Shoreline Policy (Terraprobe MNR, 1994) <i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i>
Existing Structures	Ensure structural integrity of existing structures before and after project via the owner of the structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner of Structure 	
Hazardous Lands	Ensure development complies with Provincial Policy Statement requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • Municipality 	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> <i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i> Understanding Natural Hazards (MNR, 2001)
Hazardous Sites	Ensure development complies with Provincial Policy Statement requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authority • Municipality 	<i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> <i>Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 2014</i> Understanding Natural Hazards (MNR, 2011)
Project's resilience to climatic changes	Ensure the project is resilient to projected climate change effects (i.e., variation in temperature, precipitation, increased occurrences of extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOECC • Conservation Authority 	Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario (MOECC)

SITUATION	MITIGATION REQUIRED	CONTACTS	LEGISLATION /APPROVALS /INFORMATION
	storm events) based on future projections		Future projections using climate data sources such as: the Climate Data Online website, the Canadian Climate Data and Scenarios website, and/or those listed in Appendix C of MOECC's Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario

APPENDIX D PROJECT PLAN FORMAT

Amend Appendix D to correct a typographical error.

1. Introduction

...

- Rationale for the undertaking;

APPENDIX E SAMPLE NOTICES

Amend Appendix E to incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", reflect updated provincial agency names, address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, and correct section references.

SAMPLE NOTICE OF INTENT-COMMENCEMENT

(to be published in the local press, sent to the Conservation Authority Contact Group, the MOECC Regional Office, and sent to Conservation Ontario)

Date of Notice: _____

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

The _____ Conservation Authority has commenced a study regarding _____ located _____ (refer to attached map). ...

...

SAMPLE NOTICE OF FILING DOCUMENT FOR REVIEW

(in the case of a PP, this is sent to all who expressed an interest in the project, the MOECC Regional Office, and Conservation Ontario)

(in the case of an ESR, this is to be published in the local press and sent to the Conservation Authority Contact Group, all who expressed an interest in

the project, the MOECC Regional Office, and Conservation Ontario)

Date of Notice: _____

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

The _____ Conservation Authority has now completed the Environmental Study Report (ESR) regarding
_____ located _____ (refer to attached map). ...

...

... If any individual feels that serious environmental concerns remain unresolved after consulting with Conservation Authority staff, it is their right to request that the project be subject to a Part II Order by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate. Part II Order requests must be received by the Minister or delegate, with a copy to the Conservation Authority, at the following address within 30 calendar days following the date of this Notice:

Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
135 St. Clair Avenue West, 15th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P5

SAMPLE NOTICE OF FILING OF AN ADDENDUM FOR REVIEW

(in the case of a Project Plan or an ESR, this is to be published in the local press and sent to the EAB, the MOECC Regional Office, government agencies, local municipalities, potentially affected persons, all who expressed an interest in the project, and Conservation Ontario)
(in the case of an ESR, this is to be published in the local press and sent to all who expressed an interest in the project and Conservation Ontario)

Date of Notice: _____

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

The _____ Conservation Authority has completed a review of the Environmental Study Report (ESR) regarding
_____ located _____ (refer to attached map). ...

... You may provide comments to this office, within 4530 calendar days from the date of this notice.

...

... If any individual feels that serious environmental concerns remain unresolved after consulting with Conservation Authority staff, it is their right to request that the project be subject to a Part II Order by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate. Part II Order requests must be received by the Minister or delegate, with a copy to the Conservation Authority, at the following address within 45-30 calendar days following the date of this Notice:

Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
135 St. Clair Avenue West, 15th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P5

SAMPLE NOTICE OF PROJECT APPROVAL

(to be sent to all who expressed an interest in the project, the MOECC Regional Office, and Conservation Ontario*)

Date of Notice: _____

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

The _____ Conservation Authority has now completed the planning and design process approved under the *Environmental Assessment Act* in the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* for undertaking a remedial project regarding
_____ located _____ (refer to attached map). ...

...

SAMPLE NOTICE OF PROJECT COMPLETION

(to be sent to all who expressed an interest in the project, the MOECC Regional Office, and Conservation Ontario*)

Date of Notice: _____

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

This project's construction has been completed in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*, approved under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for projects of this type. ~~All monitoring program commitments have been met for the approved project~~ [INCLUDE IF APPROPRIATE: including any conditions requiring monitoring that were imposed on the project as part of the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate's denial of a Part II Order request (Section 7.0, #86.ii)].

Appendix F PROPONENT CONSERVATION AUTHORITY EVALUATION FORM

Amend Appendix F to improve the format of the Proponent CA Evaluation Forms, incorporate direction from MOECC's "Codes of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario", address issues raised by Conservation Authority staff, and correct section references and typographical errors.

The Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part A and Part B is a necessary part of evaluating the effectiveness of this Class EA and will be used by Conservation Ontario to deliver on commitments made in Sections 10.0 and 11.0 of this Class EA. It is a necessary part of retaining our approval under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for this class of undertakings.

Part A:

Class EA Process	Least Satisfied			Most Satisfied	
Initiation of the Class EA Process	1	2	3	4	5
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	1	2	3	4	5
Review of Selection of Preferred Conservation Authority Program	1	2	3	4	5
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	1	2	3	4	5
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	1	2	3	4	5
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5
Selection of Documentation Level	1	2	3	4	5
Report Preparation (level of detailed required)	1	2	3	4	5
Notification Requirements	1	2	3	4	5
Requests for Part II Orders (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5
Amendment Process (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5
Participation Levels (level of interest, ability to resolve issues)	1	2	3	4	5
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	1	2	3	4	5

Additional detail explaining the satisfaction level assigned may be attached to this form. Where your satisfaction level rates 1 or 2, additional detail should be attached and contribute to:

- Updating information provided in the document (e.g., Appendix C of Class EA)

Part B:

This project's **construction** has been completed in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*, approved under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for projects of this type. ~~All monitoring program commitments have been met for the approved project~~ [INCLUDE IF APPROPRIATE: including any conditions requiring monitoring that were imposed on the project as part of the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate's denial of a Part II Order request (Section 7.0, #86.ii)].

Class EA Process	Least Satisfied			Most Satisfied	
Construction Monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
Amendment Process (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	1	2	3	4	5
Project Results (outcomes of the monitoring report; issues successfully resolved)	1	2	3	4	5
Notification Requirements	1	2	3	4	5
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	1	2	3	4	5

Additional detail explaining the satisfaction level assigned may be attached to this form. Where your satisfaction level rates 1 or 2, additional detail should be attached and contribute to:

- ...
- Updating information provided in the document (e.g., Appendix C of Class EA)

Appendix G ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY REPORT FORMAT

Amend Appendix G to correct a typographical error.

1. Introduction

- ...
- Rationale for the undertaking;

Appendix H COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE REPORT EXAMPLE FORMAT

Amend Appendix H to improve the format of the Community Liaison Committee Evaluation Form.

...

Class EA Process	Least Satisfied			Most Satisfied	
Initiation of the Class Environmental Assessment Process	1	2	3	4	5
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	1	2	3	4	5
Review of Selection of Preferred Conservation Authority Program	1	2	3	4	5
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	1	2	3	4	5
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	1	2	3	4	5
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5
Selection of Documentation Level	1	2	3	4	5
Report Preparation	1	2	3	4	5
Notification	1	2	3	4	5
Participation Levels	1	2	3	4	5
Conservation Authority's Ability to Understand Concerns	1	2	3	4	5

Conservation Authority's Accommodation of Concerns	1	2	3	4	5
Provision of Sufficient Education Opportunities to Increase Your Level of Understanding	1	2	3	4	5
Project Results	1	2	3	4	5

Appendix I COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE, GUIDELINES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

Amend Appendix I to correct typographical errors.

...

Administration

...

The support to be offered by the Conservation Authority, to the CLC, will also be determined, in most instances on a case by case basis. ...

Appendix J GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Amend Appendix J to reflect updated provincial agency names, add glossary terms and delete glossary terms that were not used in the document.

...

Addendum: A change to a Class Environmental Assessment project in accordance with approved procedures in the Class EA.

Alternateive Methods: Alternateive methods of carrying out the proposed undertaking are different ways of doing the same activity. Alternateive methods could include consideration of one or more of the following: alternative technologies; alternative methods of applying specific technologies; alternat sites for a proposed undertaking; alternate design methods; and, alternative methods of operating any facilities associated with a proposed undertaking.

...

Amendment: A change to a Class EA which can be initiated by the proponent or **the** Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change**:

- After a Notice of Completion of Review subject to conditions, if any, imposed by the Minister **or delegate**; or,
- In accordance with the amending procedures in an approved Class EA.

...

Armour Stone: ... When used as shore protection, it dissipates wave energy and reduces erosion.

...

Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA): ... All Class EAs have a mechanism where the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** may order that an ~~i~~Individual²²

~~environmental assessment~~ **EA** be carried out for a particular project, if warranted (Part II Order or **previously called a “bump-up”**).

Class Environmental Assessment Project: ... Any interested person may request the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** or delegate to order that a Class EA project be bumped up to an ~~“Individual”~~ **environmental assessment EA** by making a Part II Order.

Commitment: ... Once the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** and Cabinet approve an application, the commitments within the document are often made legally binding as a condition of approval. ...

...

Director: refers to the Director of the Environmental Approvals Branch (EAB) of the MOECC.

Drop Structures: One, or a series of, erosion resistant steps, constructed across the width of a stream or river.

...

EAB: Environmental Approvals Branch, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

Earth Science ANSI (Area of Natural or Scientific Interest): Areas designated by the Ministry of Natural Resources **and Forestry** as containing natural features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

...

Environmental Assessment: see “Individual Environmental Assessment”

Environmental Assessment Act (EAA): ... Proponents wishing to proceed with an undertaking must document their planning and decision-making process and submit the results from their environmental assessment to the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change** for approval.

...

Environmental Report: ... Also known as Project Plan (PP), project file, environmental screening report, environmental study report (**ESR**), consultation and documentation record. ...

...

Flood Event: (Riverine): ...

Flood Event: (Shoreline): ...

Flood Plain: ...

...

Groyne Field (~~groyne~~ system): ...

...

Hazardous Lands: ... Along shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the lands including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the flooding, erosion, or dynamic beach hazard. Along river and stream systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the farthest landward limit of the flooding or erosion hazard limits.

...

~~Impervious/Impermeable Soil: A soil through which~~ **Incapable of transmitting** water, air or roots ~~cannot penetrate.~~

Individual Environmental Assessment (**Individual EA**): ...

...

Life Science ANSI (Area of Natural and Scientific): Areas designated by the ~~Ontario~~ Ministry of Natural Resources **and Forestry** as containing natural features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Littoral Cell: A self-contained coastal sediment system that has no movement of sediment across its boundaries. ...

...

Mediation: A dispute resolution process in which a neutral third party (mediator), who is acceptable to all parties, assists disputants in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. ...

...

Minister: Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change**.

MOECC: Ministry of the Environment **and Climate Change**.

Monitoring: The activities carried out by the applicant after approval of an undertaking to determine the environmental effects of the undertaking (“effects monitoring”). Monitoring can also refer to those activities carried out by the Ministry of the Environment **and Climate Change** to ensure that an applicant complies with the conditions of approval of the Class EA (“compliance monitoring”). “Effectiveness monitoring” is a third type of monitoring in which an applicant evaluates how effectively its Class EA is working in the planning and implementation of its Class Environmental Assessment Projects.

MNRF: Ministry of Natural Resources **and Forestry**.

...

Part II Order: Formerly known as a “bump-up,” a Part II Order is an order issued by the Minister of the Environment **and Climate Change or delegate** that makes a Class Environmental Assessment Project an undertaking that is subject to Part II of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Permeable/~~Pervious~~: Capable of transmitting air or liquid.

~~**Pile:** A long, heavy timber or section of concrete or metal to be driven into the ground or lakebed to provide support or protection.~~

Proponent: Defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as a person who,

- a) Carries out or proposed to carry out an undertaking;; or,
- b) Is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking.

For the purposes of ~~the Notice of Approval of this~~ Class EA, proponent refers to CO's member Conservation Authorities, as defined in the *Conservation Authorities Act*, who will be carrying out the proposed class of undertakings, or CO on behalf of the Conservation Authorities.

...

Revetment: A sloped facing of stone, concrete, etc. built to protect an embankment or shore structure against erosion and failure by wave action or currents.

...

River Reach: A section of a watercourse containing a set of specified characteristics, depending on the criteria (e.g., geomorphology, aquatic habitat, etc.).

...

~~Shore Reach~~/Shoreline Reach: ...

Slope: The degree of deviation of a surface from horizontal, measured in a numerical ratio, percent, or degrees.

Soil Bioengineering: The use of woody vegetative plants and cuttings, often in combination with structural measures, for the purpose of stabilizing eroding slopes. ...

...

Undertaking: An enterprise, activity or proposal, plan or program that a Conservation Authority initiates or proposes to initiate.

~~Urban Runoff: Storm water generated from urban or urbanizing areas.~~

...

Wet Dams: Water control structures, fitted with control gates or other mechanisms that allow adjustments to be made to control the quantity of flow. The dams control some volume of water throughout the year.

Wetlands: ...

Wildlife: A term used in this document to refer to all forms of animal life including insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

~~Appendix K – ISSUES AND OUTCOMES OF CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
REMEDIAL FLOOD AND EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS REVIEW~~

Delete Appendix K because it is no longer relevant or useful.

5. Compliance Statement

As required under Section 10.0 of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* document, the following section provides a compliance statement for the Class EA. First, this section addresses terms and conditions in the *Environmental Assessment Act* “Notice of Approval” for the Class EA. Second, this section addresses any “Notices of Amendment” issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change and, finally, it provides a summary of statements of compliance made by the Conservation Authorities in the “Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form” (see example in Appendix B).

i. Terms and Conditions Under the “Notice of Approval of the Class EA”

The “Notice of Approval”, issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change on June 26, 2002, can be seen in Appendix E. Table 6 lists the key terms and conditions stipulated in the “Notice of Approval” and provide a summary of how they have been fulfilled.

ii. Notice of Amendments Issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

On July 14, 2009 the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change issued a Notice of Amendments for the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (Class EA).

On June 10, 2013, the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change issued a Notice of Approval of Amendments for the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (Class EA).

Table 6: Compliance to Terms and Conditions Made in the Notice of Approval for the Class EA for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects

Terms and Conditions	Compliance
Clause 2. This Class EA replaces the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Project, approved pursuant to Order-in-Council no. 280/93, and extended by Order-in-Council no. 1706/98 and Order-in-Council no. 1061/00 under the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> .	Acknowledged
Clause 3. The proponent shall comply with all the provisions of the Class EA submitted to the ministry which are hereby incorporated in this approval by reference except as provided in these conditions and as provided in any other approvals or permits that may be issued.	Acknowledged

<p>Clause 4. These conditions do not prevent more restrictive conditions being imposed under other statutes.</p>	Acknowledged
<p>Clause 5. Where a document is required for the Public Record, the proponent shall provide the document to the Director for filing within the specific Public Record file maintained for the undertaking. The proponent shall also provide copies of the document for the purpose of public review to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Director of the MOEE Eastern Regional Office; (b) the Director of the MOEE Central Regional Office; (c) the Director of the MOEE West Central Regional Office; (d) the Director of the MOEE Southwestern Regional Office; and (e) the Director of the MOEE Northern Regional Office. <p>These documents may also be provided through other means as considered appropriate by the proponent. Thirty (30) copies of the final Class EA are to be provided to the EAAB for placement in the public record file and for use by ministry staff (including each Regional and District Office).</p>	Completed October 17, 2002
<p>Clause 6. The five year review of the Class EA, as referred to in Section 11.1 of the Class EA shall be undertaken and submitted on January 31 of the fifth year following the date of approval, and every five years thereafter, until such time as is otherwise indicated in writing by the Director to the proponent. An executive summary shall be included in each review. The five year review shall also be placed on the Public Record.</p>	Completed January 30, 2017 (2016 Five Year Review Report)
<p>Clause 7. The proponent shall carry out the effectiveness monitoring and reporting program referred to in Section 10 of the Class EA. The annual report required by the program shall be submitted to the Director for placement on the Public Record.</p>	Completed January 30, 2017 (2016 Five Year Review Report)
<p>Clause 8.1 The amending procedure for modifying this Class EA referred to in Section 11.0 of the Class EA may be used by the proponent until:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a regulation is made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribing rules and restrictions under subsection 11.4(4) of the Environmental Assessment Act for amending or revoking decisions which apply to this Class EA, and (b) the Minister of Environment and Energy has issued a notice to Conservation Ontario and filed a copy of it in the Public Record for this Class EA prescribing which of the procedures under the regulation shall apply in place of, or in addition to, the procedures set out in Section 11.0 and which procedures in Section 11.0 shall cease to apply. 	Acknowledged; <i>Note:</i> (a) and (b) have not occurred.
<p>Clause 8.2 A notice under clause 8.1 (b) may prescribe transitional procedures for any amendments proposed before a date specified in the notice.</p>	Acknowledged

iii. Statements of Compliance (Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form)

In accordance with Section 3.7.2 and 3.9.2 of the Class EA document, the proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form is to be completed twice during the Class EA process. An example can be seen in Appendix B. For projects initiated, planned, or implemented between November 2011 and November 2016, five CAs completed the Proponent Conservation Authority

Evaluation Form for twelve different Class EA projects. Six projects reached the stage at which Part B of the evaluation form was required. Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms were mostly received within the 30 day time frame specified in Section 3.7.2 and 3.9.2 of the Class EA. This confirms that in general, proponent Conservation Authorities have complied with the Class EA planning and design process. A summary of the results of this Evaluation Form is discussed in Appendix D of this report.

iv. Summary

Conservation Ontario has complied with the terms and conditions of the “Notice of Approval” for the Class EA and a Notice of Amendments was issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change in 2013.

6. Conclusions

This report provides a summary of those Class EA projects initiated, planned, and/or implemented from November 2011 up to November 2016 and assesses the effectiveness of the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* planning and design process. Potential amendments to the Class EA as identified through the five year review of the Class EA are also provided in this Five Year Review Report, including:

- Compliance with MOECC’s “Code of Practice: Preparing, Reviewing and Using Class Environmental Assessments in Ontario” (January 2014);
- Compliance with MOECC’s draft “Guide: Consideration of Climate Change in Environmental Assessment in Ontario” (August 2016);
- Clarity for the issuance of the Notice of Completion;
- A decision time frame for the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate to make a decision on a Part II Order Request;
- Provisions to consider previous planning work to be used and incorporated into the planning processes for remedial projects;
- Provisions on co-proponency between two Conservation Authorities on remedial projects;
- More clarity on the five year review process; and,
- Administrative updates.

Annual surveys of proponent Conservation Authorities indicated that from November 2011 up to November 2016:

- A total of 41 projects had been initiated, planned and/or implemented (Table 1). Thirty-nine of the 41 reported projects will be using the 2002 Class EA process, one project was reinitiated under the 2002 Class EA process and one project was initiated under the 1993 Class EA document, with construction continuing since 1998. Therefore, the project has not required re-initiation under the 2002 Class EA document.
- Two Part II Orders were requested. Both requests were denied by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change.
- Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Forms were completed in accordance with Section 3.7.2 and 3.9.2 of the Class EA document. Part A of the Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form was completed for nine projects (completed

by five Conservation Authorities) and Part B of the evaluation form was completed for six projects (completed by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority). On average, a high level of satisfaction was indicated for most stages of the Class EA planning and design process.

- Seven projects have been completed using the 2002 Class EA (Amended 2013) planning and design process from November 2011 up to November 2016.

In addition to the above, this Five Year Review Report confirms that all terms and conditions, stipulated in the “Notice of Approval” for the Class EA (Appendix E) have been fulfilled and no Notices of Amendments have been issued by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change since the approval of the amended Conservation Ontario’s Class EA document in June 2013.

Appendix A
Results of 2016 Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report Survey

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riverine Flooding = RF• Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE• Shoreline Flooding = SF• Shoreline Erosion = SE	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none">* current project under the 1993 Class EA^{17&18}	Date Phase 3 of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active = A• Inactive = IA• Complete = C• Cancelled = Canc	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intent = I, date• Filing = F, date• Addendum = ADD, date• Approval = A, date• Completion = C, date• Not Applicable = n/a	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Plan = PP• Environmental Study Report = ESR• Emergency Report = EMR• Addendum = ADD	Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes = Y• No = N (Comments on Part II Order Request)	Outcome of Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granted = G• Mediation = M• Denied = D• Denied with Conditions = DWC (If Part II Order Request "Denied with Conditions", summary of conditions imposed on project as part of Minister's denial)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part A" ¹⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed = C, date• Not applicable = n/a• Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part B" ²⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed = C• Not applicable = n/a• Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of Community Liaison Committee Report (if applicable) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes = Y• No = N (Explanation of Concerns Identified in the Community Liaison Committee Report)
Ausable Bayfield	Alec Scott, Water and Planning Manager	no projects												
Cataraqui Region	Rob McRae, Watershed Planning Coordinator	no projects												
Catfish Creek	Kim Smale, General Manager/Secretary-Treasurer	no projects												
Central Lake Ontario	Perry Sisson, Director of Environmental and Engineering Services	Bowmanville Creek Restoration Project	Vanstone Mill, Bowmanville	RE	2002	n/a	IA	F, July 2006	ESR	N	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a
Credit Valley	Laura Rundle, Conservation Lands Planner, Corporate Services	Belfountain Conservation Area Dam and Headpond Class EA	Belfountain Conservation Area (West Credit River) Caledon ON	Dam does not meet safety standards (RF)	2015	n/a	A	I, May 7, 2015 F, expected in 2017	Draft ESR complete; to be submitted in early 2017	n/a	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a
Crowe Valley	Tim Pidduck, General Manager	no projects												
Essex Region	Michael Nelson, Watershed Planner	no projects												
Ganaraska Region	Mark Peacock, Director, Watershed Services	no projects												
Grand River	Naomi Moore, Water Resources Project Coordinator	Upper Rockwood Dam Class Environmental Assessment	Eramosa River in the Town of Rockwood	RF	2007	n/a	IA	F, July 2009	PP	Y GRCA withdrew EA to amend as	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a

¹⁷ Current projects that were initiated under the 1993 Class EA process are being reported for tracking purposes. If construction of a project has not been initiated within five years of the approval of the 2002 Class EA, then the project must be reinitiated in accordance to the 2002 Class EA planning and design process.

¹⁸ Terminology and public notification requirements differ for the 1993 Class EA process. Status of 1993 projects are reported in the “Status of Project” column with explanatory notes.

¹⁹ For projects falling under the 2002 Class EA, Part A of the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form" is to be submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of the project's Notice of Approval.

²⁰ For projects falling under the 2002 Class EA, Part B of the "Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form" is to be submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of the projects' Notice of Completion.

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverine Flooding = RF Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE Shoreline Flooding = SF Shoreline Erosion = SE 	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * current project under the 1993 Class EA^{17&18} 	Date Phase 3 of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA 	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active = A Inactive = IA Complete = C Cancelled = Canc 	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intent = I, date Filing = F, date Addendum = ADD, date Approval = A, date Completion = C, date Not Applicable = n/a 	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Plan = PP Environmental Study Report = ESR Emergency Report = EMR Addendum = ADD 	Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes = Y No = N (Comments on Part II Order Request)	Outcome of Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted = G Mediation = M Denied = D Denied with Conditions = DWC (If Part II Order Request "Denied with Conditions", summary of conditions imposed on project as part of Minister's denial)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part A" ¹⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed = C, date Not applicable = n/a Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part B" ²⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed = C Not applicable = n/a Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of Community Liaison Committee Report (if applicable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes = Y No = N (Explanation of Concerns Identified in the Community Liaison Committee Report)
										per Ministry of Culture comments				
	James Etienne, Snr. Water Resource Engineer	Drimmie Dam Class Environmental Assessment	Grand River in the Village of Elora	RF	2009	n/a	A	I, July 2009 F, February 2010 A, March 22, 2010	PP	N	n/a	C, January 27, 2011	Not required	n/a
	Beth Brown, Subwatershed Planning Coordinator	Schneider Creek Remediation Class Environmental Assessment Addendum	Schneider Creek in the City of Kitchener (Hayward Avenue to Manitou Drive)	RF, RE	2011 ²¹	n/a	A	ADD, March 30, 2012 A, May 10, 2012	ADD	n/a	n/a	C, June 18, 2012	Not required	n/a
Grey Sauble	Sonya Skinner, Chief Administrative Officer	no projects												
Halton Region	Teresa Labuda, Coordinator, Coastal Program & Watershed Capital Projects	Kelso Dam, Seismic upgrade Design for Intake Structure and Retaining Walls and for Concrete Spillway	Sixteen Mile Creek in the Town of Milton	RF	2011	n/a	Canc	I, September 30, 2011	Unknown yet, EA process on hold until additional studies are completed	n/a	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a
		Hilton Falls Dam, diversion structure	Sixteen Mile Creek	RF& RE	2009	n/a	IA	I, February 6, 2014 F, March 2, 2015 A, November 20, 2015	PP	N	n/a	C, December 11, 2015	Not required	n/a
Hamilton	Jonathan Bastien, Water Resources Engineering	Crook's Hollow Dam Rehabilitation	Spencer Creek, Hamilton	RF & RE	2005	n/a	C ²²	I, September 14, 2005 F, January 20, 2009 A, August 28, 2009 C, August 8, 2013	PP	Y Concerns raised by the public focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> insufficient public consultation negative impacts to the recreational value of the area lack of consideration of aesthetic value of the area insufficient 	DWC, May 13, 2009 1. HCA must prepare a sediment management plan. 2. HCA must consult with other interested agencies (e.g. MNRF, DFO) on the sediment management plan. 3. The sediment management plan must be	C, December 1, 2009	Not required	n/a

²¹ Based on MOECC direction, this project proceeded as an addendum to the original 1995 project and was completed in accordance with the 1993 Class EA document

²² Notice of Completion anticipated 2018 after post-construction monitoring completed, construction completed August 8, 2013; post-construction monitoring continues in accordance with Minister of Environment and Climate Change's condition for 5 year of monitoring post-completion

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										evaluation of the options in the PP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of data pertaining to warming effects on water impacts to fish and fowl pooling effects 	submitted to the Technical Support Section of MOECC's West Central Region Office for technical review. 4. All related activities must be suspended until OECC approval of the plan is granted. 5. HCA must indicate in the plan that the plan has been conducted in order to satisfy the above conditions.			
		Stoney Creek and Battlefield Creek Flood and Erosion Control	Stoney Creek and Battlefield Creek, Community of Stoney Creek	RE & RF	2009	n/a	IA	I, October 23, 2009	PP	n/a	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a
		Lower Spencer Creek Integrated Subwatershed Study	Lower Spencer Creek, Community of Dundas, Hamilton	RE & RF	2012	n/a	A	I, August 10, 2012	PP	n/a	n/a	Not required	n/a	n/a
Kawartha	Mark Majchrowski, Director, Watershed Management	no projects												
Kettle Creek	Elizabeth VanHooren, General Manager/Secretary Treasurer	no projects												
Lake Simcoe Region	Bill Thompson, Manager, Integrated Watershed Management	no projects												
Lakehead Region	Tammy Cook, Chief Administrative Officer	no projects												

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Long Point Region	Lorrie Minshall, Interim Watershed Services Manager	no projects												
Lower Thames	Jason Wintermute, Water Management Supervisor	no projects												
Lower Trent	Anne Anderson, Watershed Management Coordinator	no projects												
Maitland Valley	Stephen Jackson, Water Resources Engineer	no projects												
Mattagami Region	David Vallier, General Manager	no projects												
Mississippi Valley	Paul Lehman, General Manager	no projects												
Niagara Peninsula	Peter Graham, Acting CAO/Secretary Treasurer	no projects												
Nickel District	Carl Jorgensen, General Manager	no projects												
North Bay-Mattawa	Brian Tayler, CAO	no projects												
Nottawasaga Valley	Glen Switzer, Director of Engineering and Technical Services	no projects												
Otonabee	Gordon Earle, Water Resources Technologist	Millbrook Dam	Millbrook Dam located on Baxter Creek in the Millbrook Ward of the municipality of Cavan-Monaghan in the County of Peterborough	RF	2012	n/a	A	I, June 7, 2012 F, October 3, 2013 ADD, January 20, 2016 A, February 25, 2016	ADD-ESR	N	n/a	C, August 17, 2016	Not required	n/a
Quinte	Christine McClure, Water Resources Manager	no projects												

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Raisin Region	Roger Houde, General Manager	no projects												
Rideau Valley	Terry Davidson, Director of Regulations	Britannia Village Flood Control	Ottawa River waterfront properties between Rowatt St. and Salina St., City of Ottawa	RF	2008	n/a	A	I, January 2009 F, May 7, 2014 A, July 31, 2014	PP	N	n/a	C, August 22, 2014	Not required	n/a
Saugeen	Jo-Anne Harbinson, Manager, Water Resources and Stewardship Services	no projects												
Sault Ste Marie Region	Christine Ropeter, Assistant Manager	no projects												
South Nation	Sandra Mancini, Director of Planning and Engineering	no projects												
St. Clair	Girish Sankar, Water Resources Engineer	Clearwater (Sarnia) Erosion Control Project Addendum	Lake Huron Shoreline in Brights Grove, Sarnia	SE	1993	1993	A ²³	n/a	ESR	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
		Mission Park (Former CN Lands) Shore Protection Revitalization	Sarnia Bay beginning at Ferry Dock Hill and stretching 400 meters south, Sarnia	SE	2007	n/a	A	F, August 2008	PP	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
		Cathcart Park Shore Protection Revitalization	Clay Creek and the St. Clair River, Cathcart Park, Township of St. Clair	SE	2009	n/a	A	F, July 11, 2011	PP	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
	Brian McDougall, Director of Watershed Services	Guthrie Park Shoreline Revitalization	Talfourd Creek and the St. Clair River, Guthrie Park, Township of St. Clair	SE	2007	n/a	A	F, November 2007	PP	N	n/a	C, December 1, 2012	Not required	n/a
Toronto and Region	Matt Johnston, Project Manager	Erosion Control Project near 70 Main Street South	Adjacent to Rouge River, downstream of the Milne Dam Conservation Area	RE	2015	n/a	A	I, May 7, 2015	PP	n/a	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a

²³ This project was initiated under the 1993 Class EA. Construction has been underway on this project since 1998 and is still active. As construction had commenced prior to 2007, according to the Class EA approval document it is acceptable that the project has not been re-initiated under the 2002 Class EA.

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		East Humber River At Langstaff Road Rehabilitation Project	Section of East Humber River north of the Langstaff Road crossing	RE	2012	n/a	C	I, May 30, 2012 F, May 30, 2014 A, July 2, 2014 C, April 28, 2015	PP	N	n/a	C, July 2, 2014	C, April 28, 2015	n/a
	Rehana Rajabali, Senior Engineer – Flood Risk and Communications	Managing Flood Risk in the Black Creek	Black Creek, from Scarlett Road to Weston Rd.	RF	2009	n/a	A	I, June 5, 2009 F, September 11, 2014	PP	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
	Lisa Turnbull, Senior Project Manager	Ashbridges Bay Erosion and Sediment Control Project	Entrance of the Coatsworth Cut navigation channel	SE	1999, reinitiated under 2002 in 2013	n/a	C	I, August 2009 I, May 2, 2013 F, December 18, 2014	ESR	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
	Patricia Newland, Project Manager II	Manitoba Street to Beaverdale Road Erosion Control Project	West side of Mimico Creek from Manitoba Street to Beaverdale Road, Toronto	RE	2004	n/a	Canc	I, September 2004 ²⁴	PP	N	n/a	Not required	Not required	n/a
		Fishleigh Drive Erosion Control Project (Addendum)	Below 81 and 83 Fishleigh Drive, Toronto	SE	1988 ²⁵	n/a	A	I, August 28, 2015 ADD, October 7, 2015	ADD-ESR	Y	D, April 7, 2016	Not required	Not required	n/a
		Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project (Addendum)	Below 441-449 Guildwood Parkway, Toronto	SE	1988 ²⁶	n/a	IA	I, August 27, 2015	ADD – Not yet filed	n/a	n/a	Not required	Not require	n/a
		Black Creek Between 111 Whitburn Crescent and 2 Jennifer Court, City of Toronto - Erosion Damage Restoration Project	Downsview Dells Park, Black Creek, including 2 and 4 Jennifer Court, 139 Whitburn Crescent, 111/117 Whitburn Crescent and 135 – 137 Whitburn Crescent, Toronto	RE	2014	n/a	A – 2-4 Jennifer Court and 137-139 Whitburn Crescent completed, 111/117 Whitburn Crescent underway	I, May 8, 2014 Declaration of Emergency Works, July 21, 2014	EMR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Humber River Between 1 Katrine Road and 53 Riverhead Drive, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Works	1 Katrine Road – 53 Riverhead Drive, Toronto	RE	2014	n/a	A – Phase I completed, Phase II to commence in 2017	I, May 15, 2014 Declaration of Emergency works, August 20, 2014	EMR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

²⁴ This project was suspended in November 2007 due to concerns regarding the cost to implement it. The project objectives and approach are currently under review.

²⁵ Current project being undertaken as an addendum to the originally approved ESR. This addendum is in compliance with Section 3.8 of the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects (2002 – Amended 2013).

²⁶ Current project being undertaken as an addendum to the originally approved ESR. This addendum is in compliance with Section 3.8 of the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects (2002 – Amended 2013).

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		Berry Creek Behind Norfield Crescent, City of Toronto	22- 32 Norfield Crescent, Toronto	RE/RF	2014	n/a	A	I, May 15, 2014 Declaration of Emergency Works, August 1, 2014 I, July 1, 2015	EMR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		6 – 22 Northover Street Slope Stabilization Works	Downsview Dells, 6 – 22 Northover Street, Toronto	RE	2014	n/a	IA	I, April 10, 2014	PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		#30-48 Royal Rouge Trail Class Environmental Assessment	#30-48 Royal Rouge Trail	RE	2009	n/a	A	I, April 24, 2009 F, September 14, 2011 A, January 2012	PP	N	n/a	C, January 13, 2012	not required	n/a
	Laura Stephenson, Associate Director	Meadowcliffe Drive Erosion Control Project	Section of Lake Ontario shoreline below the Meadowcliffe Dr in the City of Toronto	SE	2006	n/a	C	F, March 4, 2010 A, April 2010 C, June 3, 2014	ESR	N	n/a	C	C, June 3, 2014	n/a
		Troutbrooke Drive Slope Stabilization Project	Black Creek adjacent to Troutbrooke Drive, Toronto	SE	2010	n/a	C	I, November 5, 2010 F, April 15, 2011 A, May 2011 C, January 7, 2014	PP	N	n/a	C, December 31, 2011	C, January 7, 2014	n/a
		Amberlea Creek Erosion Control Project	Regional Study Area Amberlea Watershed Local Study Area – South of Bayly St	RE/RF	2012	n/a	C	I, September 13, 2012 F, August 21, 2013 A, February 6, 2014 C, June 8, 2015	ESR	Y	D, February 3, 2014	C, February 12, 2014	C, 2015	Y
	Ken Dion, Senior Project Manager	West Etobicoke Creek - Slope Stabilization and Erosion Control Project	West Etobicoke Creek – South of Britannia Road East	SE	2010	n/a	C	I, 2011 F, October 21, 2011 A, November 24, 2011 C, April 2012	PP	N	n/a	C, November 22, 2011	C, June 25, 2015	n/a
		Lower Don River West Remedial Flood Protection Project	Lower Don River, south of Queen St., Toronto	RF	2003	n/a	A Nearing completion (FPL Substantial completion letter drafted. Imminent completion (December 2015). Don River Bridge done in 2007. Enbridge took over works on their utility bridge in 2011. DMNP EA	A, October 2005	ESR	Y, February 2005	DWC, September 26, 2005 All commitments made to affected parties must be fulfilled according to Class EA	C	not required	n/a

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							to supercede east banks works south of CN railway)							
	Ethan Griesbach, Project Manager II	Gibraltar Point Erosion Control Project	Gibraltar Point Sector of the Toronto Islands, Toronto	SE	2004	n/a	A – Addendum phase under Section 6.0 of the Class EA For Remedial Flood and Erosion control Projects, for projects that have not begun construction within 5 years of approval.	A, March 2008 ADD - I, August 18, 2016	ESR	N	n/a	C, March 17, 2008	not required	n/a
	Moranne McDonnell, Associate Director	Humber River between Cruickshank park and 1025 Scarlett Road, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project	1025 Scarlett Road and Cruickshank Park, northeast of the intersection of Lawrence Avenue West and Weston Road, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A - Detailed design complete. Preferred alternative consists of a vegetated buttress and offset cut. Construction starting in December 2016	I, September 23, 2015 F, March 24, 2016 A, September 30, 2016	PP	n/a	n/a	C, January 11, 2017	n/a	n/a
		East Don River behind 30 Northline Road, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project	30 Northline Road, southeast of the intersection of Eglinton Avenue East and Don Valley Parkway, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A – Development and evaluation of alternative solutions through 2017. Filing of EA ESR, development of detailed designs, and implementation tentatively in 2017+	I, October 29, 2015	ESR (anticipated, to be confirmed once the preferred measure is selected and detailed impact analysis conducted.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Black Creek Tributary behind Appletree Court and Seeley Drive, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project.	Black Creek Tributary adjacent to Appletree Court and Seeley Drive, southwest of the intersection of Sheppard Avenue West and Keele Street, Toronto	RE	2015	n/a	A – Development and evaluation of alternative solutions through 2017. Filing of EA PP, development of detailed designs, and implementation tentatively in 2017+	I, September 17, 2015	PP (anticipated, to be confirmed once the preferred measure is selected and detailed impact analysis conducted.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Conservation Authority	CA Contact	Project Name	Project Location	Project Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverine Flooding = RF Riverine/ Valley Slope Erosion = RE Shoreline Flooding = SF Shoreline Erosion = SE 	Date Project Initiated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * current project under the 1993 Class EA^{17&18} 	Date <i>Phase 3</i> of Project Initiated (if under 1993 Class EA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only applicable if under 1993 Class EA 	Status of Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active = A Inactive = IA Complete = C Cancelled = Canc 	2002 Notice Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intent = I, date Filing = F, date Addendum = ADD, date Approval = A, date Completion = C, date Not Applicable = n/a 	Document Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Plan = PP Environmental Study Report = ESR Emergency Report = EMR Addendum = ADD 	Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes = Y No = N (Comments on Part II Order Request)	Outcome of Part II Order Request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Granted = G Mediation = M Denied = D Denied with Conditions = DWC (If Part II Order Request "Denied with Conditions", summary of conditions imposed on project as part of Minister's denial)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part A" ¹⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed = C, date Not applicable = n/a Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of "Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part B" ²⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed = C Not applicable = n/a Not required at this time = not required (Clarification and Explanation, if applicable)	Completion of Community Liaison Committee Report (if applicable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes = Y No = N (Explanation of Concerns Identified in the Community Liaison Committee Report)
		Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project - Phase 2	Scarborough Bluffs shoreline east of Guild Inn to Morningside Ave., Toronto	SE	2004	n/a	C	F, December 2004 ²⁷ A, January 17, 2005 C, December 9, 2010	ESR	N	n/a	C, January 10, 2017	C, January 10, 2017	n/a
	Ethan Griesbach, Project Manager II	Gibraltar Point Erosion Control Project, Addendum	Toronto Islands, between Hanlan's Beach and Gibraltar Point	SE	2016		A	I, August 22, 2016	ADD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Upper Thames	Rick Goldt, Supervisor, Water Control Structures	Harrington Dam EA	Community of Harrington, Harrington Creek	RF (Mill Dam)	2014	n/a	A	I, June 12, 2015	ESR – expected early 2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Embro Dam EA	Near Community of Embro, north of on Youngsville Drain	RF (Conservation Area Pond)	2014	n/a	A	I, June 12, 2015	ESR – expected early 2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

²⁷ It is anticipated that this project will be completed once DFO monitoring requirements are satisfied on December 31, 2015.

Appendix B

Example of Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form

(Note: This is a new component of the 2002 Class EA and is not a requirement for projects initiated under the 1993 Class EA process).

The Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form: Part A and Part B is a necessary part of evaluating the effectiveness of this Class Environmental Assessment and will be used by Conservation Ontario to deliver on commitments made in Sections 10.0 and 11.0 of this Class EA. It is a necessary part of retaining our approval under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for this class of undertakings.

Part A:

This part of the evaluation form must be completed and submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of the date stated on the "Notice of Project Approval".

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

This project has been planned in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*, approved under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for projects of this type.

_____ responsible project manager

_____ Date

Please rate your satisfaction level with the following stages of the Class EA Process.

	Least <u>Satisfied</u>					Most <u>Satisfied</u>				
Initiation of the Class EA Process	1	2	3	4	5					
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	1	2	3	4	5					
Review of Selection of Preferred CA Program	1	2	3	4	5					
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	1	2	3	4	5					
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	1	2	3	4	5					
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5					
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	1	2	3	4	5					
Selection of Documentation Level	1	2	3	4	5					
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	1	2	3	4	5					
Notification Requirements	1	2	3	4	5					
Requests for Part II Orders (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5					
Amendment Process (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5					
Participation Levels (level of interest, ability to resolve issues)	1	2	3	4	5					
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	1	2	3	4	5					

Additional detail explaining the satisfaction level assigned may be attached to this form. Where your satisfaction level rates 1 or 2, additional detail should be attached and contribute to:

- Clarification of ambiguous areas of the document and procedure
- Improvement or streamlining of the planning and design process in areas where problems may have arisen
- Identification of need to extend the Class EA to undertakings that were not previously included
- Identification of need to withdraw the Class EA from undertakings which were previously included
- Updating information provided in the document (e.g. Appendix C of Class EA)

Part B:

This part of the evaluation form must be completed and submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of the date stated on the “Notice of Project Completion”.

_____ Conservation Authority Remedial Project Name: _____

This project’s construction has been completed in accordance with the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*, approved under the *Environmental Assessment Act* for projects of this type. [INCLUDE IF APPROPRIATE: including any conditions requiring monitoring that were imposed on the project as part of the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change or delegate’s denial of a Part II Order request (Section 7.0, #6.ii)].

_____ responsible project manager

_____ Date

Please rate your satisfaction level with the following stages of the Class EA Process.

	<u>Least</u>		<u>Most</u>		
	<u>Satisfied</u>		<u>Satisfied</u>		
Construction Monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
Amendment Process (if applicable)	1	2	3	4	5
Report Preparation (level of detail required)	1	2	3	4	5
Project Results (outcomes of the monitoring report; issues successfully resolved)	1	2	3	4	5
Notification Requirements	1	2	3	4	5
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring	1	2	3	4	5
(Conservation Ontario Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)					

Additional detail explaining the satisfaction level assigned may be attached to this form. Where your satisfaction level rates 1 or 2, additional detail should be attached and contribute to:

- Clarification of ambiguous areas of the document and procedure

- Improvement or streamlining of the planning and design process in areas where problems may have arisen
- Identification of need to extend the Class EA to undertakings that were not previously included
- Identification of need to withdraw the Class EA from undertakings which were previously included
- Updating information provided in the document (e.g. Appendix C of Class EA)

Appendix C

Community Liaison Committee Report Example Format

As per Section 4.1.5, members of a Community Liaison Committee may submit an assessment to the Conservation Authority, after Notice of Project Completion, commenting on the effectiveness of the Class EA process for meeting public concerns for the specific project and, where relevant, identify possible improvements.

Please rate the Committee's satisfaction level with the following as it pertains to the Class EA Process to address concerns associated with this project.

	<u>Least</u> <u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Most</u> <u>Satisfied</u>
Initiation of the Class Environmental Assessment Process		1 2 3 4 5
Examination of Environmental Planning and Design Principles		1 2 3 4 5
Review of Selection of Preferred Conservation Authority Program		1 2 3 4 5
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory		1 2 3 4 5
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying Out Remedial Project		1 2 3 4 5
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method		1 2 3 4 5
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method		1 2 3 4 5
Selection of Documentation Level		1 2 3 4 5
Report Preparation		1 2 3 4 5
Notification		1 2 3 4 5
Participation Levels		1 2 3 4 5
Conservation Authority's Ability to Understand Concerns		1 2 3 4 5
Conservation Authority's Accommodation of Concerns		1 2 3 4 5
Provision of Sufficient Education Opportunities to Increase Your Level of Understanding		1 2 3 4 5
Project Results		1 2 3 4 5

Please outline any areas of problems or concerns or points where expectations were not addressed by the Class Environmental Assessment process.

Appendix D

Results of Completed Proponent CA Evaluation Forms for Projects from November 2011 up to November 2016

Stages of the Class EA Process	Hilton Falls Diversion Structure – Upgrade Project (CH)	Schneider Creek Remediation Class EA Addendum (GRCA)	Millbrook Dam (ORCA)	Britannia Village Flood Control (RVCA)	East Humber River at Langstaff Road Rehabilitation Project (TRCA)	# 30-48 Royal Rouge Trail Class Environmental Assessment (TRCA)	Meadowcliffe Drive Erosion Control Project (TRCA)	Troutbrooke Drive Slope Stabilization Project (TRCA)	Amberlea Creek Erosion Control Project (TRCA)	West Etobicoke Creek - Slope Stabilization and Erosion Control Project (TRCA)	Humber River between Cruickshank park and 1025 Scarlett Road, City of Toronto – Erosion Control and Slope Stabilization Project (TRCA)	Guildwood Parkway Erosion Control Project – Phase 2 (TRCA)
Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part A												
Initiation of the Class EA Process	4	1	3	4	4	5	Not within the scope of this Five Year Review Report	Included in previous Five Year Review Report	4	Included in previous Five Year Review Report	5	5
Examination of Environmental Planning & Design Principles	4	4	3	3	4	5			4		5	5
Review of Selection of Preferred Conservation Authority Program	4	5	3	4	5	5			4		5	5
Preparation of a Baseline Inventory	5	5	3	3	5	5			4		5	5
Evaluation of Alternative Methods for Carrying out Remedial Project	4	5	3	3	5	5			4		5	5
Selection of Preferred Alternative Method	4	4	3	4	5	5			4		5	5
Detailed Environmental Analysis of the Preferred Alternative Method	5	4	3	3	5	5			4		5	5
Selection of Documentation Level	5	5	3	4	4	5			4		5	5
Report Preparation (level of detailed required)	5	1	3	4	3	5			4		5	5
Notification Requirements	4	5	3	4	4	5			4		5	5
Requests for Part II Orders (if applicable)	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a			3		n/a	n/a
Amendment Process (if applicable)	n/a	1	2	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a		n/a	n/a
Participation Levels (level of interest, ability to resolve issues)	4	4	3	3	3	5			3		5	5
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)	5	5	3	3	4	5			4		5	5

Proponent CA Evaluation Form: Part B	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required		Not required					Not required	
Construction Monitoring					4		4	5	4	5		5
Amendment Process (if applicable)					n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		5
Report Preparation (level of detail required)					3		4	5	4	5		5
Project Results (outcomes of the monitoring report; issues successfully resolved)					4		5	5	3	5		5
Notification Requirements					5		5	5	4	5		5
Class EA Effectiveness Monitoring (Conservation Ontario Annual Effects Monitoring Report, Five Year Review Report)					4		4	5	3	5		5

Appendix E

Notice of Approval for *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects*



Ontario
Executive Council
Conseil des ministres

Order in Council
Décret

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Executive Council, orders that:

Sur la recommandation du soussigné, le lieutenant-gouverneur, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil des ministres, décrète ce qui suit :

WHEREAS section 9 of the *Environmental Assessment Act* provides that the Minister of the Environment, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may give approval to proceed with an undertaking, give approval to proceed with an undertaking subject to such conditions as the Minister considers necessary, or refuse to give approval to proceed with the undertaking;

WHEREAS a Notice of Completion of Review for the Class Environmental Assessment for the undertaking, which is the subject of the attached notice, was published on November 13, 2001, and one submission was received;

WHEREAS no notices requesting a hearing were received by the Minister of the Environment after the publication of the Notice of Completion of the Review; and

WHEREAS, having considered the purpose of the Act, the approved Terms of Reference, the Class Environmental Assessment, which is the subject of the attached notice, and the submissions received, the undersigned Minister of Environment and Energy considers that a hearing is unnecessary and is of the opinion that the undertaking should be given approval to proceed, subject to the conditions specified in the attached notice,

THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the undertaking which is the subject of the attached notice, be given approval to proceed subject to the said conditions.

Recommended 
Minister of Environment and Energy

Concurred 
Chair of Cabinet

Approved
and Ordered

JUN 26 2002
Date


Lieutenant Governor

Certified to be a true copy


Deputy Clerk, Executive Council

O.C./Décret 1381/2002

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT

SECTION 9

NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

RE: Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects

Proponent: Conservation Ontario, on behalf of the 38 Conservation Authorities across Ontario

EA File No.: CA-AA-01

TAKE NOTICE that the period for requiring a hearing, provided for in the Notice of Completion of the Review for the above noted undertaking, expired on December 14, 2001. Only one submission was received before the expiration date, and it did not require a hearing by the Environmental Review Tribunal.

I do not consider it advisable or necessary to hold a hearing. Having considered the purpose of the Act, the approved Terms of Reference, the Class Environmental Assessment, the Review and the submissions received, I hereby give approval to the Class Environmental Assessment, subject to conditions set out below.

REASONS:

My reasons for giving approval are:

- 1 On the basis of the proponent's Class Environmental Assessment and the ministry's Review, the proponent's conclusion that, on balance, the advantages of proponent Conservation Authorities proceeding pursuant to the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects outweigh the disadvantages of doing so appears to be valid.

2. No other beneficial alternative method of implementing projects covered by the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects was identified.
3. On the basis of the proponent's Class Environmental Assessment, the ministry's Review and the conditions of approval, the planning, construction, operation, maintenance and retirement of the class of undertakings will be consistent with the purpose of the Act (Section 2).
4. All of the concerns raised by the Government and Agency Review Team have been adequately addressed by the proponent. The public review of the Class Environmental Assessment did not identify any outstanding concerns or issues.
5. The submission received after the Notice of Completion of the Review was published has been dealt with by the proponent. I am not aware of any outstanding issues with respect to this undertaking which suggest that a hearing should be required.

CONDITIONS:

Definitions

- 1 For the purposes of these conditions:
 - (a) "proponent" refers to Conservation Ontario's member Conservation Authorities, as defined in the *Conservation Authorities Act*, who will be carrying out the proposed class of undertakings, or Conservation Ontario on behalf of the Conservation Authorities.
 - (b) "MOEE" refers to the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy.
 - (c) "EAAB" refers to the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch of the Ministry of Environment and Energy.
 - (d) "Director" refers to the Director of the Environmental Assessment and Approvals Branch.
 - (e) "document" refers to the final Class EA, the Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report or the Five-Year Review.
 - (f) "the Class EA" refers to the *Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects* (submitted for approval August, 2001 and amended January, 2002).

General Requirements

2. This Class EA replaces the Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects, approved pursuant to Order-in-Council no. 280/93, and extended by Order-in-Council no. 1706/98 and Order-in-Council no. 1061/00 under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.
3. The proponent shall comply with all the provisions of the Class EA submitted to the ministry which are hereby incorporated in this approval by reference except as provided in these conditions and as provided in any other approvals or permits that may be issued.
4. These conditions do not prevent more restrictive conditions being imposed under other statutes.

Public Record

5. Where a document is required for the Public Record, the proponent shall provide the document to the Director for filing within the specific Public Record file maintained for the undertaking. The proponent shall also provide copies of the document for the purpose of public review to:
 - (a) the Director of the MOEE Eastern Region Office;
 - (b) the Director of the MOEE Central Region Office;
 - (c) the Director of the MOEE West Central Region Office;
 - (d) the Director of the MOEE Southwestern Region Office; and
 - (e) the Director of the MOEE Northern Region Office.

These documents may also be provided through other means as considered appropriate by the proponent. Thirty (30) copies of the final Class EA are to be provided to the EAAB for placement in the public record file and for use by ministry staff (including each Regional and District Office).

Monitoring and Reporting Conditions

6. The five-year review of the Class EA, as referred to in section 11.1 of the Class EA, shall be undertaken and submitted to the Director on January 31 of the fifth year following the date of this approval, and every five years thereafter, until such time as is otherwise indicated in writing by the Director to the proponent. An executive summary shall be included in each review. The five-year review shall also be placed on the Public Record.

7. The proponent shall carry out the effectiveness monitoring and reporting program referred to in section 10 of the Class EA. The annual report required by the program shall be submitted to the Director for placement on the Public Record.
- 8.1 The amending procedure for modifying this Class EA referred to in section 11.0 of the Class EA may be used by the proponent until:
- (a) a regulation is made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council prescribing rules and restrictions under subsection 11.4(4) of the *Environmental Assessment Act* for amending or revoking decisions which apply to this Class EA, and
 - (b) the Minister of Environment and Energy has issued a notice to Conservation Ontario and filed a copy of it in the Public Record for this Class EA prescribing which of the procedures under the regulation shall apply in place of, or in addition to, the procedures set out in section 11.0 and which procedures in section 11.0 shall cease to apply.
- 8.2 A notice under clause 8.1 (b) may prescribe transitional procedures for any amendments proposed before a date specified in the notice.

Dated the 26 day of June, 2002 at TORONTO.



Minister of Environment and Energy
135 St. Clair Avenue West
12th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1P5

Approved by O.C. No.

1381/2002

Appendix F

Summary of Public Notification Requirements and CO Documentation Needs

Information Bulletin: Summary of Notification and Documentation Requirements under Conservation Ontario's 2002 Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects (Class EA).

All stages of Public Notification and Project Documentation listed in the following table are required to be submitted to Conservation Ontario (CO) within the specified time-frames to allow for continuous tracking and monitoring of CA activities under CO's 2002 Class EA document. Information is used for the completion of Conservation Ontario Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report, which is a requirement under the approval of CO's 2002 Class EA.

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO
1. Notice of Intent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 1B - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued when study is to be initiated. - Invites public to participate in study 	To be sent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local press - Contact groups 	Notice to be sent to Conservation Ontario at time of issuance to public.
2. Notice of Filing Document for Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 1B - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued when study has been completed - Invites public to review document and provide comments to CA - 30 day comment period 	To be sent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) For PP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who expressed interest in study d) For ESR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local press - Contact Group - Those who expressed interest in study 	Notice to be sent to Conservation Ontario at time of issuance to public.

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO
3. Notice of Filing of Addendum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 1B - Section 3.8 - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study has already been completed but due to comments raised during public review, passage of time, change in environmental setting, or unforeseen circumstances, a change in the proposed undertaking may be needed. - Invites public to review document and provide comments to CA - 15 day comment period 	<p>To be sent to:</p> <p>e) For PP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who expressed interest in study <p>f) For ESR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local press - Contact Group - Those who expressed interest in study 	Notice to be sent to Conservation Ontario at time of issuance to public.
4. Notice of Project Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 1B - Figure 1C - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and design of project has been completed. - Informs public that project is ready for construction 	<p>To be sent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All those who expressed an interest in the project 	Notice to be sent to Conservation Ontario at time of issuance to public.
a) Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form – Part A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 3.72 - Section 3.92 - Appendix F 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides <u>CO</u> with a summary of CA's satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process. - Results used in CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report and the Five Year Review 	None	Proponent CA Evaluation Form – Part A to be submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of "Notice of Project Approval"
5. Notice of Project Completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 1C - Section 4.2 - Appendix E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informs public that construction of project has been completed 	<p>To be sent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All those who expressed an interest in the project 	Notice/documentation to be sent to Conservation Ontario at time of issuance to public.
a) Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Report (if	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 4.1.3 - Appendix H - Appendix I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides CLC an opportunity to comment on the effectiveness of the Class EA process for meeting public concerns and identifying 	Committee may include representatives from: contact group, local landowners, members of the general public, interest groups,	If report completed, CO requests that it be sent to CO at time of issuance to contribute to Section 1(ii)

Notification & Documentation Requirements	Reference in 2002 Class EA document	Explanation	Public Notification Requirements	Notification/ Documentation Requirements to CO
applicable)		possible solutions. - Report completed after notice of project completion	agencies, etc.	of Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report.
b)Post Construction Monitoring Report	- Section 3.9.2 - Figure 1C	- Reports on monitoring program outlined in approved project. - Used to evaluate success of the project as well as mitigative techniques and enhancement features. - To be prepared within one year of project construction unless approved project's monitoring program specifies otherwise - Report submitted in conjunction with notice of project completion	To be sent to: - All those who expressed an interest in the project	<u>Proponent CA</u> encouraged to transfer new knowledge obtained through Post Construction Effects Monitoring Reports to all CAs
c) Proponent Conservation Authority Evaluation Form – Part B	- Section 3.72 - Section 3.92 - Appendix F	- Provides Conservation Ontario with a summary of CA's satisfaction with the various stages of the Class EA planning and design process - Results used in CO's Annual Effectiveness Monitoring Report and the Five Year Review	None	Proponent CA Evaluation Form – Part B to be submitted to Conservation Ontario within 30 days of "Notice of Project Completion"