

Process Planning Policy

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EAO

Environmental
Assessment Office

This document provides guidance to help environmental assessment participants and the public better understand British Columbia's environmental assessment process. It is not advice and does not replace requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act, 2018* or its regulations, or bind any decision-maker.



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Act	<i>Environmental Assessment Act (2018)</i>
B.C.	British Columbia
CAC	Community Advisory Committee
DPD	Detailed Project Description
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EAO	Environmental Assessment Office
EMA	<i>Environmental Management Act</i>
EMPR	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
EPIC	Electronic project information centre
ENV	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
FLNRORD	Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
MA	<i>Mines Act</i>
Mines Code	The Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia
MOTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
OGC	Oil and Gas Commission
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
VC	Valued Component
WSA	<i>Water Sustainability Act</i>

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides guidance for carrying out the Process Planning phase of an environmental assessment (EA) pursuant to the [Environmental Assessment Act \(2018\)](#) (the Act), specifically [Section 19](#). During Process Planning the procedures and methods for the assessment are established. As such, this document also provides guidance for carrying out the subsequent phases of the EA including Application Development and Review, Effects Assessment, and Recommendation and Decision, pursuant to [part 5](#) of the Act.

The primary users of this guidance will be proponents of proposed projects, Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) staff, Indigenous nations, and members of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and any Community Advisory Committee (CAC). However, other participants in a provincial EA, including the public, may also use this policy to understand the roles, responsibilities, and process requirements during an EA. This Process Planning Policy is intended to be read and interpreted in conjunction with the Act.

The Process Planning phase begins when the Chief Executive Assessment Officer, under [Section 18](#) of the Act, decides that the proposed project may proceed to an EA and issues a Notice of Decision. Refer to the Readiness Decision Policy, found [here](#), for more information on the Readiness Decision phase. The Process Planning phase ends a maximum of 120 days after a Notice of Decision is published with the issuance of a Process Order. See Figure 1 for an overview of the EA phases and associated timelines.

B.C. Environmental Assessment Process

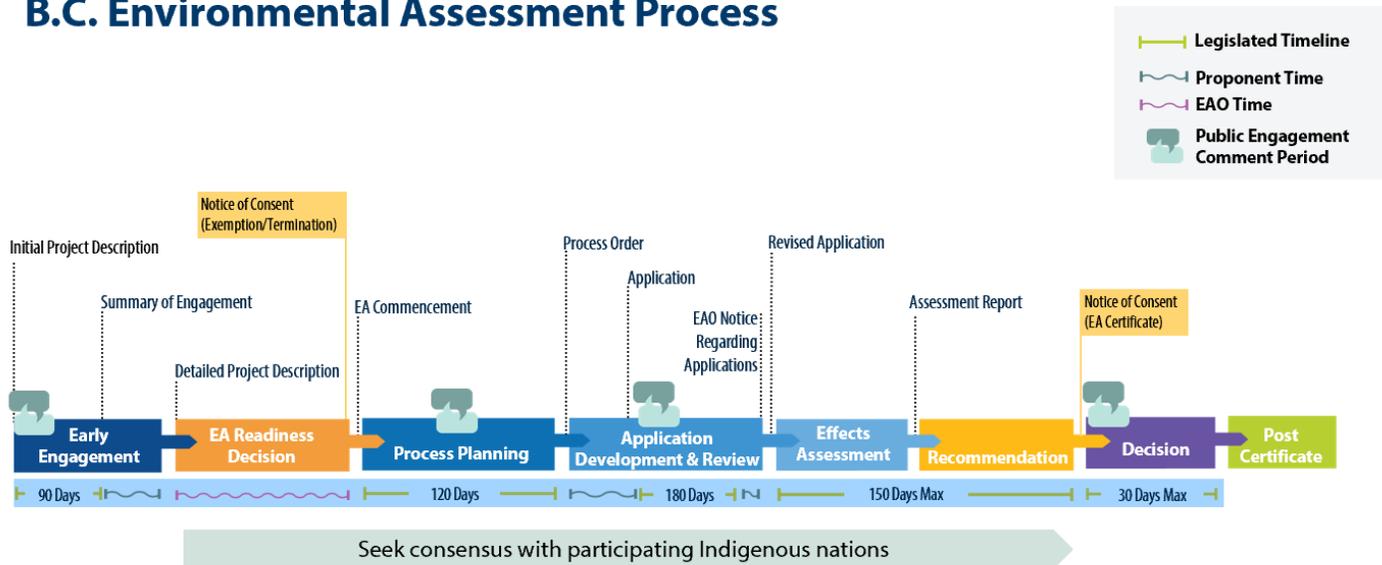


Figure 1. Overview of the EA process and identification of the Process Planning phase within the process

1.1. Purpose of the Process Planning Phase

The purpose of the Process Planning phase is to formalize how the EA will be carried out for the project as scoped in the Process Order, including:

- What information must be provided;
- How the information must be gathered;
- Who must be involved in the EA, and how they must be engaged; and
- The timing of each of the subsequent phases.

This information is detailed in a project-specific Process Order, issued under [Section 19\(2\)](#) of the Act, at the end of the Process Planning phase. The Process Order is developed in a consensus seeking process with participating Indigenous nations and includes identification of the information that will be collected and a description of the process that will be undertaken with those Nations. If a participating Indigenous nation indicates that they would like to conduct the assessment of effects on their interests (per [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act), then the Process Order must also establish the scope and timing of the [19\(4\)](#) Assessment. For more information, see [Section 2.1 Undertaking Assessments with Participating Indigenous Nations](#) found in this document.

2.0 PROCESS PLANNING PHASE

The Process Order is made up of a main body and two appendices: an Assessment Plan and Application Information Requirements. While not provided for in the Act, the EAO also develops a Regulatory Coordination Plan during Process Planning. The EAO develops the Process Order and the Regulatory Coordination Plan through engagement with the proponent, participating Indigenous nations, members of the TAC and any CAC, and the public. This policy includes guidelines for the Process Order, Assessment Plan and Regulatory Coordination Plan in Appendices [1](#), [2](#) and [3](#). The Application Information Requirement Guidelines are available separately, found [here](#). The EAO begins developing project specific documents in Early Engagement (see the Early Engagement Policy, found [here](#)) for proposed projects that are likely to proceed to an assessment, and continues that process through the Readiness Decision (see the Readiness Decision Policy, found [here](#)) and Process Planning. This process is assisted by using the following information from the Early Engagement and Readiness Decision phases:

- The proponent's Detailed Project Description (DPD);
- In order to assist in the timely completion of Process Planning, proponents are also encouraged to provide additional information with the DPD, including any of the proponent's proposed revisions to the EAO's Application Information Requirements Guidelines including to the standard valued components (VCs), identifying the potential VCs and providing a rationale for the selected VCs;
- The EAO's and proponent's engagement with Indigenous nations, including:
 - The EAO's understanding of Indigenous interests and the potential for the project to affect those interests;
 - The portions of the assessment that the participating Indigenous nation intends to carry out themselves under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act and the roles and responsibilities of the EAO and proponent in participating in the [19\(4\)](#) Assessment; and
 - The EAO's understanding of Indigenous assessment requirements, including information requirements, consensus seeking processes, and Indigenous decision-making processes;
- Any existing arrangements with Indigenous nations on the conduct of an EA in their territory;

- The EAO's Summary of Engagement issued during Early Engagement under [Section 13\(5\)\(a\)](#) of the Act;
- The EAO's engagement with local governments¹ including the development of a local government engagement plan, will inform their participation in the EA (for example in the TAC and/or CAC, timelines), and the structure of any CAC;
- Early engagement and consultation with stakeholders and the public helps inform the design of subsequent public engagement approaches and the role of any CAC; and
- The Notice of Decision to proceed to an EA, under [Section 18\(2\)](#) of the Act, identifies the key issues from Early Engagement to be addressed in the assessment, addresses consensus-seeking with participating Indigenous nations in advance of the Readiness Decision, and any recommendations resulting from a possible dispute resolution, in order to inform Process Planning.

The customization of the Process Order documents and Regulatory Coordination Plan to make them specific to a project includes specifying the scope of the proposed project and scope of the assessment. This may entail modifying, adding to, or removing parts of the Process Order Guideline, its appendices and the Regulatory Coordination Plan Guideline. Guidance on scoping is contained in [Section 2.2.1](#) below. Proponents are strongly encouraged to submit additional information during Early Engagement (referenced above and described further in the Early Engagement Policy, found [here](#)) to inform the EAO's customization of the Process Order, its appendices and the Regulatory Coordination Plan and to set up a successful Process Planning phase.

The EAO's engagement with participating Indigenous nations commences in Early Engagement and continues through Process Planning to develop the understanding of Indigenous interests. The EAO and participating Indigenous nations confirm the following requirements for the EA during Process Planning and in the Process Order through a consensus seeking process:

- The procedural requirements of the EA;
- The methods used to assess effects on the Indigenous nation and their rights; and
- The information requirements including any requirements for Indigenous knowledge and any requirements to support assessments undertaken under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act.

The EAO conducts a public engagement period of at least 30 days on the draft Process Order and Regulatory Coordination Plan to obtain feedback on these documents. The types of engagement used in this public engagement will depend on the public engagement needs identified during Early Engagement. The public engagement period will at a minimum consist of an online comment period on the draft Process Order including its two appendices and the Regulatory Coordination Plan. Other public engagement activities could include public open houses, community workshops, and meetings with interested individuals, organizations or local knowledge-holders. Refer to the Public Engagement Policy, found [here](#), for further information.

At the end of the Process Planning phase, the EAO issues the Process Order including its appendices and the Regulatory Coordination Plan and posts these documents to its electronic project information centre (EPIC).

2.1. Undertaking Assessments with Participating Indigenous Nations

The effects of a project on Indigenous nations and their rights (collectively called Indigenous interests) must be assessed in every assessment, as per the requirement of [Section 25\(1\)](#) of the Act. The assessment of effects to Indigenous interests is informed by the assessment matters identified in [Section 25\(2\)](#) of the Act and any other assessment requirements identified in the Process Order to ensure a complete assessment of the effects of a project on all potentially affected

¹ Local governments include municipalities and regional districts.

Indigenous nations. The EAO will work with participating Indigenous nations to further develop the understanding of Indigenous interests developed in Early Engagement to identify and seek consensus on the roles and responsibilities, methods, and information requirements for the assessment of effects to Indigenous interests. These assessment procedures and requirements will be described in the Process Order to ensure transparent delivery of the EA process.

A participating Indigenous nation can identify to the EAO that it would like to lead the assessment of [Section 25\(1\)](#) matters in relation to effects on that Nation or its rights. The assessment of effects to Indigenous interests can be led by the EAO in collaboration with the participating Indigenous nation, or led by the participating Indigenous nation, in part or as a whole, in collaboration with the EAO if that Nation wishes to undertake an assessment under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act. The portion of the assessment to be carried out by the participating Indigenous nation and the date by which the assessment by the Nation must be completed will be identified in the Process Order.

The EAO will always seek consensus with the participating Indigenous nation on the methods used for assessing [Section 25\(1\)](#) matters to ensure all parties are aware of and understand how the assessment will be conducted, what the inputs of the assessment are and how conclusions are reached. The goal is to ensure that conclusions can be appropriately considered within the broader assessment and appropriately inform recommendations to decision makers. Participating Indigenous nations may choose to use the methods outlined in the Effects Assessment Policy (found [here](#)) when conducting an assessment under [Section 19\(4\)](#). In some cases, in order for a participating Indigenous nation to meet its own governance requirements, the participating Indigenous nation may wish to apply different methods than the methods outlined in the Effects Assessment Policy (custom methods). In these cases, the participating Indigenous nation may wish to conduct this assessment themselves under [Section 19\(4\)](#). These custom methods must be identified in the Assessment Plan.

Information sources for the assessment of [Section 25\(1\)](#) matters are provided through the Application and any supporting studies, Indigenous knowledge (see the Guide to Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessments found [here](#) for more information) or any other inputs required by the Assessment Plan. Participating Indigenous nations may choose to provide information (for example, traditional use studies, Indigenous knowledge) to proponents to reflect in the proponent's Application, or work with the proponent in the development of their Application to appropriately reflect the participating Indigenous nation's information or studies.

In some cases, the Application may not result in fully satisfying the participating Indigenous nation's information requirements and the Nation may bring forward additional information to the assessment that is not included in the proponent's Application. For example, the Nation may wish to bring forward information into the assessment that is of a spiritual, cultural, or other nature. Where the Nation elects to provide additional information, this would be identified and the scope and timeframe of providing this information would be set out in the Assessment Plan. Indigenous nations may request that Indigenous knowledge that is submitted be kept confidential. For more information on the confidentiality and disclosure of Indigenous knowledge, see the Guide to Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessments.

The assessment of effects to Indigenous interests must include identification of positive and negative effects, identification of mitigation measures and the perspectives on the effectiveness of mitigation measures, characterisation of residual effects, and conclusion regarding the effects. The EAO will always seek consensus with the participating Indigenous nations on the Assessment Report, the draft EA Certificate (EAC) including the proposed conditions and project description. Participating Indigenous nations will always have the opportunity to work with members of the TAC and the EAO during the Effects Assessment phase of the EA. For issues where the EAO and the participating Indigenous nation are unable to reach consensus, the EAO or the participating Indigenous nation may wish to document its own perspectives for reference by the decision makers. Dispute resolution is available to assist in reaching consensus on the Assessment Report.

Table 1 provides a summary of options that are relevant to confirming how an assessment of [25\(1\)](#) matters will be undertaken. The options for the assessment of [25\(1\)](#) matters are intended to provide flexibility to the participating Indigenous nation and the EAO to structure the assessment appropriately.

Table 1. Options for undertaking the assessment of 25(1) matters

Determine Roles in the Assessment of S. 25 (1) Matters
<p>The assessment of Section 25(1) matters can be led by the EAO, the participating Indigenous nation or a combination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EAO and the participating Indigenous nation will discuss the assessment of Section 25(1) matters including the portion of the assessment that applies to the Nation’s interests to determine who will lead each component of the assessment. Roles of the EAO and the participating Indigenous nation will be described in the Assessment Plan and any 19(4) assessments will be identified in the Process Order. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EAO leads the assessment of Section 25 (1) matters in collaboration with the participating Indigenous nation; ○ The participating Indigenous nation leads the assessment with respect to the potential effects of the project on the Nation and on its rights under Section 19(4) of the Act in collaboration with the EAO. Collaboration includes working together to incorporate the results of the assessment under Section 19(4) into the broader assessment; or ○ The EAO leads the assessment of some matters while the participating Indigenous nation leads the assessment of other matters through an assessment under Section 19(4) in collaboration with one another.
Seek Consensus on Assessment Methods for S. 25 (1) Matters
<p>The methods used for assessing Section 25(1) matters can be the methods that are described in the Effects Assessment Policy or custom methods identified by the participating Indigenous nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EAO and the participating Indigenous nation will discuss and seek consensus on the methods used for the Section 25(1) assessment. The Application Information Requirements and the Assessment Plan would describe the methods. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The assessment is conducted according to the methods described in the Effects Assessment Policy. These methods are designed to be flexible and should be viewed as a starting point to be confirmed through a consensus-seeking process with the participating Indigenous nation. ○ The assessment is conducted according to culturally specific or custom methods provided by the participating Indigenous nation.
Determine Information Requirements and Sources of Information for Assessment of S. 25(1) Matters
<p>Sources of information for the assessment may include the Application, supporting studies, Indigenous knowledge or any other information required by the Process Order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EAO and the participating Indigenous nation will discuss and seek consensus on the information requirements for the effects assessment. Sources of Information include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information that is required in the proponent’s Application, including associated studies or other inputs, through the Application Information Requirements. An Indigenous nation may choose to collaborate with a proponent to provide information to inform the development of the Application. ○ Information that the participating Indigenous nation will be providing in addition to any information in the Application. Where the Nation elects to provide additional information, the Assessment Plan would identify the scope of the information and the timeframe for providing this information.

Process Planning: Assessing Impacts to Indigenous Nations Under 19(4)

Section 19(4) Assessments are reflected in the following Process Planning documents:

- The Process Order will identify the scope of the assessment to be carried out by the participating Indigenous nation under Section 19(4) of the Act;
- The Assessment Plan will establish the date by which the assessments must be completed including any reviews of the assessments by the EAO or the proponent; identify any additional information to be provided by the participating Indigenous nation to inform the assessment; and describe the methods.
- The Application Information Requirements will include the information requirements to meet the needs of the 19(4) Assessment, in full or part.

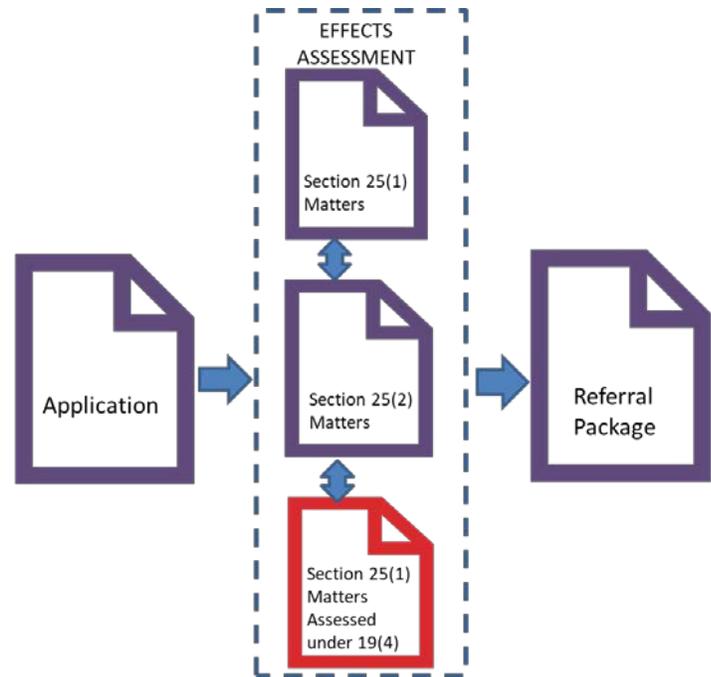


Figure 2. Assessment of matters under s. 19(4) are delivered by the participating Indigenous nation and become a component of the Assessment Report and Referral Package

2.2. Process Order

The main body of the Process Order will:

- Set out the project facilities and activities to be assessed in the EA;
- Define the scope of the assessment;
- Identify the participating Indigenous nations that have been determined under [Section 14](#) of the Act;
- Identify the portion of the assessment to be carried out by participating Indigenous nations under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act, if any; and
- Identify other Indigenous nations.

The Process Order will also consist of two appendices: an Assessment Plan and Application Information Requirements.

The EAO may amend the Process Order and its appendices, including if new information is presented that alters:

- The scope of the project;
- The scope of the EA;
- The engagement requirements; or
- The specified timelines of the assessment.

The EAO will approach amendments to the Process Order through a consensus-seeking process with participating Indigenous nations and through engagement of the proponent, with feedback from members of the TAC and any CAC where necessary.

At the time the Process Order is issued the EAO will also confirm the membership of the TAC and any CAC(s). The roles of these committees will typically be set out in the Assessment Plan.

The Process Order Guideline is provided in [Appendix 1 – Process Order Guideline](#).

2.2.1. Project Scoping

The Act gives broad discretion to the Chief Executive Assessment Officer to determine the scope of projects to be assessed. The EAO will use a principles-based approach to ensure that the decisions on the scope of projects for the EA advance the purposes of the Act and consider matters of provincial interest.

To provide the basis for a single comprehensive EA for projects, the EAO will aim to identify a single scope of project with the federal government where it also has the authority to conduct an EA in respect of the project. As described above, the EAO must seek to achieve consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the Process Order including the scope of project.

The scope of the project will include on- and off-site facilities and associated activities of the project that should be included in consideration of their potential for environmental, economic, social, cultural and health effects including effects to Indigenous nations and their rights related to matters of provincial interest.

The EAO's determination of which facilities and activities should be included in the project scope will be made in consideration of the following criteria:

- The nature of potential effects in areas of provincial interest;
- The nature of potential effects on Indigenous nations and their rights;
- Any available information regarding public concern with respect to the potential effects of facilities and activities related to matters of provincial interest;
- The geographic extent that it would be reasonable to attribute potential effects to a facility or activity;
- The ability of the proponent to control a facility or activity of the project, and its ability to provide information concerning a facility or activity; and
- The extent to which the potential effects of the project would be considered and mitigated through other regulatory and EA processes, including permitting, or strategic or regional EAs (under Sections [35](#) and [73](#) of the Act).

The EAO will clearly document the rationale for project scope during Process Planning. The EAO will not revisit the project scope determination unless new information becomes available.

For information on determining the scope of assessment please see the Effects Assessment Policy, found [here](#).

2.3. Assessment Plan

The Assessment Plan will typically specify, for each subsequent phase of the EA:

- The procedures for the assessment;
- Who will be engaged in the development and review of information produced during the assessment and associated timelines;
- Who will be engaged in the EA, and the means and timelines by which they will be engaged (for example public engagement, which may include open houses, community hearings and public comment period(s), participating Indigenous nations and the role of experts in the development and review of information, review and input by members of the TAC and any CAC); and
- Roles and responsibilities of each of the EA participants and of the TAC and any CAC.

During the period leading up to the issuance of the Assessment Plan the EAO's engagement with the proponent, participating Indigenous nations, and members of the TAC and any CAC will help to ensure that the EA participants are informed of their roles and responsibilities and are able to commit to the timelines identified.

The EAO's engagement with participating Indigenous nations will confirm the following details to be included in the Assessment Plan:

- The procedural requirements for the EA including roles and responsibilities of the proponent, the EAO, and participating Indigenous nations;
- Process requirements to support any assessments under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act by a participating Indigenous nation;
- The consensus-seeking process between the EAO and the participating Indigenous nation to be followed during the Application Review, Effects Assessment and Recommendation phases;
- Any custom methods to be used in the assessment of effects on a Nation and its rights; and
- Any additional information to be provided by the participating Indigenous nation to inform the assessment of effects on a Nation and its rights.

The Assessment Plan Guideline is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

2.3.1. Retaining External Experts

The EAO may retain external experts to fill a gap in expertise on the TAC, provide more in-depth analysis of a topic area, or provide a third-party opinion. It is anticipated that the need to retain external experts would occur infrequently and depend upon the unique context of each project. The input received during Early Engagement and the EAO's continued engagement with participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC during Process Planning would inform the need for any external experts. The Assessment Plan will describe the role of any external experts.

External experts may or may not be required to participate in TAC meetings. In cases where there may be non-consensus between the EAO and participating Indigenous nations, a mutually-agreed upon external expert may help to resolve an issue outside of the TAC forum. To fill a gap in expertise, it may be useful for the external expert to participate in TAC meetings for the benefit of the broader TAC.

External experts would be required to demonstrate that they can provide advice that is impartial, independent and is free of personal, financial, political and other conflicts of interest.

The EAO will develop a publicly-available terms of reference (except for any contractual documentation that may remain confidential) that includes a description of the qualifications of the external expert, scope of task, roles and responsibilities, required outputs, timelines, and conflict of interest avoidance and/or management.

Any documentation or advice provided by an external expert will be posted to the EAO's website (with infrequent exceptions related to confidentiality requirements). All parties involved in the assessment will have an opportunity to review and comment on any report provided by external experts. The EAO will document input from the external experts and other reviewers in the Assessment Report for consideration by decision makers, as appropriate.

2.4. Application Information Requirements

The Application Information Requirements establishes the information that a proponent is required to provide in their Application for an EA certificate under [Section 27\(4\)](#) of the Act, or supplementary to the Application. The Application Information Requirements includes clear direction on the information that is required, who is required to provide the information, and in some cases, the methods by which the information needs to be collected or analyzed. The Application Information Requirements specifies the requirements for how all the matters listed in [Section 25](#) of the Act need to be addressed in the context of a proposed project. This includes information requirements for any [19\(4\)](#) Assessments. Indigenous interests to be assessed will be finalized in the Application Information Requirements, following from the preliminary understanding of Indigenous interests developed during Early Engagement.

In order to help ensure an effective Effects Assessment, within the Application Information Requirements the EAO may require a proponent to provide studies, plans or other documents for review, including by the TAC, and specify the timelines for their development and review.

The EAO strongly encourages proponents to consider, as early as possible, customization of the Application Information Requirements Guidelines, having regard for the proposed project's unique circumstances and what was heard during Early Engagement, including the EAO's Summary of Engagement that outlines the EAO's understanding of Indigenous interests that could be affected by the proposed project. This includes rationale for changes to the standard list of VCs contained in the Application Information Requirements Guidelines and the identification of the Indigenous interests to be assessed for each Indigenous nation. Any proposed changes and supporting rationale may be submitted to the EAO at the time of submission of the DPD in Early Engagement to promote a successful Process Planning phase, given the limited time provided in the Act for Process Planning, namely 120 days.

The EAO considers the proponent's proposed customization, if provided, and seeks to achieve consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the Application Information Requirements including the VCs, Indigenous interests and associated information requirements. The EAO also engages the members of the TAC and any CAC in customizing the Application Information Requirements Guidelines for each assessment during Process Planning. The EAO involves the proponent in this customization to help ensure that the required information can be collected and submitted in the indicated timeframe.

See the Application Information Requirements Guidelines, found [here](#).

2.5. Regulatory Coordination Plan

The purpose of the Regulatory Coordination Plan is to identify the key required permits for the project and transparently outline how issues that arise in an EA are addressed or will be managed, whether through the EA, subsequent permitting, or other regulatory processes or government initiatives. The Regulatory Coordination Plan evolves from its first creation in Process Planning, through the end of the assessment. The Regulatory Coordination Plan supports the coordination of multiple processes to help ensure that issues raised in the EA are broadly understood and managed by the appropriate agencies. The Regulatory Coordination Plan provides clarity to EA participants, including the general public, regarding:

- The primary permits, licenses and authorizations (regulatory instruments) required for the proposed project;
- The proponent's expected submission dates of permit applications;
- Known Indigenous and public engagement activities associated with the regulatory instruments;
- Under which authorizations key issues identified in the EA are expected to be addressed, showing how information generated in the EA supports the subsequent permitting or other regulatory process; and
- The responsibilities of regulators or other government agencies to manage issues that arise in an EA.

The EAO develops the Regulatory Coordination Plan concurrently with the Process Order during Process Planning through engagement with the proponent, participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC. The Regulatory Coordination Plan is informed by the proponent's anticipated list of permits submitted in Early Engagement. During Process Planning, the EAO confirms the permits, the known engagement activities associated with the permits and the anticipated ability of permitting or other regulatory processes to address issues that were identified in Early Engagement. The Regulatory Coordination Plan is one of the documents made available to the public during Process Planning, prior to being finalized by the EAO.

The EAO maintains and updates the Regulatory Coordination Plan through the assessment in collaboration with other agencies, adding details with respect to how issues are or will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives specific to the issues raised. The EAO uses this updated plan to help resolve issues during the Application Development and Review and Effects Assessment phases and the development of the draft EA certificate, including proposed conditions and project description. When issues arise in the EA that are best managed by another agency, the Regulatory Coordination Plan tracks these issues and clearly communicates the roles of other agencies in managing the issue.

The Regulatory Coordination Plan provides staff from other provincial agencies engaged in the EA an early opportunity to understand potential key issues that need to be addressed during permitting, other regulatory processes or government initiatives and carry forward any relevant information or commitments from the EA into those processes. The updated Regulatory Coordination Plan informs the development of a list of issues that are expected to be considered during permitting, other regulatory processes or government initiatives. The list is part of the referral package assembled at the end of the assessment and serves as a helpful hand-off from the EA and the EAO to subsequent permitting processes and government agencies.

The Regulatory Coordination Plan Guideline is provided in [Appendix 3](#).

APPENDIX 1 – PROCESS ORDER GUIDELINE

Below is the guideline for the content of the Process Order, which will be customized for each project.

Project Overview

- [Proponent] proposes to develop [proposed Project] project near [location];
- The proposed Project constitutes a reviewable project, pursuant to Part [X] of the Reviewable Projects Regulation, because [describe threshold];
- On [date], the Environmental Assessment Office determined the [proposed Project] requires an assessment;
- [if applicable] The [proposed Project] also requires an impact assessment under Canada’s *Impact Assessment Act*:
 - And the Environmental Assessment Office and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada have agreed to work together to conduct a coordinated environmental assessment, or
 - The federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change has approved the substitution of the B.C. environmental assessment process for an environmental assessment under the *Impact Assessment Act*;
- The following arrangements exist with Indigenous nations that pertain to the environmental assessment: [agreement 1];
- The Environmental Assessment Office has established a Technical Advisory Committee for the assessment of the [proposed Project] project; and
- The Environmental Assessment Office has established a Community Advisory Committee for the assessment of the [proposed Project] project.

Scope of Project and Scope of Assessment

SCOPE OF PROJECT

The proposed Project consists of the following on- and off-site facilities and associated activities:

[List the on- and off-site facilities, and associated activities with a potential:

- Positive or negative direct or indirect environmental, economic, social, cultural or health effect; or
- Effect on Indigenous nations and their rights recognized and affirmed by Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982.

Include any known alternative design or siting options that will be assessed and the use of any existing infrastructure.]

The approximate location of the proposed Project is shown on Figure 1.

[Insert a map identifying the approximate location of the proposed Project in a regional context.]

The approximate location of the proposed Project on- and off-site facilities, existing infrastructure and associated activities is shown on Figure 2.

[Insert a secondary map showing the approximate location of the proposed Project on and off-site facilities, existing infrastructure and associated activities in a local context.]

Maps must include NTS Maps number, latitude and longitude references, titles, a north arrow and relevant legends. A scale should be selected for each map which allows the information to be presented clearly and legibly when printed on 8.5 x 11 or 11 x 17-inch paper. The proximity to communities or locations of interest to the public, government, or Indigenous nations, and key designated or protected areas such as parks or Wildlife Habitat Areas should be identified.

[Insert the following statement, if applicable: Exploration activities or activities required to prepare the Application are not part of the reviewable project for the purpose of this assessment.]

Scope of Assessment

Every assessment includes the consideration of the matters referred to in [Section 25](#) of the Act.

The components of this scope that will be assessed by participating Indigenous nations according to [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act are listed in the [Indigenous nations section](#) below.

Indigenous Nations

PARTICIPATING INDIGENOUS NATIONS

The following participating Indigenous nations have been identified for the purpose of the assessment of the proposed Project in accordance with [Section 14](#) of the Act:

- [nation];
- [nation]; and
- [nation].

[As relevant] The following participating Indigenous nations will carry out an assessment with respect to the potential effects of the proposed Project on the nation and their rights under [Section 19\(4\)](#) of the Act, and the scope of the potential effects that have been selected.

- [nation] – [scope of assessment];
- [nation] – [scope of assessment]; and
- [nation] – [scope of assessment].

Other Indigenous Nations

The following Indigenous nations require consultation (includes notification) and are not participating Indigenous nations:

- [nation];
- [nation]; and
- [nation].

APPENDIX 2 – ASSESSMENT PLAN GUIDELINE

Below is the guideline for the content of the Assessment Plan, which will be customized for each project.

Project Name: [Project]

Proponent: [Proponent]

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Application Development and Review

Within this phase there are two main stages:

- (1) Development of the proponent’s Application; and
- (2) Review of the proponent’s Application [180-day time limit].

Application Development

At the beginning of Process Planning, the proponent will be asked to indicate its expected timelines for the documents in support of Application development and the Application. These timelines will be considered when issuing the Assessment Plan. The Assessment Plan will specify the timeline for the review of materials provided to members of the TAC and participating Indigenous nations.

Allotted Days/Dates: To be informed by the proponent’s expected timelines for development of the Application (required at the beginning of Process Planning). The timeframe for this phase is at the proponent’s discretion, and the information required in the Application Information Requirements is to be provided within 3 years from the date of issuance of the Process Order (see [Section 39\(b\)](#) of the Act).

DELIVERABLES AND OUTCOMES

Deliverables

1. Issues tracking document – the proponent maintains an engagement log summarizing the documents provided to whom, any feedback received and how the feedback was addressed. This tracking document is submitted to the EAO with the Application; and
2. Application – the proponent submits its Application at the end of Application development to the EAO for review.

Outcomes

1. The EAO, participating Indigenous nations, and members of the TAC are engaged by the proponent and provide feedback during the proponent’s development of the Application.

TIMELINE

The expected timelines for providing information to reviewers in support of Application development is identified in the Application Information Requirements.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a list of potential and required roles and responsibilities of the EA participants during the Application development stage. Note TAC roles and responsibilities are further detailed in the TAC Terms of Reference Guideline.

Table 1. Roles and Responsibilities of EA Participants during Application Development

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
Proponent	Develop an Application for an EAC Conduct studies to provide required information identified in the Application Information Requirements including information to support the assessment of effects on Indigenous nations and their rights Discuss data collection with appropriate provincial agencies and identify any data to be submitted to provincial warehouses where they exist at the time of submission of the revised Application (See Effects Assessment Policy here) Track and address feedback received during Application development Engage with EA participants to assist with development of Application and, and as directed by the EAO, to address issues raised Obtain information for inclusion in the Application from Indigenous nations, including Indigenous knowledge Collaborate with participating Indigenous nations on the development of components of the Application, if agreed to Engage with the EAO to request feedback and recommendations prior to, and during, development of Application
EAO	Engage as necessary and upon request to provide proponent feedback and recommendations prior to, and during, development of the Application Follow progress of proponent’s development of Application and facilitate engagement of Indigenous nations and members of the TAC by proponent as per established plan in the Application Information Requirements Engage, as necessary, to attempt to resolve issues identified in the proponent’s engagement during the development of the Application and any issues identified by Indigenous nations Engage, as necessary, with any CAC to provide updates on the progress of the development of the Application and next steps in the EA Work with agencies to identify and resolve any policy gaps, and provide regulatory context to EA participants Facilitate issues resolution as required
Participating Indigenous Nations	May provide information, including Indigenous knowledge to be applied throughout the EA process. Nations may work with proponents to include this knowledge in the Application or it may be provided in some other format. More information can be found in the Guide to Indigenous Knowledge in Environmental Assessments here May collaborate with the proponent on the development of portions of the Application May review and provide input to the proponent during the development of the Application Building off discussions during Early Engagement regarding understanding of Indigenous interests, identify potential impacts of the project on the Nation and its rights May undertake community engagement and inform proponent and the EAO on community engagement requirements
Local governments	Review and provide input to the proponent during the development of the Application Participate in TAC and/or any CAC

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
	Participate as identified with the EAO in the local government's engagement plan ²
CAC	Participate in any CAC engagement led by the EAO
TAC	Review and provide input to the proponent during the development of the Application, including the methods to consider the matters referenced in Section 25(2) of the Act as per Application Information Requirements Agencies: Identify and address regulatory issues and any policy or technical gaps
External Experts (if applicable)	Review and provide advice to the EAO during the development of the Application as per contract

Application Review

In the Application review portion of this phase, the EAO leads the review of the proponent's Application, submitted under [Section 27](#) of the Act, with participating Indigenous nations and issues a notice to the proponent respecting the Application. This will include review and comment periods on the Application by the members of the TAC, any CAC and the public. These reviews may result in information requests issued to the proponent by the EAO informed by advice provided by the advisory committee members and Indigenous nations, that then have associated review and response periods. The proponent is responsible for responding to the information requests generated within the timelines provided by the EAO.

The EAO will seek agreement with the participating Indigenous nations on any matters that pertains to their interests to include in the EAO's notice to the proponent respecting the revised Application. Once the proponent prepares and submits a revised Application, and prior to the decision on whether to accept the revised Application, the EAO will seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations as to whether or not the revised Application contains the information required by the Process Order and responds to matters set out in the EAO's notice to the proponent regarding their Application.

Allotted Days/Dates: up to 180 days (legislated timeline) following submission of Application

Public engagement requirement: minimum 30-day public comment period [list public engagement means and notice requirements]

DELIVERABLES AND OUTCOMES

Deliverables

1. Information requests are issued to the proponent by the EAO informed by advice provided by the advisory committee members and Indigenous nations;
2. Proponent responses to information requests, any Indigenous nation, any CAC and public comments;
3. Issuance of EAO notice to the proponent respecting the Application;
4. Revised Application – the proponent submits its revised Application to the EAO addressing the requirements in the EAO's notice; and
5. Proponent submission of data [list what data] to the EAO and provincial databases (See the Effect Assessment Policy found [here](#) for the types of data that may be submitted).

² The EAO engages local governments in Early Engagement to develop a local governments engagement plan reflecting how local governments want to be engaged in the EA.

Outcomes

1. Participating Indigenous nations, other Indigenous nations, members of the TAC and any CAC, the public and stakeholders are engaged by the EAO in the review of the proponent’s Application;
2. The proponent receives notice from the EAO respecting the Application;
3. Consensus sought between the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on the sufficiency of the revised Application; and
4. Proponent submits its revised Application to the EAO.

TIMELINE

Insert timeline graphic showing how this phase is broken up (for example standard review times for EA participants of the proponent’s Application, timing of public comment period, opportunity to provide advice to inform information requests, and the proponent’s timelines to respond to comments and information requests from participating Indigenous nations, any other Indigenous nations, members of the TAC and any CAC and public). The timelines in the Assessment Plan may further be detailed in a Project Work Plan that is developed by the EAO through engagement with the proponent, participating Indigenous nations, any other Indigenous nations and members of the TAC.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a list of potential and required roles and responsibilities of the EA participants during the Application review stage. Note TAC roles and responsibilities are further detailed in the TAC Terms of Reference Guideline.

Table 2. Roles and Responsibilities of EA Participants during Application Review

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
Proponent	Respond to comments and information requests issued by the EAO raised by members of the TAC and any CAC, any Indigenous nations, the EAO and the public in the timelines set by the EAO Record the concerns raised by all parties and measures being implemented to avoid, reduce or otherwise address them Submit engagement reports to the EAO within 30 days of the close of the public comment period on the Application and with the revised Application Participate in TAC meetings and public engagement as required by the EAO Engage participating Indigenous nations to ensure required information regarding potential effects on the Indigenous nations and their rights is provided Revise Application based on the EAO’s notice and document changes made and supporting rationale Submit any identified data to the EAO and provincial warehouses where they exist (see the Effects Assessment Policy here) at the time of submission of the revised Application

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
<p>EAO</p>	<p>Post Application for public review and comment, administer public comment period through the EAO’s electronic project information centre (EPIC)</p> <p>Conduct engagement with the public, any CAC and Indigenous nations [identify means]</p> <p>Post proponent responses to comments on EPIC</p> <p>Lead TAC review of Application and development of information requests</p> <p>Issue information requests to the proponent</p> <p>Lead TAC and any CAC including meetings, calls and provide secretariat role for these committees</p> <p>Facilitate issue resolution as required</p> <p>Identify the need for independent advice, with advice from participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC</p> <p>Track information requests and responses, provide to participating Indigenous nations, any other Indigenous nations and members of the TAC to review adequacy of responses, and post to EPIC</p> <p>Follow up on timelines for participating Indigenous nations, any other Indigenous nations and members of the TAC to provide comments and proponent to respond to information requests</p> <p>Update the Regulatory Coordination Plan with details with respect to how issues are or will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives</p> <p>Facilitate information flow between participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC as necessary</p> <p>Pro-actively and collaboratively identify matters for the notice to the proponent respecting the revised Application with participating Indigenous nations</p> <p>Issue notice to the proponent respecting the Application</p> <p>Review the proponent’s revised Application against the Application Information Requirements and the EAO’s notice and seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the sufficiency of the revised Application</p>
<p>Participating Indigenous Nations</p>	<p>Review and provide feedback on Application, including collaborative development of information requests with the EAO</p> <p>Review and assesses adequacy of proponent responses</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls</p> <p>Engage government to government with the EAO</p> <p>Pro-actively and collaboratively identify matters for the notice to the proponent respecting the revised Application with the EAO</p> <p>Seek consensus with the EAO on the sufficiency of the revised Application</p> <p>Engage with and report back to community</p>
<p>Local governments</p>	<p>Identify potential effects of the project on their community and areas of interest to local governments</p> <p>Review and provide advice on Application</p> <p>Review and assess adequacy of proponent responses</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls and/or any CAC engagement</p> <p>Provide advice as requested by the EAO during the review of the revised Application</p> <p>Participate as identified with the EAO in local government engagement plan</p>
<p>CAC</p>	<p>Identify potential effects of the project on the community</p> <p>Review and comment on Application during public comment period</p> <p>Review proponent responses</p> <p>Participate through CAC and public engagement activities of the EAO and the proponent</p>

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
TAC	Review and provide advice on Application Review new information or issues raised during public comment periods, provide advice to the EAO as required to inform responses Attend public open houses and other public forums, upon request of the EAO Provide advice as requested by the EAO during the review of the revised Application Agencies collaborate with the EAO during the updating of the Regulatory Coordination Plan to provide details with respect to how issues will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives
Public and Stakeholders	Identify potential effects of the project Submit comments to EPIC during public comment period Participate in public engagement activities of the EAO and the proponent
External Experts (if applicable)	Review and provide advice on Application chapters, as identified Provide advice to the EAO as requested Attend TAC meetings, as directed by the EAO Provide advice as requested by the EAO during the review of the revised Application

Effects Assessment and Recommendation

The decision to accept the revised Application under [Section 27\(4\)](#) of the Act marks the beginning of this phase. The notice of acceptance of the revised Application is posted to the EAO's website.

In the Effects Assessment and Recommendation phases, the EAO works with participating Indigenous nations and engages members of the TAC and any CAC, any other Indigenous nations and the proponent to complete an assessment of the project. If a participating Indigenous nation elects to conduct an assessment of effects on its Nation and its rights, the assessment would be delivered during this phase and the timing specified below. If a participating Indigenous nation is providing information to inform the assessment, the scope and timing of this information would be identified below. If a participating Indigenous nation has identified custom methods for the assessment of effects on its Nations and its rights, those would be described in the [Undertaking Assessments with Participating Indigenous Nations section](#) below. The EAO develops a draft Assessment Report and draft EAC including proposed conditions and project description (draft Referral Package). The EAO must seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the draft Referral Package. The EAO conducts a public comment period on the draft Referral Package and addresses comments received before the referral to ministers. During the public comment period participating Indigenous nations can provide notice of consent or lack of consent to issuing the EAC and reasons for their decision. Upon completion of the public comment period, the EAO seeks consensus with participating Indigenous nations to finalize the Referral Package in response to comments received during the public comment period.

The CEAO develops recommendations regarding whether the project is consistent with the promotion of sustainability ([Section 29\(2\)\(b\)\(i\)](#) of the Act), the required assessment matters, the duration of the certificate, and reasons for the recommendation. The CEAO must seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the CEAO's recommendations regarding the matters identified in [Section 29\(2\)\(b\)\(i\)](#) of the Act. At this stage, the CEAO builds upon the consensus-seeking that occurred during the finalization of the Referral Package which directly informs the Minister's decision as to whether to issue an EAC for the project.

Allotted Days/Dates: up to 150 days

Public engagement: *minimum 30-day public comment period [list public engagement means and notice requirements] on the draft assessment report and draft EAC including proposed conditions and project description*

Dispute resolution: *opportunity for participating Indigenous nation or the EAO to trigger dispute resolution if consensus is not reached on the Assessment Report, the draft EAC, including proposed conditions and draft Project Description.*

DELIVERABLES AND OUTCOMES

Deliverables

1. EAO Notice of Application Acceptance;
2. Any [19\(4\)](#) assessments conducted by participating Indigenous nations;
3. Any additional information provided by participating Indigenous nations or other Indigenous nations to inform the assessment of effects to Nations and their rights;
4. Draft Referral Package including:
 - o Draft Assessment Report; and
 - o Draft EAC including proposed conditions and project description;
2. Participating Indigenous nations notice of consent or lack of consent;
3. Draft CEAO Recommendations;
4. Final Referral Package including:
 - o Final Assessment Report;
 - o Draft EAC including proposed conditions and project description;
 - o Notifications of consent or lack of consent from participating Indigenous nations, if any; and
 - o CEAO Recommendations.

Outcomes

1. Participating Indigenous nations complete their assessments under [Section 19\(4\)](#), if any;
2. Participating Indigenous nations and any other Indigenous nations provide any identified additional information to inform the assessment of effects to nations and their rights;
3. Advice from Indigenous nations, the TAC and any CAC informs the EAO's development of the draft Referral Package;
4. Consensus sought between the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on the draft Referral Package;
5. Regulatory Coordination Plan updated with details with respect to how issues are or will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives;
6. Public is engaged on draft Referral Package;
7. Participating Indigenous nations provide notice of consent or lack of consent;
8. Consensus sought between the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on the CEAO's recommendations regarding the matters identified in [Section 29\(2\)\(b\)\(i\)](#) of the Act; and
9. Project referred to Ministers for decision.

TIMELINE

Insert timeline graphic showing how this phase is broken up (for example when the EAO produces its first draft of the Assessment Report, when the proponent, participating Indigenous nations, members of the TAC and any CAC will be engaged by the EAO, when participating Indigenous nations will submit their [19\(4\)](#) assessments, and so forth). The timelines in the Assessment Plan are further detailed in a Project Work Plan that is developed by the EAO through engagement with the proponent, participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a list of potential and required roles and responsibilities of the EA participants during the Effects Assessment and Recommendations phases. Note TAC roles and responsibilities are further detailed in the TAC Terms of Reference Guideline.

Table 3. Roles and Responsibilities of EA Participants during the Effects Assessment and Recommendation Phases

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Proponent</p>	<p>Provide responses to comments from the TAC, any CAC, public or Indigenous nations as directed by the EAO</p> <p>Review and provide feedback to the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on draft Referral Package</p> <p>Respond to information requests if directed by the EAO</p> <p>Participate in meetings with Indigenous nations, including Indigenous community meetings upon their request</p>
<p>EAO</p>	<p>Issue notice of Application acceptance</p> <p>Develop draft Referral Package with participating Indigenous nations and advice from any other Indigenous nations and members of the TAC and any CAC</p> <p>Identify the need for independent advice, with advice from participating Indigenous nations and members of the TAC</p> <p>Seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the draft Referral Package</p> <p>Engage the proponent during development of the draft Referral Package</p> <p>Engage agencies when updating the Regulatory Coordination Plan with details with respect to how issues are or will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives, and drafting the EAC to ensure the requirements align with future permitting processes and other regulatory requirements</p> <p>Post draft Assessment Report and draft EAC including proposed conditions and project description for public review and comment and administer public comment period on EPIC; post comments and responses to EPIC</p> <p>Conduct engagement with the public, any CAC and Indigenous nations [identify means]</p> <p>Facilitate issues resolution as required</p> <p>Coordinate responses to public comments in response document or by making changes to the draft Referral Package to address the comments received</p> <p>Order the proponent to provide further information pursuant to Section 19(2)(c)(i)(B)</p> <p>Seek advice from the members of the TAC to respond to public comments, if required</p> <p>Seek consensus with participating Indigenous nations on the CEO's recommendations regarding the matters identified in Section 29(2)(b)(i) of the Act</p> <p>Develop final referral package</p>
<p>Participating Indigenous Nations</p>	<p>Complete the assessment under Section 19(4), if Nation elects to undertake this assessment and provide to the EAO and proponent for review and comment</p> <p>Provide identified additional information to inform the assessment of effects to the participating Indigenous nation and their rights</p>

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>Support the EAO in developing the draft Referral Package as it pertains to the interests of the participating Indigenous nation</p> <p>Participate in the consensus seeking process leading to the draft Assessment Report and draft EAC</p> <p>Work with the EAO in updating the Regulatory Coordination Plan with details with respect to how issues are or will be addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives</p> <p>Seek consensus with the EAO on the draft Referral Package</p> <p>Facilitate consideration of draft Referral Package by Indigenous decision makers to inform their notification of consent or lack of consent</p> <p>Provide notice, pursuant to Section 29(2)(c) of the Act, of its nation’s consent or lack of consent to the issuance of an EAC with reasons during the public comment period</p> <p>Seek consensus with the CEAO regarding the CEAO’s recommendations regarding the matters identified in Section 29(2)(b)(i) of the Act</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls</p> <p>Engage with and report back to community</p>
<p>Local governments</p>	<p>Advise the EAO and participating Indigenous nations on effects of the project on the community and areas of interest to local governments</p> <p>Review and provide input on the draft Referral Package to ensure local issues and concerns raised by local governments are accurately reflected</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls</p> <p>Participate as identified with EAO in local government engagement plan</p>
<p>CAC</p>	<p>Advise the EAO on potential effects of the project on the community</p> <p>Review and provide comments on the draft referral package during the public comment period</p> <p>Engage with and report back to community</p>
<p>TAC</p>	<p>Provide advice as directed by the EAO to inform the assessment</p> <p>Review, provide feedback and advise the EAO on the effects assessment in the draft Assessment Report and draft EAC</p> <p>Agencies collaborate with the EAO during the updating of the Regulatory Coordination Plan to provide details with respect to how issues will be addressed through other regulatory requirements or government initiatives, and drafting of the EAC to help ensure it aligns with future permitting and regulatory processes</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls</p>
<p>Public and Stakeholders</p>	<p>Provide comments to the EAO during the public comment period</p> <p>Participate in public engagement activities of the EAO</p>
<p>External Experts (if applicable)</p>	<p>Review, provide feedback and advise the EAO on the effects assessment and draft EAC</p> <p>Participate in TAC meetings and calls, as requested by the EAO</p>

UNDERTAKING ASSESSMENT WITH PARTICIPATING INDIGENOUS NATIONS

For each participating Indigenous nation, this section would describe the methods used to assess effects to the participating Indigenous nation and its rights, if they differ from the methods described in the Effects Assessment Policy, found [here](#). This section applies to any assessment of Indigenous interests with custom methods: either through a [19\(4\)](#) assessment or an assessment that the EAO will collaboratively undertake with a participating Indigenous nation.

Decision

This phase begins when a referral package is submitted to ministers under [Section 29\(1\)](#) of the Act and ends when Ministers decide whether to issue or refuse an EAC and publishes reasons for their decision.

When deciding on whether a project should receive an EAC the Ministers must consider the materials in the referral package, the sustainability and reconciliation purposes of the EAO, and other prescribed matters, if any. The Ministers may consider any other matters that they consider relevant to the public interest.

If the recommendation of the CEAO respecting the project's consistency with the promotion of sustainability is contrary to the consent or lack of consent indicated by participating Indigenous nations, the Ministers must, before deciding, offer to meet with the Nation that provided the notice. If the offer is accepted within 3 days of being made, the Ministers will provide notice to the proponent that a meeting is taking place. Ministers will attend the meeting to attempt to achieve consensus with the participating Indigenous nation on the decision. If new information is provided by the participating Indigenous nation, the EAO must share this information with the proponent.

Whatever the decision, reasons for the decision must be published. The Ministers must provide reasons for why a decision is made that is contrary to the consent or lack of consent indicated by a participating Indigenous nation.

Allotted Days: 30 days

Dispute resolution: *In some circumstances, it is possible that dispute resolution between a participating Indigenous nation and the CEAO could be appropriate following referral to the Ministers but prior to the Ministers' decision under [Section 29\(4\)](#) of the Act, to address matters not captured in the final Assessment Report or EA Certificate. This facilitation could be in addition to or in conjunction with a participating Indigenous nation's meeting with Ministers pursuant to [Section 29\(6\)](#) of the Act.*

DELIVERABLES AND OUTCOMES

Deliverables

1. Decision with reasons – decision whether to issue an EAC and reasons for decision.

Outcomes

1. Participating Indigenous nations, members of the TAC and any CAC, any other Indigenous nation, the public and stakeholders are informed of the reasons for the decision whether to issue an EAC.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a list of potential and required roles and responsibilities of the EA participants during the decision phase.

Table 4. Roles and Responsibilities of EA Participants During the Decision Phase

Participant	Roles and Responsibilities
Proponent	Opportunity to be heard, if the reasons for notification of consent or lack of consent are contrary to the recommendations and introduces new information that has the potential to materially impact the decision, or similarly with respect to information provided at a meeting held pursuant to Section 29(6) of the Act
EAO	Brief decision makers Support participating Indigenous nations' meeting with Minister, if needed Provide notice to the proponent that a meeting with a participating Indigenous nation will be held pursuant to Section 29(6) of the Act

	<p>Provide any new information provided by a participating Indigenous nation that has the potential to materially impact the decision to the proponent</p> <p>Distribute and post Ministers' reasons for decision and final referral package</p>
<p>Participating Indigenous Nations</p>	<p>Undertake steps necessary to inform Indigenous decision makers</p> <p>If requested by the Nation, meet with Ministers (if notice of consent or lack of consent is contrary to the CEAO's recommendations respecting the project's consistency with the promotion of sustainability)</p>

APPENDIX 3 – REGULATORY COORDINATION PLAN GUIDELINE

Below is the guideline for the content of the Regulatory Coordination Plan, which will be customized for each project.

Project Name: *Project*

Proponent: *Proponent*

Overview

This regulatory coordination plan outlines:

- The primary permits, licences and authorizations (regulatory instruments) that may be required for the project should the project be issued an Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC);
- The proponent's expected submission dates of permit applications;
- Known Indigenous and public engagement activities associated with the regulatory instruments;
- Under which regulatory instruments key issues identified in Early Engagement and during the EA are expected to be addressed, showing how information generated in the environmental assessment (EA) supports the subsequent permitting or regulatory process; and
- The responsibilities of regulators or other government agencies to manage issues that arise in an EA.

The EAO maintains the Regulatory Coordination Plan through the assessment in collaboration with other agencies, providing more details regarding how issues are addressed through the EA and other regulatory requirements or government initiatives specific to the issues raised. The EAO uses this updated plan to help resolve issues during the Application Development and Review and Effects Assessment phases and the development of the draft EA certificate, including proposed conditions and project description. When issues arise in the EA that are best managed by another agency, the Regulatory Coordination Plan will track these issues and clearly communicate the roles of other agencies in managing the issue.

The updated Regulatory Coordination Plan informs the development of a list of issues that are expected to be considered during permitting, other regulatory processes or government initiatives. The list is part of the referral package assembled at the end of the assessment and serves as a helpful hand-off from the EA and the EAO to the subsequent permitting processes and government agencies.

The Regulatory Coordination Plan includes information from the provincial and local government levels and in some cases, federal. *For this project, federal authorizations are described in detail in the permitting plan required by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC), which includes information on the regulatory instruments that may be required for the project. For detailed information about the federal authorizations please see the permitting plan.*

Or, as appropriate:

IAAC does not require a permitting plan for the project because [a federal EA is not required for the project] or [the project is approved for substitution under the Impact Assessment Act]; therefore, federal authorizations are included below.

Primary Regulatory Instruments

The primary regulatory instruments anticipated for the proposed project and expected submission dates for permit applications (including if any permit applications would be reviewed during the EA³) include:

³ Permit applications may be reviewed at the same time as the EA; however, decisions on permits can not be made until after an EA decision per [Section 8 of the Environmental Assessment Act](#), 2018.

List is to be customized according to the information provided by the proponent in the Detailed Project Description.

Table 1. Primary Regulatory Instruments and Expected Permit Application Submission Dates

Regulatory Instrument	Expected Submission Date	Will be Applied for During the EA

The responsible agency, overview of permit purpose and a summary of known Indigenous and public engagement opportunities associated with the permitting processes are as described in the subsequent table. In some cases, the table should link to relevant provincial guidance providing supporting details (for example Joint Application Information Requirements template for mines).

List is to be customized, commencing with the information provided by the proponent in the Detailed Project Description. Not all regulatory instruments listed would apply to a project and there may be additional regulatory instruments for a project that are not listed.

Table 2. Summary of Regulatory Instruments and Associated Public and Indigenous Engagement Opportunities

Act and Regulatory Instrument	Responsible Agency	Overview	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Engagement Opportunities
Commercial Transportation Act <i>Commercial Transportation Regulations Permit</i>	Commercial Vehicle Safety and Enforcement Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI)	The minister, or any person authorized by the minister, may, by general authority or by the issuance of a permit number or written permit, authorize the driving or operation on a highway of a commercial vehicle that does not conform to the weight and dimension specifications, and the fee for the permit is that specified in the Commercial Transport Fees Regulation.	No requirement for public consultation	B.C. will consult with and, where necessary, accommodate Indigenous nations in relation to land and resource decisions that have potential to adversely impact their Aboriginal Interests. Additional statutory requirements may apply.
Drinking Water Protection Act <i>Construction and Operation Permits</i>	Applicable Health Authority	Required for all water systems.	No requirement for public consultation	<i>[Further details to be added for individual permits when customized for each project]</i>
Environmental Management Act <i>Waste Discharge Permit - Effluent*</i>	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV) /Oil and Gas Commission (OGC)	An authorization/permit to allow the discharge of water bore contaminants (effluent) into the environment.	Through the Public Engagement Regulation and the Applications Instructions Document, there is a requirement for the applicant to engage with the general public to explain their proposed project/amendment to the general public. This includes posting to local paper and other locations. The applicant is also required to record any feedback or issues they receive and what their response is to these issues/concerns. All of this is required as part of their application package to ENV.	
Environmental Management Act <i>Waste Discharge Permit - Air*</i>	ENV/OGC	An authorization/permit to allow the discharge of air bore contaminants into the environment.		
Environmental Management Act <i>Municipal Wastewater Regulation- Waste Discharge Permit Effluent*</i>	ENV	The regulation specifies the information necessary to register or to receive authorization under the regulation to discharge effluent resulting from sewage treatment. The regulation provides requirements for treatment design, operation, monitoring and reporting as well as the requirements for effluent quality and quantity to limit the impacts of high nutrient levels, TSS, and coliforms.		
Environmental Management Act <i>Petroleum Storage and Distribution Facilities Storm Water Regulation</i> <i>Fuel Storage Registration*</i>	ENV/OGC	Applicable to facilities that store 100,000 litres or more of petroleum (refined hydrocarbons) and/or waste oil. This regulation identifies the separation system requirements for design and management. It specifies limits on total extractable hydrocarbons.		
Environmental Management Act <i>Hazardous Waste Regulation</i>	ENV	Registration and application to produce, store, treat, recycle or discharge hazardous wastes including hydrocarbons (waste oil, grease, antifreeze hydraulic fluid, and so forth.),		

Act and Regulatory Instrument	Responsible Agency	Overview	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Engagement Opportunities
		solvents, fluorescent lamps, lead cupels, used batteries and biomedical waste.		
<i>Forest Act</i> Occupant License to Cut*	Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development (FLNRORD) /OGC	Permit for timber harvesting associated with site clearing for construction.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Forest and Range Practice Act</i> Road Use Permit	FLNRORD	Permit to construct, use and maintain a forest road if the access is not a forest service road or under another tenure. It provides ongoing, non-exclusive authority for industrial use.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Forest and Range Practice Act</i> Special Use Permit	FLNRORD	Non-exclusive authority to occupy and use an area of Crown land.		
<i>Health Act</i> Health Operating Permit	Applicable Health Authority	Industrial camps require separate permits for: food service, sewage disposal and drinking water.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> Heritage Investigation Permit	FLNRORD/OGC	A heritage investigation is undertaken in order to recover information which might otherwise be lost as a result of site alteration or destruction; requires an archaeological impact assessment.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> Site Alteration Permits	FLNRORD/OGC	A site alteration permit is required if any archaeological sites may be affected by construction of the project. The permit must be acquired and held by a registered Archaeologist.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Land Act</i> Crown Licence of Occupation (or Lease or other tenure)	FLNRORD/OGC	Permission to use provincial Crown land.	If the minister considers it advisable in the public interest, the minister may require the applicant to post a notice of the application for public comments that will be considered by the decision maker.	
<i>Mines Act</i> Permit*	Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (EMPR)	Authority for the construction, operation, and closure of the Project which includes the mine and associated ancillary infrastructure.	An applicant may be required or recommended to undertake one or more of the following public engagement activities: publish a	

Act and Regulatory Instrument	Responsible Agency	Overview	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Engagement Opportunities
			notice of filing (permit application) in the BC gazette and newspapers of the nearby towns; provide notice directly to residents or property owners; hold community open houses; establish a public liaison committee to review the proposed mine development; and engage with public interest groups.	
<i>Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> LNG Facility Permit	OGC	Permit for construction and operations of an LNG facility.	Under the Consultation and Notification Regulation affected landowners and rights holders are provided an opportunity to be engaged. Within the regulation, consultation and notification distances are outlined based on the oil and gas activity that is being carried out.	
<i>Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> (Pipeline Regulation) Pipeline Permit	OGC	Permit for construction and operations of a pipeline		
<i>Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> (Drilling and Production Regulation) Facility Permit	OGC	Permit for the construction and operations of an oil and gas facility (excluding LNG facilities)		
<i>Transportation Act</i> Permits for works on rights of way	MOTI	Includes utilities, exploratory surveys, monitoring wells etc.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Transportation Act</i> and <i>Industrial Roads Act</i> Access permits	MOTI	Highway Access Permits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access over Unconstructed Rights-of-Way; • Commercial Access; • Resource and Industrial Road Access; and • Access to a Controlled Access Highway. Highway access permits are required for all accesses. Controlled Access Highways carry stringent requirements for access, with a preference for an alternate access to a development.	No requirement for public consultation	

Act and Regulatory Instrument	Responsible Agency	Overview	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Engagement Opportunities
<i>Water Sustainability Act</i> (WSA) Section 9- Water Licence*	FLNRORD/OGC	Any ongoing water use or diversion, or the construction of a regulated dam, requires a water license (for example, hydropower facility or other long-term water use for construction or operations). Water licenses can also be appropriate where works within a stream require ongoing maintenance. Application for authorization will include a list of all diversions and associated EAs for effects specific to the water body.	Under WSA Section 13 , notice of the application must be sent to any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An authorization holder, an applicant for an authorization or a riparian owner whose rights the decision maker considers are likely to be detrimentally affected A land owner whose land is likely to be physical affected 	
<i>Water Sustainability Act</i> Section 10- Use approvals	FLNRORD/OGC	Short-term (up to 24 months) diversion or use of water (surface water or groundwater) for construction purposes will require a WSA authorization. Short-term use approvals also allow for the construction of most works related to the diversion and use of water.	In addition, under Section 14 of the WSA Water Sustainability Regulation, any persons in the above categories may request notice of the application.	
<i>Water Sustainability Act</i> Section 11- Changes in and about a stream	FLNRORD/OGC	Project construction activities that affect a stream or surrounding riparian area (i.e., below the natural boundary) will require a WSA approval.	<p>Notice of the application may also be sent to any person whose input the decision maker considers advisable (for example, if the application has significant public interest, such as a pumped storage project on a lake).</p> <p>Any person given notice of an application has the legal right to object and a further right to appeal a future decision on the application.</p> <p>The decision maker also has the discretion and authority to send out referrals to government agencies or other entities for comments on an application. A referral does not grant legal objector status.</p>	

Act and Regulatory Instrument	Responsible Agency	Overview	Public Engagement Opportunities	Indigenous Engagement Opportunities
<i>Weed Control Act</i> Noxious Weed Control Permit	FLNRORD	Chemical control of invasive plants on site during construction and operation.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Wildlife Act</i> Amphibian and Reptile Salvage*	FLNRORD	A permit to undertake amphibian salvage activities if any of five species which may occur in the project area are identified during project-related activities within or adjacent to a wetland during the breeding season (mid-April to mid-August).	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Wildlife Act</i> Beaver and Beaver Dam Removal*	FLNRORD	A permit to remove or alter any beaver dam or lodge encountered during construction or operations.	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Wildlife Act</i> Fish Collection Permit	FLNRORD	A permit to collect and/or move fish for scientific or other non-recreational purposes	No requirement for public consultation	
<i>Wildlife Act</i> Wildlife Handling Permit	FLNRORD	Handling wildlife including birds for relocation during construction.	No requirement for public consultation	
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>*For major mines, these provincial permit applications may be included in a coordinated permitting process.</p>				

Issues Tracking

Potential topics and issues that may arise during the EA and how these are expected to be considered in the EA, during a subsequent permitting process, or by other regulatory processes or government initiatives are provided in the following table. At the initial stage, the information provided on the issue and the means to address an issue during the EA will be general and include how the issues will be assessed. As the EA progresses, more information will become available including details of mitigation measures and the issues will be refined in scope and reduced to the key issues. By the time the EA concludes, information should indicate whether and how key issues will be addressed by the EAC (including details specified in the project description and conditions), or considered in permitting, other regulatory processes or government initiatives or some combination. Note that the process for considering the application for a permit, and permit requirements are determined by the relevant statutory decision-makers.

List is to be customized according to the Valued Components (VCs) identified in the Application Information Requirements and potential issues identified for the project, commencing with Early Engagement. Issues provided are examples only and all issues would not be included in every project; other issues may also be identified.

Table 3. Tracking Table of Issues Raised in an EA and their Resolution

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
Air Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in Criteria Air Contaminants Increase in Volatile Organic Compounds Increase in other air pollutants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VC would be modelled and assessed to determine appropriate mitigations, monitoring and follow-up, including through EA certificate conditions or requirements in the certified project description (<i>VC-specific details to be developed for individual projects</i>) and potential federal EA conditions*. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A permit would be required under the <i>Environmental Management Act</i> (EMA) to authorize discharge of air contaminants. The EMA permit could authorize and set conditions on air emissions sources, including fugitive dust, and require air quality monitoring. This permit could also require a Fugitive Dust Management Plan. The <i>Mines Act</i> (MA) permit (if applicable) could include requirements related to air quality on the mine site. The Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia (Mines Code) contains concentration limits on maximum allowable exposures of workers to certain airborne substances. Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
Acoustic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in audible noise Increase in low-frequency noise levels 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exposure of workers to noise on a worksite in B.C. is regulated by WorkSafe B.C. and, for mines, the Mines Code. Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
Surface Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for acidification and eutrophication Increase in metals concentrations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A permit would be required under EMA to authorize the discharge of effluent, which could include requirements on the characteristics of the discharge and require monitoring.

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for acid-rock drainage and metals leaching • Changes in nutrient concentrations • Changes to sedimentation • Changes to in-stream flow • Changes to runoff dynamics and pattern 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, a Mine Plan and Reclamation Permit under the MA could include requirements related to mine site water management, sediment inputs to water, groundwater and water treatment. • If applicable, a water license under the <i>Water Sustainability Act (WSA)</i> would be required to withdraw or divert water. A water license would authorize the water bodies and point of diversion from which water may be diverted from, the destination of the diverted water, the quantity of water which may be diverted and could include mitigation, monitoring and reporting requirements related to the diversion. • If applicable, an authorization under the WSA would be required for changes in and about a stream. This authorization would specify the authorized changes and could also include mitigation, monitoring and reporting requirements. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
<p>Groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination • Changes in groundwater supply • Interactions with surface water 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, a Mine Plan and Reclamation Permit under the MA could include requirements related to mine site water management, groundwater and water treatment. • A permit would be required under EMA to authorize the discharge of effluent, which could include requirements on the characteristics of the discharge and require monitoring to the groundwater. This applies to both point source and non-point source discharges. A Conceptual Site model will be required to show possible contaminant sources, pathways and receptors including interactions with surface waters. • Extraction of groundwater is regulated through the <i>Water Sustainability Act</i> and administered by FLNRORD. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
<p>Marine Water and Sediment Quality</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A permit would be required under EMA to authorize the discharge of effluent, which

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effluent discharges • Dredging effects on marine environments • Effects of propeller wash on marine environments • Sediment disturbance • Changes to sediment quality 		<p>could include requirements on the characteristics of the discharge and require monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where applicable, a disposal at sea permit could be required under the Canadian <i>Environmental Protection Act</i>, 1999, which would require that dredge material is suitable for disposal at sea and establish specific disposal locations and methods.
<p>Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to soil quality • Loss of soil • Effects to Agricultural Land Reserves 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, a Mine Plan and Reclamation Permit under the MA could include provisions to protect soils such as the requirement for an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to protect erodible soils. • As part of the EMA permit for air emissions, there may be a requirement to monitor contaminants in soils as result of deposition off site. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate[†].
<p>Unique Geological Landforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on unique geological landforms 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
<p>Vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects to rare plants • Effects to plants of cultural significance • Impacts to species of conservation concern • Increases in invasive species 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, a Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan under the MA could include provisions for vegetation management, invasive plant prevention and revegetation requirements associated with reclamation. • Under the EMA permit for air emissions, there may be a monitoring requirement to look at plants for effects. These effects could incorporate impacts to vegetation of cultural significance. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate[†].
<p>Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on Species at Risk • Effects to Traditional use species • Impacts on Migratory birds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If applicable, a Mine Plan and Reclamation Permit under the MA could include provisions relating to wildlife protection including a requirement for a Wildlife Management Plan and a Construction Environmental Management Plan that addresses wildlife sensitive periods.

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to other wildlife via impacts to habitat, mortality, movement or wildlife health 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the <i>Wildlife Act</i>, permits are required for wildlife studies and surveys that involve collecting, handling, collaring, or harassing animals or potentially spreading disease. In situations where water quality or dust deposition are of concern offsite, under an EMA permit, there could be a requirement to monitor and evaluate whether changes will be likely to impact wildlife through water use or soil and vegetation consumption. Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate[†].
<p>Freshwater Fish</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish habitat Benthic invertebrates Periphyton Fish tissue Fish communities Species at Risk Traditional use species Other aquatic species of management concern 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effluent permits under EMA for discharges to waterbodies such as lakes, rivers, and wetlands, often include a biological monitoring component to determine whether permit limits are effective in managing impacts to the receiving environment. Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate[†]. Where applicable, fish habitat offsetting could be required under a ministerial authorization under paragraph 35(2)(b) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>.
<p>Marine Resources</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish habitat Marine mammals Marine fish Marine invertebrates 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where applicable, fish habitat offsetting could be required under a ministerial authorization under paragraph 35(2)(b) of the <i>Fisheries Act</i>. Where applicable, a disposal at sea permit could be required under the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>, which would require that dredge material is suitable for disposal at sea and establish specific disposal locations and methods.
<p>Employment and Economy</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs Labour income 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to economic opportunities / economic equity • Tax revenues and government expenditures • GDP contributions • Business revenue • Land and natural resource valuations (including tourism) • Cost of living (for example, housing, food, goods and services) 		
<p>Land and Resource Use</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and enjoyment of private property • Industrial land uses • Other tenured, permitted or licensed land uses • Consumptive land uses (for example, hunting, fishing, trapping, vegetation gathering) • Agriculture • Non-consumptive land uses (for example, camping, hiking, skiing, boating, climbing, caving) • Tourism • Federal, provincial, regional, municipal parks • Other protected areas • Recreation Sites and Trails B.C. areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits as above to address effects to water, air, acoustic. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
<p>Marine Use</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine navigation • Tenured, permitted or licensed marine uses • Consumptive marine uses (for example, hunting, fishing, vegetation gathering) • Non-consumptive marine uses (for example, boating, diving) • Tourism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial authorization is required for major works under paragraph 5(1)(a) of the <i>Canadian Navigable Water Act</i>. • The <i>Canada Shipping Act</i> and its regulations govern marine safety and marine environment protection. • Commercial, recreational and Indigenous marine fisheries are managed by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) through the <i>Fisheries Act</i>.

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<p>Infrastructure and Services</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care services and facilities • Emergency response services • Domestic water supply • Sewage and water treatment facilities • Landfills and recycling facilities • Community recreational facilities • Educational services, facilities and daycare • Other public and private sector services • Transportation infrastructure • Housing and accommodation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
<p>Human Health</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality • Drinking water quality • Soil quality • Noise • Quality of country foods 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits as above to address effects to water, air, acoustic, wildlife, vegetation. • Health operating permits are administered by the health authorities under the <i>Health Act</i> to address health issues at the camp.
<p>Archaeological and Heritage Resources</p> <p>Effects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of historical importance • Sites of archaeological importance (including culturally modified trees) • Paleontological resources • Non-physical considerations of sites and their values 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>, archeological, historical and paleontological sites and remains are protected in B.C. Archeological remains are cultural materials or evidence associated with human activities that predate 1846. • Permits are required for site inspections, investigations and alterations. • A chance-find protocol for when Industry encounters fossils during construction is required as part of a <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> authorization. • Potential OGC conditions, where appropriate*.
<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects to governance and stewardship systems 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA

Potential Issues by Valued Component	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue during the EA	Potential Means to Address Aspects of the Issue in Permitting, Other Regulatory Process or Government Initiative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects to customs, beliefs and values • Effects to language and intergenerational knowledge transfer • Effects to community and cultural cohesion 		
<p>Indigenous Interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Due to the variety of potential Indigenous interests, potential issues are not identified in the template</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBD
<p>Notes:</p> <p>* For projects that are assessed under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i>, a federal Decision Statement may contain conditions with which the proponent must comply.</p> <p>+ For an oil and gas activity, the B.C. Oil and Gas Commission has the authority under the <i>Oil and Gas Activities Act</i> and applicable regulations under that legislation. Applications are made to the Commission and are reviewed and adjudicated by the statutory decision maker, who can impose permit conditions as part of their approval.</p>		