

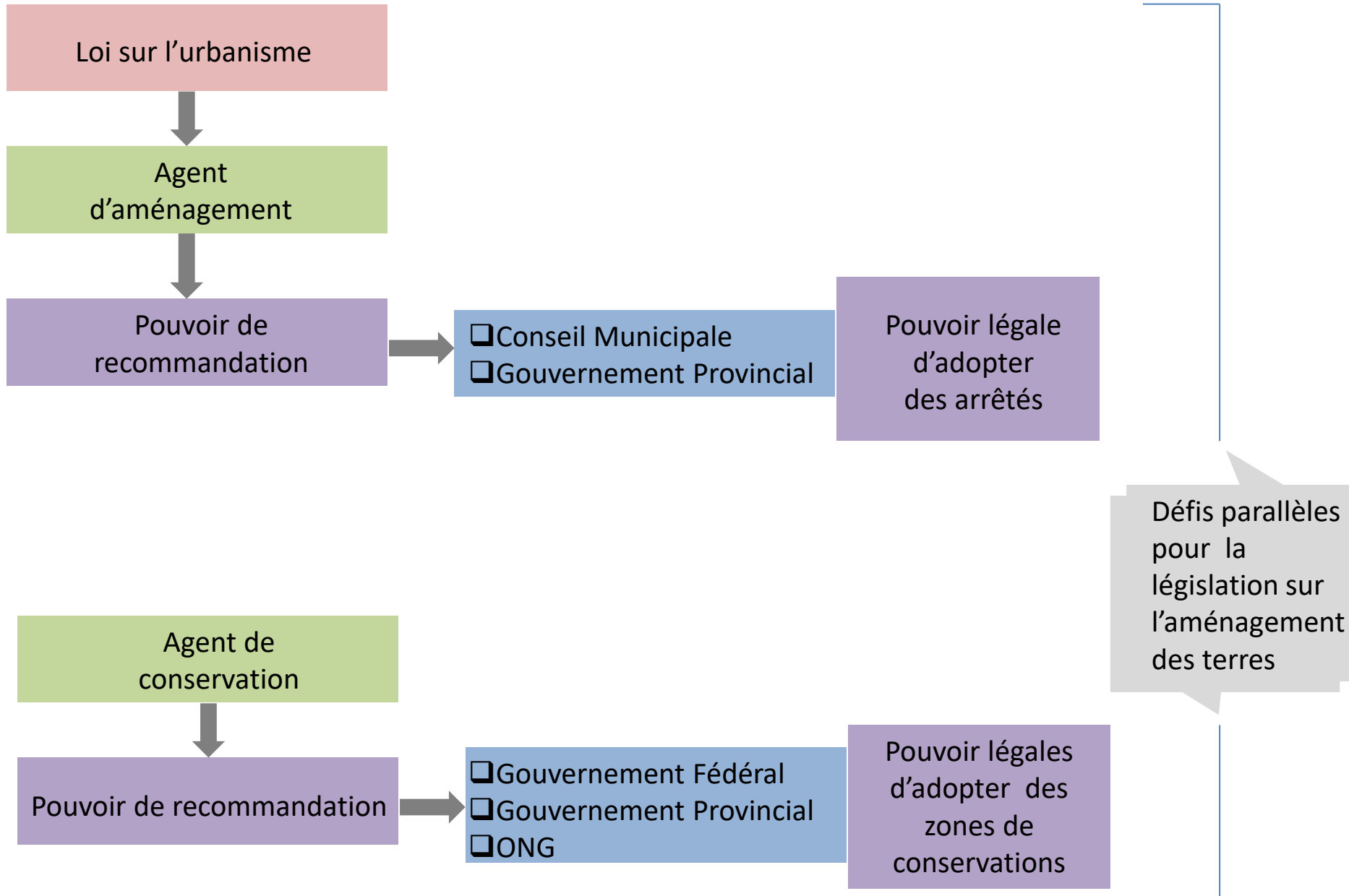
Conférence RENB  
« Craquez pour la science de pointe! »

Préparé par  
Sébastien Doiron  
Directeur de planification  
RSC7

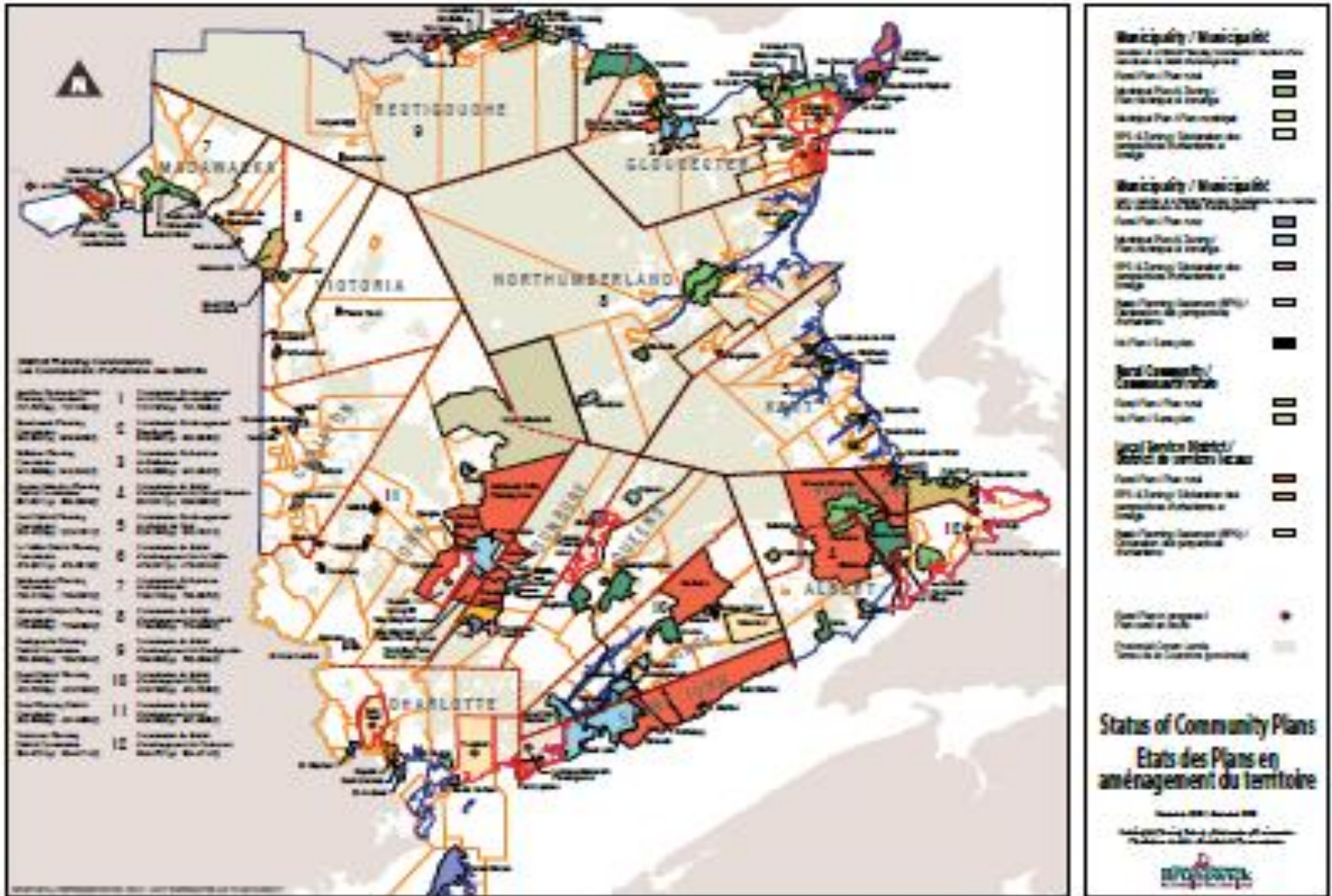
# La Conservation n'est pas un élément suffisamment pris en compte dans la LSU: le document date de 1973

- **POLITIQUE PROVINCIALE D'URBANISME**
- 2007, c.58, art.3.
- **4.1(1) Sur la recommandation du Ministre, le lieutenant gouverneur**
- en conseil doit, par règlement, établir une politique provinciale d'urbanisme qui doit comprendre ce qui suit :
- *a) les principes sur lesquels sont fondés l'urbanisme et l'aménagement dans la Province;*
- *b) les buts et les priorités provinciaux relatifs à l'urbanisme et à l'aménagement dans la Province ou dans des secteurs de la Province;*
- *c) les énoncés de politiques sur des questions afférentes à l'urbanisme et à l'aménagement qui sont d'intérêt provincial telles que la qualité et la quantité de l'eau, la qualité de l'air, les ressources naturelles ou autres questions afférentes au bien-être social, économique ou environnemental de la Province;*
- *d) toute autre question que le Ministre juge nécessaire pour mettre en oeuvre les politiques, buts et priorités énoncés dans le règlement.*

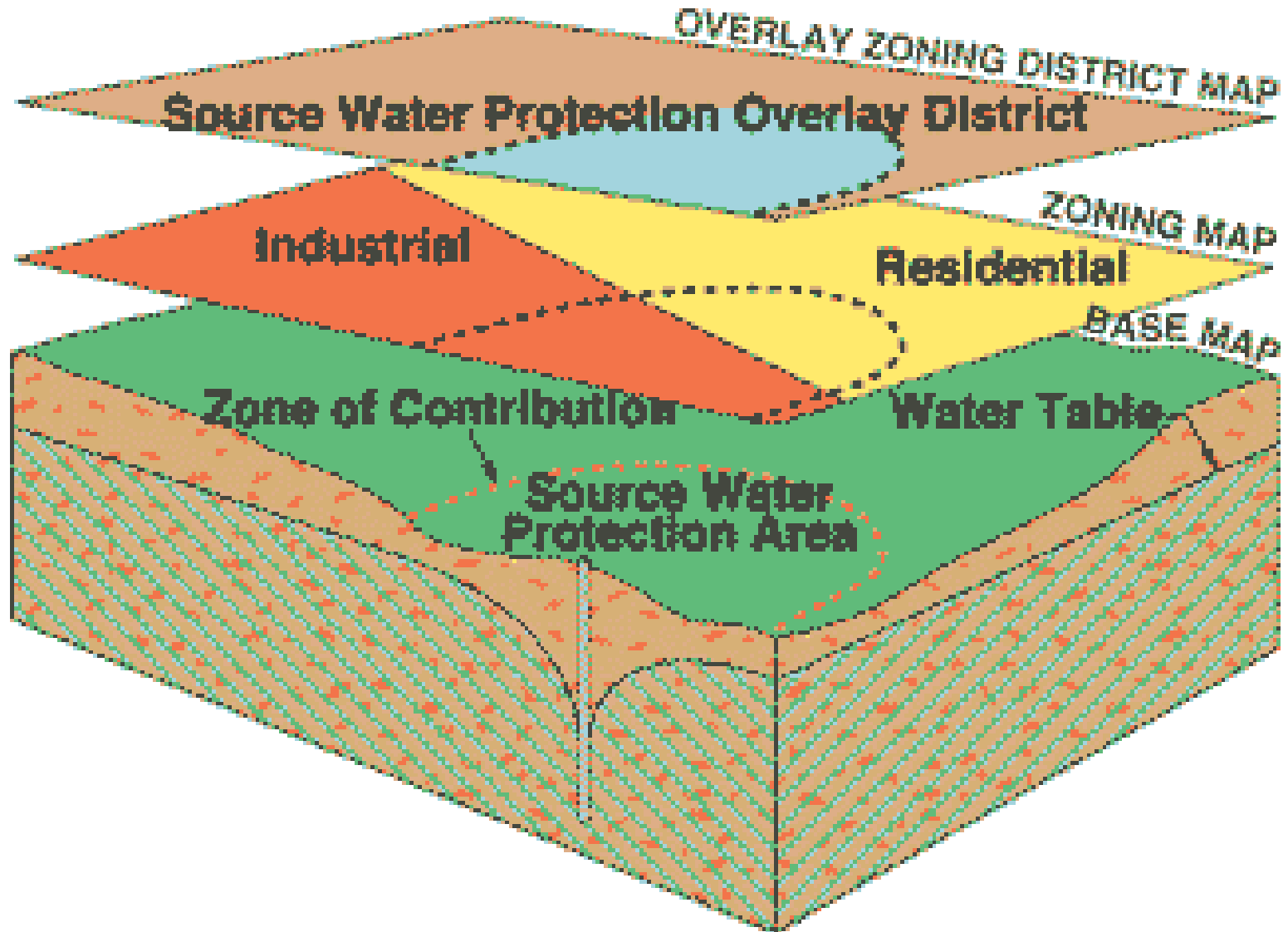
# Pouvoir d'une Commission d'aménagement au Nouveau Brunswick



# Status of Community plans



# Overlay Zoning



# Planning Tools with Potential for Conservation

**Geographical Information System**

## Input data

**Surveying Data**

Survey Plan

**Image Data**

Aerial Photography

**Attribute Data**

Statistics Canada  
Census information

## Output data

**Thematic Map**

Land Use Map

**Spatial Inventory**

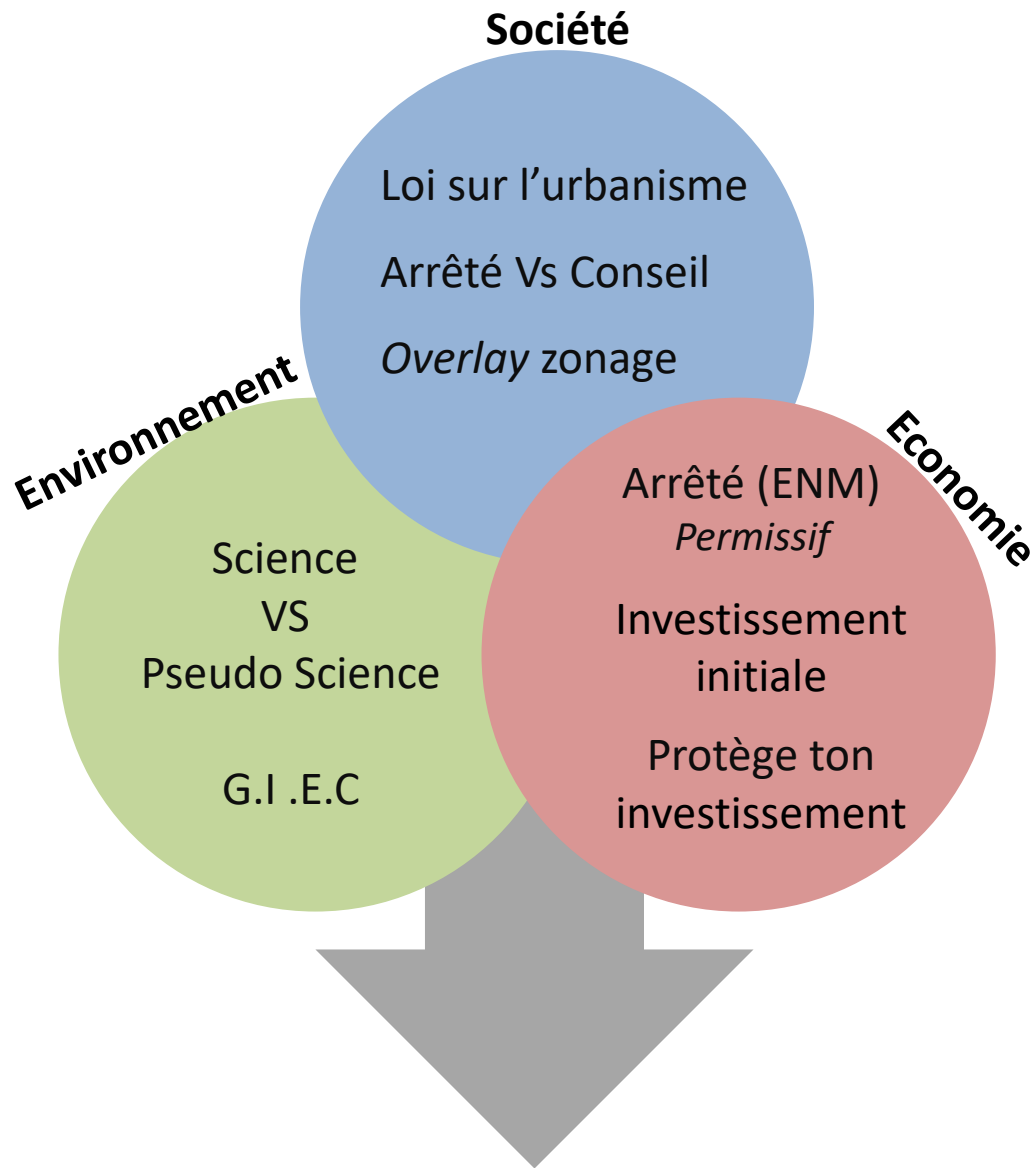
Environmental  
Features

**Land Classification**

Ecological  
Land Classification

**3D Visualization Model**

Topographic Model



Ces  l ments peuvent contribuer   cr er une  conomie verte   travers des initiatives de conservation en utilisant les recherches scientifiques qui permettent d'expliquer l'importance du maintien de la biodiversit .

Ex: Valeur quantitative ( conomiques) des abeilles.

# The national roundtable on the Environment and the Economy: urges the federal gov. to invest in the economics of climate-change impacts and adaptation

THE GLOBE AND MAIL • FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

REPORT ON BUSINESS • B3

**ENVIRONMENT**

## Global warming will be costly, advisory panel warns

Country must act quickly to reduce financial impact of adapting to changes, national roundtable says

**AWN McCARTHY**  
**GLOBAL BUSINESS REPORTER**  
**TORONTO**



Canadians face a high economic cost from the impact of a warming global climate, and the country should act quickly to reduce the financial impact by investing in adaptation measures, a federal advisory panel warns.

The National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy, a report released Thursday, warns that climate change will have a variety of increasingly harmful impacts, from flooding low-lying coastal regions and cuts to Canada's timber supply to health problems caused by smogging air quality.

We are already affected by climate change, and it will be by the 2050s that we will see the most dramatic effects, including a rise in the number of economic costs as a result," said David McLoughlin, chief co-chair of the roundtable.

The report also calls for the government to invest in the right kind of adaptation strategies where these impacts are going to be the greatest, then "later we will be in a position to reduce those economic costs and make those costs our own."

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Climate change will carry a hefty price tag for Canada, a new report says. Under a high-emissions scenario, the national roundtable calculates that Canada will face climate-related costs equivalent to 1 per cent of its economy by 2050 and 2 per cent of gross domestic product by 2080. And there is a 20-per-cent risk the costs could be far higher — as well as a similar probability they would be much lower.

Even a low-emissions scenario would result in economic costs equal to 0.5 per cent of GDP by 2050, and nearly 1.5 per cent by 2080.

But the roundtable said the impacts are already being felt with melting Arctic ice, drier forests and more extreme weather.

In the report, the panel urges the federal government to invest in expanding the country's expertise in the economics of climate-change impacts and adaptation, its research on the costs and benefits of specific adaptation options.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, New Democrat MPs praised the report and accused the government of failing to prepare the country for the costly impacts that can be expected from climate change.

Environment Minister Peter Kent said the Conservative government has allocated \$1-billion for federal programs at helping Canadians to adapt. The roundtable report "merely echoes what our government has long recognized, that is, the importance of adaptation to climate change," he said.

Mr. Kent has come under fire from opposition critics for proposed cuts to his department's ability to monitor potential impacts of climate change, including recent levels in the Arctic.

Mr. McLoughlin said he did not want to comment on internal changes at Environment Canada. "But our report does talk about the importance of having better data on climate change and focusing on what those economic impacts could be so we're in a better position to deal with it," he said.

"We need a Canadian approach to this because the impacts of climate change on Canada are going to be different from what they will be elsewhere else."

The panel is also encouraging corporate leaders to better understand the economic impacts from climate change, to mobilize the private sector to act on cost-effective adaptation.



# Tools for biodiversity conservation

- Planning Act. permits Beaubassin Rural Community to adopt a by-law using CC science that is illustrated with LIDAR data modelisation to produce an overlay zone on official zoning map. The adaptation criteria is based on sea level rise elevations.
- Adaptation criteria is acceptable to Council (legislators) because of the permissibility of the by-law
- Overlay zoning needs to have standards that are based on scientific criteria that permits certain uses for adoption from Council

# Species at Risk Legislation

- International: *migratory birds treaty act* protects migratory birds and their eggs, nests and feathers
- Federal legislation protects the resilience and critical habitat of species at risk (*SARA*)
- In NB, species at risk are defined by:
  - COSEWIC species at risk added to *SARA* Schedule 1 after review
  - In addition to federal species at risk, provincial definitions include:
    - Endangered Species Act
    - Department of Natural Resources ('sensitive' or 'may be at risk')
    - Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre (S1, S2, S3)
- Recovery strategies made for each *SARA* species
  - On non-federal land *SARA* implements stewardship actions to protect critical habitat
- NB EIA protects or mitigates effects on species at risk for certain types of development (**what about smaller types of development?**)

# Types of areas in NB that can help protect terrestrial biodiversity

- Parks
  - Federal, provincial, municipal
- Protected areas
  - NB Environment Significant Areas
  - NB protected areas
  - NB Wildlife Management Areas
  - Federal parks and protected areas
- Clean water act
  - Wetlands
  - Riparian zones
  - Protected watersheds (3 zones)
  - Protected wellfields (3 zones)
- Open space conservation
  - Nature Conservation of Canada
  - Ducks Unlimited
  - Nautre trust preserves
- Crown land (28% for conservation?)
- Sea level rise zones (Beaubassin East, Shediac, Cap Pelé, Sackville)
- Each type has varying levels of habitat protection

# Challenges of protecting species at risk

- ACCDC collects data on the presence of species at risk
  - Not all locations of species at risk are identified
  - Limited access, do not release exact locations, expensive to obtain
- Additions to SARA Schedule 1 are political (21 COSEWIC species denied addition since 2003)
- Important species that support the structure or function of ecological communities are often not legally protected through EIA
- Species move, how can zones reflect this?
- Removing property rights – legal issues and financial compensation

# Planning approaches to conservation

- Zoning
- Conservation Overlay zoning
- Performance Zoning
- Subdivision regulations
  - Density and lot size
  - Setbacks, buffers and open space requirements
  - Cluster development
  - Conservation subdivisions

# Zoning

- Zone higher density and harmful types of development away from sensitive habitat
- Can not remove all harmful development
- Legal implications for changing zones and taking rights away from land owners

# Subdivisions

- Ensure projects identify and avoid sensitive environmental features and maintain connections across property boundaries

# Incentives

- Density bonus
  - If developer increases density higher than zone allows, developer protects habitat elsewhere or contributes to a green space fund
  - Density penalty can be applied if clustering is not part of cite plan
- Transfer of development rights