

GREEN AIRPORTS

Airport Community
Engagement in Canada

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GREEN AIRPORTS

Transport Canada









Transport Canada's Responsibilities

- Ensures a safe, secure, <u>efficient and environmentally</u> <u>responsible</u> Canadian transportation system
- Assess safety, security and economic implications in proposed environmental measures
- Regulates all emissions from the aviation, marine and rail sectors -lead Canadian participation and involvement at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- Removes barriers to enable take-up of clean technologies – e.g., modernized and harmonized codes, standards, test protocols, targeted incentives and research

Aviation in Canada

- Canada is the 2nd largest country in the world (by land mass).
- Population of 36 million is scattered across 9 million km²
- Air transportation is essential to Canada's domestic and international trade, as well as to connecting Canadians within the country and to the rest of the world.
- Canada's air industry also serves remote communities where it is often the only way to move people and basic commodities.
- Average distances flown domestically per passenger are considerably higher in Canada than in countries with smaller landmass.
- Aviation plays a key role in Canada's economy

Sustainability





13 255



14 Europe

















15 K...







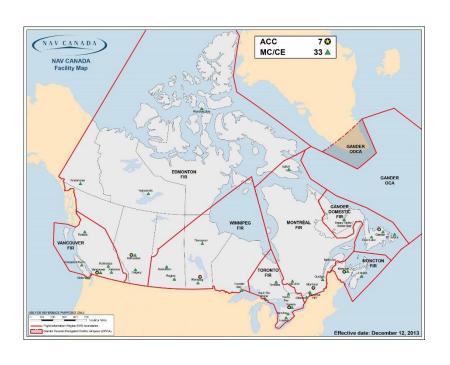


- Balancing social, economic and environmental aspects
- Sustainable growth
- Governance, and public accountability

Managing Noise from Aircraft in Canada

- Transport Canada works to support aircraft noise reductions:
 - At the source
 - Through operational procedures
 - Through land management
 - Through consultation and regulation

Canada's Civil Air Navigation System (ANS)



- 18 million km²
- Managed by NAV ČANAĎA
- 2nd largest ANS Provider (by traffic volume)
- privately run, not-forprofit corporation
- Privatized in the 1990s

Canada's National Airport System (NAS)

- 26 Major Airports
 (~95% of all operations)
- Operation of the airports was privatized in the 1990s
- Managed by Airport
 Authorities under long-term
 lease agreements
- non-elected board nominated by all levels of government and local stakeholders



Airport Authority Responsibilities

- The Ground Leases define the responsibilities of each party and govern the manner in which the airports are managed, operated and developed by the Airport Authorities, and include:
 - Local aircraft noise emissions, and
 - Other environmental responsibilities.

TC Environmental Monitoring at Airports

- Transport Canada's regional offices are responsible for conducting environmental monitoring at 23 NAS Airports.
- The monitoring allows TC to ensure that airport operations are being conducted in a manner that is compliant with environmental legislation and demonstrating sound environmental stewardship.

TC Environmental Monitoring at Airports

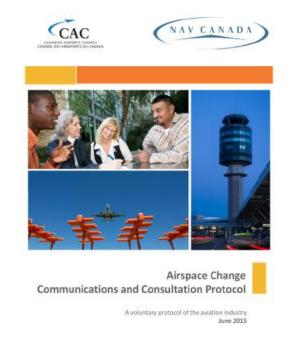
- TC environmental officers request information from the airport authorities on the following subject areas:
 - Glycol management;
 - Storing and dispensing of aviation fuel;
 - Remediation of contaminated sites;
 - Species at risk;
 - Environmental assessment determinations;
 - Federal Halocarbon Regulations;
 - Reporting of spills;
 - Environmental emergency planning;
 - Environmental Management of tenants on site; and
 - Environmental training.

Airport noise management committies

- Each airport should develop and maintain a noise management committee that includes:
 - air operators,
 - airport tenants,
 - civic representatives and,
 - citizen representatives.
- After carrying out a consultation process involving the local community and aviation stakeholders, the committee develops noise abatement proposals.

Airspace Change Communications and Consultation Protocol

- Airspace Change Communications and Consultation Protocol
- Voluntary protocol developed at request of Minister for Transport
- Signed by Canadian Airports Council and NAV CANADA
- Defines proponent, responsibility for consultation, role of the various organizations, relationship between ANS and Airport Authorities
- Provides thresholds to guide decision to consult / communicate



Consultation Thresholds

- Is a change proposed for an
 - Airport with more than 60,000 IFR movements
- Are you proposing to
 - Move a flight path laterally at lower altitudes or over populated areas

OR

 Change a procedure that would materially increase volume on an existing flight path (+30%D / +15%N)

Application of the Protocol

- Not just about thresholds
- Commitment to transparency, proactive approach, increased collaboration
- Decisions made with an airport authority
- Where consultation is not required still communication
 - More flexibility in terms of timelines
 - Focus on informing/providing notice
- Post implementation community impact review

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NAV CANADA Public Outreach



Winnipeg International Airport (CYWG)

- Winnipeg International Airport
- Consultation from February 15 to April 10 2017
- Both RNAV and RNP changes with expected savings: 800 mt GHGs
- Newspaper notices x 3
- Significant media coverage: WFP, CBC, CTV, Regional weeklies
- A dozen briefings to elected officials
- Three open house events
- 1,500 website visits, 221 survey respondents
- Recommendation: proceed with implementation in October 12, 2017



Calgary International Airport (CYYC)

- Consultation from November 24 to January 30
- Adding RNP approaches only reductions in flying time, fuel burn and GHG emissions
- Benefits for some neighbourhoods
- Context was soon after new runway opened
- Newspaper notices, 8 open houses, 363 attendees, 170 survey responses



Implemented May/16

Savings in first 6 months:

- 1,400 mt GHGs
- 600,000 L jet fuel

Toronto Pearson International Airport (CYYZ)

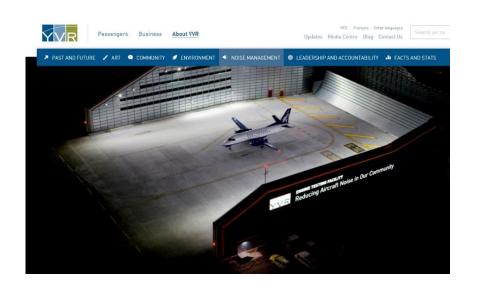
- Working with GTAA to identify and implement measures to mitigate community noise impacts
- Airport working on Master Plan and 5 year noise management plan
- Joint GTAA-NAV CANADA consultation planned for early 2018
 - Night time arrival and departure procedures
 - Measures to improve CDO
- Third party airspace review "Helios Report"
 - Final Report tabled September 18th
 - NAV CANADA to respond by mid-November



What has the response been?

- Positive response to the proactive and collaborative approach.
- Elected officials appreciate the heads up
 - What does it mean to my constituency
 - The "right way" of doing things
- Public:
 - from apprehension to reassurance,
 - increase in awareness of the industry (pros and cons)

Other examples: Vancouver International Airport (CYVR)



- Ground Run-up **Enclosure**
 - Reduce noise
 - Decrease emissions
- Noise monitoring and flight tracking system
- Improving noise tools through collaborations with U.S. ASCENT

Other examples: Toronto Pearson International Airport (CYYZ)

- Survey on Noise Fairness and Airport Growth
- Public Workshops (5)
 - Transit, noise,
 environment, community
 engagement / comm's
- Residents' Reference Panel



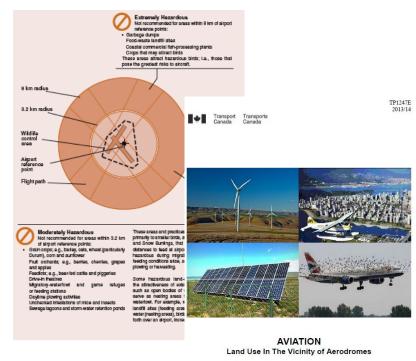


Canadian Aviation Regulations (CAR) 307 - Aerodrome Consultations

- Requires consultations with "interested parties" when:
 - building a new aerodrome; or
 - at an existing aerodrome,
 - (i) building a new runway for aeroplanes, or
 - (ii) increasing the length of an existing runway for aeroplanes by 100 m or by 10%, whichever is greater.

Land Use in the Vicinity of Aerodromes

- Safety and community impacts
 - Land Use in the Vicinity of Aerodromes (TP1247)
 - Sharing the Skies (TP13549)



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Thank you!

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