



**CASA** Clean Air Strategic Alliance

**2001 Annual Report**



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## Vision

The air will be odourless, tasteless, look clear and have no measurable short or long-term adverse effects on people, animals, or the environment.

## Mission

The Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA) is a stakeholder partnership that has been given shared responsibility by its members, including the Government of Alberta, for strategic planning, organizing and coordinating resources, and evaluation of air quality in Alberta through a collaborative process.

## Mandate

Specific air quality planning responsibilities are shared among stakeholders. Regulatory implementation, licensing, compliance, control and enforcement remain with existing government agencies. CASA's mandate is to:

1. Implement the Comprehensive Air Quality Management System (CAMS) for Alberta.
2. Conduct strategic air quality planning for Alberta through shared responsibility and the utilization of a consensus-building, collaborative approach. Planning includes:
  - Clear identification of issues
  - Prioritization of current and emerging issues
  - Allocation and coordination of resources
  - Development of action plans, and
  - Evaluation of results.
3. Prioritize concerns with respect to air quality in Alberta and develop specific actions or action plans and activities to resolve such concerns.

## President's message

Through solid partnerships, open communications and cooperation among stakeholders, the Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA) made a significant contribution to better air quality for all Albertans in 2001. This year we enjoyed continuing success with the flaring issue, won an award for work on the particulate matter and ozone issue, and helped others begin the process to form new airsheds. Commitment of our stakeholders was also reaffirmed this year when they agreed to renew the CASA mandate to resolve air quality issues.



**Roger Palmer** CASA President

I am pleased to note that the oil and gas industry moved faster than expected on the reduction of solution gas flaring in Alberta. The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (EUB) reported that industry achieved a 50% overall reduction of flaring in 2001. This is far ahead of the 25% originally agreed upon by the original CASA flaring team. The new flaring and venting project team is looking at how to reduce venting in the province and has already agreed on a venting management framework patterned after the solution gas flaring management framework.

As part of its commitment under the Canada-Wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization, Alberta Environment approached CASA for stakeholder advice on new standards for particulate matter and ozone. The multi-stakeholder group on particulate matter and ozone was formed and offered a credible and effective consultation process with ready access to stakeholders familiar with the issues. Provincial and territorial jurisdictions saw how CASA's consensus-based process is an

effective way to solve controversial and complex air quality issues. As a result the group won the 2001 Premier's Award of Excellence (Bronze).

Although CASA deals with air quality issues on a province-wide basis, airsheds use the same approach and apply it to regional concerns. Air quality issues in different regions require unique approaches. Airsheds provide an opportunity for open communications and cooperation among stakeholders from local industry, residents and local government. CASA provides the framework, in kind support, and seed money to facilitate the formation of airsheds throughout the province. This year considerable interest to form airsheds was expressed among residents, industry and local government in the Cold Lake area, the Grande Prairie/Peace River region, the Wabamun-Edmonton area, the Bow Valley corridor, and the Lethbridge region. Airsheds are a powerful example of how the CASA process can be successfully applied to local concerns.

2001 also marked the continued support of CASA stakeholders as they agreed to renew CASA's mandate to resolve air quality issues for the next three years. The Alberta Government demonstrated its continuing support by pledging to fund core operations for the next three years with contributions from Alberta Energy, Alberta Environment, and Alberta Health and Wellness. Supplementing the core operations, government, industry, and non-government organizations also agreed to provide funds and in kind support to CASA project teams for the same period. This commitment by our partners ensures Alberta will continue to show a high standard of leadership in air quality management.

Work to gauge CASA's organizational performance was also completed this year and in a survey of stakeholders, 67% of survey respondents said they were satisfied with the CASA approach. This is a marked advance from the 1995 baseline survey result of 53% and shows a growing commitment to the CASA way. A process for measuring

the degree to which CASA stakeholders implemented recommendations was also calculated and the result showed the average degree of implementation of substantive recommendations for 1997 was 77%. This is a snapshot of one year and the same framework will be used for following years.

CASA is committed to moving forward on issues of great importance. The CASA approach and the valued partnerships formed between stakeholders will continue to serve this organization as it resolves challenging issues, like electricity generation, in the future.

I want to thank my predecessor Ken Smith, who served as CASA president from 1998 until this year. His work as president brought us closer to our shared vision of clean air for all Albertans. I also want to thank all the people and organizations that make CASA a truly unique and successful organization.



## Executive director's message

Over the years, CASA has grown and changed to meet the needs of our stakeholders. Our stakeholders expect an effective and credible organization they can trust. CASA has met those expectations in a year marked with a substantial increase in activity in terms of conferences, workshops, committees, project teams, and working groups. All of this activity was supported by a dedicated secretariat.



**Donna Tingley** Executive Director

Over the course of the year, project management and administrative services supported, on average, 10 meetings a month, including project team, working group, implementation team, board and, committee meetings. Three workshops were held, two of which were for project teams (flaring /venting and particulate matter and ozone) and a coordination workshop that provided a fast-track way for everyone to share their thoughts on how the CASA process can be improved and to identify any potential linkages between the many CASA groups, committees and, teams.

CASA was also involved in events designed to increase the awareness of air quality issues among Albertans. We partnered with many organizations to hold a vehicle emissions testing clinic in August and the Clean Air Forum in November.

Awareness of CASA among decision-makers was also heightened this year. Early in May, members of the CASA board met with the Hon. David Anderson, Federal Minister of Environment in Calgary.

Mr. Anderson commented on how CASA is a successful model of environmental stewardship. A similar meeting with the Hon. Lorne Taylor, Alberta Minister of Environment took place in Edmonton at the CASA board meeting in September. During the informal discussion, he commented on CASA's ideal mix of industry, non-government organizations and government and how this leads to solutions that are balanced between environmental protection and economic prosperity.

I want to thank everyone for their support and dedication to CASA especially three professionals within the secretariat. Marianne English, Bernice Lloyd and Christine Macken have served the secretariat for over five-years. Their long-term service and dedication is a shining example of commitment to our shared vision of clean air.

As we move forward, CASA will continually work to deliver a cost-effective, innovative and trusted process to our stakeholders.

## What is CASA?

The Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA) was established in March 1994 as a unique way to manage air quality issues in Alberta. CASA is a non-profit association composed of diverse stakeholders from three sectors. Senior representatives from each sector, government, industry, and non-government organizations (such as health and environment groups) are committed to developing and applying a comprehensive air quality management system for the people of Alberta through a collaborative, consensus-based process.

All participants in the CASA process work toward a shared vision. Our vision is for the air to be odourless, tasteless, look clear and have no measurable short or long-term adverse effects on people, animals, or the environment.

Our mission statement describes CASA as a stakeholder partnership that has been given shared responsibility by its members, including the Government of Alberta, for strategic planning, organizing and coordinating resources, and evaluation of air quality in Alberta through a collaborative process.

## How does CASA work?

All CASA groups, including the board of directors and its committees, working groups, project teams, and implementation teams use a consensus-based process to make decisions and recommendations. Each CASA group has representation from each sector (government, industry, and non-government organizations).

Anyone can bring an air quality issue to the attention of CASA by filing a brief statement of concern/opportunity.

The entire process and all criteria are outlined in the Comprehensive Air Quality Management System (CAMS). CAMS is an objective and defensible decision-making tool used by all CASA groups. For your copy of CAMS, visit the CASA web site library at [www.casabome.org](http://www.casabome.org).

## What is consensus?

The widely accepted definition of consensus is “general agreement.” A consensus exercise is the bringing together of a group of people in an attempt to address the interests or concerns that underlie the parties’ positions on an issue. The focus is therefore on finding solutions to the problems faced by each party so that each participant can agree to a set of recommendations. While participants may not agree with every detail of the overall package, the end result of a successful consensus exercise is a set of decisions that everyone can “live with.” Because it reflects the interests of everyone at the table, agreements reached through a consensus exercise are likely to be more innovative and more long lasting than one reached through traditional negotiation processes. For more information on consensus decision-making, read the CASA booklet, *Beyond Consultation – Making Consensus Decisions* available on the CASA web site library at [www.casabome.org](http://www.casabome.org).

## CASA teams

The work of CASA is achieved largely through the participation of teams of individuals representing stakeholders who share an interest in a specific issue. Most issues are brought to the board in the form of a statement of concern/opportunity. When the board of directors agrees that CASA should take on an issue, a working group is formed to draft terms of reference for a project team. Once the board approves those terms of reference, a project team is formed. The project team is accountable to the board while individual participants are accountable to their stakeholder organizations. Sometimes, recommendations from a project team lead to the formation of an implementation team. In cases where the responsibility to implement the recommendations rests with an existing agency, an implementation team is not necessary.

The CASA board of directors also forms committees to achieve specific organizational goals not directly associated with project teams.

### Project teams

- Animal health
- Climate change
- Flaring/venting
- Human health
- Particulate matter and ozone
- Pollution prevention/continuous improvement

### Implementation teams

- Acidifying emissions management
- Ambient monitoring operations steering committee
- Vehicle emissions

### Board committees

- Communications committee
- Coordination workshop
- Data issues group
- Executive committee
- Performance measures sub-committee
- Science symposium
- Zone airshed boundaries task team



## Airsheds

With the approval of the CASA board, airsheds are established as a means of dealing with air quality issues in a specific region. Many of Alberta's air quality issues are local, both in their cause and the solutions required. In these cases, province-wide approaches may be inappropriate and inefficient. Stakeholders in a local area drive the establishment of an airshed in their region. CASA provides the framework within which airsheds function but each operates independently as a non-profit society or association. Airsheds must remain consistent with the vision of CASA and use the consensus decision-making process (CAMS).

In 2001 four airsheds operated in Alberta:

- Fort Air Partnership airshed
- Parkland Airshed Management Zone
- West Central Airshed Society
- Wood Buffalo Environmental Association airshed

Interest in forming airsheds has been expressed in the Cold Lake area, the Grande Prairie/Peace River region, the Wabamun-Edmonton area, the Bow Valley corridor, and the Lethbridge region.



## Funding

The core operations of CASA are supported by equal financial contributions from Alberta Environment, Alberta Health and Wellness, and Alberta Energy.

Industry, government and non-government organizations provide additional funding and in kind support for CASA teams and in kind support and funding for the airsheds.

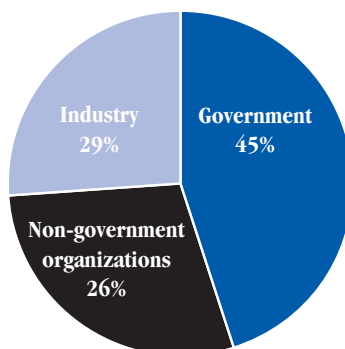
CASA has tried to put an actual dollar figure on the support and assistance provided by each sector. The figures are compiled by examining time and travel costs, as well as cash and in kind contributions and almost certainly under-record and under-estimate the actual value of stakeholder contributions. These figures are offered in the spirit of acknowledging and recognizing participant involvement.

### Cash and in kind contributions to CASA teams and airsheds

#### CASA teams

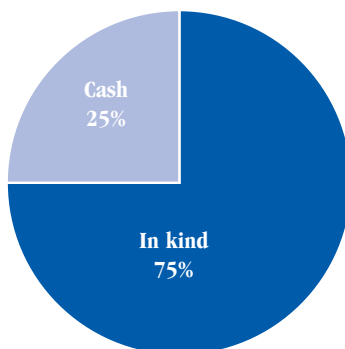
##### Cash and in kind contributions by sector:

• Industry:	\$205,950
• Government:	\$310,727
• Non-government organizations:	\$184,375
<b>Combined:</b>	<b>\$701,052</b>



##### Total cash and in kind contributions:

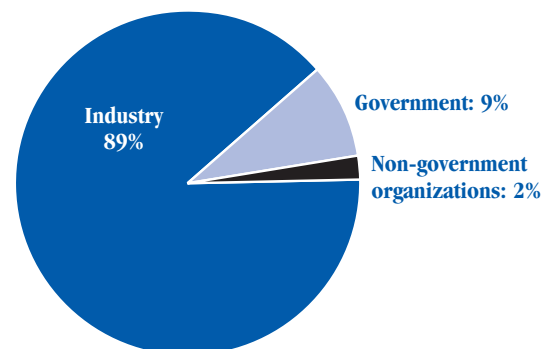
• In kind:	\$523,925
• Cash:	\$177,127
<b>Combined:</b>	<b>\$701,052</b>



#### Airsheds

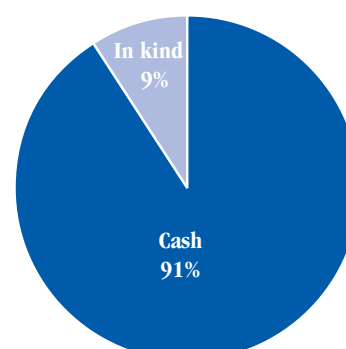
##### Cash and in kind contributions by sector:

• Industry:	\$3,471,992
• Government:	\$333,897
• Non-government organizations:	\$93,250
<b>Combined:</b>	<b>\$3,899,139</b>



##### Total cash and in kind contributions:

• In kind:	\$360,100
• Cash:	\$3,539,039
<b>Combined:</b>	<b>\$3,899,139</b>



Notes:

1. CASA received an in kind contribution in the form of office space valued at \$25,900 for 2001 from the Province of Alberta – Alberta Environment.

2. The airshed figures are provided by the following organizations:

- Fort Air Partnership Association
- Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association
- West Central Airshed Society
- Wood Buffalo Environmental Association.

## CASA board of directors

as of December 31, 2001

### Directors

#### Sector: Industry

Member category	Association/affiliation	Representative
Agriculture	Agriculture industry	Herman Schwenk
Alternate energy	Alternate energy producers	Ken Newel
Chemical manufacturers	Canadian Chemical Producers Association	Wil VandenBorn
Forestry	Alberta Forest Products Association	Successor not yet named
Mining	Mining industry	Dermot Lane
Oil and gas (large producers)	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	Dave Byler, CASA vice president
Oil and gas (small producers)	Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada	John Squarek
Petroleum products	Canadian Petroleum Products Institute	Gilles Courtemanche
Utilities	Utility industry	Bob Page

#### Sector: Government

Federal	Environment Canada	Jim Vollmershausen
Local	Alberta Urban Municipalities Association	Bob Hawkesworth
Provincial	Alberta Environment	Roger Palmer, CASA president
Provincial	Alberta Health and Wellness	Art McIntyre
Provincial	Alberta Energy	Successor not yet named

#### Sector: Non-government organizations

Consumers/transportation	Alberta Motor Association	Rob Taylor
Health	Alberta Lung Association	Tamara Jonson-Shepher
Pollution	Pembina Institute	Tom Marr-Laing, CASA vice president
Pollution	Toxics Watch Society of Alberta	Myles Kitagawa
Wilderness	South Peace Environmental Association	Henry Pirker

## Alternates as of December 31, 2001

### Sector: Industry

Member category	Association/affiliation	Representative
Agriculture	Wild Rose Agricultural Producers	Terry Lee Degenhardt
Alternate energy	Alternate energy producers	David Baker
Chemical manufacturers	Canadian Chemical Producers Association	Ken Tsang
Forestry	Alberta Forest Products Association	Neil Shelly
Mining	Mining industry	Ron Laing
Oil and gas (large producers)	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	Gord Lambert
Oil and gas (small producers)	Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada	Mitch Shier
Petroleum products	Canadian Petroleum Products Institute	Bill Levy
Utilities	Utility industry	Mike Kelly

### Sector: Government

Federal	Environment Canada	Tim Goos
Local	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties	Eugene Wauters
Provincial	Alberta Environment	Doug Tupper
Provincial	Alberta Health and Wellness	Stephen Gabos
Provincial	Alberta Energy	John Donner

### Sector: Non-government organizations

Consumers/transportation	Alberta Motor Association	Dan VanKeeken
Health	Alberta Lung Association	Successor not yet named
Pollution	Environmental Law Centre	Cindy Chiasson
Pollution	Toxics Watch Society of Alberta	Linda F. Duncan
Wilderness	Prairie Acid Rain Coalition	Martha Kostuch

## Thank you to past board members

CASA gratefully acknowledges the contribution of board members, indicated below, who stepped down in 2001.

- Jennifer Bocoock, Wild Rose Agricultural Producers
- Jerry Hall, Alberta Lung Association
- Al Kennedy, Alberta Lung Association
- Joe Kostler, ATCO Power
- Bill Macdonald, Alberta Environment
- Ken Smith, Alberta Energy
- David Spink, Alberta Environment
- R. H. (Dick) Walthall, ATCO Power

## Secretariat

### Administrative assistants

Tammy Allsup  
(until November 15, 2001)  
Brenda Heyer  
(as of November 5, 2001)  
Marlene Parker

### Communications advisor

Geoff Williams

### Executive director

Donna Tingley

### Office manager

Bernice Lloyd

### Project manager

Kerra Chomlak

### Science advisor

Marianne English

### Senior project manager

Christine Macken

## Focus on the future – CASA’s five performance measures

To support the CASA vision, mission and mandate, the 1999 – 2002 business plan lists five performance measures that the board agreed would give a good indication of the overall organizational performance of CASA.

The CASA board at its November 2001 meeting approved the frameworks and results for performance measure three and four.

The framework for determining the number of recommendations implemented through the comprehensive air quality management process was applied to recommendations associated with substantive decisions made in 1997 as a pilot project. The result showed the average degree of implementation of substantive recommendations for 1997 was 77%. Recommendations that

were administrative or operational were not included in the final result. This indicator is a snapshot of 1997 and results for 1998 will be calculated in 2002 using the same framework.

A survey to measure the degree of CASA stakeholder satisfaction was conducted. This year’s survey is similar to one carried out in 1995. The results from the 1995 survey serve as a baseline against which progress was measured. The subcommittee selected as a primary indicator, the following question, “How satisfied are you with the CASA way of addressing air quality issues.” The selected indicator showed 67% of responding stakeholders were satisfied with the CASA way of addressing air quality issues compared to 53% for the 1995 survey. This is a significant increase in the satisfaction of stakeholders.

### CASA’s five performance measures:

1. Improved air quality indicators in areas of CASA action.
2. Capability to measure air quality effects on humans and the ecosystem.
3. Number of recommendations through the Comprehensive Air Quality Management System process implemented.
4. Degree of CASA members, partners and clients’ satisfaction with the CASA approach.
5. Degree of recognition by emitters and the general public of CASA as a major vehicle for delivering improved air quality management for Alberta.

## Of note in 2001

### Flaring reduction ahead of schedule

Significantly less gas has been flared in the province since the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (EUB) implemented CASA's recommendations for reducing solution gas flaring in 1999.

The EUB estimates that in 2001, flaring of solution gas has been reduced by approximately 50% from the 1996 baseline level of 1.7 billion cubic metres, doubling the 25% reduction target for 2001.

A new CASA flaring/venting project team was formed late in 2000 to assess the performance of the framework and make new recommendations that address a broader range of flaring and venting issues in Alberta.

The team is in discussions on how to reduce vent gas volumes. Venting occurs when solution gas, from an oil well, is vented into the atmosphere unburned. The team is examining this issue and has already agreed to use a venting management framework patterned after the solution gas flaring management framework. The team is expected to make its final recommendations in 2003.

### CASA mandate renewed by stakeholders

CASA's mandate to resolve air quality issues in Alberta was renewed by its stakeholders. CASA's bylaws require a performance review of the organization by representatives from each sector (government, industry and non-government organizations). The review focused on the question, "Does CASA have the necessary elements in place to support its work?" The members decided to renew the mandate for an additional three-year period, ending in 2004 if the Alberta Government pledged to provide the necessary funding for core operations over the same period.

Alberta Energy, Alberta Environment and Alberta Health and Wellness pledged to fund CASA's core operations for the next three years. Supplementing the core operations, government, industry and non-government organizations also agreed to provide funds and in kind support to CASA project teams until 2004.

With its mandate renewed, CASA can continue its groundbreaking work to resolve air quality issues for all Albertans.

### CASA welcomes new president

At the annual general meeting, Roger Palmer became CASA's new president. Dr. Palmer, who has a Ph.D. in theoretical physics, was appointed deputy minister of Alberta Environment in March 2001, having held previous deputy minister positions with Alberta Innovation and Science, and Alberta Education. Dr. Palmer succeeded Ken Smith, deputy minister of Alberta Energy who served for two very successful years.

"When CASA was formed more than five years ago, its stakeholders, including the Alberta Government demonstrated their commitment to work together on air quality initiatives. I am honoured to be CASA president and to work with our partners to ensure Alberta continues to show a high standard of leadership in air quality management," said Palmer.

## CASA wins 2001 Premier's Award of Excellence (Bronze)

The multi-stakeholder group on particulate matter and ozone (MSG) won the 2001 Premier's Award of Excellence (Bronze) for its work on two substances that adversely affect air quality: fine particulate matter (PM) and ground level ozone. In 1998, as part of its commitment under the Canada-Wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization, Alberta Environment began a public consultation process to gain stakeholder advice on new standards for these substances.

CASA provided Alberta Environment a credible and effective consultation process with ready access to stakeholders familiar with the issue. CASA is noted for bringing together stakeholders of diverse and often conflicting perspectives and encouraging creative solutions. The MSG included representatives from several Alberta Government departments, six industrial sectors, municipal governments, university health departments, and environmental non-government organizations.

The results were positive. Team members gained a better understanding of the issues, implications and benefits of the new Canada-wide Standards for PM and ozone agreed to by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. As well, other provincial and territorial jurisdictions gained greater awareness of alternative consultation processes used in addressing controversial and complex issues.

*For a PDF copy of the final report visit the CASA web site library at [www.casabome.org](http://www.casabome.org).*

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## Vehicle emissions testing clinic

"Enthusiasm for vehicle emissions checkups ran full throttle," wrote Hanneke Brooymans, Edmonton Journal staff writer, referring to the Vehicle Emissions Testing Clinic held August 21 and 22 at Southgate Shopping Centre in Edmonton. CASA, the Alberta Lung Association, Alberta Transportation and Environment Canada partnered to provide vehicle owners with an opportunity to learn more about the emissions their vehicles produced and how maintenance and repairs can reduce tailpipe emissions and increase fuel efficiency. CASA's vehicle emissions team initiated the work to bring the testing clinic to Edmonton.

The Honourable Lorne Taylor, Alberta Minister of Environment and His Worship, Edmonton Mayor Bill Smith were the first to get their vehicles tested. Both vehicles passed the tailpipe emissions test and tire pressure test, however the gas cap of the Mayor's black Grand Cherokee had a broken seal that meant fuel fumes could escape into the atmosphere. Fixing this problem is as easy as buying a new gas cap.

Over 30 enthusiastic volunteers greeted drivers, recorded vehicle data, tested tire pressures, checked gas caps for leaks and recorded vehicle emission levels over the two days. Environment Canada reported that 369 vehicles were tested over the two days and 289 or 78% passed the

emissions test. An under-the-hood inspection was conducted for vehicles that failed. The inspection consisted of a visual check for tampering of emission control devices as well as a pre and post-catalytic converter temperature check to ensure the catalyst was functioning properly.

A key finding was that vehicle owners should check their tire pressure more regularly. Under and over inflation, by as little as 10 pounds per square inch, decreases the life of tires and can present a safety hazard and affect the vehicle's fuel efficiency. The clinic was a huge success because of dedicated volunteers and the enthusiastic participation of all the partner organizations.

## Newly designed CASA web site launched

The newly designed CASA web site (<http://www.casabome.org>) became fully active in June. After months of consultation with stakeholders, the web site is now a comprehensive and effective resource for stakeholders and Albertans.

More functionality has been added so everyone can access up-to-date information whenever they want. This includes:

- An on-line calendar
- A library of minutes, agendas, reports and other documents sorted by team or document type
- A subscription service for Clean Air Views and Clean Air Bulletin and
- Site search capabilities.

## Reports from CASA teams

The work of CASA is achieved largely through members of project or implementation teams. The board of directors wishes to thank the many people who have given their time, expertise, and commitment to finding solutions to specific air quality issues.

### Project teams

#### Animal health

##### Goal:

To prevent short and long-term adverse impacts of air contaminants on animal health.

##### Objectives:

- Identify key concerns regarding the effects of air emissions on animal health.
- Investigate animal health impacts attributable to air contaminants.
- Develop a management response system to manage identified risks.
- Assess air quality guidelines and objectives and make recommendations to

ensure animal health is protected.

- Document and summarize scientific and local/traditional knowledge regarding the effects of air emissions on animal health.
- Identify research gaps and make recommendations to fill the gaps.
- Communicate with stakeholders.

##### Report for 2001:

The animal health project team (AHPT) was formed to make recommendations for a management system that would prevent short and long-term impacts of air contaminants on animal health. The team is working on a best practices protocol to be used to provide

guidance to livestock producers generally and cattle producers specifically on the collection and recording of animal health data. This data would be collected prior to, during, and after the onset of any oil and gas activity in proximity to livestock operations. The data will be useful to identify potential health impacts on livestock as a result of air emissions from oil and gas or other activities (e.g. slash or straw burning, quarry activities, road paving). The purpose is to establish a consistent, credible record of livestock health and changes that may occur in order to provide an investigator with the means to assess possible cause.



The AHPT has also provided considerable input to the Western Interprovincial Scientific Studies Association (WISSA) on its Western Canada Study on Animal and Human Health Effects Associated with Exposure to Emissions from Oil and Gas Field Facilities. The team met with the study director and members of the scientific advisory committee and is closely monitoring the progress of the study. Some of the team's recommendations have been incorporated or addressed by WISSA.

A new sub-group has been formed and is charged with developing a brochure to provide information to local communities about the monitoring initiatives in Alberta, and to list available resources to learn more or to pursue their own monitoring.

### Climate change

**Goal:**

To contribute to greenhouse gas reductions by developing, assessing, prioritizing, explaining and recommending actions/ measures to government and stakeholders that will broaden the scope of early action and assist in deciding on subsequent action.

**Objectives:**

- To identify, define, explain and recommend quick-start measures for adoption by Alberta stakeholders.
- To identify the implications for climate change of actions considered by other CASA teams focused on other air issues.
- To enable individual stakeholders to contribute to the design of measures in the national process, by promoting communication and by providing a forum for measures assessment and design from an Alberta perspective.
- To strengthen the Alberta process for responding to the climate change issue by contributing specific greenhouse gas reduction actions to the Alberta Cabinet Committee on Climate Change (C-4) process.
- To identify, define and recommend longer-term climate change response measures, to assist on-going decision-making on climate change.

**Report for 2001:**

In 2001, the climate change project team (CCPT) continued its focus of discussing medium and long-term opportunities for greenhouse gas emission reductions within the province. For example, in January, the CCPT held a workshop of industry, environmental

representatives and government to discuss if future oil sands development can be managed consistently with Alberta's and Canada's climate change objectives. Additional issues investigated by the CCPT in 2001 included the incorporation of greenhouse gas emissions into urban and rural planning and promoting energy conservation.

At the June 2001 CASA board meeting, the CCPT presented six opportunity areas with broad policy implications. The board did not reach consensus on these issues and consequently the CCPT halted its work until further direction is given.

**ClimateWise**

The CCPT completed the implementation and evaluation of its pilot community engagement initiative, ClimateWise. Early in 2001, ClimateWise seminars were completed in the pilot communities of Vegreville, Edson, New Sarepta, and Edmonton. The project coordinator worked with the CCPT public outreach sub-committee to prepare an evaluation report for the consideration of the CCPT, and ultimately of the CASA board. The CASA board agreed to turn over all information and recommendations arising from ClimateWise to Climate Change Central for incorporation into its public education and outreach hub.

## Flaring/venting

### Goals:

- To assess the performance and make recommendations regarding the Alberta solution gas flaring management framework.
- To develop recommendations to address a broader range of flaring and gas venting issues in Alberta.

### Objectives:

- Determine whether the solution gas flaring reduction targets for 2000 and 2001 have been met.
- Determine, based on improved information, firm future reduction targets, timelines and threshold volumes for solution gas flaring.
- Evaluate the royalty treatment of flared and vented gas and cost sharing programs and its implication for achieving future reduction targets.
- Evaluate the approval process and determine if fixed-term approvals are required.
- Review performance requirements and efficiency standards, and determine the feasibility of combustion efficiency standards for all flares.
- Assess research findings and its implication for management of flaring and venting.
- Review information on gas venting and mitigation approaches and

recommend a venting management framework, including short-term actions and long-term strategies.

- Review and develop recommendations with regard to EUB Guide 60, and Guide 60 Updates and Clarifications document.
- Develop recommendations for a strategy to respond to the issues associated with flaring and venting.

### Report for 2001:

The flaring/venting project team was formed after the working group submitted terms of reference to the board of directors at its November 2000 meeting. Since that time the team has been working hard to reach consensus on a number of issues.

The team made significant progress in 2001 by reaching consensus on a management framework for venting. This framework is based on the solution gas management framework outlined in EUB Guide 60. The aim of the management framework is to identify and assess options for reducing and/or eliminating venting where economically possible. The team also had a successful workshop on July 10 and 11 where other types of flaring such as facility flaring and well test flaring were reviewed and the concept of a similar management framework approach for these areas received general consensus.

The reported 50% reduction of solution gas flaring across the province in 2001 is a significant accomplishment. This was well ahead of the 25% reduction target called for in the recommendations made by the original flaring project team.

The entire team wants to take this opportunity to thank the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board for its extensive help and its considerable contribution to the work of the flaring/venting project team.

## Human health

### Goal:

To develop recommendations for a system within which the effects of air contaminants on human health can be monitored and addressed.

### Objectives:

- Develop a proposal and recommendations for a monitoring system with the potential to identify, manage and address human health effects caused by air contaminants.
- Evaluate the proposed monitoring system.
- Make recommendations for implementation.
- Ensure that the proposed monitoring system is sufficiently robust for appropriate implementation.
- Report to the CASA board at key milestones.

## **Particulate matter and ozone**

### **Goal:**

To reach consensus on recommendations for an Alberta implementation plan for achieving the provisions of the Canada-Wide Standard (CWS) for Particulate Matter and Ozone by 2002.

### **Objectives:**

- Recommend strategies to achieve the CWS for Particulate Matter and Ozone.
- Recommend key components of the strategies.
- Achieve stakeholder support for the implementation plan.

### **Report for 2001:**

The team focused its efforts on evaluating both ambient air monitoring data and sources and volumes of emissions on a province-wide and regional basis. Existing monitoring shows that ambient air in most of Alberta is considered clean, which means particulate matter and ozone levels are below the Canada-Wide Standards targets. Because of this finding, the development of a strategy for keeping clean areas clean is considered a priority. The team held a workshop in September

and the outcome was a draft of a conceptual framework for keeping clean areas clean. Stakeholders circulated the draft conceptual framework to their constituent groups. There was support for the draft conditional on the team reaching agreement on the operational details of the framework.

## **Pollution prevention/continuous improvement**

### **Goals:**

- A working environment in which pollution prevention/continuous improvement (P2/CI) is used to protect air quality.
- The public contributes to pollution prevention by making clean air friendly choices.

### **Objectives:**

- Develop and promote emission reduction strategies for major sources.
- Recommend P2/CI tools that are user friendly and can be implemented to achieve source reductions.
- Provide support and direction to CASA project teams.
- Identify and recommend cost-effective reduction opportunities.
- Encourage innovative

reduction opportunities for all sectors and/or airsheds.

- Establish a system of incentives for P2/CI.
- Expand the range of cost-effective options for environmental decision-making.
- Promote and encourage the use of alternative fuels/renewable energy.
- Encourage the use and application of by-product synergies and industrial ecology.

### **Report for 2001:**

The team completed an information-gathering phase and analyzed approaches in other jurisdictions while identifying P2/CI tools that may have practical application in Alberta. Team members shared P2/CI success stories that demonstrate good environmental practices and also make good business sense. The team also provided advice to Alberta Environment regarding its pollution prevention initiatives. The team developed a draft framework for P2/CI that will be reviewed and completed in 2002 and recognizes that education and outreach are important components of effective P2/CI implementation. A workshop with education/outreach practitioners will be held early in 2002.

## Implementation teams

### Acidifying emissions management

#### Purpose:

- Coordinate the implementation of the recommendations from the report of the former SO<sub>2</sub> management project team.
- Evaluate and report on the implementation of the recommendations and the effectiveness of the enhanced management system.
- Develop recommendations for managing acidifying emissions in Alberta.
- Develop plans for voluntary initiatives for enhanced performance and management of the differences between actual environmental conditions and environmental limits.
- Review current emissions abatement strategies for NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> sources and make recommendations on the need for improvements.

#### Report for 2001:

The third of three annual reports on the effectiveness of the SO<sub>2</sub> management system was submitted to the CASA board. The team believes that the management system has been effective in achieving one of the goals, that of environmental protection, but has been less effective in achieving the other two goals, optimize economic

efficiency and performance, and continuous improvement.

The NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> abatement subgroup reported:

1. There were no obvious low cost reduction opportunities.
2. Applicable new source standards are in place for significant new sources.
3. There is low penetration of best available control technology on existing facilities in some sectors.

AEMIT continued discussions on the actions regarding province-wide reduction targets for NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> emissions from existing sources and management options for achieving those targets.

### Ambient monitoring operations steering committee

#### Purpose:

To provide overall direction for the cooperative monitoring system by:

- Tracking progress in achieving the strategic plan.
- Setting the annual budget for the CASA data warehouse web site at <http://www.casadata.org>.
- Approving the annual work plan.
- Establishing policies and procedures.
- Revising the strategic plan as required.
- Reviewing and evaluating the system.

#### Report for 2001:

In 2001, a number of improvements were made to provincial and airshed monitoring networks.

Continuous PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring has been added to many stations operated by Alberta Environment and the airsheds. Antiquated total suspended particulate monitors have been removed from most stations except at locations where there are nuisance concerns because of large particulate matter. Alberta Environment audits monitoring instrumentation at provincial and airshed monitoring stations twice each year.

A number of new air quality stations are now sending data to the CASA data warehouse web site ([www.casadata.org](http://www.casadata.org)). These include three new stations operated by the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (Barge Landing, Albion Sands and Millennium stations) and several passive stations operated by the Parkland Airshed Management Zone. The new stations increase the number of stations reporting to the CASA data warehouse to almost 30 continuous and 40 passive stations. Data on volatile organic compounds and particulates was added to the CASA data warehouse. Data from several new stations operated by Alberta Environment, the Fort Air Partnership and the West Central Airshed Society is expected in 2002.

## Vehicle emissions

### Goal:

Recommend initiatives to reduce vehicle emissions and support the CASA vision of clean air.

### Objectives:

- Identify, evaluate and recommend areas of further action to reduce vehicle emissions
- Implement initiatives approved by the board
- Influence/advocate implementation of policies and programs that reduce transportation emissions
- Serve as a resource/expertise to CASA teams and other organizations
- Identify and recommend communication/public education on vehicle emissions
- Identify gaps and make recommendations to fill gaps.

### Report for 2001:

In 2001, the VET continued to make progress on the implementation of CASA approved emission reduction measures while at the same time began to explore emission reduction opportunities in the areas of heavy-duty vehicles and transportation demand management. The VET, the Alberta Lung Association, and Environment Canada jointly undertook a two-day vehicle

inspection clinic. The clinic held in Edmonton late August attracted hundreds of vehicles and enhanced public awareness of the importance of maintaining well-tuned vehicles.

A number of other VET initiatives were started in 2001 and will continue into 2002. The initiatives are as follows:

- The Calgary Vehicle Scrappage Pilot Program achieved full funding of over \$500,000 and shifted into the implementation phase in October 2001. A program coordinator has been hired and the program launch is scheduled for March 2002.
- The VET is working with Alberta Transportation to incorporate provisions for anti-tampering and vehicle conversion standards with upcoming regulations under the Alberta Traffic Safety Act.
- The VET, in cooperation with the Alberta Motor Transportation Association, is working to initiate sessions incorporating the FleetSmart program. The sessions will focus on how emissions can be reduced and fuel economy enhanced by optimizing driving skills.
- In 2001 the VET focus broadened beyond light-duty vehicle (LDV)

emission reduction. The mandate of the VET was expanded to include heavy-duty vehicles (HDV) (on and off road) as well as transportation demand management (TDM).

- Through a series of expert presentations, the HDV sub group picked up valuable information on the status of HDV emissions from the coal sector the Alberta oil sands, and engine manufacturers.
- The TDM sub group began exploring how all vehicle emissions, including greenhouse gas emissions, can be reduced by decreasing the amount of vehicle travel.
- The TDM and HDV subgroup, will be working toward an assessment of viable initiatives for Alberta.

The VET continues to track the progress being made through the efforts of the federal government for more stringent vehicle emission standards and fuel quality. Recent modeling and forecast efforts indicate most emissions (except greenhouse gas emissions) are expected to drop dramatically over the next two decades. VET efforts will continue to focus on what Alberta can do to enhance and advance these emission reductions.

## Reports from CASA board committees

### Communications committee

#### Goal:

To build stakeholder awareness, understanding, support for and commitment to CASA objectives through communication programs that are strategic, structured and evaluated.

#### Objectives:

- To participate in the identification of needs and developing suitable communication plans.
- To recommend communication priorities to the CASA board.
- To develop and recommend a communications planning framework to the CASA board.
- To make recommendations for the level of funding needed to implement activities outlined in the framework.
- To develop a communication planning model for project teams.
- To guide the implementation of the communications planning framework.
- To ensure ongoing evaluation processes are established.
- To assess the effectiveness of CASA communications.

#### Report for 2001:

The communications mandate for CASA is to build stakeholder awareness, understanding, support for and commitment to CASA objectives through communication programs that are strategic, structured and evaluated. The CASA communications committee is composed of members of the board of directors and fairly represents the distribution of stakeholders on the CASA board.

In 2001, the communications committee focused on developing tools and policies to promote external communications. The newly designed CASA web site was launched in July 2001 and at the September 2001 board meeting, a new media relations policy was adopted. CASA participated or organized special events like, the Commuter Challenge, Clean Air Day, the Vehicle Emissions Testing Clinic, and the Clean Air Forum in 2001 to further public awareness of air quality issues in Alberta.

### Coordination workshop

#### Goals:

- Plan a coordination workshop for CASA project teams, airshed monitoring zones and board members.
- Report the results of the workshop and any recommendations to the CASA board of directors.

#### Objectives:

- Develop a better understanding of what project teams and airshed monitoring zones are doing.
- Provide a forum to identify key dependencies and linkages between teams and zones to help teams and zones operate more efficiently.

#### Report for 2001:

The organizing committee began its work in March 2001, which led to the coordination workshop, held in Edmonton on June 21, 2001. The workshop, which involved 61 participants, included presentations by CASA teams and zones on their activities as well as their expectations of other teams, and a plenary discussion of the interplay between the various CASA teams and zones.

A report of the proceedings was produced by the secretariat and circulated to all workshop participants. The organizing committee prepared a final report that discusses issues and concerns raised at the workshop and makes various recommendations. The proceedings report and organizing committee final report are both available in the CASA web site library at [www.casabome.org](http://www.casabome.org).

The final report and recommendations were presented to and accepted by the CASA board of directors at its November 2001 meeting. A significant result of the board's acceptance of the report is the direction to the CASA secretariat to periodically organize future coordination workshops. A number of administrative suggestions made in the final report have been considered and adopted as appropriate.

### Data issues group

#### **Purpose:**

- To compile and review recommendations on data issues from CASA teams, CASA forums and the CASA Workshop on Data Issues in 2000.
- To assess the status of the recommendations.
- To develop an implementation plan that will lead to progress with respect to resolving outstanding data issues.

#### **Report for 2001:**

Since its establishment in 1994, CASA has recognized the need for reliable and timely data on source emissions, ambient air quality and ecosystem and human health. Such data are critical for CASA to deliver on its mandate and to realize its vision of clean air for Alberta. A workshop was held in March 2000 to identify data needs and gaps; to consider related issues such as access to and integration of data; and then to prioritize the issues, needs and gaps.

When the workshop results were presented to the CASA board at its June 2000 meeting, the board directed the formation of a working group to develop terms of reference, compile and prioritize data recommendations and develop an implementation strategy. Following discussions with Alberta Environment regarding political commitment for more comprehensive monitoring, the working group reviewed the more than 200 recommendations on data issues from CASA teams, forums and the workshop.

### Executive committee

The executive committee is composed of four positions; the president, two vice-presidents, and the secretary-treasurer. Members from each sector (government, industry and non-government organizations) are represented on the executive committee.

The members of the executive committee at the end of 2001 were:

- Roger Palmer, president (Representing the government sector)
- Tom Marr-Laing, vice president (Representing the non-government organizations sector)
- Dave Byler, vice president (Representing the industry sector)
- Donna Tingley, secretary-treasurer (Executive director of CASA)

### Performance measures sub-committee

#### **Objectives:**

- To define one or more appropriate performance indicator(s).
- To develop a plan for obtaining a baseline for each indicator and calculate the indicator.
- To assess progress by comparing the current value of the indicator with the baseline.
- To report to the CASA board on performance.

#### **Performance measures:**

At its March 2000 meeting, the CASA board of directors approved its three-year business plan. Included in the plan were the following five performance measures:

1. Improved air quality indicators in areas of CASA action.
2. Capability to measure air quality effects on humans and the ecosystem.
3. Number of recommendations through the Comprehensive Air Quality Management System process implemented.
4. Degree of CASA members, partners and clients' satisfaction with the CASA approach.
5. Degree of recognition by emitters and the general public of CASA as a major vehicle for delivering improved air quality management for Alberta.

### Report for 2001:

In March 2001, the role of the subcommittee and the purpose, audience and time frame for measuring CASA's performance through the five performance measures as stated in the 1999 – 2002 CASA Business Plan were defined. As well, principles for selecting performance indicators and criteria for the indicators were identified.

A process for measuring the degree of CASA members, partners and clients' satisfaction with the CASA approach (performance measure four) based on a survey, similar to the one conducted in 1995, of board and CASA team members was presented to, and approved by the board. The subcommittee subsequently presented results – the selected indicator of “stakeholder satisfaction” was calculated at 67% in 2001 as compared to 53% in 1995.

A process for measuring the number of recommendations implemented through CAMS (performance measure three) was presented to and approved by the board. The draft framework was applied to recommendations associated with substantive decisions made in 1997 as a pilot project. The result was that the average degree of implementation of substantive recommendations from 1997 was 77%.

The subcommittee initiated work on developing a framework for performance measure one, improved air quality indicators in areas of CASA action. The CASA board communications committee is developing the indicators and a framework for performance measure five; the degree of recognition by emitters and general public of CASA as a vehicle for delivering improved air quality management for Alberta.

### Science symposium

#### Objectives:

- To provide information on air quality science as it may assist current and future CASA project team activities.
- To provide an opportunity for the scientific community and stakeholders to interact and discuss scientific air quality issues.

#### Report for 2001:

The science symposium organizing committee was established to organize a CASA symposium for 2002. The Alberta Symposium on Air Quality and Health will examine and provide new information on air quality science and its relationship to health and foster interaction among members of the scientific community and CASA stakeholders engaged in solving air quality issues for Albertans. There are three main themes for the symposium:

- Alberta air quality
- Human and animal health
- Exposure and effects.

More details about the symposium are available on the CASA web site at [www.casabome.org](http://www.casabome.org).

### Zone airshed boundaries task team

#### Goal:

- To identify the issues associated with air quality management zones in Alberta and recommend to the CASA board of directors an appropriate process for dealing with those concerns.

#### Report for 2001:

At the March 16, 2000 CASA board meeting, an issue was raised concerning the formation of new air quality management zones and if CASA should establish zone boundaries for the entire province. There were two clear viewpoints: one, consistent with the establishment of zones and the CASA guidelines, which is local communities determine the need for zones and its boundaries; and two, that CASA should take an active role in encouraging the formation of zones throughout the province, based on boundaries set by CASA. The zone airshed boundaries task team was subsequently formed at the June 29, 2000 board meeting to identify the issues associated with air quality management zones in Alberta.



The board at its March 8, 2001 meeting reached consensus on the majority of recommendations the team presented including:

- Zone formation
- Evaluation
- Funding
- Communications
- Regulatory issues
- Roles and relationships
- Technical standards for monitoring
- Sun setting of zones.

At the November 29, 2001 board meeting, the board discussed the issues to which the team did not reach consensus. The board, like the team, did not reach consensus on the issue of zone boundaries, but may revisit this issue in a year or so. The board also agreed that full and active stakeholder participation by government representatives on zone boards is highly desirable. It also agreed that Alberta Environment should develop criteria that can be used as guidelines in assessing potential collapsing of local monitoring, and a proposed process for this should be done.

## Reports from the airsheds

### Fort airshed

Air quality continues to be an important issue in the Fort Saskatchewan region. Since the airshed is adjacent to the Edmonton urban area and home to many large industries, the public, industry, and governments ask questions about the cumulative impacts of emissions on air quality and human health.

In 2001, the Fort Air Partnership (FAP) led or partnered in a number of initiatives designed to develop relevant, credible information that can be used to answer stakeholders' questions, manage regional air quality, protect environmental health and influence policy. Since the CASA board of directors formally recognized the Fort Air Partnership as Alberta's fourth airshed during its November 2000 board meeting, FAP has:

- Gathered baseline health information by completing a community exposure and health effects assessment program in Fort Saskatchewan and the surrounding area, in partnership with the Capital Health Authority, Lakeland Regional Health Authority, Aspen Regional Health Authority, Northeast Capital Industrial Association, the City of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta Environment, and Alberta Health and Wellness.
- Created a stable financial platform from which effective planning and implementation of the air monitoring network can be done.
- Begun the process to recruit, select and hire its first executive director.
- Submitted an application for registration as a society.
- Approved a communications strategy, developed a logo, and began the development of a web site that will help the Fort Air Partnership raise awareness and communicate air monitoring results.
- Finalized the design of an air monitoring network that will gather data that addresses the issues important to stakeholders and that will support air quality management in the region, and selected a company to provide hardware, software, maintenance and monitoring for the network.

## Parkland airshed

2001 was a significant and challenging year in the history of the Parkland Airshed Management Zone (PAMZ). Through the commitment and perseverance of its members and contractors, key goals the association had set for itself were achieved while significant progress was made on others. This year was the first one in which both the passive and continuous monitoring components of the association's Regional Air Quality Monitoring Program were operated for the entire year. Data from this program, in particular data that collected from the passive monitoring network, is helping to provide a better understanding of the spatial variation of emissions within the zone and has attracted a great deal of interest provincially and nationally. Ozone and particulate data collected by the zone is being used by CASA's particulate matter and ozone project team in its development of the operational processes for its draft keeping clean areas clean framework.

In January 2001, four stations were added to the passive air quality monitoring network bringing the total number of permanent stations to 33. Two of the new stations are located in the zone's recently annexed northeastern region, one downwind (southeast) of the City of Red Deer, and the fourth on the southern boundary of the zone northeast of Calgary. A detailed assessment of the data collected by the Regional Air

Quality Monitoring Program through its first two years of operation will be conducted independently in 2002. The technical working group will review and consider any recommendations made in this assessment at the group's fall program review and planning session, the first one of which was held in September 2001.

In 2001, work continued on the planning of workshops to explore the issues around air quality and its effects on human health and provide input and direction on a work plan for the PAMZ human health committee. This committee continues to work with the David Thompson Health Region towards the

establishment of a zonal-scale Human Health Assessment and Exposure Monitoring Program.

The association continued its series of regular public meetings throughout the zone to hear from residents about their air quality related concerns and issues and also to inform them about PAMZ and its activities. This year's meeting was held in May in the Village of Tees. Some new air quality-related issues for PAMZ residents were identified as well as possible locations for the portable air quality monitoring station for monitoring to be conducted from October 2001-December 2002. The five locations chosen based on input received at this meeting and others were Bentley, Tees, Olds, Stauffer and Sundre.

By the end of 2001, the association had increased its membership to include over 50 companies and seven municipalities. These organizations along with the other stakeholders participating in PAMZ are all linked by their common interest in maintaining the region's air quality as both the industry and population of the zone continue to grow.

## West central airshed

2001 was a monumental year for the West Central Airshed Society (WCAS). Operations were restructured to improve performance, measure and manage income and expenditures and to centralize administration. Building a strong foundation for the organization drove zone expansion planning. The board has approved an aggressive expansion to include a monitoring program for TransAlta Corporation in the Wabumun area and the Epcor power plants in the Genessee area. Both companies have endorsed the expansion and are working with WCAS to develop a solid scientific program utilizing the best technology available. Operation of the expanded network is targeted for September of 2002.

New members were attracted to join the association. The board welcomed EPCOR, the County of Leduc, and the Genessee Local Area Residents Association in 2001. Discussions regarding membership are underway with the Counties of Woodlands and Parkland, plus the Westview Regional Health Authority. The communication plan was

expanded to include numerous public presentations and trade shows. A new web site at [www.wcas.ca](http://www.wcas.ca) was developed with continuous hourly data reported from all analyzers in the network. The board recognizes the need to communicate the activities of the zone and has committed a 500% increase in communications funding.

Extra funding in the amount of \$132,000 was received from three sources. Alberta Environment provided a one-time grant of \$100,000 to offset the costs of the Hightower background air-monitoring station. Epcor contributed \$20,000 as a membership fee and the Parkland Airshed Management Zone contributed \$12,000 toward the cost of operating the Hightower air-monitoring station. These additional funds were invested in new calibration and air-monitoring equipment, plus a new building for the Tomahawk site. As well, roads into the Steeper and Hightower stations were upgraded for year-round access.

Two new operations and maintenance contractors were hired. Technician time increased from 110 hours per month to 320 hours per month for the same cost. Network performance has increased to the 98% range on a consistent basis. This has resulted in 100% data coverage for the annual agriculture study. Data quality assessment and quality control (QA/QC) is now handled in-house and provided daily system checks, which again results in higher operational times and lower costs.

Offices and a shop were established in Drayton Valley where the administration, accounting, data QA/QC and operations are centralized.

Efficiencies implemented in 2001 have allowed WCAS to reduce its 2002 budget and will allow further reductions in the next five years.

## Wood Buffalo airshed

In its fourth year of operation, the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) met the year 2001 head on and prepared to meet the challenges of increasing activity in the region.

The WBEA welcomed five new member organizations to the board: Toxics Watch Society of Alberta, Williams Energy Incorporated, Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Petro-Canada and True North Energy Limited Partnership. Each new member represents a contribution that will build upon the strength of the planning and delivery of WBEA programs.

The Ambient Air Monitoring Network added another continuous air monitoring station at Suncor's Millennium site, bringing the network up to 12 stations.

The Terrestrial Environmental Effects Monitoring Program (TEEM) had a pivotal year in

2001. In addition to its long-term monitoring projects, the TEEM committee conducted a workshop to address direct effects of air emissions on terrestrial ecosystems, in particular to those in our region. Experts from Europe and the United States of America toured the Wood Buffalo region and examined TEEM monitoring sites. They provided TEEM with valuable insights based on their expertise in studying the ecological effects of air pollutants.

WBEA's communication program expanded its role this past year to deliver key messages to the public face-to-face. In addition to providing information through a variety of media, (CJOK/KIXX radio, the Fort McMurray Today newspaper, and the WBEA's quarterly newsletter, information line and web site) the association gave presentations, visited a number of schools and hosted community barbeques.

The WBEA web site at

*www.wbea.org* was redesigned to be more visually appealing and user-friendly. 2001 was the first full year for the WBEA quarterly newsletter, which was distributed through Fort McMurray Today as well as to outlying communities.

As with all WBEA programs, evaluation of the work we do is a priority to the members of WBEA. To ensure continued progress, the WBEA regularly has independent audits conducted on its activities. At the end of 2001, a communications survey was conducted of 400 Wood Buffalo region residents. Results indicate that 72% of the general public knows the name. However, not all of them knew what the WBEA does. Along with other information gathered through the audit, the WBEA can confidently say that it has met its objective on getting its name out there and that it is now time to move on to provide information on what it does.

## The people

The following people have given their time, effort, goodwill and expertise in the pursuit of the CASA vision. A profound thank you goes out to all our stakeholders and the organizations to which they are affiliated.

Mahmuda Ali	Linda Duncan	Chris Kaiser	Earl Martin	Lawrence Schmidt	Jim Vollmershausen
Randy Angle	Louise Durocher	Markus Kellerhals	Stan McBride	Ron Schmitz	Brian Waddell
Dana Atwell	Kim Eastlick	Mike Kelly	David McCoy	Al Schulz	Sarah Waddington
Margaret Bailey	Jason Edworthy	Wayne Kenefick	Art McIntyre	Herman Schwenk	Darcy Walberg
David Baker	Labib El-Ali	Murray Kerik	Kevin McLeod	Bob Scotten	Larry Wall
Sandra Barnett	Janie Elliott	Myles Kitagawa	Barrie McPhalen	Chris Severson-Baker	Andrea Walter
Randall Barrett	Gerry Ertel	Brent Korobanik	Leslie Mergaert	Neil Shelly	Dick Walthall
Larry Begoray	Graeme Feltham	Joe Kostler	Sonja Mihelcic	Dean Sheppard	Kevin Warren
Jennifer Bocock	Rod Frith	Martha Kostuch	Larry Morrison	Mike Sheppard	Eugene Wauters
Harry Brook	Long Fu	Lane Kranenburg	George Murphy	Mitch Shier	Gary Webster
Mark Brostrom	Greg Gabert	Cornelia Kreplin	Bob Myrick	Rob Shymanski	Rick Weidel
Michael Brown	Stephan Gabos	Ron Laing	Abbas Naini	Elizabeth Siarkowski	Cliff Whitelock
Brian Browning	Frank George	Brent Lakeman	Ken Newel	Ken Smith	Brian Wiens
Alan Brownlee	Tim Goos	Gord Lambert	Carmelita Olivotto	Ralph Smith	Scott Wilson
Carol Burelle	Geoff Granville	Tim Lambert	Bob Page	David Spink	Gary Woloshyniuk
Dave Byler	Mary Griffiths	Bryan Lane	Roger F. Palmer	John Squarek	Mary-Frances Wright
Mark Campbell	Bart Guyon	Dermot Lane	David Parker	Dennis Stefani	Ruth Yanor
Ken Charters	Jerry Hall	Leah Lawrence	Brent Pasula	Dennis Stokes	Bev Yee
Lawrence Cheng	Mark Harries	Mike Leaist	Bob Patrick	Bob Stone	Brian Young
Shane Chetner	Lynda Harvey	Dennis Leask	Ron Pauls	Jeff Pearson	Doug Younie
Cindy Chiasson	Bob Hawkesworth	Bill Levy	Jeff Pearson	Melissa Peters	
Cheryl Ciona	Stewart Henderson	Ingrid Liepa	Henry Pirker	Henry Pirker	
Ron Collins	Chris Holly	Harry Lillo	David Pryce	David Pryce	
Robert Coppock	Martin Holysh	Chow-Seng Liu	Robert Raimondo	Robert Raimondo	
Jeff Cormier	John Hubble	David MacDonald	Rosalyn Reid	Rosalyn Reid	
Gilles Courtemanche	Bill Hume	William Macdonald	Dave Reynolds	Dave Reynolds	
Randal Cripps	Judy Huntley	Alexander MacKenzie	Andy Ridge	Andy Ridge	
Xinjie Cui	Rick Hurdle	Jerry MacPherson	Judy Roschlaub	Judy Roschlaub	
Charleen Currie	Rick Hyndman	Morgan MacRae	Warren Sarchuk	Warren Sarchuk	
Jane Currie	Barb Johnson	Paula Magdich	Gary Sargent	Gary Sargent	
Alanna Dean	Ila Johnston	Marcel Maisonneuve	Doug Sasaki	Doug Sasaki	
Terry Lee Degenhardt	Les Johnston	Tom Marr-Laing	Mike Sawyer	Mike Sawyer	
Gur Dhaliwal	Wayne Johnston		Lisa Schaldemose	Lisa Schaldemose	
Peter Dickey	Gray Jones		Marie Schingh	Marie Schingh	
Jim Dixon	Tamara Jonson-Shepherd				
Randy Dobko					
John Donner					

### Volunteers

*Thank you to the following people who volunteered their time to assist with the administrative needs of CASA. Their expert contributions are truly appreciated.*

Diane Dunne  
 Laura Ferguson, CMA  
 Carole Kereliuk  
 Denis St. Arnaud

## The organizations

The following organizations have offered financial and in kind support to CASA.  
This support ensures the continuing success of CASA.

Agrium	Canadian Energy Research Institute	Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development	Canadian Forest Service	Nor'wester Energy Systems Limited
Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties	Canadian Petroleum Products Institute	NOVA Chemicals Corporation
Alberta Cattle Commission	Citizens Oil and Gas Council	NOVA Gas Transmission
Alberta Energy	City of Calgary	Oasis Energy Incorporated
Alberta Energy and Utilities Board	City of Edmonton	Parkland Airshed Management Zone
Alberta Environment	Climate Change Central	Pembina Agriculture Protection Association
Alberta Environmental Network	Continental Lime (Graymont Group)	Pembina Institute
Alberta Farm Machinery Research Centre	Dow Chemical Canada Incorporated	Penn West Petroleum Limited
Alberta Forest Products Association	Earthkeeping	Petro-Canada
Alberta Health and Wellness	Edmonton Friends of the North	Phoenix Engineering Incorporated
Alberta Lung Association	Edmonton Transit	Powersource Energy Systems Incorporated
Alberta Motor Association	Energy Efficiency Association of Alberta	Prairie Acid Rain Coalition
Alberta Motor Transportation Association	Environment Canada	Shell Canada Limited
Alberta Municipal Affairs	Environmental Law Centre	Sierra Club
Alberta Research Council	EPCOR	Small Explorers and Producers Association of Canada
Alberta Road Builders' Heavy Construction Association	Fording Coal Limited	South Peace Environmental Association
Alberta Transportation	Fort Air Partnership	Southern Alberta Institute of Technology
Alberta Trucking Association	Grant MacEwan College	Strathcona County
Alberta's Industrial Heartland	Graymont Western US Incorporated	Suncor Energy Incorporated
ATCO Gas	Health Canada	Syncrude Canada Limited
ATCO Power	Husky Oil	Toxics Watch Society of Alberta
Bert Riggall Environmental Foundation	Imperial Oil Resources	TransAlta Corporation
Calgary Health Region	Inland Cement Limited	TransCanada Pipelines
Calgary Motor Dealers Association	Kidney Foundation	University of Alberta
Calgary Pick Your Part	Lake Wabamun Enhancement and Protection Association	University of Calgary
Calgary Transit	Mewassin Community Action Council	West Central Airshed Society
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	Mobile Oil Canada	Western Canada Wilderness Committee
Canadian Chemical Producer's Association	Mount Royal College	Wild Rose Agricultural Producers
	National Farmers Union	Wood Buffalo Environmental Association
	Natural Resources Canada	
	Nexen	

## Financial statements

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### Auditors' Report

#### To the Members of The Clean Air Strategic Alliance Association

We have audited the balance sheet of The Clean Air Strategic Alliance Association as at December 31, 2001 and the statements of revenue, expenditures and fund balances and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Association as at December 31, 2001 and the results of its operations and changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



Chartered Accountants  
Edmonton, Alberta  
January 29, 2002

**Deloitte  
Touche  
Tohmatsu**

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## Balance sheet

Year ended December 31, 2001

	2001			2000	
	Core	External Projects	National Climate Change	Total	Total
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>CURRENT</b>					
Cash	\$ (12,805)	\$ 223,850	\$ 45,014	\$ 256,059	\$ 163,971
Investments	600,000	130,243	90,000	820,243	1,172,893
Accrued interest	1,383	-	109	1,492	3,251
Accounts receivable	5,264	-	-	5,264	50,359
Interfund receivable (payable)	(2,805)	2,760	45	-	-
Prepaid expenses	2,651	-	-	2,651	2,373
	593,688	356,853	135,168	1,085,709	1,392,847
CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 3)	10,148	-	-	10,148	12,847
	\$ 603,836	\$ 356,853	\$ 135,168	\$ 1,095,857	\$ 1,405,694

## Liabilities

<b>CURRENT</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ 6,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,559	\$ 21,877
Deferred contributions (Note 4)	365,786	356,853	135,168	857,807	1,180,019
	372,345	356,853	135,168	864,366	1,201,896
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Board restricted	200,000	-	-	200,000	200,000
Unrestricted	31,491	-	-	31,491	3,798
	\$ 603,836	\$ 356,853	\$ 135,168	\$ 1,095,857	\$ 1,405,694

APPROVED BY THE BOARD



Roger F. Palmer, director



Donna Tingley, director



## Statement of revenue, expenditures and fund balances

Year ended December 31, 2001

	2001			2000	
	Core	External Projects	National Climate Change	Total	
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Grants	\$ 635,519	\$ 55,138	\$ 451,440	\$ 1,142,097	\$ 756,245
Interest	27,693	9,688	9,775	47,156	71,529
	663,212	64,826	461,215	1,189,253	827,774
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Projects	271,542	-	-	271,542	291,307
Communications	100,021	-	-	100,021	115,472
External projects	-	64,826	461,215	526,041	134,089
Board support	74,460	-	-	74,460	72,298
General and administrative	185,465	-	-	185,465	174,789
Statement of concern	4,031	-	-	4,031	1,535
	635,519	64,826	461,215	1,161,560	789,490
NET REVENUE	27,693	-	-	27,693	38,284
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	203,798	-	-	203,798	165,514
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR	\$ 231,491	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 231,491	\$ 203,798

## Statement of cash flow

Year ended December 31, 2001

	2001	2000
NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW) OF CASH RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 27,693	\$ 38,284
Add item not requiring an outlay of cash		
Depreciation	4,349	5,346
	<b>32,042</b>	43,630
Decrease in accrued interest	1,759	11,855
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	45,095	(43,355)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(278)	(19)
Decrease in accounts payable	(15,318)	(17,044)
(Decrease) increase in deferred contributions	(322,212)	94,525
	<b>(258,912)</b>	89,592
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of capital assets	(1,650)	-
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	<b>(260,562)</b>	89,592
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,336,864	1,247,272
CASH AND SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS, END OF YEAR	<b>\$ 1,076,302</b>	\$ 1,336,864
REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash	\$ 256,059	\$ 163,971
Treasury bills with maturities under 90 days	820,243	1,172,893
	<b>\$ 1,076,302</b>	\$ 1,336,864

## Notes to financial statements

Year ended December 31, 2001

1. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

The Clean Air Strategic Alliance Association (“CASA”) is a non-profit organization incorporated March 14, 1994 under the Societies Act of Alberta. The Association is comprised of members from three distinct stakeholder categories; industry, government and non-government organizations. The Association has been given shared responsibility by its members for strategic air quality planning, organizing and coordination of resources, and evaluation of results in Alberta. In support of these objectives, the Association receives cash funding from the Province of Alberta as well as cash and in-kind support from other members.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on a fund accounting basis using the deferral method of accounting in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include the following significant accounting policies:

**Funds Maintained:**

**Core Project Fund:**

Funds provided by governments together with interest earned are used to support general operations. The fund balance is an accumulation of interest earned. In 2000, the Board of Directors internally restricted the accumulation of this fund to \$200,000 to pay necessary expenses in the event of the wind down of the association.

Included in the Core Project Fund unrestricted fund balance is the Association’s investment in capital assets.

**External Projects Fund:**

Funds provided by CASA stakeholders together with interest earned are raised and expended by project teams for specific purposes.

**National Climate Change Fund:**

Funds received from provincial and territorial governments together with interest earned are disbursed under the direction of the National Climate Change Secretariat.

*Capital assets*

Capital assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation, which is based on the cost less the residual value over the useful life of the asset, is computed using the declining-balance method at the rates disclosed in Note 3.

*Non-monetary support*

Association members contribute non-monetary support including staff resources, meeting space and publication support. The value of this non-monetary support is not reflected in these financial statements.

## 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

*Use of estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

*Employee future benefits*

The Association has adopted the new Handbook Section 3461 of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, which requires that all employee future benefits be accounted for on an accrual basis.

## 3. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2001			2000
	Depreciation Rates	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Computer equipment	30%	\$ 28,475	\$ 18,759	\$ 9,716
Furniture and equipment	30%	4,092	3,660	432
		\$ 32,567	\$ 22,419	\$ 10,148

## 4. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS

**Core Fund:**

During the period, the Association received grants totaling \$525,000 (2000 - \$578,605) from the Province of Alberta. The purpose of the grants is to provide core funding in support of the Association's objectives as described in Note 1. The regulations to the Department of the Environment Act, the Department of Energy Act and the Department of Health Act, under which the grants have been provided, specify that grants must either be used for the purposes specified in the grant, be used for different purposes if such different purposes are agreed to by the applicant and the respective Minister, or be returned to the Province. Accordingly, in the event that the Association does not utilize the funds in pursuit of its objectives, any unexpended grant monies remaining may have to be repaid to the Province of Alberta.

	2001	2000
Deferred core fund contributions, beginning of year	\$ 477,936	\$ 554,732
Grant monies received	525,000	578,605
Other funds received	2,369	-
Transfer of deferred contributions to external projects fund	(4,000)	-
Revenue recorded based on allowable expenditures	(635,519)	(655,401)
Deferred core fund contributions, end of year	\$ 365,786	\$ 477,936

4. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS (continued)

**External Projects Fund:**

Deferred external project contributions is comprised of monies received for specific external projects, which have not been expended for the purposes specified in the mandates of the projects.

	2001	2000
Deferred external project contributions, beginning of year	\$ 275,482	\$ 206,437
Grant monies received and interest earned	142,197	166,238
Transfer of deferred contributions from core projects fund	4,000	-
Revenue recorded based on allowable expenditures	(64,826)	(97,193)
Deferred external project contributions, end of year	\$ 356,853	\$ 275,482

**National Climate Change Fund:**

Included in the above are financial contributions in the amount of \$169,782 (2000 – \$139,172) received by the Association to be held to provide funding for the National Climate Change Process.

	2001	2000
Deferred National Climate Change Process, beginning of year	\$ 426,601	\$ 324,325
Financial contributions received	169,782	139,172
Expenditures on behalf of National Climate Change Process	(461,215)	(36,896)
Deferred, National Climate Change Process, end of year	\$ 135,168	\$ 426,601

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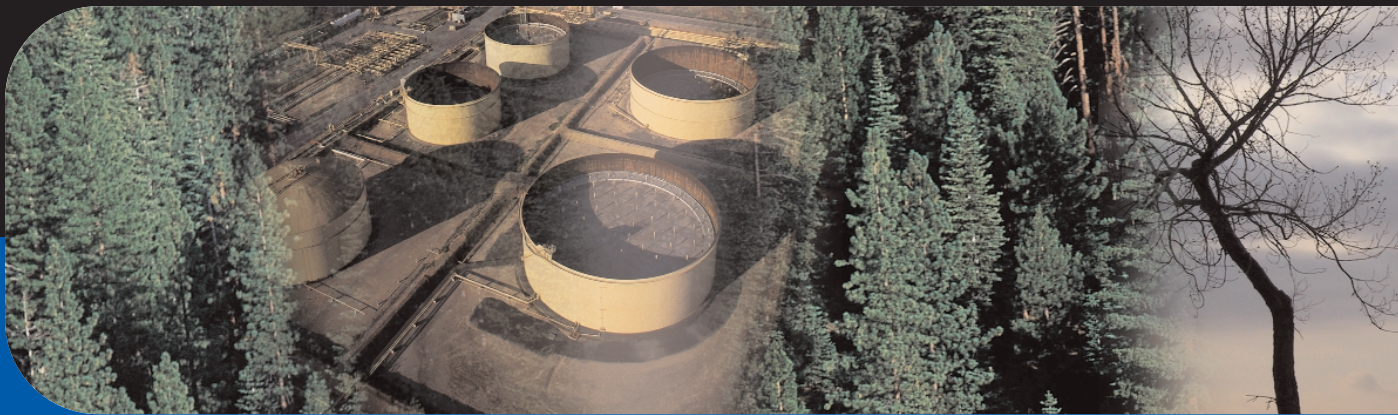
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