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Clean Air Strategy Project Team

Meeting #5

Wednesday, January 9, 2008

10:00 am to 3:30 pm

Suncor, Calgary (112 – 4th Ave SW, 27th floor)

Call in number: 1-866-792-1317 (toll free) or

409-9282 (from Edmonton)

Code: 8167651

In attendance:

Name	Stakeholder group
Jennifer Allan	CASA
Len Bracko	Alberta Urban Municipalities Association
Christine Byrne	Imperial Oil, CAPP
Kerra Chomlak	CASA
Debra Code	Enmax
Gerry Ertel	Shell Canada, CPPI
Long Fu	Alberta Environment
Tony Hudson	Alberta Lung Association
Steve Kennett	Pembina Institute
Myles Kitagawa	Toxics Watch Society
Caroline Kolebaba	Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties
Martha Kostuch	Prairie Acid Rain Coalition
Al Mok	Suncor, CAPP
Bettina Mueller	Alberta Environment
Ken Omotani	TransAlta
Carmen Rieder	CASA
Anita Sartori	CNRL, CAPP
Srikanth Venugopal	TransCanada
Kate Hovland (Observer)	AAMD&C

With regrets:

Name	Stakeholder group
Alex Mackenzie	Alberta Health and Wellness
Colin Pate	Alberta Energy
Nashina Shariff	Toxics Watch Society
Jason Schultz	TransCanada
Alex Mackenzie	Alberta Health and Wellness
Colin Pate	Alberta Energy
Nashina Shariff	Toxics Watch Society

Action items:

#	Action	Person	Due
2.6	Presentations on Water for Life and the Landuse Framework will be arranged.	Jennifer	Ongoing
4.2	Martha to continue discussions with the CASA board member representing Environment Canada about membership on this team. Kerra will assist.	Martha Kerra	Ongoing
4.3	Each sector should prepare their paper on suggested elements of a Clean Air Strategy in advance of the February workshop. These papers should be sent to Jennifer for circulation to the team before the workshop.	Each Sector, Jennifer	Before Feb workshop
4.4	Bettina will coordinate a presentation (or participation in the workshop) by Ken Stubbs from the Metro Vancouver.	Bettina, Jennifer	Ongoing
4.6	Jennifer and Kerra to ask Alberta Energy for an update on the Integrated Energy Policy, specifically when the team could have a presentation.	Jennifer, Kerra	Ongoing
4.8	Len will send St Albert's environmental management system document to Jennifer who will circulate it to the team via email.	Len, Jennifer	ASAP
4.12	Jennifer will incorporate the team's comments into the workplan and distribute to the team.	Jennifer	ASAP
New Business			
5.1	Circulate the information Myles obtained from the Capital Airshed Alliance to the team.	Myles, Jennifer	ASAP
5.2	Circulate the information Gerry obtained for emissions in the Calgary census metropolitan area to the team.	Gerry, Jennifer	
5.3	Jennifer will distribute copies of Martha's presentation to the team.	Jennifer	ASAP
5.4	Locate Alberta Health's information on indoor air quality and send the link to Jennifer for circulation to the team.	Mike Zemanek, Jennifer	ASAP
5.5	AENV will discuss how the Air Emissions Trends and Projections Report could better reflect emissions by region and report back to this team at the next meeting.	Long, Bettina	For next meeting
5.6	Dave Belyea will locate a list of the mandate	Dave Belyea,	By next

	initiatives and send it to Jennifer for circulation to the team.	Jennifer	meeting
5.7	Bettina will talk to Ken Stubbs of the Metro Vancouver about who he would recommend to present to this group and potentially attend the workshop.	Bettina	ASAP
5.8	Jennifer will find Ken Stubbs' (Metro Vancouver) presentation in the CASA archives and circulate it to the team.	Jennifer	ASAP
5.9	Long will send the AENV Transportation Emissions report to Jennifer for circulation to the team.	Long, Jennifer	By next meeting
5.10	Bettina will summarize the key process points from the UK air management framework and send to Jennifer for distribution when available.	Bettina	March meeting
5.11	Co-chairs will discuss and make a decision on the writing of the workshop report.	Co-chairs	ASAP
5.12	Co-chairs will decide if the Key Elements by Sector documents should be melded into one list for use at the workshop.	Co-chairs	ASAP

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 AM. Quorum was achieved

1. Administrative items

Introductions were made around the room. The team also thanked Al Mok and Suncor for hosting.

Approval of agenda and meeting objectives

- Discussion of funding of the project team was added to the agenda after the 2:15PM break
- With this change, the agenda and meeting objectives were approved as drafted.

Approval of minutes from Meeting #4

Clarification was requested on action item 4.9 from page 11 of the Meeting #4 minutes (Action item 4.9: Myles will enquire about municipality-specific air emissions information with the city of Edmonton; Gerry will contact the city of Calgary.) Myles contacted the Capital Airshed rather than the city of Edmonton. The Airshed has compiled information of ambient air quality as part of it's work. Gerry contacted the City of Calgary. Each reported on their respective findings during the action item review (below).

At the last meeting, sectors agreed to prepare a document describing key elements for a clean air strategy from their perspective (see page 6 of the Meeting #4 minutes). It was asked why this item was not on today's agenda. It was agreed that the sectors will have these documents ready and circulated in advance of the February workshop.

It was noted that a third draft of the minutes was sent out last week. All present had the most recent version. In the future, it would be useful to indicate the version in the footer of the document.

The minutes were approved with the revision of action item 4.9.

Final Minutes

Action items follow-up:

	Action Item	Person	Update – 9Jan08	Status
2.6	The Info Workshop Subgroup will contact speakers and arrange for presentations at the Nov, Dec and Jan meetings.	Bettina, Debra, Nashina	Jennifer has contacted Morris Seiferling (Landuse Framework) and Mike Kelly (Water for Life) will follow up before the next meeting. Action item will be amended to reflect current status	Ongoing
4.1	Martha and Jennifer to prepare presentation or document on regional ambient information for the team.	Martha, Jennifer	Presentation to be given at today's meeting.	DONE
4.2	Martha to ask the CASA board member representing Environment Canada about membership on this team.	Martha	Martha has discussed with the CASA board member. Kerra and Martha will continue to follow-up.	Ongoing
4.3	Each sector should prepare their paper on suggested elements of a Clean Air Strategy in advance of the February workshop. These papers should be sent to Jennifer for circulation to the team before the workshop.	Each Sector, Jennifer	Sectors have begun work on the document.	Before Feb workshop
4.4	Bettina will invite Ken Stubbs to give a presentation to the team.	Bettina	Ken Stubbs has been contacted; funding and timing are yet to be worked out.	By next meeting
4.5	Jennifer to distribute the Environment Canada PowerPoint.	Jennifer		DONE
4.6	Jennifer and Kerra to ask Alberta Energy for an update on the Integrated Energy Policy, specifically when the team could have a presentation.	Jennifer, Kerra	An update will be provided to the CASA board at the March meeting. That information will be made available to this team. Jennifer will continue to follow-up.	By next meeting
4.7	Jennifer will send copies of the PowerPoint files for all presentations given at Meeting #4 to the team via email.	Jennifer		DONE
4.8	Len will send St Albert's environmental management system document to Jennifer who will circulate it to the team via email.	Len, Jennifer	Len will send the document to Jennifer next week.	ASAP
4.9	Myles will inquire about municipality-specific air emissions information with the city of Edmonton; Gerry will contact the	Myles, Gerry	EDMONTON: The Capital Airshed Alliance compiled an emissions inventory for	DONE

	city of Calgary.		Edmonton based on data sets from the EUB, Environment Canada and the US EPA. This information will be circulated to the team (Action item 5.1 - Jennifer).	
			CALGARY: The city does not have an emissions inventory for the city proper or the greater municipality. Information based on the Calgary census metropolitan area was sent to Jennifer who will circulate it to the team (Action item 5.2).	
4.10	Steve Maunder will give the McManus report to Jennifer who will distribute it to the team via email.	Steve Maunder, Jennifer		DONE
4.11	Jennifer will bring the names of potential report writers to the next meeting for approval before the strategic planning workshop.	Jennifer	To be discussed today as part of the workshop planning.	DONE
4.12	Jennifer will incorporate the team's comments into the workplan.	Jennifer	Done but not yet sent to the team.	ASAP
4.13	Bettina and Jennifer will contact the Metro Vancouver airshed/GVRD regarding recommendations for a strategic planning consultant.	Bettina, Jennifer	Yet to be done.	ASAP

2. **AAMDC: Rural Alberta and the Clean Air Strategy**

Carolyn Kolebaba gave a presentation on air quality issues for rural Alberta. She began by describing the membership, vision and mission of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties (AAMDC). The role of AAMDC in CASA is to provide the rural municipal perspective.

Carolyn listed the air pollution management issues for rural Alberta and offered suggestions to address these issues. She noted these suggestions would help provide economic opportunity to rural Alberta while advancing sustainability province-wide. The material presented is summarized in the following table:

	Issue	Suggestions
1.	Economic boom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage environmentally sensitive development • Reducing flaring
2.	Vehicle emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve arterial roads • Encourage rail use • Encourage green farming initiatives • Support ethanol fuel industry
3.	Power demands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize wind power
4.	Government coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAMDC and Alberta Environment are developing Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) toolkits • Government must cooperate with industry • Successes must be shared between jurisdictions

Municipal governments should act as role models by: constructing green buildings, encouraging support of Alberta’s air monitoring system, engaging citizens in environmental stewardship, and encouraging sustainable communities.

The presentation concluded with schematic chart showing that activities undertaken by municipalities (managing economic boom, decreasing vehicle emissions, using renewable power, coordinating government responses, ensuring active municipal role and other strategies) could positively impact air, land and water quality by developing an integrated environmental plan facilitated by a provincial environmental stewardship authority.

Questions

Q1: On Slide #4, is there a particular kind of gas well flaring that is of concern?

A1: We are concerned about flaring, in general, whether at wellheads or at plants. Flaring is all over rural Alberta.

It was suggested that the AAMDC have a representative on the CASA Flaring and Venting team.

Q2: Slide #11 notes a “Provincial Environmental Stewardship Authority”. How would this stewardship authority work?

A2: We are looking for an authority to coordinate environmental efforts by SRD, CASA and others and to house a pool of information for public access. Often, the information is available, but multiple agencies must be contacted. Also, there are many efforts to improve environmental quality, more coordination would be useful.

Q3: With respect to the proposed Provincial Environmental Stewardship Authority, there is a significant difference between collecting information and undertaking environmental planning. A planning authority would have implications for how other organizations might work (e.g. AENV, SRD). Can you comment on this?

A3: All of the existing organizations do good work. What is missing is an authority to pull all of the information together so that decisions can be made with all of the available information at hand and avoid duplication.

Q4: Who does the AAMDC represent?

A4: The AUMA represents villages, towns and cities while the AAMDC represents all areas not covered by the AUMA (municipal districts, counties).

Q5: Slide #4 mentioned increasing vehicle emissions as a pollution management issue. A recent CASA study compared 1998 and 2006 vehicle emissions in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Red Deer and found that emissions have decreased, likely due to better vehicle quality. Why are vehicle emissions increasing in rural Alberta?

A5: Before the oil and gas boom, vehicle traffic was minimal in rural areas. With the boom, emissions are being generated in areas where there has not been significant vehicle pollution in the past. The increased number of vehicles on rural roads means an increase of emissions in rural areas along corridors.

Q6: Slide #8 described the Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP) toolkit. What geographic and economic scales can this tool be used on?

A6: The ICSP toolkit is designed to be very flexible to meet the diverse demands of various rural municipalities. It can be used at a small scale or a regional scale. Users are encouraged to make the plan as detailed as necessary in order to make the plan useful.

Q7: Are improvement districts and special areas part of the AAMDC? Between AUMA and AAMDC, do we have the province covered?

A7: Yes, but they are dealt with somewhat differently since they have their own governing body. National parks and some special areas are not covered by either AUMA and AAMDC. There is industrial development, such as oil development in those areas. However, they are covered under provincial jurisdiction.

Q8: In reference to Slide#11, what do you see as the bigger challenge air, land or water?

A8: Our biggest concern is water. Parts of the province are struggling to keep up with water usage.

Q9: Given the rural area represented by AAMDC, why were agricultural emissions (methane, fertilizers) not included in the presentation?

A9: These issues are covered by the NRCB and Alberta Agriculture and Food, responsibility for confined feeding operations is no longer in AAMDC's mandate.

3. Regional Ambient Air Quality Information

Martha Kostuch presented information on regional ambient air trends. The goal of the presentation was to provide the team with an overview of the current air quality in various regions of Alberta, versus provincial averages. Some pollutants are major issues in some regions, but not in others. This diversity is sometimes lost when looking at provincial averages. Therefore, it is important that the Clean Air Strategy address regional concerns.

Exercise caution when considering provincial averages

Caution should be exercised when evaluating data based on provincial averages. Although the provincial average ambient air concentrations for some pollutants have decreased from 1994 – 2006, averages may mask exceedances in certain locations.

With respect to SO₂, ambient levels are well below the 11ppb provincial ambient air quality objective; however, concentrations differ across the province with the highest levels in Fort Saskatchewan and Fort McKay. The higher SO₂ levels in these areas are likely a result of the oil sands activity and should be addressed in our strategy. By looking at ambient levels by location, causes can be identified and subsequently addressed in the new Clean Air Strategy.

Overall, there is a high level of compliance with Ambient Air Quality Objectives (AAQOs). However, there are regions of the province where there are exceedances of the objectives for some pollutants (e.g. H₂S). There are some problem areas, despite annual provincial averages being below AAQOs. The Clean Air Strategy should address exceedances, not only ambient air quality trends.

Consider both annual average emissions AND maximum ambient hourly averages

Annual average concentrations and maximum ambient hourly concentrations for given locations should both be considered in order to obtain a clear picture of the pollution issues faced by an area. For example, the annual average NO₂ concentrations for the time period given is highest in Calgary and Edmonton, while the maximum ambient hourly concentrations indicate the highest NO₂ in Fort McMurray and Fort Saskatchewan.

Action item 5.3: Jennifer will distribute copies of Martha's presentation to the team.

Questions

Q1: Peaks in maximum ambient hourly averages are probably due to significant events. Would it be valuable to look at the frequency of exceedances per year?

A1: Yes. Peaks can be associated with events at facilities or even meteorological events. The annual averages generally reflect the intensity of development.

Q2: Should we be comfortable if pollutants are below the ambient objectives?

A2: In some cases, the objectives are based on health limits; however, these health limits may not be adequate for everyone. In other cases (e.g. ozone), the objectives are based on a combination of economic achievability and health. There may be health effects at lower levels than the AAQO.

Comment: We need to think carefully about how this information is presented to the public. Important considerations:

- Include regional information, not just provincial averages
- Include the frequency of exceedances
- Develop potential explanations as to the cause of the exceedances
- Further analysis is required to prioritize the issues in different areas

Q3: What are the trends and context for exceedances?

A3: Overall the compliance level has improved. H2S is problematic and in some regions there will likely be an increase of exceedances. It is important to know where there are exceedances and why in order to effectively manage air quality.

Q4: Is information available for indoor air quality?

A4: Alberta Health has some information on compounds and levels (available on their web site). Mike Zemanek volunteered to locate this information. Mike will send the link to Jennifer for circulation to the team.

Action item 5.4: Mike will locate Alberta Health's information on indoor air quality and send the link to Jennifer for circulation.

Q5: In the presentation, where is the evidence that industry is using new technologies to improve air quality?

A5: Technologies have changed in response to degrading sour gas operations and reducing venting and flaring. These changes are reflected in the reduction in SO₂ levels. A very strong correlation can be shown between these reductions and the implementation of new technologies.

Q6: How do Alberta's AAQOs compare with other jurisdictions?

A6: The process of setting AAQOs is multistakeholder and involves frequent updates. Alberta has the only ongoing multistakeholder process. In fact, that an NGO member is able to present air quality information for the province shows the process developed in Alberta is transparent and working. The Clean Air Strategy should keep this success and seek to build upon it.

Three years ago there was a comparison of Alberta's AAQOs for criteria air contaminants to other jurisdictions in North America. Alberta's were among the most stringent. However, we want to move away from the 'line approach' – that above a given number is bad and below is protective. Instead, we want to keep clean areas clean and continuously improve so we can do better than the numbers.

Comment: The report should show that technological improvements have been made and encourage more improvements in the future. The SO₂ chart was useful. It showed how reduction measures led to reduced emissions.

Comment: There are complex inter-relationships between pollutants that might not be captured in trend data. For example, ozone has pre-cursor pollutants. However, there is no direct

correlation between the amount pre-cursor pollutants and the amount of ozone: a decrease in PM does not necessarily result in a decrease in ozone.

Martha thanked Sharon Hawrelak from CASA for preparing the PowerPoint presentation.

4. *Emission and Ambient Trends in Alberta: Q&A with AENV*

AENV was asked to answer questions on 2 reports that were distributed to the team in November. It was emphasized that these reports are not to be widely distributed at this time. Bob Myrick and Andrew Clayton- the author of the ambient air trends document from Alberta Environment joined the team via telephone for this discussion.

Report #1: Alberta Air Emissions Trends and Projections

The report uses information from the Chem Info 2007 report and from Environment Canada to look at total emissions in Alberta and emissions by industry sector. The findings of the report include:

- Criteria air contaminant emissions are increasing overall (with the exception of CO)
- Identification of the primary sources of emissions (99% of NH₄ is from agricultural activities; VOCs are a result of oil production; 50% of NO_x and 69% of SO_x emissions are generated by oil production; PM is generally non-industrial)
- Projections to 2015 indicate that the areas with the most significant emissions are Fort McMurray, Calgary and Edmonton (see bar graph on page 9)
- Reduction initiatives are currently underway
- Projections to 2020 indicate that GHGs will double over this time frame BUT one must look carefully at the assumptions for all inventories. The approach used here was a top-down method in which economic factors as evaluated in order to make assumptions. Conversely, a bottom-up approach would entail a look at all sources and a summation of these sources. In addition the new regulatory requirements in Alberta were not taken into consideration.

Questions

Q1: Although the report is to be kept within this team, can it be shared with others whose input various team members deem essential?

A1: AENV is in the process of finalizing this report. This team should submit any comments on the report to AENV members at the table as soon as possible since the report is to be finalized by the end of February. Once finalized, it will be posted on the AENV web site.

Q2: Can the regions be broken down more in order to identify areas that need work? Graphical representations by region are particularly useful.

A2: The report has addressed regions that differ from the average by text descriptions. It is difficult to apply numbers (and thereby generate graphs) because much of the information was collected by different consultants who used different assumptions, making comparisons difficult. AENV will discuss this concern further to determine the best way to address it.

Q3: Some graphs (e.g. page 3) show that the trend goes down until 2000, but afterward, the trend line rises. Why are the projections going up?

A3: The information was pulled together from available sources. It is very difficult to predict ambient trends from emissions information since ambient trends may or may not follow emissions trends due to factors such as sources, type of pollutant, monitoring locations and meteorological conditions. There is not a direct correlation between these elements.

Action item 5.5: AENV will discuss how this report could better reflect emissions by region and report back to this team at the next meeting.

Comment: In the forecasts, it appears as if all sectors are reducing their emissions except for the oil sands. This trend is accurate if *all* of the projects proposed go forward. Some sensitivity must be shown for the fact that this may not be the case. The real issue is industrial and economic growth in Alberta.

Report #2: Ambient Air Quality Trends in Alberta

The report summarizes ambient air pollutants, regions and trends. The trends are long term (>10 years) and have been statistically analyzed to determine significance. In general, ambient air quality in Alberta is good compared to other jurisdictions, but areas where exceedances occur deserve special note. Overall, the CO and H₂S (with the exception of the oil sands) are decreasing while ozone (particularly in Edmonton and Calgary) is increasing. Ozone may be increasing due to the reduction of NO_x (NO_x scavenges ozone; therefore a reduction of NO_x leads to an increase of ozone).

Questions

Q1: Isn't ambient air projections precisely the data required by this team or do we need to make conservative assumptions in lieu of the information?

A1: Although perhaps not directly, emissions will affect ambient air quality thus we do need pollution prevention and continuous improvement. It is hoped that this team may be able to provide better tools to monitor impacts on air quality.

Q2: Could information on emissions spikes and the significance on health be obtained? Also, how important are these spikes in relation to the averages?

A2: Episode management or peaks are very important for human health. For many pollutants, there are short and long term health effects. The air quality index is an important tool to inform the public of air quality health risks.

5. Alberta's Cumulative Management Initiatives – Dave Belyea

Dave Belyea gave a presentation on the current status of the Cumulative Effects Management (CEM) initiatives. Cumulative effects encompass all of the activities that impact ambient environmental quality. Highlights from Dave's presentation included:

Approach: At present, projects are regulated on a project-by-project basis. CEM would like to move into a results-based approach, which begins by defining where we want to go and what we want to achieve. This shifts the approach from a project scale to a regional scale.

Balance: In achieving environmental sustainability (defined as: living within defined environmental limits; maintaining the qualities that are valued in the environment; now and for future generations), a balance must be sought between scientific, objective knowledge and the economic and social implications.

Model: The CEM system will involve a cycle of developing objectives and a strategy, delivering the strategy and evaluating performance.

Status: Consultations are completed. The Environmental Sustainability Act bill is to be introduced this spring. Various prototype projects are being conducted to test the concepts of the Act (Industrial Heartland, East-central Alberta and Southern Alberta Landscapes). Currently, the Land use Framework team is working on incorporating CEM concepts into the land use framework.

Questions

Q1: What is the “possible regional planning system” noted on Slide #15?

A1: A broad scale planning system that integrates air, land and water is required. The system could provide a regional interpretation of provincial policy depending on the circumstances of a given region.

Q2: Is there a list of the “mandate” initiatives (approximately 68 environmental initiatives in various GOA departments) mentioned on Slide #13?

A2: These initiatives can be found in the mandate letters given to ministers when they are appointed and are publicly available.

Action item 5.6: Dave Belyea will locate a list of the mandate initiatives and send it to Jennifer for circulation to the team.

Q3: The sustainable resource minister commented recently in a Lethbridge newspaper that industry would not be happy with the land use framework. Can you comment on this?

A3: The minister may have been trying to suggest that not everyone will get what they want.

Q4: If we get away from the project by project approach (“regional scale” as mentioned in Slide #5), will there still be a need for new projects to apply? How would the system work?

A4: A cap and trade system may be one option; however, this does not eliminate project approvals by company. In the past, it was thought that AENV had done a good job if the required projects were regulated well; however the public expects AENV to be accountable for ambient air not just regulation. The biggest shift for industry in this new approach is in the assessment. An entire region will be evaluated and used to set limits – not just a project by project approach.

Q5: If a region contains 4 plants and a 5th plant is proposed, how will the original 4 plants be affected?

A5: The room for given operations in a particular area would be evaluated based on current technology. There may not be room for a 5th plant in that region. It should also be kept in mind that approvals expire and industry cannot assume that the next approval will use the same limits as the previous.

Comment: From an industry perspective, some of the challenges of the cumulative effects approach observed in the Industrial Heartland project include:

- Existing operations are very difficult to upgrade if pollutant control technology is inadequate.
- Emissions levels are set using the best available technologies. A market-style cap and trade system would be difficult since industry has a large majority of buyers and virtually no sellers.
- Industry on its own may not be able to divide up an emissions cap.

Comment: The Acid Deposition framework uses a regional approach. If the model shows an exceedance in a particular area, no further development is allowed until reductions are made.

6. Funding by AENV

AENV has set aside funds for this team; however, a change in funding policy has hampered the release of resources to CASA. AENV has added a new intellectual property clause to their funding contracts that states that the work of the team is the intellectual property of the government. Other CASA teams have found this clause unacceptable and, as a result, have not signed funding contracts with AENV. AENV cannot release funds until a contract is signed. AENV is working internally to resolve the issue; however, alternative sources of funding may need to be sought by this team for the interim.

7. Information management

A hardcopy list of information gathered by the team was circulated. The Environment Canada PowerPoint presentation obtained by Srikanth and the link to Calgary's projected size distributed by Len should be added to the list.

The team brainstormed information that is missing from this list:

Metro Vancouver presentation

- The presentation by Ken Stubbs at the Airsheds Conference was very useful, but focused on monitoring. If Ken isn't involved in the policy or planning branch, he should be asked to recommend someone to give a presentation to this team.
- Bettina had contacted Ken who indicated his willingness to attend pending some funding issues. She had suggested that a presentation via teleconference may be an option.
- A presentation by phone may be effective. Today's teleconferences worked very well.
- Participation in the workshop may also be valuable

- A team member suggested that the GVRD issues were largely non industrial in nature; A presentation by phone may be effective. Today's teleconferences worked very well.

Action item 5.7: Bettina will talk to Ken Stubbs of Metro Vancouver about who he would recommend to present to this group and potentially attend the workshop.

Action item 5.8: Jennifer will obtain Ken's presentation from the Airsheds Council and circulate it to the team.

Health effects

- The team agreed that health effects are an important rationale for improving air quality and developing a Clean Air Strategy. The team may wish to have a presentation on the high-level health effects of various pollutants as well as health trends in the province (e.g. asthma rates). However, there was concern because health effects can be difficult to discern from ambient air quality and the team could easily become bogged down in the details.

Environment Canada information

- Environment Canada has a wealth of information on transportation, which is important in the urban areas of the province

Transportation emissions

- AENV has just finished a report on trends and emissions from transportation in Alberta including number of vehicles registered, kilometers traveled, and GHGs. The team could begin with this information and identify any further information needs afterwards.

Action item 5.9: Long will send the AENV Transportation Emissions report to Jennifer for circulation to the team.

Air management models around the world

- The team agreed that a comprehensive jurisdictional review would be beyond the time resources of this team. It was suggested that 1 or 2 models for regions that are similar to Alberta be evaluated.
- Bettina had reviewed the air strategy for the UK. The UK did only an update rather than a complete review of their strategy.
- The GVRD should be asked what approach they took.

Action item 5.10: Bettina will summarize the key process points from the UK air management framework and send to Jennifer for distribution when available.

8. Workshop preparation

Workshop logistics

The workshop will be held on February 7 – 8, 2008. After some discussion, the team agreed that the workshop should be held at Rafter 6. Teambuilding was identified by the team as an objective of the workshop. It was felt that fostering relationships would help improve communication among team members. While it is possible to foster teambuilding in an urban setting, it can be more difficult. The benefit of a more remote location is that team members will be able to interact informally between meetings.

Jennifer will be organizing a car pool to the venue for all interested.

Workshop report writer

The co-chairs decided that it would be useful to have report from the workshop. Kim Sanderson was approached and quoted \$2500 for the work. The minutes from Meeting #4 state that the writer was to be hired for both the workshop and the final report. However, the amount quoted was only for the workshop. Some members felt that the workshop report should be prepared by the facilitator. The co-chairs will discuss further.

Action item 5.11: Co-chairs will discuss and make a decision on the writing of the workshop report.

Key elements by sector documents

A question was raised as to whether or not the key elements by sector documents should be melded into one list in advance of the workshop. The team agreed to let the co-chairs decide whether or not this should be done.

Action item 5.12: Co-chairs will decide if the Key Elements by Sector documents should be melded into one list for use at the workshop.

9. Public consultation RFP

The public consultation subgroup has been given a quotation of \$9,000 – \$12,000 in response to their RFP for the public consultation plan. Only \$10,000 was budgeted. The team agreed to increase the budget to \$12,000.

10. CASA update

The purpose of the CASA Update is to inform the Clean Air Strategy Team of possible links between our work and the work of other teams. There are many links between this team and other teams because the Clean Air Strategy is a more overarching project. The team could ask other CASA teams for information if needed.

- Ambient monitoring strategic planning team– Workshop was postponed until the end of March because the consulting work is not finished. The next meeting is on 15Jan08. All present are invited.

- Confined feeding operations– Tentative consensus was reached on a number of recommendations at the last meeting so a consensus report for the CASA board in March is possible.
- Electricity project team– The team is planning to do public consultation so there may be opportunities for synergy with this team. Also, the Health and Environment Assessment and Control Technologies subgroups are collecting information that may be useful for this team.
- Flaring and venting–The team is reviewing the implementation of the Flaring and Venting framework and EUB Directive 60. The team is discussing how they could approach the goal of zero routine solution gas flaring and venting.
- Vehicle emissions– The ROVER report has been approved from the CASA Board and publicly released. AENV is looking at a program to address the problem of gross emitting vehicles. The vehicles team was also working on employer-based transportation demand management (TDM). This included ways for employers to encourage employees to reduce their transportation emissions. Given the changes in commuting since the project started, the Board recommended the team pursue other options.
- Performance review team– The team will have a report for this team in advance of the February workshop.

11. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 PM.

12. Appendix A: Parking Lot

Meeting #1: September 13, 2007

- The 1991 pyramid does not include a delivery mechanism or an accountability mechanism
- The Alberta Clean Air Strategy is also meant to be long lasting, not to change when federal regulations change.
- It was expressed that GHGs and air quality are linked.
- GHGs and climate change are not the same issue. The project team could consider GHGs that impact air quality, without discussion climate change.

Meeting #2: October 12, 2007

- Common themes may emerge from problematic air issues that can be addressed strategically.
- The process/framework should be testable – there should some evaluation component included. The team should be able to determine if the strategy can be implemented without getting into the details
- The new strategy must get down to the individual level and address how to engage Albertans.
- A decision-making process to respond to federal and municipal government initiatives should be included in the framework. Also, reciprocally, municipality representatives need clarification on how appropriate portions of the strategy can be taken back and implemented in municipalities. There was general agreement that the strategy should include links to municipal and federal governments
- It was agreed the following components would be addressed as part of the Clean Air Strategy:
 1. Integration (across jurisdictions and across media)
 2. Public engagement (what the individual person would do)
 3. Scope and timeframe of the strategy (e.g. 5 years out? 50?)
 4. Decision making process (at a high level – above the CASA CAMS process) for air issues. E.g. whether or not to use CASA on air issues.
- The strategy needs to address regional differences
- The public needs easy –to-understand information

Meeting #3: November 8, 2007

- The 1991 Strategy was for AENV and did not address other departments. Many issues involved the jurisdictions of multiple departments (e.g. vehicle emissions). Initiatives that worked well (in the 1991 strategy) were entirely within the regulatory tools of Alberta Environment while recommendations that fell outside the jurisdiction of Alberta Environment were not successful.
- The strategy should outline new roles and functions for government, industry and the public
- The items in the 1991 Strategy that were less successful generally involve public willingness to change behaviors (e.g. vehicle emissions, electricity conservation).
- There was set criteria to assess issues and develop priorities in the 1991 review. They were:
 - o Agreed-upon problem definition
 - o Ease of implementation

- Significance to Alberta
- Information missing from the 1991 strategy includes:
 - Lack of practical research and role of research centers
 - E.g. Environmental Health Institute or other research centers
 - Government role-modeling
 - Urban sprawl
 - Public transit

Meeting #4: December 5, 2007

- There are issues and trends specific to some regions of the province. The airsheds monitor these trends and to a varying extent are involved with management.
- The CASA Board could provide advice how to take the Strategy to all of government, not only the Minister of Environment. Perhaps a standing policy committee would be useful.
- Urban municipalities already have environmental programs in place, largely focusing on education and public transit, which could be initial ways incorporate municipalities into the provincial strategy.
- IAQ is an important issue for urban municipalities
- Access to funding is an important factor for the success of urban municipal environmental initiatives
- There could be a mechanism for various levels of government to share information and best practices
- There could be a mechanism for the demand-side management of transportation issues
- The strategy should encourage policy to become more proactive, not reactive
- The strategy should include follow up on its implementation