

January 27th, 2017 Meeting Notes

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# The Atmospheric Fund—Regional Greenhouse Gas and Energy Inventory Discussion

The Atmospheric Fund focuses on advancing projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Region. It originally focused on the City of Toronto as a result of a 23 million dollar endowment from the City. Last year the province provided an additional 17 million dollars to the endowment in order to expand the geographical scope of the mandate. One of the first tasks associated with developing a strategy for how best to ensure the endowment is able to reduce greenhouse gas in the most effective way is to undertake a regional inventory to better understand the sources (and hence the solutions and strategies that will be most effective at achieving reductions). An initial survey of which municipalities have inventories was undertaken.

TAF is interested in getting municipal feedback **on:**

* What are you currently doing to record the GHG emissions emitted within your jurisdiction?
* What are the methodologies for recording your information?
* If you have an inventory, how does it influence the decision making process?

If municipalities are signed up for the Compact of Mayors there are additional areas that are included in the Compact of Mayors (Basic Plus) methodology than there are in the CCP/CDP protocol (Basic). Basic Plus includes agriculture and other types of land uses, industrial processes and products. The challenge with those additional areas is that data is often lacking and it is often beyond the influence of municipalities to affect energy use in those sectors. However there is some value to being able to monitor the change in land uses over time and what that means to energy use, but there are challenges with the needed data and the methodology for translating that to energy use.

Caledon: Has a Climate Change Action Plan where the actions within it were informed by the inventory. An inventory was undertaken in 2001, 2006, 2013. Land-use GHG has been incorporated into the recent update. Caledon: In 2007, the inventory was used to create a business case to enhance its Climate Change Action Plan in the residential sector since this sector is the municipality’s most intensive GHG emitter.

Transportation data: where do municipalities get their data? From provincial VKT and then scaling it down. Traffic counts where they exist. Fuel scales and assuming that the sales within your jurisdiction are used within your jurisdictions or from your residents. From vehicle ownership data then assuming amounts of VKT. There is a consensus that gathering information to estimate GHG emissions within the transportation sector is very difficult because of the assumption involved.

The purpose of the inventory is to inform how energy is used within the community and to inform opportunities to influence that. It is also used to create a baseline so energy use can be tracked over time to monitor progress towards targets.

Another challenge encountered between the initial inventory and updates to inventories is the staff turnover that takes place at the utilities that mean you have to find the right person all over again. The other challenge is that with each inventory changes in the way the data is provided often occurs and you notice inconsistencies between data sets which makes it challenging to compare them over time. If you add in additional areas (like land use to an update that wasn’t into the inventory in the past that needs to be kept in mind and communicated in a very clear and transparent manner otherwise it creates inconsistencies.

**What are the inventory development challenges?**

* + Time Lag (ex. electrical emissions data released 15 months after the census year)
  + Compact of Mayors: Incorporates aviation and inter-regional freight which are federal responsibility and data is hard to collect. In addition, there are limited opportunities to municipalities to influence those sectors.
  + Emissions coefficients associated with different greenhouse gas emissions can sometimes also be a challenge. As can data related to ghg emisisons associated with different types of vehicles. As can the CO2 emissions coefficient related to electricity which changes based on how the electricity is generated. There are many examples of electricity reductions that are translated into greenhouse gas emissions using the old electricity coefficient when coal was still used for electricity generation completely over skewing the ghg savings from electricity reductions. There is the need for more education to and attention drawing to those errors.
  + When incorporating land-use into the GHG emissions inventory, there are challenges when converting land use (ex. wetland, regional forest, age of trees, etc.) to ghg emission. Do to the lack of secure conversion methodologies there is often an underrepresentation of the role green spaces play as carbon sinks and as such an under representation in the role preservation plays as a ghg mitigation opportunity.

Would a Regional Inventory be useful or how could it possibly be made useful?

* + The regional inventory would be a good opportunity for advocating for regional transit.
  + A useful outcome of a regional inventory would be to track energy use between jurisdictions to create some competition and spur support for energy saving actions.
  + Modeling at the regional scale would be very useful such as modeling the implementation of the Growth Plan, compact growth, intensification. We know it impacts energy use but we really don’t know by how much and that modeliing work could build support for the growth plan. It could also be able to illustrate avoided GHG emissions relating to land-use planning.
  + It would be able to link scenarios with subsequent GHG emissions; this would provide a comprehensive understanding of the consequences/benefits relating to different planning strategies.
  + Modeling work associated with specific actions within climate action plans to build consistency into the assumption would be useful in building the business case, increasing support for actions, co-benefits of actions being brought into modeling.
  + Energy mapping is used to move in the direction towards modeling and to inform actions and prioritize delivery of programs or where district energy may be most feasible.
  + Increasing cross jurisdictional mapping (sharing of maps). For example district energy may not make business sense at the municipal level but it may from a cross jurisdictional approach.

Results of the 13 survey responses received thus far (if you would like to complete the survey please visit here: [survey](http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/3317176/Regional-GHG-Emissions-Inventory) (<http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/3317176/Regional-GHG-Emissions-Inventory>)

1. Number of responses to challenges:

* 11 - Access to data
* 11 - Data quality
* 6 – Access to expertise
* 5 – Staffing/costs
* 4 – Leadership/directive/prioritization

1. Number of responses to uses for a GHG inventory:

* 12 - Revealing local opportunities and challenges
* 11 - Monitoring progress towards GHG targets
* 10 - Providing locally relevant program design info
* 9 – Creating baseline data for modelling exercises
* 7 – Suggesting synergies among different jurisdiction

1. Are you interested in being involved: 12

# Ministry of Municipal Affairs—Bill 68, the Modernizing of Ontario’s Municipal Legislation Act, 2016

[Bill 68 – Modernizing Ontario’s Municipal Legislation Act, 2016](http://www.ontla.on.ca/web/bills/bills_detail.do?locale=en&BillID=4374) was introduced on November 16, 2016.

Consultations were held to hear opinions about; potential actions enacted at the municipal level; highlight helpful tools to facilitate these actions, address gaps and challenges faced when considering climate change adaptation and mitigation, and address how the City of Toronto Act and Municipal Act clearer.

**What Was Heard from the Consultations:**

* Funding is an issue.
* Municipalities (especially those beyond a certain size) should be required to develop an Action Plan and report on progress action.
* Clarification that climate change is a municipal mandate
* There are areas where municipal actions overlap with provincial/federal legislation (ex. community energy. Clarification that municipalities may participate in community energy was raised as an example.
* Municipalities requested clarification regarding the protection of trees in the context of development
* Municipalities requested authority to require green roofs or alternative roof surfaces and green development standards.

**Proposed Amendments:**

* Clarifying that existing broad powers include the power to pass by-laws respecting climate change.
* Providing municipalities with expanded authority to require green standards, subject to certain conditions.
* Require municipalities to adopt a policy with respect to the manner in which the municipality will protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation of the municipality.
* Clarify that municipalities may provide for or participate in long-term planning for energy within the community.

**Summary of Proposed Changes through Bill 68**

**Schedule 1 - Changes to the Municipal Act, 2001**

**Schedule 2 - Changes to the City of Toronto Act, 2006**

**Schedule 4 - Changes to other acts, including the Building Code Act, 1992 and the Planning Act**

**Change # 1: Climate Change Mandate: Section 10(2) of the Municipal Act, 2001; Section 8(2) of the City of Toronto Act, 2006; p. 2 and 17 of the proposed Act.**

**Municipal Act Schedule 1**

**1. Paragraph 5 of subsection 10 (2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001* is repealed and the following substituted:**

5. Economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality, including respecting climate change.

**City of Toronto Act Schedule 2**

1. Paragraph 5 of subsection 8 (2) of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* is repealed and the following substituted:

5. Economic, social and environmental well-being of the City, including respecting climate change.

**Change # 2: Green Standards and Green/Alternative Roofs: New, p. 2/3, 32/33, 59** **of the proposed Act.**

**Municipal Act Schedule 1**

5. The Act is amended by adding the following section after the heading “Structures, Including Fences and Signs”:

Environmental standards; construction of buildings

    97.1  (1)  Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, those sections authorize a local municipality to pass a by-law respecting the protection or conservation of the environment that requires buildings to be constructed in accordance with provisions of the building code under the Building Code Act, 1992 that are prescribed under that Act, subject to such conditions and limits as may be prescribed under that Act.

Conflict

    (2)  Despite section 35 of the Building Code Act, 1992, if there is a conflict between that Act or the building code under that Act and a by-law to which this section applies, that Act or the building code prevails.

Green roofs or alternative roof surfaces

    (3)  Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, the power described in subsection (1) includes the power to require the construction of green roofs or of alternative roof surfaces that achieve similar levels of performance to green roofs.

Definition

    (4)  For the purposes of subsection (3), “green roof” means a roof surface that supports the growth of vegetation over a substantial portion of its area for the purpose of water conservation or energy conservation.

**City of Toronto Act Schedule 2**

**9. The Act is amended by adding the following section: Environmental standards; construction of buildings**

**108.1** (1) Without limiting sections 7 and 8, those sections authorize the City to pass a by-law respecting the protection or conservation of the environment that re-quires buildings to be constructed in accordance with pro-visions of the building code under the *Building Code Act, 1992* that are prescribed under that Act, subject to such conditions and limits as may be prescribed under that Act.   
 **Conflict**

(2) Despite section 35 of the *Building Code Act, 1992*, if there is a conflict between that Act or the building code under that Act and a by-law to which this section applies, that Act or the building code prevails.

**10. Section 108.1 of the Act, as enacted by section 9, is amended by adding the following subsections:**   
 **Green roofs or alternative roof surfaces**

(3) Without limiting sections 7 and 8, the power de-scribed in subsection (1) includes the power to require the construction of green roofs or of alternative roof surfaces that achieve similar levels of performance to green roofs.

**Definition**

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3),

“green roof” means a roof surface that supports the growth of vegetation over a substantial portion of its area for the purpose of water conservation or energy conservation.

**Change #3: Schedule 4 - Changes to other acts, including the Building Code Act, 1992 and the Planning Act**

**1. Subsection 34 (1) of the *Building Code Act, 1992* is amended by adding the following paragraphs:**

39.4 prescribing provisions of the building code for the purposes of section 97.1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* and section 108.1 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*;

39.5 prescribing conditions and limits for the purposes of section 97.1 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* and section 108.1 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006*;

**Change # 4: Energy Planning: Section 147 of the Municipal Act, 2001; New for the City of Toronto Act, 2006; p. 4,**

**Municipal Act Schedule 1**

**11. Section 147 of the Act is repealed and the following substituted:**

Energy planning

    147.  (1)  Without limiting sections 9, 10 and 11, a municipality may provide for or participate in long-term planning for energy use in the municipality.

Interpretation

    (2)  Long-term planning for energy use referred to in subsection (1) may include consideration of energy conservation, climate change, and green energy.

**City of Toronto Act Schedule 2**

**8. The Act is amended by adding the following section before the heading “Animals”:**

**Energy planning**

**105.3** (1) Without limiting sections 7 and 8, the City may provide for or participate in long-term planning for energy use in the City.     (2)  Long-term planning for energy use referred to in subsection (1) may include consideration of energy conservation, climate change, and green energy.

**Change # 5: Trees: Section 270(1) of the Municipal Act, 2001; Section 212(1) of the City of Toronto Act, 2006; p. 13, 39**

**Municipal Act - Schedule 1**

**33. Subsection 270 (1) of the Act is amended by adding the following paragraphs:**

7. The manner in which the municipality will protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation in the municipality.

**City of Toronto Act - Schedule 2**

**27. Subsection 212 (1) of the Act is amended by adding the following paragraphs:**

9. The manner in which the City will protect and enhance the tree canopy and natural vegetation in the City.

Question related to trees: Is tree canopy referring to trees on public or private land? The already existing municipal mandate associated with Tree by-laws already states that municipalities have the authority to enact tree by-laws on public and private property as such this section would cover both public and private land within the municipality.

**Change # 6: Schedule 4 - Changes to other acts, including the Building Code Act, 1992 and the Planning Act**

**Adding Climate Change as a Provincial Interest: Section 2 of the Planning Act**

**11. (1) Section 2 of the *Planning Act* is amended by adding the following clause:**

(s) the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to a changing climate.

The PPS was updated in 2014 to increase reference to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This amendment continues to advance this process.

**Discussion Summary:**

* **How the City of Toronto Act and the Municipal Act (COTA/MA) works with the Building Code**The proposed changes to the MA, COTA and the Building Code Act would provide municipalities with powers to mandate green standards respecting the construction of buildings, such as green roofs or alternative roof surfaces, once a respective technical standard has been established in the Building Code and once circumstances under which municipalities may require such standards have been specified in the Building Code (i.e. include “above minimum Code” items in a Green Pick List in the Building Code and let municipalities choose which ones to require).   This is how it would work:  The technical standards need to be in the Code first.  For example, the Building Code currently allows green roofs, but does not set out detailed technical specifications for them.  The first step would be to develop a technical standard by working with those who have expert technical knowledge of green roofs and then consulting on that standard so that it could be added to the Building Code.  The second step would be consulting to seek input on possible items for a Green Pick List.  This would likely need to be a broadly based, public consultation.  Depending on those results, and government direction, the Code could be amended to include items on the List.
* Some municipalities persuade developers to build above Code but those “above minimum Code” items need to be agreed to by the developer and implemented through site plan or subdivision agreements.
* British Columbia is scheduled to be enacting their Energy Step Code in 2017. With energy performance requirements being voluntary in the provincial building code but higher performance standards being incorporated into the Building Code in a voluntary way at the provincial level but able to be mandated at a municipal level. For more information on the BC Energy Step Code visit [here](http://www.cleanairpartnership.org/from-2017-building-code-to-net-zero-ready-homes-lessons-from-british-columbia/). Please note that Ontario’s energy requirements presently within its building code align with the second step of the BC Energy Step Code.
* Bill 68 is in second reading and will continue on its process after February 21st when legislature is back in session.
* Should the bill be referred to standing committee, there may be an opportunity to make a submission or deputation.

**Next Steps: CAC feedback on the proposed changes (if any) and support letter sent to MMA.**

# Ministry of Environment and Climate Change: Climate Change Adaptation Plan Discussion

Ontario has experienced several insured losses due to Climate Change related disasters. The most expensive year experienced so far was 2013.

The list of the most expensive insured losses or most common climate change impacts is attributed to:

* Flooding
* Wind Storms
* Lowering Lake Levels
* Climate variability on vulnerable crops (this includes pest invasions)

Ontario will continue to face an increase in insurance claims, of which 80% so far has been flooding-related incidences. In 2016, the Fort McMurray Wild Fire was the most expensive natural disaster documented in Canadian history.

**Business Case for Climate Change Adaption Plan:**

* The financial services sector is one area of Ontario’s economy feeling the impacts.
* The Environmental Commissioner and Mark Carney, Chair of the G20’s Financial Stability Board have all called for stronger action related to climate risk disclosure. (e.g., investors, creditors, Credit Rating Agencies and regulators).
* Asset and business owners have stated that they do not have the information and expertise to disclose the material risks of climate change (e.g., CIBC Global Asset Management Inc.; RBC Capital Markets Inc.; Manulife Financial Corporation).
* Our communities, and the sectors operating within them, are all grappling with how to manage climate risk without the tools, information or capacity required.

**Progress under Climate Ready:**

**Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)** contains enhanced policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

* Promoting efficient and resilient development and land use patterns that consider the impacts of a changing climate, minimize land consumption and servicing costs, reduce GHG emissions, improve air quality, conserve biodiversity, and support energy efficiency and conservation;
* Requiring infrastructure to be provided in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner that considers the impacts from climate change;
* Encouraging green infrastructure and strengthening stormwater management requirements as important components of broader infrastructure planning;
* Requiring the identification of natural heritage systems in southern Ontario and recognizing the conservation of biodiversity as a planning consideration; and
* Requiring consideration of climate change impacts that may increase the risk associated with natural hazards.

**Infrastructure Risk Assessments:**

* Ministry of Infrastructure has completed vulnerability assessments on three public buildings (roads and bridges have not been assessed to date, even though the action commits to assessment of all classes).
* MOE has also completed a Risk Assessment of a Water Supply System in Leamington, the assessment has identified risks from potential future climate impacts (e.g. flooding) and measures to limit those risks.

**Build Climate Change Adaptation into Ontario’s 10-Year Infrastructure Plan:**

A key part of the province’s long-term infrastructure plan is the requirement that asset management plans prepared by the province or transfer payment partners will have to show how climate change adaptation was considered in the project design.

**EA Guidance:**

In September 2016, the MOECC posted a draft guidance document for comment on the Environmental Registry to assist proponents to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations into Environmental Assessments. Posting closed Oct. 27, 2016

(Environmental Registry # 012-5806)

**Building Code:**

MMA is currently consulting on the next version of the Building Code (Phase 1 closed Dec. 20, 2016 – Phase 2 timing TBC)

Phase 1 consultation included discussion questions on a number of government priorities including climate change adaptation (e.g. back flow prevention, hurricane straps, etc.)

**In the September 2016 mandate letter, the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change has been tasked with:**

Wo*rking with partner ministers, stakeholders and Indigenous partners, develop a Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Ontario that sets out priorities and actions Ontario will take to adapt to the effects of Climate Change.”*

In the November 2015 Climate Change Strategy, the province committed to:

*“Establish a* ***climate change modelling collaborative*** *for climate data. Our strategy will establish a one-window source for climate data. This will ensure open access to standardized and wide-ranging climate information. It will help both public and private sectors make informed and evidence-based decisions regarding adapting to climate change and increasing resilience.”*

*“Integrate climate change adaptation considerations in infrastructure decision-making.”*

Ontario’s Climate Change Action Plan further strengthens government’s commitment to release a **new Climate Change Adaptation Plan** in 2017, which will include details of the Climate Modelling Collaborative.

**New Adaptation Plan for Ontario**

An update to Climate Ready: Ontario’s Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan that would build on previous commitments and identify NEW actions

**Climate Modelling Consortium**

* Signature action within the new Plan
* One window access to climate science and information
* Climate services that enhance understanding of risks and opportunities to enable effective adaptation action and decision-making at the community level.
* Ontario will increase their investment in data information databases and increasing the technical capacities for interpretation. Ontario is working closely with Quebec and other jurisdictions to learn from their experiences.
* The goal of the consortium will be to advance science, understand climate risk, inform decision-making; and educate/communicate and build capacity.

**Financial model for the Consortium:** Seed funding will come from the government, still trying to figure out how connected or arms length it will be. In Quebec they have partner ministries that contribute, some private sector (ex. hydro Quebec and Rio Tinto), universities, and the federal government. Its not just about money its about leveraging very particular expertise to a wider audience who needs to bring that expertise into decision making. Still trying to figure out the funding model but it is hoped that there will be a number of players that contribute to the functioning of the consortium.

* Translating the modelling into mapping to translate in order to advance application and understanding of the what the modelling means would be very helpful.
* Is there a consultation process that will be associated with the Adaptation Plans development? At this stage the focus is internal to government ministries, but as the process advances will be able to share more on the consultation process.

**Below is a summary collected from the Clean Air Council related to the Climate Change Adaptation Plan.**

A priority policy goal for the CAC is to: Integrate a “greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation lens” to funding, infrastructure processes and decision making, including technical support for municipalities in the development of climate change adaptation plans”.

Key points from the feedback received include:

* While data on future climate projections and impacts is necessary, raw data itself, without accompanying translation, is insufficient;
* Increased support and capacity building for analysis of the data and integration of that data into decision making is greatly needed;
* A framework and requirements associated with taking consideration of future climate into municipal decision making is also required to ensure that it is considered in an accountable and transparent manner and ensures implementation progress;
* Climate change considerations being integrated into infrastructure funding and decision making is needed and required to be publicly reported on in an accountable and transparent manner; and
* A financing mechanism is required to ensure that no one level of government is unduly burdened with financing resilience in an inequitable manner.

In addition, education and capacity building needs to be advanced:

* Ministry of Health and Long Term Care just released a Health and Climate Change Methodology andToolkit <http://health.gov.on.ca/en/common/ministry/publications/reports/climate_change_toolkit/climate_change_toolkit.aspx>. This type of framework/toolkit is required for various sectors: including but not limited to Public Works & Infrastructure Services, Planning, Emergency Services, Transportation, Finance Officers, Council, etc.
* Training and capacity programs should accompany these Toolkits and they should be aligned with professional accreditation wherever possible.
* Further exploration is needed to identify cross dependency between these various sectors and their various Action Plans.
* Education and awareness building for the public is also key to being able to factor climate change into decision making.
* Other sectors also need to advance their ability to take climate change into decision making, for example telecom, utilities, etc.

TRCA—Living City Report Card  
  
The TRCA released a report card in 2011. The subsequent progress report will be coming out February 24th, 2017.

Results of the Progress Report

Carbon: Heating and Transportation need to be the focus.

Air Quality: shows increased improvement although there is gap in data regarding air quality within urban centers.

Waste Management (residential sector): The results indicate that there has not been a change in waste diversion. The study shows that there should be a focus on increasing waste management projects within the multi-residential sector and the textile industry (particularly focusing on recycling programs)

Biodiversity (water ecosystems): The results show that there has been an overall increase of tolerant species, which are overtaking sensitive species. The study suggests a focus on stormwater management and protecting cold-water streams.

Water: There has been an overall improvement on flood risk and water consumption. Although, there should be more work being done in the area of stormwater management.

Urban Forest: There has been an improvement, even though these past five years the urban forest had been hit with ice storms and pest invasions.

**Recommendations to Municipalities**

* Increase biodiversity, develop climate change adaptation plans, and continue funding studies to track environmental progress.

**Report Conclusions**

* Consist of short essays organizations submitted about the role of reporting
* The first essay talks about the importance of standardized data
* The second essay discusses the importance of regional data
* Highlights the importance of multi-regional sector alliances
* Addresses that progress is not good enough, there should be a focus on collaborative impacts.

**Communication Avenues**

The digital version of the report card progress report will be released February 10

The actual launch of the progress report will be on February 24

Link:

Please be encouraged to post this report card progress report on social media and forums for collective impact. **This resource is beneficial for municipal decision-makers. The illustrations are enticing and the information is formatted to be simple and easy to understand. It’s a great addition to your public engagement actions and strategies.**

Future Report Card Ideas

The TRCA wants to make sure that these report cards continue to be an ongoing work-in-progress resulting in publications every year.

* The indicators used will be reassessed to the priorities at the time.
* They are interested in tracking and mapping stakeholder actions (municipal incorporation)
* Tracking goals will be incorporated.
* Potentially add global benchmarks (compare how Toronto is fairing compared to other metropolitan cities)

Suggestion: it would be interesting to report the amount of funding going to each indicator. This information would be useful for municipalities to build a business case for increasing funding in specific areas to achieve beneficial results.

# 2017 Clean Air Council Activities

**2017 Meeting Topics**

* Green Fleets: Will do survey/interviews with Fleet Managers to understand what would be of most value to them.
* Corporate Energy: Webinar sharing presentations/case studies during winter and then face to face meeting for discussions in April
* Collaboration Training Workshop: What the evidence says works best for increasing collaboration culture
* Green Infrastructure Roadmap & Next Steps
* Clean Tech Sector: Who is relevant to the municipal sector?
* Pricing Mechanisms: Storm water, water, garbage, LICs, green bonds,
* Municipal Environmental Education Programs
* Growth Plan Implementation and Progress Monitoring
* Regional Green Development Standards
* Gamification & Sustainability Training

**June 8th Clean Air Council Summit**

* Federal, Provincial and Municipal Alignment window
* Focus on Announcements & Actions
* June 8th, 2017 (also Environment Week)
* Keynote (Role of pricing, low carbon economic opportunities, mayor from another city, the importance of the municipal sector?)
* Municipal Leaders for Climate Action Launch

**Clean Air Council Primers/Scans**

* Green Procurement
* Monitoring and Reporting Action Plans
* Green Fleets (if Fleet folks say that would be useful)
* Clean Tech Sector & Municipalities
* Greening of Grey Infrastructure?
* Municipal Environmental Education Programs
* Development Charges & Growth Plan Implementation
* Development Charges and LID

Feedback/Gaps on any of the activities please let Gaby know ([gkalapos@cleanairpartnership.org](mailto:gkalapos@cleanairpartnership.org)).

# Roundtable Announcements

There is a case study published by the Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction in its recent report “Cities Adapt to Extreme Heat: Celebrating Local Leadership”.  The case study describes a GIS mapping tool for urban forest planting recently developed by a partnership of Peel Region organizations.  Links to the ICLR case study and report are found below.

Peel Region Tree Priority Planting Tool: <http://www.iclr.org/images/17_Peel_Region.pdf>.

The full ICLR report is available at: <https://www.iclr.org/citiesadaptheat.html>

The Tree Planting Prioritization Tool was developed collaboratively by the Region of Peel, the Cities of Mississauga and Brampton, the Town of Caledon, Credit Valley Conservation and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.  Technical consultants included Beacon Environmental Ltd., Plan-It Geo LLC and Urban Forest Innovations Inc..

The TPPT Report is available online at: <https://www.peelregion.ca/planning/climatechange/reports/pdf/ExecSum-TPPT-2015-Aug07.pdf>

The Tool itself is available for sharing upon request to any of the collaborating partners in accordance with an implementation MOU and release form.

For more information on the tool contact Mark head from Peel Region ([mark.head@peelregion.ca](mailto:mark.head@peelregion.ca))

Durham Regional Council approved the Durham Region Climate Adaptation Plan (available at: <http://www.durham.ca/community/climate_change/reports/DCCAP_Report120716.pdf>)

Durham Region infographic on energy inventory available at: <https://app.box.com/s/yrnrdciyhe5000wcdklas2x5tewkd5bz>