

CASA Board of Directors Meeting **December 13, 2017, Calgary, Alberta**

In attendance:

CASA Board Members and Alternates:

Ahmed Idriss, Utilities
Andre Corbould, Provincial Government-
Environment
Andrew Read, NGO Industrial
Ann Baran, NGO Rural
Bill Calder, NGO Urban
Brian Ahearn, Petroleum Products
Cheryl Baraniecki, Federal Government
David Lawlor, Alternate Energy
David Spink, NGO Urban
Greg Moffatt, Chemical Manufacturers

Holly Johnson-Rattlesnake, Samson Cree Nation
Jim Hackett, Utilities
Peter Noble, Petroleum Products
Rich Smith, Agriculture
Rob Beleutz, Mining
Ruth Yanor, NGO Industrial
Terry Rowat, Chemical Manufacturers
Wayne Ungstad, NGO Rural
Andre Asselin, CASA Executive Director

CASA Secretariat:

Matthew Dance, Katie Duffett, Cara McInnis, Kim Sanderson

Guests:

Brian Baudais, TransAlta
Celeste Dempster, Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP)
Daniel Lai and Candice Johnston, Alberta Energy
Jill Bloor, Alberta Airsheds Council
Leonard Standing on the Road, Montana First Nation and Notinto Sipi Conservation Authority
Tom Burton, AAMDC
Sharon Willianen, AEP (by phone)

Presenters:

Andre Asselin, *Executive Director's Report (Item 1.3); Core Budget 2018 (Item 1.4); ROVER III Status Report (Item 7.0)*
Randy Dobko, Jim Hackett, Andrew Read, *Coal to Gas Project Team Recommendation (Item 2.0)*
Alison Miller, *Ambient Air Quality Objectives Project Team (Item 4.0); Non-Point Source Project Team Final Report (Item 5.0)*
Rhonda Lee Curran, *Non-Point Source Project Team Final Report (Item 5.0)*
Mike Fernandez (by phone), *Presentation from Alberta Climate Change Office (Item 6.0)*

Regrets:

Claude Chamberland, Oil and Gas Large
Producers
Keith Murray, Forestry
Leigh Allard, NGO Health
Mary Onukem, Aboriginal Government-Métis

Scott Wilson, NGO, Consumer
Stacey Schorr, Provincial Government-Energy

**Clean Air Strategic Alliance
Board of Directors Meeting
December 13, 2017**

Executive Summary

The CASA board formally acknowledged the recent death of Brian Gilliland who was a long-time director for the forestry sector.

Amalgamation of support services with the Alberta Water Council is nearly complete, with IT services, HR policies and transition of financial administration expected to be done in the next month. The board approved the core operating budget for 2018 and agreed to hold a minimum of three meetings in 2018: April 12, September 27-28 in conjunction with strategic planning, and December 13, with a special event the night before to recognize outgoing board members.

The board particularly appreciated hearing at this meeting an update from the Government of Alberta on activities related to air management. The Alberta Climate Change Office also presented an overview of its work and priorities for 2018.

The Coal-to-Gas Project Team presented its consensus recommendation to the board in response to a request from AEP in October; the recommendation included:

- Draft technology requirements for a coal-to-gas (CTG) unit conversion
- A draft NO_x emission standard for a CTG unit conversion
- Allowable lifespan for a CTG unit conversion based on the draft NO_x emission standard

The team completed its work efficiently and this timeliness was acknowledged by the board and AEP. The advice will be formally transmitted to AEP in the next week following the finalization of its report.

The board was pleased to approve the final report from the Non-Point Source Project Team. The team was commended for its excellent work, and was disbanded. A project charter for the Ambient Air Quality Objectives Project Team was approved and the first output is expected in the spring of 2018.

The meeting concluded with an update on the ROVER III project, and notice that board members will be asked to raise funds for this project in the coming months.

**Clean Air Strategic Alliance
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Minutes

Andre Corbould convened the meeting at 9:07 a.m. and reviewed safety aspects and logistics. He acknowledged the recent death of Brian Gilliland who was a long-time member of the CASA board. Wayne Ungstad introduced Leonard Standing on the Road, Chief of Montana First Nation. Those present introduced themselves. Cheryl Baraniecki announced that this will be her last CASA board meeting as her work situation is changing. Martin Van Olst will continue to represent the federal government on the board.

1 Administration

1.1 Approve Agenda

The chair reviewed the agenda which was approved as distributed.

1.2 Minutes and Action Items from September 13, 2017 Meeting

The minutes from the September 13, 2017 meeting were approved by consensus and will be posted to the website. A board member requested clarification regarding an item on page 8 related to vehicle emissions, and that clarification will be provided separate from these minutes. No administrative action items were noted at the September meeting.

1.3 Executive Director's Report

Andre Asselin directed the board to his short report in the briefing book. Staff continue to be busy with amalgamation; by January a solid IT system should be in place, HR policies should be updated and aligned, and modernization of CASA's financial administration should be complete. Staff and contractors have worked very hard to wrap up the coal-to-gas and non-point source pollution projects. Andre provided a breakdown of expenses through October, noting that some were unbudgeted but funds are sufficient to cover them. Executives of the two organizations will sign off on the arrangement for sharing expenses between CASA and AWC. Since the last meeting, CASA assisted EMSD by hosting a webinar to reach out to the air community to seek input on the air and deposition monitoring strategy that is being developed, and it was very well received. A digital copy of CASA's annual report will be sent to board members shortly; a limited number of hard copies will also be available. In response to questions, Andre clarified specific expense items in the chart attached to his report. Additional points also emerged in a brief discussion of this item:

- The systems mapping and information related to the CASA 2.0 project will be incorporated into the strategic planning session in 2018.
- Funds are finite and, at times, the board may have to consider how much money is available and adjust priorities and workload accordingly.
- Funds have been set aside for staff development in 2018, including training related to Indigenous culture. The GoA is working on an approach that should be in place shortly for all employees and some positions could potentially be offered to CASA and AWC.

1.4 Core Budget 2018

Andre Asselin presented the core operating budget for 2018, which is the first budget to reflect amalgamation; it is organized to easily show expenses that are shared equally with AWC (those items marked with * in the table represent CASA's contribution to shared expenses). The budget is conservative (estimating costs on the high side) as uncertainties remain with respect to salaries and benefits until positions are filled. The budget includes a modest salary increase for staff other than the executive director to reflect more complex work loads. A full project workload is expected for 2018. Cost savings from amalgamation will be reallocated to other priorities. Substantial savings will accrue with IT (about \$45,000 per year), and other smaller items are starting to add up. Andre briefly described each line item and reminded the board of the positions that will be filled in the new year.

Action 1: Andre Asselin will present a summary report to the board at the next meeting showing the costs and overall savings due to amalgamation with the AWC.

Decision: The board approved by consensus the proposed 2018 CASA core operating budget.

1.5 Meeting Dates for 2018

The executive committee proposed that:

- the CASA board schedule three meetings in 2018, continuing to alternate between Edmonton and Calgary, with the provision for the executive to call a meeting if needed
- the AGM be held in April immediately preceding the board meeting
- a strategic planning workshop of 1 or 1.5 days be held in conjunction with the September meeting
- CASA hold an event the evening prior to the December meeting to recognize outgoing board members

Fewer meetings will save money, give project teams more time to advance their work between board meetings, and ensure that meeting agendas are more substantial, ensuring better use of board members' time.

Discussion

- The board sometimes has not had enough time to get into detailed discussions to develop a common understanding of issues and ensure the board is aware of the context and any compromises that may have been made at the project team level. We can try this three Board meeting schedule for a year but may find we need more time for some items.
- Details should be fleshed out at the team level. Maybe teams need to have more interaction with their sector directors prior to the board meeting to inform them. We need to consider how much discussion should occur at the board vs. the team level. If a board member is very concerned about the issue, he or she should join the team.
 - Project teams will be undertaking additional stakeholder engagement as part of their process. When a team is close to agreement, members are expected to get input from their sector. When those issues have been addressed, board members will see the draft report and recommendations to provide input before the board makes a final decision.

- There is a five-month gap between the April and September meetings so the fall meeting could have a full agenda. We will need to ensure there is enough time for regular business as well as strategic planning in September.
- If needed, it may be appropriate to have a teleconference prior to the September board meeting to deal with routine items.
- The Executive Committee is committed to convening additional meetings or using other means to address issues if required in addition to the three scheduled Board meetings.
- If the board considers webinars, video-conferencing or other technology, the constraints on rural members should be taken into consideration.

Decision: The board agreed a) to hold three meetings in 2018 on the dates and locations shown in the table, and b) that the executive committee will take into account the views expressed by board members when planning the agendas and considering potential need for an additional meeting.

Meeting	Date and location
AGM and Board	April 12, Edmonton
Strategic Planning Workshop	September 27, Calgary
Strategic Planning Workshop + Board Meeting	September 28, Calgary
Recognition Dinner	December 12, Edmonton, 5:00 to 8:30 p.m.
Board	December 13, Edmonton

1.6 Signing Authority

As part of the process to modernize CASA financial administration, the executive committee recommended that Financial Administrator Sunny Yeung be given signing authority and that the limit of the signing authorities be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Decision: By consensus, the board approved:

- 1. Financial Administrator Sunny Yeung as a CASA signing authority***
- 2. Increasing the limits of the signing authorities to \$25,000.***

2 GoA Update

Andre Corbould presented a brief update on GoA activities related to the following items:

- AEP is implementing the updated Air Monitoring Directive and working on changes to reporting (Chapter 9) that come into force Jan. 1, 2019. The aim is to enable electronic reporting and submission of real-time ambient data. Stakeholder feedback on the emissions inventory reporting form and guidance document has been incorporated. AEP is collaborating with airsheds to review chapters that are now in effect.
- AEP continues to be prepared to work with Environment and Climate Change Canada on Base-Level Industrial Emission Requirements (BLIERS).
- AEP continues to work with the federal government on CAAQS development and implementation. CAAQS and management levels for NO₂ were approved by the CCME in November to take effect in 2020. The CAAQS for ozone is scheduled to become more stringent in 2020 and is being reviewed. The CAAQS for PM is also being reviewed. As standards are increased, Alberta is seeing some issues with a very small number of industry players in terms of keeping up with the standards. Those are being dealt with on

a case-by-case basis from a regulatory perspective. Generally, we are seeing that industry is highly motivated to keep up to date.

- The Acid Deposition Management Framework is reviewed and an acid deposition assessment is conducted every five years. A review is now underway and should be completed in spring 2018.
- As presented at the last meeting, AEP's EMSD is developing a five-year plan for air and deposition monitoring, working closely with the AAC and individual Alberta Airsheds. Collaboration has been good and airsheds will be a fundamental part of the plan's delivery. The work will also look at gaps and determine priorities to fill them. In some places, there is overlap and duplication of effort and those need to be rationalized. A big challenge will be how to fund the plan. It is not yet known what role CASA might have but, at the very least, CASA's input on a draft will be sought.
- Regional air quality management frameworks are being implemented in the Lower Athabasca and South Saskatchewan regions, although they have been a bit delayed. The goal is to be up to date in the next month. Work is also underway on air quality management frameworks in the Red Deer and North Saskatchewan regions. Management responses are underway in the Edmonton, Red Deer and Upper Athabasca regions to address CAAQS.
- AEP has held a number of discussions with the AAC and Airsheds. AEP feels the Airsheds are and will continue to be a vital and important piece of regional monitoring.
- Alberta Agriculture and Forestry is working on an agricultural air quality strategy with several multi-disciplinary research projects underway. One of the objectives is to quantify the air quality and climate change-related co-benefits or trade-offs associated with a specific beneficial management practice. A final report is due in 2019. Other work is looking at feed additives to reduce GHG emissions from cattle, and this project is expected to be finished in 2020. The 2011 Ammonia and Particulate Matter Emissions Inventory for Confined Feeding Operations in Alberta is being updated, and work is underway to extend the shelterbelt program.
 - A board member noted that ENGOs do not appear to be represented on the two multi-disciplinary projects and that they should be. The work is valuable but is missing an important perspective.

Action 2: Andre Corbould will speak directly with the Deputy Minister of AAF about the lack of ENGO representation on the two AAF multi-stakeholder projects and report back to the board.

Discussion

Andre Corbould responded to questions and comments from board members as appropriate:

- AEP should be complimented for its hard work in a number of areas that are very important in advancing air quality in Alberta. When the BLIERs were developed, Alberta made it clear that these were a minimum national standard and, where appropriate, more stringent standards could be put in place in Alberta. A concern now is that applications say they will simply meet BLIERs. The intent should be to raise those standards that need to be raised. Secondly, the webinar done in conjunction with work on the five-year monitoring plan was successful, but is not a substitute for getting stakeholders in one

room to discuss the issues. At some point a workshop or other forum would be very useful in developing the plan.

- Yes, BLIERs is a minimum standard and that context needs to be clear. We will continue to push to improve. Industry spends millions of dollars to ensure they conform to these standards. Secondly, AEP engagement staff are looking at their approaches. Electronic communications can make more efficient use of funds, but can never replace face-to-face discussions.
- My concern is about status quo management in red zones and the need for improvement.
- One big emerging challenge is meeting the CAAQS, including in Alberta. The response plans tend to be largely status quo. Some areas will need to go beyond the status quo or CAAQS won't be able to do the job they are intended to do.
- Does AEP or ECCC know when re-engagement on BLIERs is expected?

Action 3: AEP and ECCC will investigate if a plan or timeline for resumption of work on the remaining BLIERs is available and advise the board.

Andre Corbould noted that, as Deputy Minister, he is reviewing his involvement in all the boards he sits on. In the case of CASA and AWC, his department funds these bodies and his primary fiduciary responsibility cannot be to the board as that would be a serious conflict. This is a governance issue and he is exploring options for ongoing involvement without this conflict.

Andre noted that his speaking notes could be distributed to board members to provide verbal updates to their sectors if desired, but should be treated as confidential and not made publicly available.

3 Coal to Gas Project Team Final Recommendation

Randy Dobko, Jim Hackett and Andrew Read presented the recommendation from the Coal-to-Gas Project Team. All team members participated actively and openly shared their views, which was vital for a successful outcome. Randy provided background on the project, noting AEP's request to CASA to develop a recommendation that included:

- Draft technology requirements for a coal-to-gas (CTG) unit conversion
- A draft NO_x emission standard for a CTG unit conversion
- Allowable lifespan for a CTG unit conversion based on the draft NO_x emission standard

Although it was a tight timeline, team members were highly motivated and many already knew each other so could more quickly reach a common understanding, which expedited the work. Although a little more discussion might have helped in places, the timeline required a tight focus on key goals for each stakeholder. Everyone knew this was an opportunity to provide an important piece of advice to the GoA and wanted to take advantage of that.

The team reached consensus on a proposed NO_x emission standard agreement that addressed each point in the request from AEP. Each component of the team's work was presented briefly, including the overarching concept and the expected environmental benefits from a CTG conversion. A final report is being prepared for transmittal to AEP as advice, and will be presented to the board as information at the April 2018 meeting.

Discussion

The presenters responded to questions from the board.

- What will be the life extension of converted plants due to the federal GHG regulation?
 - The extension can be five, eight or ten years, based on meeting the annual GHG intensity standard. The most efficient units will get a longer extension and will have to test annually to ensure they are meeting the standard, with some allowance for annual degradation. This period will be added to the remaining lifespan of converted coal units. Not all coal units are likely to convert, and those that don't will not get an extension.
- The GoA has stated that coal units will be shut down by 2030.
- ENGOs indicated they would like to see additional equipment installed. What kind of equipment would that be?
 - The report commissioned by Alberta Energy and prepared by Black & Veatch based its analysis on US conversions. Ideally, operators would go beyond just changing fuel, and move to something like Separated Over-Fire Air (SOFA). ENGOs liked this approach, but industry members were reluctant to specify a technology, so the team struck a balance. Black & Veatch covered all types of NO_x control, but the team focused on combustion modification technologies, which seemed to make the most sense in the Alberta context.
- How was the baseline calculated?
 - It was based on the performance of units in 2002 and pre-dated discussion by CASA's Electricity Project Team. Units that perform better can generate credits. This approach also prevented gaming of the system.
- Will credits be allowed and carry over?
 - No. AEP will continue to implement the original CASA framework as designed. Conversion will be a business decision made by industry based on characteristics of the new electricity market.

With board approval, the package will be formally transmitted to AEP as confidential advice to the GoA. Upon receipt, conversations will take place with Alberta Energy and the hope is to have a final decision by mid-January. A CTG conversion will require an amendment to EPEA approvals, and AEP is working to develop guidance to approvals staff.

Decision: The board approved by consensus the Coal-to-Gas Unit Conversion NO_x Emission Standard Agreement: Advice to the Government of Alberta, to be forwarded to the GoA to inform its work in developing a CTG conversion standard.

The board thanked the team for achieving an excellent outcome under very tight timelines.

4 Ambient Air Quality Objectives Project Team

Alison Miller presented an update on the Ambient Air Quality Objectives Project Team, focusing on the project charter, including scope, process, goal, deliverables, reporting and timeline. The team's priorities are in response to the development of CAAQS for PM_{2.5}, ozone, NO₂ and SO₂,

and the carry-forward of two substances from the previous Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives Stakeholder Advisory Committee work plan – total reduced sulphur (TRS) and H₂S. She reviewed the timelines to ensure all six substances are dealt with. The intent is to report first on PM_{2.5} at the spring 2018 board meeting. Both H₂S and TRS will be examined with respect to odour. The concern around PM is secondary PM_{2.5} and an annual number is a better way to manage than a 24-hour number. A final report is expected in 2020. The team has all three CASA sectors plus Airsheds at the table, and has access to experts such as toxicologists in Alberta Health.

Discussion

The following points were noted during the board discussion of this item:

- The board has agreed to meet first in April in 2018 and to schedule only three meetings next year. Does that affect the team’s timeline?
 - PM 2.5 was originally expected to be delivered in March 2018 so that is a month later. However, we might be able to have a recommendation ready for H₂S by then, which would be well ahead of the original schedule of December 2018.
- If there are impacts on the team’s schedule, the board could look at adjusting its meeting schedule for 2019.
- Are criteria for AQOs and CAAQS defined in this work? The board will need a good understanding of the terms so perhaps they should be laid out in the subgroup reports.
 - These terms are already well-defined so probably don’t belong in the charter. The team has talked a lot about how they are used and applied.
- At the top of p. 4 there is reference to “the idea of” CASA’s vision. This should be reworded—CASA has a vision, not an idea of a vision.
- Does having an odour element in this work complement or conflict with the previous CASA odour management work? Do we need an AQO based on odour rather than health or environmental considerations? Odour is inherently subjective so are we setting ourselves up for problems?
 - This is a standard, whereas the prior work was a guide to managing odours.
 - GoA is looking at a policy on odour management, and the team wants to ensure that what it develops will fit with that policy or approach. We’ve been told there is a need for an AQO based on odour. H₂S and TRS are not the only odour-producing compounds but they are common.
 - There will be a number, not something subjective. The TRS number will be the same as H₂S because we don’t have the capability to do something else. And there are other AQOs based on odour.
- The team should re-issue an invitation for affected groups to join, including local government and Indigenous organizations. If any board members still view this as an important issue for them and their organization, they should join the team.

Decision: The board approved by consensus the project charter for the Ambient Air Quality Objectives Project Team, with the amendment as noted on page 4.

5 Non-Point Source Project Team

Rhonda Lee Curran and Alison Miller reviewed the four objectives of this project, along with structure, timelines and budget. The overall intent was to look at managing non-point source (NPS) contributions to PM_{2.5} and ozone. The team developed 19 recommendations in eight topic areas. The team also identified several opportunities for potential multi-stakeholder work for CASA. The presentation concluded with a summary of project challenges and learnings.

Discussion

Board members discussed the report, noting the following points:

- The team’s work is very good. The technical report is high quality, and they did a good job segmenting transportation into appropriate categories.
- Why were time frames put into performance measures (PMs) rather than being part of the recommendations themselves?
 - The team considered the PMs as part of the recommendations. Also, it thought putting time frames into the recommendations would be too prescriptive. The PMs can be slotted into the three-year time period that CASA uses.
 - The recommendations had to be fairly broad, which makes it hard to attach a time frame. PMs isolate a few of the key elements and do have a time frame attached for implementation.
- With respect to timing, the GoA has to decide how to allocate resources within existing capacity. When it comes to prioritizing, the best a team can do is make a recommendation, then the GoA responds and says what it will do and when. A team cannot, and should not be expected to, understand AEP priorities. If the recommendations are too specific, disappointment is likely.
- The report has a lot of tools to develop management actions. The CASA opportunities offer potential for more tools, and we don’t want to lose sight of those in addition to ROVER III. Also, how effectively has objective 4 (communications) been achieved?
 - A workshop was held with other agencies involved with air initiatives and they agreed to piggyback our messages into their communications campaigns at no cost to CASA.
- Why did the team concentrate on on-road vehicles?
 - We acknowledge that some large sources were off-road vehicles. For the oil sands fleet, for example, BLIERS are in progress so we didn’t want to duplicate that work and considered it out of scope for our project. For construction, AEP is engaging with the industry organization on an MOU to reduce GHGs and other air emissions, so that source is being addressed. The team looked at residential use (e.g., lawn and garden equipment) but decided to take the approach of education and awareness with that source.
- Residential wood burning may also be a bit narrow. In some local areas, coal and used-oil burning stoves are an issue and should be looked at.
 - There is a big data gap even with residential wood burning and that situation is worse for sources like coal. Hard data just don’t exist.

Decision: By consensus, the board agreed to:

- 1) ***Approve the report of the NPS project team: Recommendations for Non-Point Air Emission Sources in Alberta***
- 2) ***Disband the NPS project team.***

The team was recognized by the board for its excellent work.

6 Presentation from Alberta Climate Change Office

Mike Fernandez, Assistant Deputy Minister with the Alberta Climate Change Office (ACCO), gave a short presentation by phone on some of ACCO's priorities. His presentation will be provided to the board. In fall 2015, the GoA announced its Climate Leadership Plan (CLP), based on five key pillars:

- Coal Phase Out
- Energy Efficiency
- Oil Sands Emissions Limit
- Methane
- Carbon Pricing

Aligned with the CLP are five priorities for 2018:

- 1) Carbon Competitiveness Incentive Regulation
- 2) Innovation
- 3) Oil Sands Emission Limit Regulation
- 4) Industrial Energy Efficiency
- 5) Property Assessed Clean Energy

He briefly described each of these priorities and summarized the output-based allocation (OBA) approach that has been adopted by Alberta. The GoA is meeting one-on-one with large final emitters (LFEs) to review their OBA and how they will be affected by the carbon competitiveness incentive regulation to be released this month. Innovation funding and programs were recently announced to ensure that LFEs have supports to make the transition. The regulation related to the 100 megatonne cap on CO₂ emissions from oil sands will be finalized in early spring. Work is underway across different departments on energy efficiency planning. Property assessed clean energy (PACE) is a funding mechanism for residential or commercial property owners that allows them to borrow to make energy efficiency or microgeneration property upgrades. The GoA is working with municipalities on this initiative, which will be enabled through the *Municipal Government Act*, with legislation coming in the spring.

Discussion

- There appear to be no initiatives aimed at reducing methane from the agriculture sector. That misses an opportunity to align this important sector with oil and gas methane reduction requirements.
 - Fair comment. We have had extensive discussions about what is the right way to target the agriculture sector, with some thought that the best way is to work through organizations that do education and outreach. So far, there has not been a focus on methane reductions in this sector.

- There is a lot of confusion and misinformation in the public domain about carbon pricing. Is this a concern to ACCO and are you looking at countering it?
 - We are always looking for ways to ensure decision makers and others have good and accurate information. We're working with Energy Efficiency Alberta on this at present.
 - That situation will only get worse as we approach the provincial election. The public service message is to visit the website.
- With respect to PACE, most municipalities have already prepared budgets for 2018 so how can these costs be offset?
 - We will create enabling legislation in the spring and no municipality will be compelled to do this. Edmonton and Calgary are keen to move, and we will be briefing AUMA and AAMDC in the spring. If a municipality wants to do it, they will need to adjust bylaws and enter into a contract. We expect to launch an initial program in summer 2018.

7 ROVER III Status Report

Andre Asselin provided an update on the ROVER III project. Because CASA has done previous similar projects, information about contractors is already on file and they have been contacted. CASA will need about \$150,000 for this project, with \$125,000 to gather data and prepare the report. CASA has about \$50,000 already that could be allocated to the project. The technology can pick up make, model and emissions from a vehicle, and sensor stations will be strategically placed to gather accurate data. To be in a position to gather data in the fall of 2018, funds would need to be in place by April. When the working group has finalized the charter, CASA will send it out so board members can start fundraising in January. If funds can't be secured, the work plan will have to be amended accordingly.

8 New/Other Business

8.1 New/Other Business

No new or other business was identified. It was suggested that the board look at First Nations cultural training as a future agenda item. AEP is organizing this type of training for its staff and it may be possible to offer the training to CASA staff or board members.

Action 4: Andre Asselin will work with AEP Human Resources to determine what options may be available to CASA to participate in AEP First Nations cultural training.

8.2 Evaluation Forms

Members were asked to complete meeting evaluation forms for review by the executive.

The next CASA board meeting will be April 12, 2018 in Edmonton.

The meeting adjourned at 2:38 p.m.

Action Item	Responsible	Due
1: Andre Asselin will present a summary report to the board at the next meeting showing the costs and overall savings due to amalgamation with the AWC.	Andre Asselin	April 12, 2018
2: Andre Corbould will speak directly with the Deputy Minister of AAF about the lack of ENGO representation on the two multi-stakeholder AAF projects and report back to the board.	Andre Corbould	April 12, 2018
3: AEP and ECCC will investigate if a plan or timeline for resumption of work on the remaining BLIERs is available and advise the board.	Andre Corbould, Cheryl Baraniecki	April 12, 2018
4: Andre Asselin will work with AEP Human Resources to determine what options may be available to CASA to participate in AEP First Nations cultural training.	Andre Asselin	April 12, 2018

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