

PROCEEDINGS from the

**Winkler and Area
Community Workshop
On Climate Change**



**Tuesday, May 4th, 2004
Heartland Inn, Winkler**

Climate Change. Are you doing *your bit?*

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I. Notes from Roundtable

Question 1: What is your interest in climate change?

Question 2: What question(s) would you like answered over the course of the day?

Question 3: What resources are available locally?

Question 4: What is happening in the sector you represent regarding climate change?

- Climate change is part of the school curriculum and I want to keep up to date. Also a personal interest in air quality because my child has asthma.
- Interested in air quality issues.
- Interested in geography and climate change. I am also on the school board and get calls about idling buses.
- Here for Power Smart buildings and Manitoba Hydro presentation. Active in lighting upgrades.
- Part of land use planning advisory and interested in community planning for climate change and what can be done at a local level. Interested in local air quality.
- Here on behalf of RM of Stanley for information.
- Here on behalf of several municipalities. Primary interest is in ensuring that programs offered are in concert with current thinking on the issue. Interested in wind power.
- Involved in land use planning and has an interest in community planning and putting environmental concerns into development plan policies.
- High school teacher. Interested in hearing about solutions.
- Personal interest in recycling and wants a better understanding of the issue.
- With school division and wants to learn what can be done in the school division with buses to improve operations. Also retired farmer, and is interested in agricultural practices and what impact they have on environment.
- Interested in energy conservation, but concerned with the costs associated with it. Also interested in science and agriculture.
- Interested in tillage and livestock issues.
- Wants to separate fact from fiction on the climate change issue.
- Proud of Morden's response to environmental issues. Here to learn more info.
- Interested in parks and recreation and walking paths.
- Here for info on climate change and the transportation sectors' impact.



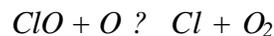
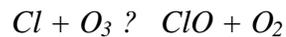
II. Questions and Comments, “Public Education Module”

C. Smelting mine in Flin Flon has historical weather records. The miners marked them on the vertical beams.

Q. Is Freon a GHG? Does it move up or down in the atmosphere?

A. *Yes, it is a GHG. However, it should be noted Freon (dichlorodifluoromethane) is a trade name for a group of chlorofluorocarbons used primarily as a refrigerant. The word Freon® is a registered trademark belonging to E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Prior to their implication as a major contributor to the greenhouse effect, freons were also used as aerosol propellants and to foam up polymer materials. It is also implicated, along with other chlorofluorocarbons, in the depletion of the ozone layer, which protects against UV radiation¹.*

It turns out that one of CFCs most attractive features - its unreactivity - has been instrumental in making it one of our worst pollutants. CFC's lack of reactivity gives it a lifespan that can exceed 100 years in some cases. This gives it time to diffuse up in to the upper stratosphere. Here the sun's UV radiation is strong enough to break off the chlorine atom, which on its own is a highly reactive free radical. This catalyses the break up of ozone in to oxygen:



CFCs are a problem because the chlorine is regenerated at the end of these reactions, making it able to keep on reacting with millions of other ozone molecules².

Q. What was the temperature when Lake Agassiz melted?

A. *I don't know. I think, with regards to previous warmings, we need to focus on the rate of change. What is so alarming about current climate change is not the change in temperature, but the rate of change. There have been natural climate changes and natural shifts in the past, but we've never seen this rate of temperature change before.*

Q. If we only have recent records, how do we know we've never had rates of temperature changes like this before?

A. *Climate records go back 200,000 years – these are from ice core and sediment core samples. They indicate that the Earth has indeed warmed and cooled in the past, but not at the accelerated rate we see happening with the current warming. It is an anomaly and cause for concern.*

¹ Campus Program – Reference Library: Encyclopedia. 2004. Downloaded June, 2004.
<http://www.campusprogram.com/reference/en/wikipedia/f/fr/freon.html>

² The Free Dictionary.com. 2004. Downloaded June, 2004.
<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/chlorofluorocarbon>



C. A model is just a model. It doesn't necessary represent the facts. We have so many models and the variation between predictions is so great.

A. *The information we are using today is from the Canadian Climate Model. This model takes into account the various situations and actions that might be taken that would affect the climate. The predicted temperature increase is 1.5 to 5.8. The 1.8 model is the most hopeful model; it depicts a situation where everyone takes action to reduce GHG, whereas the 5.8 model depicts a business-as-usual situation where no actions are taken. The variation between the predictions is not as great as it seems because it is taking into account many variables and the outcomes of different situations. And you are correct, they do not represent the facts. They represent potential scenarios based on climatological data and the any number of actions (their quantified impacts) we may choose to take.*



Workshop participants take in the “Basics of Climate Change” presentation.

Q. If we know the temperature of the last million years, how come we can't be sure about climate change in the last 20 years?

A. *The core samples only record the last 200,000 years of history. There is no such thing as a million year sample. The best information we have is from tree rings, ice cores and historic recordings. We cannot compare temperatures from 75 million years ago to today because it was a completely different world. The continents were shifted and ocean and atmospheric systems operated differently. The Canadian model has been very resilient. New information is always being added and the level of uncertainty is always being refined and narrowed.*

Q. If we are certain that core samples from 200,000 years ago are accurate, why can't we be certain that core samples from 20 years ago are accurate?

A. *Ice cores from 200,000 years ago rely on dissolved oxygen for climatic records. Young ice cores do not always have enough dissolved oxygen to determine the climate of that time.*



Q. How long does it take for an ice core sample to be accurate?

A. *Not sure.*

A. *All these climatic records can be debated, but the reality is that Canada has signed on to the Kyoto Protocol. Canada is mobilizing on this issue and numerous programs are being developed to address climate change. The science is intriguing and does generate a lot of questions! However, we hope you also be intrigued by the co-benefits and opportunities offered by planning climate-friendly communities.*

C. There is evidence that there are natural changes in the climate. But what we are forgetting is that no time in the past has the human impact been this great. The level of the human impact effect can be debated, but it cannot be debated if humans are having an impact on the earth.

C. The graph that has been shown is real. The rate of temperature change superimposed on a graph of CO₂ emissions correlates exactly to show higher temperatures with higher levels of CO₂. The evidence is indisputable. We show these graphs to our grade 10 students. They ask, "Is this really happening?" I tell them, "What if it is? You'll be the ones who will need to deal with it". We have had legislation and that has changed the environment for the better. But we have also experienced a benefit to our economy. We have not all lost our jobs and lost millions of dollars like was predicted.



Workshop scribe Rachel Horwat captures comments and questions from participants and staff throughout the course of the day.



III. Notes from Climate-Friendly Living Module

Question 1: What is your reaction to this information? What was most surprising? Interesting?

- We know we need to take action, and we need to promote that.
- Concerned with climate change but I also have concerns about taking action. For example, over-insulating homes to increase energy efficiency reduces airflow and can increase toxicity in homes. If we are going to take action, we better understand the consequences.
- Need to see government be pro-active. Too often governments are reactive. We need to have answers out there so we know which decisions to make.
- Government vehicles should be hybrid, with low emissions to model good behavior.
- We have to be careful, for example, on the issue of Lake Winnipeg. It is not a static lake. The Saskatchewan River is only delivering a 3rd of the water it normally does. That makes a huge difference and it will have impacts on the lake.
- In cities, the hotter it gets, the greater the heat island effect. Last summer it was so hot that there was only one night to mow the lawn.
- The reason the temperature changes are so great in a desert is because there is no water. They are taking water out of the river because of the drought in Saskatchewan, and that will have implications for the temperature.
 - *Yes, water doesn't absorb heat as much as a dry ground surface does.*
- Climate change has always been a hot topic and action is being taken in some regards, but it is mostly talk. I think we need to stop talking and start taking some concrete action.

Question 2: Where do your personal and community emissions come from? How could you reduce GHG's?

- Morden could use idle-free signs.
- Remote car starters- people warm cars up for half an hour. It is unnecessary.
- We should ban remote controls.
- With the growth of the Winkler community, as well as the growth of truck transportation, we are seeing shops pop-up to service the semi-trucks, which are contributing to GHG emissions in Winkler.
- Anti-idling signs are dumb. I use platinum spark plugs, which increases vehicle efficiency. We should just maintain vehicles properly.
 - *To address the idling campaign issue, when our steering committee was discussing the focus of CCC, the idling campaign was chosen because it's a relatively easy action to take. It doesn't require major changes or resources. If you can convince people to make small changes, it will be easier to make bigger changes in the future. In addition, idling is an unnecessary contributor to climate change.*
- Idling signs are good. It's very silly to leave car running in spring, summer, and fall.



- *Yes, it is a seasonal issue. For example, in Ontario, between April and October, the province has banned idling because it is unnecessary in warmer temperatures. But they have acknowledged that we live in a cold climate and have accommodated the seasonal temperatures into the bylaw.*
- Idling signs are great in the daycare parking lot; it used to smell like exhaust in the lobby at ours – inside the doors!
- There is a point where it is okay to idle. If you turn your car off, it re-initiates the timing and the car will not run as efficient as if you had just left it on. These are the kinds of things that make the public skeptical about whether complete research was undertaken to understand an issue and come up with a suitable approach to address it.
- We light our houses and offices all night, especially at Christmas time. It's such a waste.
 - *In Perth they provided Christmas light timers, to reduce energy consumption. It is an example of a successful community model that addressed unnecessary lighting. The model is outlined in your climate change toolkit.*
- Oversized vehicles- substitute for testosterone?
- There are no ethanol stations in this area; I would like to have wider access to bio-diesel.
 - *Ethanol has been mandated for 2005 in Manitoba. 80% will have to be blended and gas that isn't will be distributed in northern communities because of the colder climates.*
 - *Federal and provincial governments are working on incentives for ethanol. Unfortunately, oil and gas markets can skew the market.*
 - *Fort La Boss school division was really interested in bio-diesel for school divisions to reduce the amount of toxic fumes the children breathe in.*
- Most fuel stations in the states often blended fuel.
- Not all truck drivers are polluters -- some have decent mileage. We have to be careful that we do proper research when we promote changes.
 - *When recycling first came out there was so much resistance and now it is something we do automatically. The beginning stages of recycling are where we are with climate change. At first, the changes seem so big but it is a culture shift. Reducing GHG's will become part of our everyday lives, just like recycling has.*



IV. Questions and Comments, “Making your Building Power Smart”

Q. What is the standard for government?

A. *TA is now the standard*

Q. We have a lot of renovations that need to be made on our recreation centre. Would you come out to make recommendations?

A. *Yes, I could do that. There is information about recommendations in the Manitoba Hydro pamphlet. We also have a lighting engineer on staff that can make recommendations*

Q. How expensive and onerous are the feasibility steps?

A. *On average, \$1700.*

A. *Some local suppliers here in Winkler can give estimates on energy efficiency.*



Ron Livingston, the Manitoba Hydro Energy Services Coordinator for Winkler and area, presents Power Smart for Business opportunities at the Community Workshop on Climate Change.

V. Questions and Comments, “Earth Energy Heat/Cooling Systems”

Q. How far down do you have to drill for the heating systems?

A. *Generally, its 100 feet for a close-loop system.*

Q. How do you calculate the C02 reductions made from lower GHG technologies?

A. *Manitoba Hydro calculates the average amount of GHG's a conventional house produces and the average amount of GHG's a heat-pumped house produces. Then, they subtract the difference, which is the amount of GHG's reduced.*

Q. Will there be an incentive from the government for GHG reductions in the future?

A. *Probably. But we are unsure who it will be retained by. It could be retained by Manitoba Hydro, since they initiated GHG reduction programs, or perhaps the installer or homeowner.*

Q. If you are turning down your heat to 14 degrees at night with a regular system, then maybe you won't save as much energy with a heat-pump system where the temperature is kept at 22 degrees all day?

A. *We installed a geothermal heat system and our bills are a third of what they used to be.*

Q. Do heat pumps will work effectively in all soil types?

A. *We have a program with Manitoba conservation that keeps track of the different soil conditions and how the heat-pumps operate in them.*

Q. Would it be a problem if everyone started installing heat pumps?

A. *Every house doesn't hook up their own individual loops; they share loops, which avoids overcrowding the ground. There is a committee being formed in Winnipeg to build a subdivision that will be powered by geothermal heat. The houses will all share loops to test the effectiveness of the system.*

Q. Will there be an incentive for homeowners to install heat-pumps?

A. *There are a lot of incentives coming out, but I'm not sure if and when there will be a heat-pump incentive. Often, we only find out about programs when the public does, at the time they are launched.*

A. *There is an incentive from Manitoba Hydro for an in-home energy assessment. It costs \$75 for an evaluation. You are also eligible for a rebate after installation from Natural Resources Canada (NRG Guide for Houses). \$75 may seem expensive, but in Ontario it costs \$300; the cost is highly subsidized by Manitoba Hydro.*



VI. Questions and Comments, “Greening Municipal Operations”

Q. Have any municipalities here applied for FCM funding?

A. *I applied for FCM funding and was told that there weren't enough funds.*

A. *FCM has recently undergone some changes. They have recognized that the funds need to be more accessible to municipalities. There has also been recognition that Manitoba and the Atlantic have not gotten their share of the funds. I am guessing that it should be easier for municipalities to get funding in the future.*



*Participants peruse “Your Guide to the One-Tonne Challenge”.
It is one of the many information pieces available in
Climate Change Connection’s workshop toolkit.*

Q. 50% of GHG’s are directly or indirectly related to municipal operations. Are you telling me that a small community like Stanley produces 50% of the town’s GHG’s?

A. *It is just an average. Every municipality is different.*

C. *I think it is very misleading. We are taking information from other communities around Canada and applying it to municipalities here that have different conditions. It’s no wonder that there are skeptics, the information isn’t credible.*

A. *Perhaps this is an issue that needs to be taken up with FCM since they calculated these numbers. I’m not sure which communities they studied, but they feel the numbers are a good representation of the nation. FCM feels so strongly about municipality contribution to GHG’s that they believe the number is actually closer to 73%. Furthermore, the list of municipality operations is a very long list; there are many indirect activities that contribute to GHG emissions. The point is*

that municipalities have a major role in producing GHG's, and also have the most influence to reduce them.

Q. What do you mean by influence? For example, would you legislate that you can only drive electric boats? Or should we ban mining? How far do you take that influence? There are a lot of political and economic factors involved in the amount of influence municipalities can take.

A. *Parks and Recreation have already discussed the control of motorized boats.*

A. *Perhaps in the future, when bio-diesel is widely available, the risk of reducing the use of motorized boats would be less. But we are not sure when bio-diesel will be commercial.*

A. *There are so many ways to reduce GHG's. Making simple changes is a great place to start. There is room to be creative in your municipality. The co-benefits are enormous and there are always ways to save money.*

Q. What are the top three ways municipalities contribute to GHG's? In other words, what are the top three areas we should be focusing on to reduce GHG's?

A. *That's a good question. Will find out.*

Q. How far is the data-collection process behind real time? Have there been improvements in municipality GHG reduction since these studies were undertaken?

A. *Every sector is different. For example, the forestry sector is having a hard time calculating GHG reductions because it is hard to assess how many trees have been planted and how much carbon has been sequestered. I suspect that its 2-5 years behind for each sector.*



Workshop participants take the opportunity to do some friendly networking during break time.

VII. Notes from Facilitated Discussion of Community Needs and Interests

Question 1: How can we further educate your sectors and neighbors about climate change and the need for action?

- Up to 55% of GHG activities are under the control of municipalities. We realize there are variations between municipalities. Is there anything to add to this issue?
 - *The small RM of Stanley does not produce 55% of emissions. It's outlandish statements like that, that make studies untrustworthy. It makes people not want to take action.*
 - *It is dangerous to put out averages. When you say that there is an average of 53% and you know your municipality is not near that number, then where do you go from there? There needs to be a better way to present the information.*

Question 2: What GHG reduction opportunities exist in Winkler and area?

- As an agricultural area, is the onus to reduce GHG's on the individual landowner?
 - *Municipalities do not have a lot of control. For example, we enforce the building code, but we don't set it. It's the province who sets it.*
- My sister grew up here and moved to Winnipeg. She was disappointed that Winnipeg is not set up for carpooling and bike paths. These are the things that the city is responsible for and should be initiating.
 - *I'm sick of the Alberta –Winnipeg debate. Winnipeg is older and was developed in a time when bike paths were not taken into consideration. Calgary was developed in a time when bike paths and rapid public transportation was thought of and incorporated into the design.*
- Road maintenance in Winkler is a major contributor to GHG emissions. I am hearing that bio-diesel would help reduce GHG's in this area, but is it available? Are there other levels of government that are promoting it? The bigger the municipality, the more money and resources there are to try these new things. As a small community, we are nickel and dimming everything, and cannot easily raise tax dollars. Who will help us reach these goals?
 - *The provincial government is trying to do something about making bio-diesel fuel widely available in Manitoba. There are people from various industries, like the canola industry, that are trying to figure out if we have the capacity. It isn't here now, but it's going to come. The people to contact about bio-diesel in Manitoba are Jeff Kranik and Andrew Cohan.*
 - *There is an incredible piece in a magazine about taking the offal from turkey and turning it into fuel; apparently its very simple chemistry.*
- We spend a lot of time arguing why these things can't be done. As a citizen, I see GHG's, pesticides and smoke. I think the RMs don't do anything because they are worried about upsetting a few people from the community. For example, people burn wood and leaves and we don't do anything about it.
- In what way would you change the activity?



- *Tell people they can't burn. We have people that rake the leaves onto town property and light it. They wouldn't light it on their own property. Council needs to ensure that these things don't happen. Pass a no-burning bylaw.*
- *Morden has a no-burning by-law.*

Question 3: What would the community need/want in order to participate in outside-supported programs, or to generate locally-led programs?

- What about composting?
 - *We have a collection site for leaves and the volume of leaves that we get is incredible.*
- What's done with the material?
 - *It's collected in the town and then moved to an old ground and is composted. The site set up in town is just for convenience, the actual composting site is just three miles away.*
- Guelph has an incredible composting program. Can you comment?
 - *Yes, it was very successful and they have reduced waste by an incredible amount.*
- We haven't had much luck with composting.
 - *I didn't even know we could take compost; maybe it's an educational issue.*
- We also have chippings from trees that the citizens can take and use.
 - *The value of that is that you are producing your own product, while reducing GHG's.*
- Have you talked to council about the burning problem and what was the reaction?
 - *There is one councilor who thinks it's a great idea but he hasn't received a lot of support for implementation. It has a lot to do with who's on council and their own agendas. The environment is not high on the political agenda.*
- How many of you would be willing to take the idling signs and where would you put them?
 - *Post office*
 - *Recreation Centre*
 - *Schools and daycares*
 - *Grocery stores*
 - *Parent advisory council meeting places*
- What kind of barriers do you see to reducing GHG's?
 - *Attitude*
 - *Money*
 - *Age*
 - *The mentality; "If no one else is doing it then why should I?"*
- As councilors, we are responsive to saving tax dollars. Energy efficiency seems to save money. Once we can put a dollar value on some of these environmental issues the public may be more responsive.
- I believe education is a way to get over the barriers. Environmental education should start in primary school to foster the right mentality. For example, I find it hard to remember to wear my seatbelt, but my grandkids put them on automatically. They have been taught and it is part of their daily life. The same thing with recycling; I can't remember what goes in what pile but my grandkids sort the garbage out of habit



and don't throw a thing away. Our kids are going to be the ones who take the climate change issue forward.

- *There is a climate change curriculum that is being implemented.*
- *There is also a climate change television series called "Great Warming" hosted by Keanu Reeves and Alanis Morissette, which is available for schools. There are a series of links on the CCC website where you can order educational climate change posters for schools, community clubs and community organizations.*
- In one town, the volunteer fire department hands out anti idling signs. In this way, they can easily add one objective to another, without a lot of extra work. As another example, grad students looking for funding money could hold carwashes and provide anti-idling brochures at the same time. Are there any opportunities in Winkler to undertake such a dual program? Is there someone in the community that could take a lead on this?
 - *In Morden, we have re-visited the horticultural society and want to get them involved in the community. Maybe they could be implementing some climate change related projects, like composting.*
 - *Maybe the grad committee could bag the compost and sell it to raise money.*
- Is there one main industrial company that takes the lead in the community, or is it made up of smaller companies?
 - *It's not a single industry town.*
- There might be an opportunity to partner with other municipalities. We should be taking a regional look at the climate change problem and think of regional actions.
- In Holland community bicycles could be borrowed from various locations in the city; would this work in a small community?
- There is also the opportunity to look at planning and building codes- make roads smaller so that vehicles have to be smaller or make driveways smaller so that four cars can't be parked.



VIII. Notes from Break-out Group Work

Question 1: Values -- When you imagine Winkler and Area as a climate-friendly community in the future, what would it be like? What activities will people be doing? What would it look like? How would you hope to describe the area to potential residents?



Group 1:

- Public transportation between Morden and Winkler
- Carpooling
- Geo-thermal conversion
- Encourage “efficient” composting and mulching
- Enhance recycling- via education
- Encourage “no-idling” program
- Describe area as ‘Clean and Green’
- Lack of litter

Group 2:

- Tree cover (green) aesthetics
- Walking/biking trails
- Sidewalks/paths
- Clean air/water
- Recreational facilities
- Litter free
- Waste reduction (3 R’s)
- Public transit



Group 3:

- Safe community
- Walking paths-biking
- Green space- trees/parks
- Free public transit
- Fresh/clean air and water
- 100% recycling
- Environmental literacy
- Ground source heat developments
- Solar energy

Question 2: Actions --What actions could you and your neighbours begin taking now to create this sustainable Winkler and Area? What are the beginning steps



(perhaps no-cost or low-cost) that can be worked on right away? Any low-hanging fruit?

Group 1:

- Joint committee/task force (Winkler/Stanely/Morden); Intent to explore ways and means to reduce GHG/climate change
- Collaborative efforts to establish an ethanol plant
- Representatives to enroll in the C4 program; take advantage of funding opportunities
- Continued enhancement of water conservation efforts (could be low-cost)
- Encouraging home efficiency reviews - provide incentives/vouchers/coupons



Group 1 discusses values and actions for a climate-friendly Winkler and Morden.

Group 2:

- Reduce idle time/reduce short driving trips and use alternatives
- Home composting
- Increased recycling
- Home renovations- caulking/weather stripping
- Education- raise environmental awareness
- Land-use planning- policies and implementation
 - Greater density
 - Solar orientation – SDHW
 - R2000/C2000
 - Mixed zoning
 - District heating
 - Geothermal loops in at same time as water/sewer trench
- Plant trees/shrubs
- Carpool
- Vehicle maintenance- tires/tune-ups

Group 3:

- Public education- develop website
- Planning town/RM's



- Form a “Passion Committee” to champion actions
- Introduce no burning by-law for certain times and places
- Promote no-idle zones
- Host “Open house” days at schools to increase awareness of climate change curriculum
- Promote carpooling to school and work
- Host competitions for Power Smart construction- rebates or discount



Representatives from Group 1 (left) and Group 3(right) present actions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their communities.

IX. Check-out Roundtable

- I have a compliment for the presenters; I thought you did well by not taking things personally.
- I'm not from here, I'm from a smaller community, but I wanted to say that small communities also have an impact, and they also need to be addressed.
- I came mainly for Power Smart presentation, but I learnt a lot about other things. It was a pleasant surprise.
- We need information that is factual to the area because we need credibility.
- We are in an information era, but it is sometimes information overload. We need to incorporate Best Management Practices into the issue and make one location for information that is credible and reliable.
 - *Sustainable communities' knowledge website is a link on our website with good information for communities. For residential information, the Office of Energy Efficiency, part of Natural Resources Canada, wants to be the site for all residential information.*
- I found this very relevant and factual because we all produce GHG's.
- I really enjoyed the presentation and your enthusiasm. I came to learn more and I did. What I wasn't expecting was the municipal side. It was an eye-opener and made me think of what we should be doing in our community.
- We need to educate. I would like to see more involvement with kids to get them in the right mindset.
- I found the day was good from a municipal standpoint, but I was hoping for more of an agricultural aspect. I wanted to know how farmers could reduce GHG's.
 - *There was a recent agricultural/climate change report produced by Axworthy.*
- I also wanted to know when the federal government start date for programs is. Will efforts still be considered after start dates? I went to a technology workshop and it talked about a fish portal which was like a one-stop-shop for all the information you could want on fish. Is there a portal for GHG issues?
 - *We will look into that.*
- When I first got invitation I couldn't decide if a whole day would be too long. I thought it would be a dry subject. But now I see why we needed the whole day and the topic is very interesting. I appreciate being here.
- Good overview, we covered a lot of ground. I thought the Manitoba Hydro presentation was a bit superficial.
- Good information, unique seminar, good collaborative ideas.
- Enjoyed the day and presentation. It was gratifying to listen to collective expertise.



X. Workshop Participants

Alexander, Don	Chairperson, <i>CD of Pembina Valley</i>
Anderson, Vince	CAO, <i>Town of Winkler</i>
Bergstresser, Janet	Councillor, <i>Town of Morris (AM)</i>
Boles, David	Manager, <i>Morden Community Planning Services, Regional Offices</i>
Broderick, Mark	Community Planner, <i>MB Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade</i>
Butler, Maurice	Councillor, <i>Town of Morden</i>
Derzak, Mark	Social Sciences Teacher, <i>Morden Collegiate Institute</i>
Driedger, Ed	Concerned Citizen
Fedorchuk, Alex	Councillor, <i>Town of Morden</i>
Friesen, Carlos	Representative, <i>Northern Heat Pump (drop-in)</i>
Friesen, Barry	Maintenance Coordinator, <i>Border School Division</i>
Friesen, Della	Science Teacher, <i>Garden Valley Collegiate</i>
Klippenstein, Rick	CAO, <i>RM of Stanley</i>
Nedohin, Brian	Agricultural Representative, <i>MB Agriculture and Food, Rural Initiatives</i>
Reimer, William	Councillor, <i>RM of Stanley</i>
Schieman, Len	Chairperson, <i>Border School Division</i>
Wiebe, Irvin	Councillor, <i>Town of Morden</i>
Wiens, Gloria	Concerned Citizen



XI. Community Workshop Evaluation Summary

NOTE:

Rating System is out of 5 points. 5 representing “most satisfactory” or “strongest agreement”.

1.0 Organization and Design	Score
Overall quality	4.15
The programme – flow of activities	4.31
Workshop documents	4.39
Location and facilities	4.62
Meals and refreshments	4.23

Comments:

- Good flow – day went by quickly.
- Excellent & well organized.

2.0 Presentations	Score
I could hear clearly	4.69
I could see clearly	4.77
Level of comprehension (minimal jargon, explained theories, etc.)	4.62
I could proceed with group work with the information given	4.31

2.1 Basics of Climate Change, Rachel Van Caesele	Score
Provided me with a basic understanding of CC	4.62
Understand impacts of CC	4.42
Understand link between lifestyle, GHG’s and CC	4.38
The presenter was dynamic and informative	4.58

Comments:

- And patient!

2.2 Making Your Building Power Smart/Earth Energy Systems, Ron Livingston	Score
I have ideas on how to reduce business GHG’s.	3.83
I feel well informed about earth energy systems.	3.92
I understand how to access the incentive programs	3.92
The presenter was dynamic and informative	3.08

Comments:

- Good.

2.3 Greening Municipal Operations, Jennifer Duggan	Score
Understand role of municipalities in CC	3.85



Understand link between reducing GHG's and economic savings	4
Ideas for reducing GHG's in my community from case studies	3.78
The presenter was dynamic and informative	4.38

Comments:

- Again... patient!

3.0 Facilitated discussion	Score
Ideas for educating my network about CC and need for action	3.77
Identify GHG reduction opp's in my community	3.92
Additional reduction opp's (funding, networks, etc.)	3.62
Identify steps for an action plan	3.62

Comments:

- Good interaction.

4.0 Feedback

1. What was the most useful part of the workshop?

- Q & A
- Handouts and info.
- General discussion around community-based initiatives to reduce GHGs.
- Information sharing and discussion.
- The identification of funding opportunities.
- Basics of climate change – developing a better understanding.
- Info on municipal GHG reduction opportunities.
- Basically all of it.
- Good overview.
- All material informative and educational.

2. What was the least useful part of the workshop?

- End of sessions roundtable discussion.
- Figures that only represented generalities.
- N/A
- Final group discussion, largely repetitive.
- Facilitated discussion.
- N/A
- Geothermal discussion – needs more information.
- N/A

3. What suggestions do you have to improve format and/or content at subsequent workshops?

- Politically sensitive issues like our own cars were sort of skirted around.
- N/A
- More “in province” case study examples.
- Help prioritize opportunities for municipalities.



- N/A
- N/A

4. *Other comments.*

- Presenters were confident. They did not take comments personally – good.
- Enjoyed the day, found it more useful than I thought I might.
- This is the difficult first step in changing people’s attitudes about the importance of changes in the climate. You will have to get people to understand local impacts.
- Good information; worthwhile attending.
- We could use some examples (possibly from other jurisdictions) on suitable land use policies and zoning by-laws for greater density, alternative energy, public transit, etc.
- All presenters were excellent. Enjoyed most of the inter-change that presenters facilitated.
- I am still not convinced current climate changes are part of a natural process.
- N/A



XII. Acknowledgements

The Climate Change Connection would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in making the *Winkler and Area Community Workshop on Climate Change* a success.

All our participants, who took time out from their busy schedules to learn about climate change, listen to their fellow community members, and find solutions for a healthier, more sustainable Winkler.

All presentations are provided in PDF format for download under Manitobans and Climate Change on www.climatechangeconnection.org. For copies of the handouts on municipal GHG-reduction options please visit the Emissions and Impacts section of the web site. Hard copies can be mailed out upon request to climate.connection@mts.net or (204) 943-4836.

The workshop programme follows.

Climate Change Connection
Jennifer Duggan, *Manager*
Rachel Van Caesele, *PEO Coordinator*
2-70 Albert Street
Winnipeg, MB R3B 1E7
Tel, Jennifer: (204) 943-4836
Tel, Rachel: (204) 786-9963
Fax: (204) 989-8476



XIII. Workshop Programme

WINKLER & AREA COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Tuesday, May 4th, 2004

Heartland Inn

Continental breakfast is provided.

9:00 – 9:15 WELCOME (from Climate Change Connection)

(1) Explanation of logistics of programme and workshop details.

- Jennifer Duggan, Manager

(2) Who is Climate Change Connection? Brief description of mandate, information tools and services, & funding partners.

Presenter: Rachel Van Caesele, PEO Coordinator

9:15 – 9:45 ROUNDTABLE

Allows everyone present to identify themselves and share (1) their interest in climate change, (2) a question they want an answer to over the course of the day, (3) identify resources available locally, and (4) share activities from within the sector they are representing.

- Chaired by facilitator, *Chuck Mrena, PARC/C-CIARN Coordinator*

9:45 – 10:10 PUBLIC EDUCATION MODULE

BASICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE- What is climate change? What are the greenhouse gases (GHGs)? Enhanced greenhouse effect? How are human activities involved? What are the potential impacts? *Presenter: Rachel Van Caesele*

10:10 – 10:25 BREAK

10:25 – 11:05 CLIMATE-FRIENDLY LIVING MODULE

How can we take action and live a more climate-friendly lifestyle?

Brainstorming session with participants.

- Chaired by facilitator, *Chuck Mrena*

11:05 – 11:40 MAKING YOUR BUILDING POWER SMART

Manitoba Hydro's Power Smart for Business incentive programs for lighting, envelope and heating/cooling technologies maximize the performance, comfort and visual appeal of your facilities. Learn how to use Power Smart to significantly reduce your organization's greenhouse gas impact. Learn how you can save money, plus make an important savings on your "carbon budget". *Presenter: Ron Livingston, Energy Services Coordinator*

11:40 – 12:15 EARTH ENERGY HEAT/COOLING SYSTEMS



Gain an introduction to a low-GHG technology to heat and cool your homes/offices. Learn about the incentive programs. *Presenter: Ron Livingstone*

12:15 – 1:00 **LUNCH (provided) & DISPLAYS & INFORMAL NETWORKING**
Please bring local information you wish to share. Materials table provided.

1:00 – 1:30 **GREENING MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**
At least 50% of emissions in any given locale are directly or indirectly under the influence of the municipal government. Many opportunities exist for municipal councils to reduce GHGs and provide their residents with cleaner air and healthier communities, while saving money! Success stories from other jurisdictions across North America will be shared. Thanks to the Partners for Climate Protection Program, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and Energy Services, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives for providing content.
Presenter: Jennifer Duggan

1:30 – 3:50 **FACILITATED DISCUSSION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS & INTERESTS**
Facilitator will draw out participants ideas on (1) how to further educate their sectors and neighbors about climate change and the need for action, (2) what GHG reduction opportunities exist in Winkler and area, (3) what the community would need/want in order to participate in outside-supported programs, or to generate locally-led programs, and (4) envisioning what a climate-friendly sustainable Winkler and area would look like?

2:30 – 2:45 **BREAK** & filling out of evaluation and proceedings request forms.

Break-out groups for flip charting responses and feedback into larger session. Action planning for next steps. Roundtable of final summary comments.

3:50 – 4:00 **THANK YOU** from Climate Change Connection & Power Smart



Climate Change Connection aims to build awareness and to empower Manitobans to take action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, both individually and as a community.

GHG emission reductions achieved by Manitobans will help Canada to meet targets established by the Kyoto Protocol. The Connection will work to assist Manitobans make the changes necessary to live more sustainable and climate-friendly lifestyles.

Working to reduce GHG emissions enables us to take responsibility for our part in a changing global climate.