

Climate Change

Climate change is a real and pressing concern and meaningful action is required to both mitigate and adapt to these concerns. The Alberta Climate Leadership Plan (ACLP) is intended to help government shape a clear and informed climate change policy that positions Alberta's economy for long-term success in a lower-carbon world. The federal Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change also outlines strategic action to address climate change across Canada and will impose climate change mitigation strategies on provinces that do not have equivalent policies in place. These guiding policies demonstrate that rural municipalities need to be proactive in the climate change discussion.

What is RMA's position on the importance of having a municipal perspective on matters related to climate change and climate change initiatives?

- Municipalities recognize the risks of climate change and are active participants in programs that aim to reduce impacts for the benefit of current and future generations (ex. participation in programs offered through the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre).
- Rural municipalities are partners in Alberta's climate change initiatives.
- Climate change policy should consider the social, economic and environmental impacts and benefits of agriculture and food production, as well as the ecological goods and services derived from the rural land base.
- RMA recognizes that Alberta is striving to be a leader in climate change policy. To support effective implementation of provincial climate change policies, alignment between Alberta's Climate Leadership Plan and the federal Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change is essential.
- Many rural municipalities lack an opportunity to access funding for project types often linked to climate change mitigation, such as public transit. Climate change requirements and funding programs must be designed to include rural municipalities and allow for developing climate resiliency in rural infrastructure such as roads and bridges.

What financial considerations do rural municipalities have with respect to climate change?

- All climate change mitigation and adaptation policies should be accompanied by tangible and realistic performance measures to ensure success and constant improvement, but also to ensure benefits are realized at the least cost.

What collaborative relationships are essential to rural municipalities in matters relating to climate change and climate change initiatives?

- To support a cohesive approach to addressing climate change, municipalities should work collaboratively with their neighbours and Indigenous communities to access programs and leverage resources that will provide local and regional benefits.

How does the work of RMA support the climate change initiatives in Alberta?

- RMA is actively involved in the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC), which provides technical assistance and expertise to municipalities to increase energy efficiency of operations and support the reduction of greenhouse gases.
- The MCCAC provides technical expertise to support initiatives that reflect local mitigation and adaptation priorities and contribute to achieving global climate change goals.

What current climate change related issues are impacting rural Alberta?

Carbon Levy

- To demonstrate the importance of addressing climate change, revenue received from the carbon levy should be redirected to address climate change mitigation and adaptation directly.
- Municipalities operate using taxpayer funding and, as such, to avoid double taxation on Albertans and higher municipal costs, municipalities should be exempt from the carbon levy.
- RMA urges the Government of Alberta to implement a revenue neutral approach to ensure that impacts of the carbon levy do not result in undue hardship for Albertans.
- The carbon levy may be an effective tool in reducing greenhouse gas emissions; however, its impacts on municipalities and rural residents must be considered.
- Rural residents have limited alternative transportation options which limits their ability to reduce their use of fossil-fuel powered vehicles. This will remain the case until affordable transportation technologies become available that are suitable for use in rural areas.
- Without viable alternatives, incentive programs will have little effect in reducing carbon emissions. Alternatives for transportation and other municipal operations, such as the operation of heavy machinery, are needed to realize reductions in emissions.

- A portion of the carbon levy should be dedicated to support municipalities whose economies are dependent on high carbon industries as they transition to low carbon economic activities.
- Agriculture serves an important role in carbon sequestration. The agricultural sector has a unique ability to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, store or sequester carbon in soils, and increase the resilience of soils to a changing climate.
- The Government of Alberta should consider addressing the increasing administrative costs included in the billing for utilities in Alberta. The disproportionate increase in administrative costs makes the carbon levy and climate change less affordable for Albertans.
- A made in Alberta solution for lowering carbon levels allows a local solution and transition period as opposed to a federally mandated approach.
- When considering climate change related legislation and policies, the Government of Alberta and the Government of Canada must consider, not only the direct costs to municipalities and rural residents but also the indirect costs that are distributed throughout the rural economy.

Renewable Energy

- The approval processes for solar and wind projects must have both clarity and transparency to ensure landowners and communities are informed about the projects developed on and surrounding their lands.
- It is crucial that the Government of Alberta ensures that all renewable energy infrastructure and property may be assessed by municipalities in a fair manner.
- When undertaking renewable projects, the government, and regulators such as Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) should adhere to municipal land-use bylaws.
- Rural municipalities should have the authority to properly locate renewable energy projects within their boundaries to ensure efficient and effective land-use planning and to minimize any disturbance to residents.
- Renewable energy projects must be equipped with an end-of-life of management plan for the renewable energy infrastructure and assets to ensure that such infrastructure is not left on the rural landscape to the detriment of rural landowners.

Phase out of coal generated electricity

- Phasing out coal-generated electricity will impact communities and Albertans employed in the coal industry as the province transitions to increased use of renewable energy. Financial supports and resources need to be in place to assist these communities during this transition and engagement with the RMA and its member

municipalities is necessary to ensure there is a balance between achieving climate leadership and the sustainability of communities impacted by this transition.

- Engagement with communities directly impacted by the phase out of coal-generated electricity is essential to understand the social and economic impacts resulting from closing facilities.
- Where possible and fiscally prudent, the Government of Alberta should work with Alberta's existing electricity producers to repurpose or retrofit existing facilities to allow for long term economic stability in those communities.

Energy Efficiency

- RMA is a founding partner of the Municipal Climate Change Action Centre (MCCAC) and values the provision of funding and services to support municipalities in adopting energy efficiency improvements.
- As the government closest to the people, municipalities are a vital partner in supporting renewable energy projects and energy efficiency initiatives.

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