Progress Report

2011 Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Action Plans

Newfoundland Labrador

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Message from the Minister

In 2011, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador released Charting Our Course: Climate Change Action Plan and Moving Forward: Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The action plans established the Provincial Government's strategic approach to advance work on climate change and energy efficiency, setting out government's vision and goals for the next five years alongside 75 commitments for action across the economy.

The plans recognize that climate change is a shared challenge and success depends on all groups in society playing their part. The plans also acknowledge energy efficiency can make an important contribution to tackling climate change where it reduces dependency on carbon-intensive fuels. However, energy efficiency has a much wider set of benefits. It can reduce household fuel bills, enhance competitiveness, reduce local air contaminants, and strengthen energy security. As a result, even if all power was generated from clean sources, there would still be strong economic and social rationale for encouraging greater energy efficiency.

In the plans, government committed to releasing a mid-way progress report, outlining headway to date on delivering the commitments in the action plans. I am pleased to report that significant steps have been taken since the inception of the action plans. Through a concerted effort across government and with external stakeholders, the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency and its partners have ensured that, in the first two and a half years of the plans' implementation, 64 of the 75 commitments are either completed or underway.

Looking forward, our government will continue to advance the commitments contained in the action plans and also consider what further steps will be needed to continue advancing these key long-term priorities to 2020 and beyond. These plans are an important step in a much longer journey and our government looks forward to continuing its work to maximize the opportunities of transitioning to a lower carbon economy and to address the challenges associated with climate change.

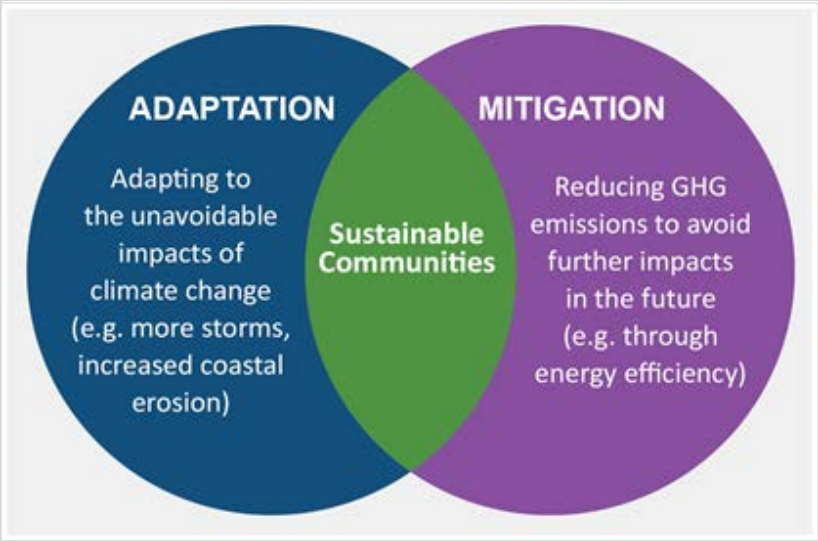
Sincerely,

Vaughn Granter
Minister Responsible for the Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Introduction

Climate change is one of the greatest long-term challenges facing jurisdictions around the world. Billions of tonnes of greenhouse gases are released worldwide each year and global temperatures are rising as a result. Newfoundland and Labrador is already 1.5°C warmer than it was 50 years ago. Warmer temperatures can result in new opportunities, such as a longer growing season, but there are also risks. The province is experiencing more frequent and intense storms, sea levels are rising, and coastlines are eroding.

Taking action on climate change requires a two-fold approach. Jurisdictions must adapt to the unavoidable impacts of rising temperatures, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to mitigate further impacts in the future. Since the majority of the province's GHG emissions are a result of burning fossil fuels to create energy, increasing the province's energy efficiency is a key approach for taking action on climate change. Energy efficiency also produces other benefits, including lower utility bills for homeowners and reduced operating costs for businesses.



About the Action Plans

In August 2011, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador established a strategic, policy-based approach for taking action on climate change and energy efficiency by releasing two complementary action plans:

- *Charting Our Course: Climate Change Action Plan*
- *Moving Forward: Energy Efficiency Action Plan*

These action plans contain 75 commitments belonging to 13 different government departments and agencies. The commitments require action in every sector of the economy, from businesses and large industry, to households and transportation, and also require government leadership. The commitments include various measures to drive action, such as the implementation of a campaign to raise public awareness, the provision of grants for energy efficiency home retrofits, the development of tools to improve decision-making processes, and the development of new product standards.

Visions of the Action Plans

Energy Efficiency - A province where businesses, households, consumers and governments incorporate energy efficiency and conservation considerations into decision-making to maximize economic, social and environmental benefits.

Climate Change - A province that effectively integrates progressive action on climate change into its policy, planning and programs in a way that supports future economic, social and environmental success.

Goals

Each of the 75 commitments contained in the climate change and energy efficiency action plans is aimed at making progress on one or more of the following goals:

- **Improve the province's resilience to the impacts of climate change**
- **Reduce GHG emissions in Newfoundland and Labrador**
- **Support a major uptake in energy efficiency**
- **Demonstrate government leadership on these issues**

Targets

In the action plans, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador reiterated its commitment to achieve targets for reducing the province's GHG emissions and energy consumption. These commitments were initially made at the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, and comprise:

- Reducing energy consumption by 20 per cent by 2020, compared to business-as-usual
- Reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2010
- Reducing GHG emissions to 10 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020
- Reducing GHG emissions to 75-85 per cent below 2001 levels by 2050

Progress towards achieving these goals and targets requires sustained commitment and action over many years. The 2011 action plans focus on government's response over a five-year period (2011-2016), after which it will be important to determine what further steps are needed to achieve the desired outcomes.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador committed to releasing a progress report midway through the implementation of the 2011 action plans. The following document provides an overview of the progress that been made to date on implementing the plans.

About the Progress Report

The progress report is divided into two sections: first, a high-level overview of actions to date and next steps and, second, an annex outlining progress on each of the 75 commitments contained in the plans. Due to the fact that many actions help to deliver on more than one goal, both sections are organized by two themes: (1) adapting to climate change, and (2) reducing GHGs and improving energy efficiency.

To date, progress has been positive, 64 of the 75 commitments have been completed or are underway, which equates to 85 per cent.

Adapting to Climate Change: Actions to Date

Climate change is a cross-cutting issue that affects natural ecosystems, human health, built environments, and every sector of the economy. Adapting to climate change requires making adjustments to our planning and decision-making processes and implementing initiatives to minimize risks and maximize opportunities. For example, communities must be equipped with effective tools to deal with extreme weather events, such as emergency management plans and recovery strategies, and economic sectors must be positioned to seize opportunities, such as the potential for a longer summer tourism season. In this way, the province can strengthen its resilience to the impacts of climate change.

The 2011 Climate Change Action Plan contained 18 commitments aimed at improving the province's resilience to the impacts of climate change. In the first two and a half years of implementing this action plan, strong progress has been made on all 18 of these commitments.

Collaboration

Climate change is a shared challenge that requires strong collaboration among departments in the Provincial Government, as well as with communities, industry, academia, and other levels of government. To increase collaboration on this issue, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador established an Adaptation Network that includes representatives from government departments, industry, and Memorial University. The network identifies research needs and shares best practices for integrating climate change adaptation into decision making. As a result of this network, the impacts of climate change are being more thoroughly considered in government's decision-making processes for environmental assessments and the granting of crown land. Partnerships have also been established to enhance collaboration, including with the Government of Canada and the Nunatsiavut Government. The Provincial Government actively participates in the Federal Government's Adaptation Platform, which brings together representatives from all provincial and territorial governments, 12 Federal Government departments and agencies, industry and professional organizations to collaborate on priorities relating to climate change adaptation.

Leadership

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has demonstrated leadership by taking steps to integrate climate change adaptation considerations more fully into its decision-making processes, such as its environmental assessments and land use decisions, and by leading the development of innovative data sets that are helping to improve planning and development. Since the launch of the Climate Change Action Plan in 2011, the Provincial Government has worked with researchers at Memorial University to develop projections that outline how the province's climate is expected to change by mid-century. The Provincial Government has pioneered the integration of climate change projections into flood risk maps to generate world-class results, and it is leading work to monitor coastal erosion across the province. The Provincial Government has also demonstrated leadership by developing tools and resources for municipal governments, and by helping municipalities develop Emergency Management Plans.

The following section provides highlights of progress made towards adapting to climate change since the launch of the Climate Change Action Plan in 2011. A summary of the action taken on each of the 18 commitments contained in the plan can be found in the Annex.

Highlights

Improving Our Understanding

A Changing Climate

Understanding how Newfoundland and Labrador's climate will change is fundamental to improving the province's resilience.

- In 2013, provincial climate projections were developed and released. These projections were developed by downscaling global climate models to determine changes in temperature, frost and precipitation amounts for 50 x 50 kilometre grids across the province. The projected changes will affect all sectors of economy, from agriculture, forestry and aquaculture, to infrastructure, health, and tourism. This information will strengthen planning and decision making processes, and help increase the province's resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- A Climate Monitoring Study compiled an inventory of climate stations. It highlighted the data being collected and the gaps that existed across the province. To help fill some of these gaps, data from the Road Weather Information System is being aggregated and will be made available through community accounts, along with data from climate monitoring stations run by Environment Canada.

Changing Coastlines

During the first two and a half years of implementing the Climate Change Action Plan, monitoring the impacts of climate change on the province's coastlines has been a key area of focus.

- 104 sites have been established across the province to track coastal erosion rates over time. The data will help communities make informed land-use decisions and identify locations that require adaptation measures to protect assets. Data from the initiative is also being used to support Mistaken Point's application for UNESCO World Heritage status.
- Research projects continue to be funded under the Atlantic Canada Adaptation Solutions Association (ACASA) to build understanding and capacity, including the development and digitization of a shoreline classification system.

Going Forward: Efforts to strengthen the evidence base will continue through the mapping of vulnerable coastlines and flood-risk areas, which will result in a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on the province. The Provincial Government will also continue to work with partners to study the impacts of climate change in northern areas of the province and with the Government of Canada to strengthen climate monitoring capabilities.

Creating Resilient Communities

Tools and Resources

Roads, bridges, buildings and other assets represent billions of dollars in this province. Once this infrastructure is built, it often lasts for decades. Identifying ways to protect and maintain this investment is crucial.

- Newfoundland and Labrador is the only province in Canada to use a flood risk mapping methodology that plots water speed, depth, and climate projections onto high-resolution aerial maps. These maps are important for identifying flood risks and support better planning in communities.
- The Provincial Government, along with Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador and Memorial University, has developed a Vulnerability Assessment Tool to help communities identify their risks to climate change and options to improve their decision making processes. This tool is being rolled out across the province.

Going Forward: The Adaptation Network will continue to identify research needs and work towards integrating climate change adaptation into the Provincial Government's decision-making processes, such as continued efforts to ensure the impacts of climate change are taken into account in land use decisions.

Better Planning

Northern communities, including those in Labrador, are experiencing the most significant impacts of climate change. The Provincial Government and other key stakeholders, like Memorial University and the Government of Canada, have supported the Nunatsiavut Government's Sustainable Communities Initiative.

- This initiative supports commitments to undertake research on key issues for communities in northern Labrador, to engage with northern communities on issues pertaining to adaptation, and to develop decision-making tools, such as hazard maps and vulnerability assessments.

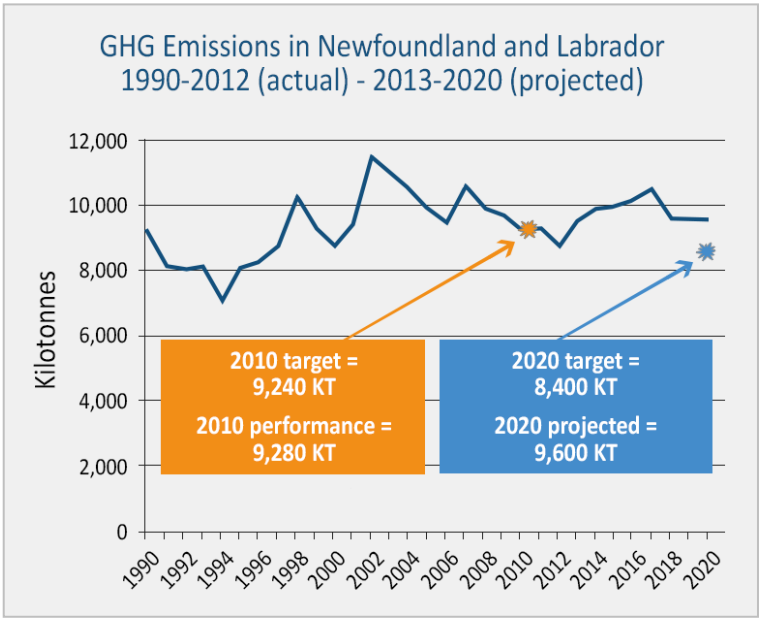
When disasters or extreme weather events hit, communities must be equipped to respond, recover and be more resilient in the future.

- 97 per cent of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians now live in communities that have Emergency Management Plans.
- A pilot hurricane flood alert system was launched in August 2012. Through this system, municipal governments are contacted on a daily basis for the August to December period each year to notify them of expected precipitation levels in their community.

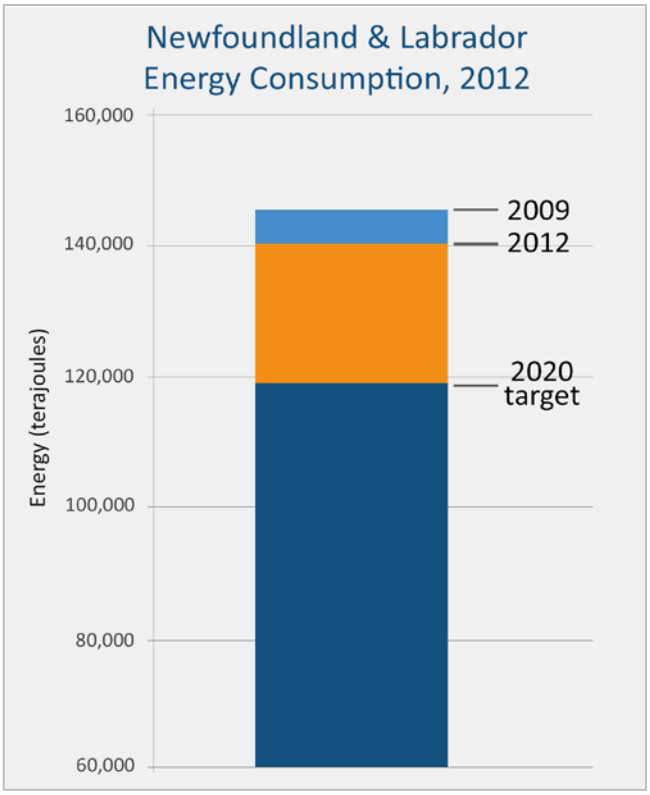
Going Forward: Efforts will be made to help municipalities become more resilient to climate change by integrating climate risk into decision making. Work will continue on adaptation measures in northern Labrador as temperatures are rising at an increased rate in northern areas around the world.

Reducing GHGs & Improving Energy Efficiency: Actions to Date

In the 2011 climate change and energy efficiency action plans, the Provincial Government reiterated its commitment to achieving strategic targets for reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption. There are 40 commitments focused on energy efficiency and another 17 that are dedicated to achieving GHG reductions. Action on energy efficiency can also help reduce GHG emissions and deliver other benefits, such as lower fuel bills.



Data from the Government of Canada shows Newfoundland and Labrador came within 0.4 per cent of meeting its 2010 target for reducing GHG emissions. As of 2012, which is the latest year for which data is available, Newfoundland and Labrador's GHG emissions were 5.4 per cent lower than in 1990. However, strong growth in the industrial sector is projected to increase future GHG emissions significantly. Without further policies and measures, GHG emissions are expected to be 4 per cent above 1990 levels by 2020.



As of 2012, the province reduced energy consumption by 5.1 per cent below business-as-usual practices and is 14.9 per cent higher than its 2020 target. Given that we rely so heavily on energy throughout the day to heat our homes, power our equipment, and fuel our vehicles, our use of energy continues to grow and continued effort is needed to reduce energy consumption through greater uptake of energy conservation and efficiency.

The following section provides highlights of various initiatives that have been implemented to achieve progress towards reducing GHG emissions and energy consumption. A summary of actions taken on each commitment can be found in the annex.

Highlights

Promoting Energy-Efficient Homes and Buildings

In 2012, the National Building Code of Canada was updated to include energy efficiency requirements for new homes and small buildings. In May 2013, the Provincial Government released a guide to help individuals, municipalities, and the construction industry understand these requirements. All municipalities were informed about the new requirements and the need to pass a resolution adopting the new provisions. All municipalities were also made aware of the guide and encouraged to bring it to the attention of those applying for building permits in their community.

Since 2009, the Provincial Government's Residential Energy Efficiency Program has provided low-income households with grants to improve their energy efficiency. Over 4,500 homeowners have participated in the program to date. The average participant saves $720 each year on energy costs. Between 2011-12 and 2013-14, government allocated $10 million to this program and, in Budget 2014, a further $12 million over three years was committed to continue it.

Going Forward: The Provincial Government is examining the case for adopting an energy efficiency standard for the construction of large buildings in the province, as committed in the 2011 climate change and energy efficiency action plans.

Supporting Green Businesses and Communities

With support from the Federal Government, since 2007 the province's Green Fund has provided over $23 million to support projects by businesses, communities and organizations to reduce GHG emissions. 53 projects have been funded to date, including funding to implement energy efficiency measures in the Ronald McDonald House in St. John's, the Polar Centre Arena in St. Anthony, and the Cupids 400 Interpretation Centre.

The Provincial Government has released a "Greening Your Business" website to assist small and medium-sized businesses in navigating existing government programs and accessing external resources to help green their organizations. These programs support efficient waste management and recycling processes, and energy management and efficiency.

Going Forward: As committed in the 2011 Climate Change Action Plan, the Green Fund is being evaluated to determine its effectiveness in reducing GHG emissions in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Leading by Example in Government's Operations

Through its Build Better Buildings Policy, the Provincial Government requires all large, government-owned and -funded buildings to be constructed sustainably and meet certain energy efficiency requirements. As a result of this policy, the Corner Brook City Hall and the Nalcor crew housing project in Churchill Falls have achieved Silver certification under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system.

The Provincial Government has also been working to improve the energy efficiency of its existing buildings through energy efficiency audits and targeted retrofits. This has included the installation of energy-efficient windows and lighting with motion sensors in Confederation Building, and the installation of an energy-efficient air conditioning system in the Sir Richard Squires Building in Corner Brook.

In a further effort to lead by example, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador is striving to ensure that 35 per cent of its purchases of new cars and SVUs are fuel-efficient or hybrids. As of March 2014, 34 per cent of new purchases have met these criteria.

Going Forward: The Provincial Government will continue to implement its Build Better Buildings Policy and strive to purchase fuel-efficient vehicles. Work is also being done to develop an action plan to 'green' government's operations, as committed in the 2011 action plans.

Developing Clean Energy Resources

The Lower Churchill hydroelectric project has a generating capacity of more than 3,000 megawatts. The project was sanctioned by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in 2012 and, once complete, it will provide homes and businesses across the province with clean energy for generations to come.

Going Forward: Construction of phase one of the project, Muskrat Falls, is expected to take five years to complete. Once complete, Newfoundland and Labrador's electricity will be generated from 98 per cent clean, renewable sources. This will reduce the province's GHG emissions by 1.2 million tonnes.

Reducing Emissions from Large Industry

The large industrial sector is responsible for almost half of all GHG emissions in Newfoundland and Labrador. The Provincial Government has been working with these companies to identify opportunities to reduce GHG emissions from their operations. Three rounds of consultations have been undertaken and detailed studies of the abatement opportunities in the iron ore mining, offshore oil and oil refining industries have been completed. Given that most of the large industrial companies in Newfoundland Labrador are operating in competitive internal markets, it is important that government's approach balance environmental sustainability and economic considerations.

Going Forward: Work will continue on two fronts - the development of a provincial approach to reducing GHG emissions from large industry and ongoing engagement with the Federal Government on their emerging regulatory framework.

Managing Waste

The Provincial Solid Waste Management Strategy is modernizing waste management practices in Newfoundland and Labrador and aims to reduce the amount of waste being generated by 50 per cent by 2020. The target is currently 28 per cent complete. This is being achieved through the regionalization of waste management infrastructure in the province. To date, 133 of the province's 216 dumps have closed and more Newfoundlanders and Labradorians have access to recycling now than ever before.

Going Forward: The Provincial Government will continue to work with communities to achieve full implementation of the strategy by 2020.

Reducing Transportation Emissions

As committed in the 2011 action plans, the Government of Canada consulted provinces on adopting new national standards for the fuel efficiency of heavy-duty vehicles. The new standards will reduce GHG emissions from heavy-duty vehicles, such as tractor trailers, by 18 per cent by 2018. It's estimated that a semi-truck operator driving a 2018 model-year vehicle will save up to $8,000 per year in fuel.

Going Forward: The Provincial Government will continue to engage in consultations with the Federal Government and other provinces on the adoption of new standards to improve the fuel efficiency of heavy- and light-duty vehicles.

Raising Awareness

As committed in the 2011 action plans, the *Turn Back the Tide* campaign was launched by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in September 2012 to raise awareness about climate change and energy efficiency, and the ways that individuals, businesses and communities can be a part of the solution.

The heart of the campaign is the *Turn Back the Tide* website, which has received over 60,000 visits and 140,000 page views to date. The website contains a wealth of information, tools and tips to improve energy efficiency and reduce waste, including a carbon footprint calculator and an interactive house with energy efficiency tips. Television advertisements about the campaign have aired across the province. In addition, online videos have achieved nearly 2,000 views and the campaign's Facebook page currently has over 1,650 followers. Partnerships have been established with community businesses and organizations to expand the reach of the campaign, such as with the St. John's IceCaps and the Canadian Homebuilders' Association of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 2014, the *Turn Back the Tide* campaign received two Pinnacle Awards from the International Association of Business Communications (IABC). The Pinnacle Awards showcase excellence in business communication.

Going Forward: Government will continue to update the *Turn Back the Tide* website and establish partnerships to reach new audiences throughout the implementation of the climate change and energy efficiency action plans.

Next Steps: Actions to 2016

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador will continue to implement the climate change and energy efficiency action plans.

Adapting to Climate Change

Several priorities for next steps have already been identified. Communities across the province are experiencing firsthand the impacts of climate change, most notably in northern Labrador. Increasing the awareness, understanding, and capacity of communities to adapt to climate change will continue to be a priority. While significant progress has been made on this issue to date, further opportunities exist to improve the province's resilience.

The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador will also continue to integrate considerations of climate change adaptation into its own decision-making processes. Several early successes have been achieved, but this will remain a priority over the long term.

Reducing GHGs and Improving Energy Efficiency

Since 1990, the province's GHG emissions have remained relatively stable, while the economy grew by 65 per cent. Going forward, strong economic growth will put upwards pressure on provincial GHG emissions and further policies and measures will need to be considered to control growth in GHG emissions. There are also significant opportunities, such as clean energy and improvements in energy efficiency, which can lower fuel bills and reduce GHG emissions.

Going forward, action to reduce GHG emissions is needed across all sectors of the economy. Given the scale of their contribution to emissions, the large industrial and transportation sectors require particular attention. The Provincial Government will continue to work with the Government of Canada in the development of regulations that affect these sectors. This work will seek to ensure that GHG emissions are tackled in a manner that fits the circumstances of Newfoundland and Labrador.

While there are risks associated with climate change, such as rising sea-levels, more extreme weather and coastal erosion, there are also significant opportunities, such as the export of clean power and the development of new technologies. In 2010, the green economy employed about 10,300 people in the province. An independent report by Globe Consultants indicates that, with the right support, this number could grow by 30 per cent by 2020. Areas where there are opportunities include greener buildings, clean energy, waste management, and sustainable tourism.

The 2011 climate change and energy efficiency action plans were created as strategic frameworks to help realize these opportunities and address challenges. Government is committed to continuing to drive forward this important work in the years to come.

Tools & Resources

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- Climate Projections Study
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/whatsnew/NL_Climate_Projections_Full_Report.pdf
- Climate Monitoring Report
  - www.exec.gov.nl.ca/exec/ccee/publications/climate_monitoring_capabilities_nl.pdf
- Coastal Erosion Monitoring
  - www.nr.gov.nl.ca/mines&en/geosurvey/publications/CR2010/2010_Batterson-Liverman.pdf
- Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool
  - www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/climate_change/vultool.html
- Flood Risk Mapping Studies
  - www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/flooding/frm.html

ENERGY EFFICIENCY & GHG REDUCTION

- Guide to Building Energy-Efficient Homes
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/at-home/construction-&-renovation/guide_to_building_energy_efficient_homes.pdf
- Guide to Implementing the Build Better Buildings Policy
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/whatsnew/bbb_implementation_guide.pdf
- Green Economy Report
  - www.exec.gov.nl.ca/exec/ccee/publications/Green_Economy_NL.pdf
- The Green Roadmap
  - www.nlgreeneconomy.ca
- Individual Carbon Calculator
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/carbon-calculator.html
- Interactive House
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/interactive-house.html
- Municipal Government Carbon Calculator
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca/municipal-carbon-calculator/default.asp
- Turn Back the Tide
  - www.turnbackthetide.ca

Annex: Commitment by Commitment Summary

List of Acronyms:

- **ACASA** – Atlantic Climate Adaptation Solutions Association
- **BOMA BESt** – Building Owners and Managers Association of Canada (BOMA) Building Environmental Standards (BESt)
- **CCEE** – Office of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency
- **EDUC** – Department of Education
- **ENVC** – Department of Environment and Conservation
- **FA** – Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- **FAA** – Forestry and Agrifoods Agency
- **FES-NL** – Fire and Emergency Services – Newfoundland and Labrador
- **GHG** – greenhouse gases
- **IBRD** – Department of Innovation, Business and Rural Development
- **LEED** – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
- **MIGA** – Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs
- **MMSB** – Multi Materials Stewardship Board
- **MNL** – Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador
- **MUN** – Memorial University of Newfoundland
- **NEG-ECP** – Conference of New-England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers
- **NEIA** – Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Industry Association
- **NR** – Department of Natural Resources
- **SNL** – Service Newfoundland and Labrador
- **RDC** – Research and Development Corporation
- **TW** – Department of Transportation and Works
- **WCI** – Western Climate Initiative

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION		
1	Collaborate with other governments and the research and academic community with a view to strengthening long-term climate forecasting for the province.	In 2013, CCEE worked with researchers at MUN to develop a climate projections study that outlines how the province's climate is expected to change by mid-century. The findings were made publically available online and further disseminated through a webinar, presentations, and bilateral meetings with government departments, including TW, NR, FAA, FES-NL, ENVC and MIGA.
2	Consider the findings of the study on climate change monitoring capabilities in the province and next steps.	In response to the findings of the climate monitoring report, CCEE is partnering with TW to collect data from the Road Weather Information System. This will help fill information gaps and allow for monitoring of changes in climate over time. Data will be published on the Community Accounts database.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
3	Collaborate with the Federal Government to strengthen climate monitoring networks and information on local precipitation trends to support infrastructure design.	CCEE is working with the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency to add environmental information to the Community Accounts database, including data from the Road Weather Information System and Environment Canada. Through this initiative, decision makers will have better access to information that can be used to inform dialogue about climate change, and will be better positioned to reflect this in their planning processes accordingly.
4	Continue to strengthen the Newfoundland and Labrador Water Resources Portal, and work to identify additional sources of information that can be digitized and made publicly available through this geographic information system.	ENVC is adding more information to the Water Resources Portal, including climate change flood risk maps. Further work is also underway to include community-level climate projections in the portal.
5	Continue to implement the Forest Research Strategy, which includes a strategic focus on better understanding the impacts of climate change on forests in the province.	FAA has made significant investments in understanding the effects of climate change on boreal forests. Specifically, the Centre for Forest Science and Innovation has invested $361,000 in climate change research, including research on the storage and sequestration of carbon in forest soils and aquatic systems, and the expansion of pest insects in forests of northern Labrador. These investments will improve the ability of FAA to manage forests in the face of a changing climate.
6	Work with the academic and research community to develop research priorities and enhance the dialogue on the impacts of climate change in Newfoundland and Labrador.	A provincial Adaptation Network was established by CCEE in September 2013, which includes representation from MUN, NEIA, Nalcor, MNL, and several Provincial Government departments, including TW, MIGA, FA, FAA, FES-NL, NR and ENVC. This network shares information on the impact of climate change in the province, as well as tools and resources available across government to address climate change.
7	Identify research needs on climate change in northern Labrador and work with other partners to consider the best way to address them.	CCEE worked with the Nunatsiavut Government to support the Sustainable Communities Initiative, drawing on a total of $150,000 provided for the Initiative by ENVC over financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Among other things, this funding supported literature reviews to understand currently available information on climate change in northern Labrador and best practices for adaptation in the north. This information has been used to identify further research needs and prioritize actions going forward.
8	Identify ways to better engage northern Labrador communities on issues pertaining to climate change adaptation.	Engagement with northern Labrador communities on issues pertaining to climate change adaptation has been enhanced through support of the Nunatsiavut Government's Sustainable Communities Initiative. CCEE represented Newfoundland and Labrador at the International Polar Year Conference in 2012. Officials used the opportunity to meet with representatives from the Nunatsiavut Government and with academics working on northern issues relating to climate change.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
9	Continue to implement the ACASA project and partner with Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador and the Professional Municipal Administrators to roll out the findings to all communities.	All ACASA projects have been completed and are now available online. This includes, among other projects, a Community Vulnerability Assessment Toolkit, which helps communities identify their risks to climate change and opportunities to adapt. Roll-out of the toolkit is underway through a partnership between ENVC, MNL and the Professional Municipal Administrators. MNL received funding to begin a pilot project to help communities assess their vulnerability to climate change by using the toolkit.
10	With a $600,000 annual investment over three years through Budget 2011, establish new flood risk maps for at-risk locations and, where it is possible to predict flooding, alert systems to notify government, community and emergency response personnel of potential flooding. The new maps will incorporate climate change predictions to enhance their ability to support informed decisions and community planning.	In 2011-12, flood risk mapping studies were completed for Corner Brook, Goulds and Petty Harbour. Budget 2014 allocated $400,000 each year for three years to complete further flood risk mapping studies. A pilot hurricane flood alert system was launched by ENVC in August 2012. Through this system, FES-NL contacts municipal governments on a daily basis for the August to December period each year to notify them of expected precipitation levels in their community, including when peak precipitation will occur and how expected precipitation compares to historical 20-year and 100-year flood levels. There are currently 45 communities in the system.
11	With a $100,000 annual investment over three years through Budget 2011, establish a new Coastal Erosion Monitoring and Mapping Program and make the data and reports available through the Newfoundland and Labrador Water Resources Portal and other publications.	NR is monitoring coastal erosion rates at 104 locations across the province. Budget 2014 allocated $100,000 per year to continue this project over the next three years. All data is publically available online.
12	Continue to include consideration of climate change implications (e.g. potential for flooding) in the site selection and design of Provincial Government buildings and infrastructure, and extend these considerations to those receiving public funding.	MIGA requires municipalities to conduct a flood risk assessment during site selection for municipal buildings funded under its Municipal Infrastructure Programs. Municipal Land Use Plans are also required to recognize flood plains that exceed a 1:100-year return period by restricting development in these areas. This commitment is also supported through site selection requirements contained in the Build Better Buildings Policy, and Government's Land Use Policy for Flood Risk Areas.
13	Continue to implement and enforce the Land Use Policy for Flood Risk Areas.	ENVC is continuing to implement and enforce the Land Use Policy for Flood Risk Areas. New areas are being covered by the policy as new flood risk maps are developed. Additionally, CCEE has been added to the Interdepartmental Land Use Committee and reviews applications for crown land to ensure climate change impacts are being taken into account.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
14	Analyze opportunities to incorporate climate change considerations into community planning efforts, with a view to identifying opportunities for synergies across planning processes and minimizing administrative burden.	Through the process of developing Municipal Plans, which require ministerial approval, MIGA is able to provide high-level guidance to municipalities on climate change impacts. CCEE developed a carbon calculator for municipal governments to better understand their carbon footprint and how to reduce it. MIGA partnered with CCEE to roll out the calculator to municipalities through a Carbon Footprint Contest in Fall 2013. The calculator and broader climate change considerations have been incorporated into the Tidy Towns Award as of 2014. CCEE delivered a session at the MNL Convention in 2013 to illustrate how to integrate climate risk into decisions. CCEE is also developing a module for municipalities to train staff and councilors on how to integrate climate risk into municipal planning processes.
15	Continue to support communities in their preparation of Emergency Management Plans, which are due by May 2012.	As of March 2014, 97 per cent of communities in the province have Emergency Management Plans. FES-NL has reviewed plans to ensure climate change risks are factored in and recommends that all communities keep their plans current and reflective of any new or emerging hazards and risks. FES-NL has taken a one-on-one approach with communities without an Emergency Management Plan and this approach has resulted in very positive movement on the level of engagement from the community perspective.
16	Promote best practices in community development in the north through appropriate planning and building practices to support long-term sustainability.	CCEE worked with the Nunatsiavut Government to support the Sustainable Communities Initiative, drawing on a total of $150,000 provided for the Initiative by ENVC over financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. In 2012-13, this funding was used to support a review of best practices in the design of sustainable, energy-efficient, and climate-adapted housing for northern regions, and to identify and review climate-sensitive environmental constraints on the subarctic built environment. A review of best practices and case studies for incorporating climate change adaption in community planning and infrastructure for northern regions were also completed. In 2013-14, a report was produced by a multi-disciplinary team on the findings of their assessment of housing risks in Nain, Hopedale and Makkovik, which will inform the development of new climate-resistant building codes and standards. In addition, support was provided for hazard mapping and an assessment of wind and snow conditions in Hopedale.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
17	Identify ways in which decision making tools on climate change in northern Labrador could be improved, such as climate observation networks, flood risk mapping and information on local ice conditions.	The SmartICE program was launched in 2014 to monitor and provide real-time information on ice conditions in northern Labrador. The program is a collaborative initiative between traditional Inuit ice experts, university geographers, industry, the Federal Government, and the Nunatsiavut Government. Funding of $250,000 was provided for the project by the RDC. Six sites have been established to monitor coastal erosion rates in Labrador. This includes four sites established by NR in Forteau, Pinware, L'Anse Amour and L'Anse au Clair, and two additional sites established in northern Labrador by researchers at Memorial University. Work under the Sustainable Communities Initiative will also help inform planning and development decisions (see commitment 16 for more details).
18	Share expertise and information with a view to supporting the shared future directions and plans of the Nunatsiavut Government, Innu Nation and Provincial Government.	The provincial Adaptation Network was created in 2013 and has been successful in sharing expertise and information about climate change among researchers, industry and the Provincial Government. This network helped to prioritize initiatives going forward, such as the need to further disseminate information about climate change impacts to municipal governments. CCEE disseminated the findings of the climate projections study, as well as information on coastal erosion monitoring and the flood alert system, to the Nunatsiavut Government, the Innu Nation, the NunatuKavut Government, and within the Provincial Government.
ENERGY EFFICIENCY & GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION		
19	Renew the Residential Energy Efficiency Program with an investment of $12 million over three years through Budget 2011.	Budget 2011 committed funding to support the program over three years. Since its inception in 2009, over 4,500 homeowners have participated in the program, saving an average of $720 on annual heating costs. Budget 2014 continued funding for the program and committed $4 million per year for three years.
20	Continue to support the implementation of the EnerGuide for Homes Program.	The provincial EnerGuide for Houses program, which ran from December 2008 to March 2012, offered grants of up to $1,500 for energy-efficient renovations to existing homes. Under this program, which was led by NR, approximately $3.1 million was spent. This includes program grants for energy efficiency retrofits to over 2,600 homeowners, as well as an energy audit for an additional 1,400 homeowners. The EnerGuide program was a complementary program to the federal ecoENERGY program, which offered grants of up to $5,000 for energy-efficient renovations to existing homes.
21	Work with other provinces and territories to encourage the Federal Government to develop long-term federal funding arrangements for residential energy efficiency retrofits.	NR, through the Council of Energy and Mines Ministers, is engaged in processes with other provinces, territories and the Federal Government on a range of regulatory and policy matters with respect to energy efficiency.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
22	Launch Phase Two of the Coastal Labrador Energy Efficiency Pilot Program in two new Labrador communities, and evolve the delivery model work to increase the uptake of available energy-efficiency programs in these communities and those visited in Phase One.	NR provided funding to Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro to run the second phase of the pilot program, which was completed in 2011. During this phase, energy savings kits were installed in 388 homes and 23 businesses in Mary's Harbour and Nain.
23	Pilot a Building Construction Plan Energy Efficiency Advice Service for housing contractors and homeowners seeking to improve the energy efficiency of their building designs during the planning stage.	The Provincial Government has approved a series of initiatives to promote energy efficiency since 2011. Due to fiscal responsibilities, this initiative will be considered in future years.
24	Collaborate with other provinces, territories and the Federal Government on the development of new energy codes, energy-efficient product standards and more informative labelling (for households).	CCEE participates in federal-provincial-territorial committees regarding energy-efficient construction codes and product labelling for vehicles, appliances and electronics. These committees provided feedback on, among other things, amendments to include energy efficiency requirements in the National Building Code in 2012.
25	Work with municipalities to ensure that they are aware that the Model National Energy Code for Houses will be incorporated into the National Building Code in 2012 and assist them to prepare for this change.	CCEE released a Guide to Building Energy-Efficient Homes in 2013 at the Industry Housing Forum of the Canadian Homebuilders Association – Newfoundland and Labrador. This guide outlines the new energy efficiency requirements of the National Building Code. The guide was made available to all municipalities and presentations were delivered on the guide at the Professional Municipal Administrators Association and the MNL Convention. A three-hour workshop on the guide was held for municipalities and the construction industry in November 2013, in partnership with the Atlantic Chapter of the Canada Green Building Council.
26	Pursue the development of the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project and, through an interconnect with the island of Newfoundland, eliminate 1.2 Mt of GHG emissions from the Holyrood Generating Station.	The Muskrat Falls hydroelectric project was sanctioned by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in 2012 and construction has commenced.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
27	Develop, and publicly release in 2012, a detailed approach for the energy-intensive sector on climate change. This approach will include a GHG reduction target for the sector, and the development of policies will be guided by 11 core principles.	Three rounds of formal consultations with local industry have been completed and initiatives are ongoing to develop appropriate regulatory authorities for GHG emissions. Technical studies of the GHG abatement opportunities in the offshore oil, iron ore mining and oil refining sectors in Newfoundland and Labrador have been completed.
28	Become a formal observer to the Western Climate Initiative.	CCEE followed the work of the WCI and attended meetings as an observer in 2010 and 2011. In 2012, the policy-level work undertaken by the WCI and comparable organizations was re-structured into a new organization (NA2050). CCEE follows the work of NA2050, but the new organization does not have a process to formally admit or recognize observers.
29	Apply Best Available Control Technology requirements in the Air Pollution Control Regulations to greenhouse gas emissions for new investments in the large industrial sector.	CCEE, in consultation with ENVC, have developed a draft framework on how to give effect to the regulatory requirements for the large industrial sector. The commitment will be addressed through actions pursuant to commitment 27.
30	Seek to influence federal policy as the Federal Government considers future policies and regulations to reduce GHG emissions.	CCEE continues to actively engage the Federal Government to advocate for provincial interests regarding GHG regulations. CCEE participates in a number of federal-provincial-territorial committees, including the Domestic Climate Change Committee and eight groups on the development of GHG regulations for the large industrial sector. CCEE has shared, as appropriate, the findings of technical research undertaken for the offshore oil, iron ore mining, and oil refining sectors, and meets regularly with federal officials on a bilateral basis.
31	Develop a road map for businesses to help them navigate programs that could promote energy efficiency and/or action on climate change.	IBRD launched the Newfoundland and Labrador Green Economy website at the NEIA conference in October 2013. The site includes a “Greening Your Business” roadmap that assists small- and medium-sized enterprises in navigating existing programs and accessing external resources to help "green" their organizations.
32	Review how current business diagnostic tools support businesses in their efforts to improve energy management and understand the carbon footprints of their products and services.	IBRD completed a review of business supports in 2012. Carbon footprint activities are captured in the 'Business Retention & Expansion' diagnostic, which was broadened to address environmental and energy efficiency issues. IBRD has also partnered with NEIA to help raise this agenda within the environmental sector. Through this initiative, companies work with IBRD to look holistically at their operations and uncover issues that may limit future plans and overall growth and success.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
33	Explore the development of incentives to increase action on energy efficiency and climate change in the private sector.	IBRD completed a review of business supports in 2012. Since that time IBRD has changed its suite of program offerings to assist in activities relating to the green economy. Eligible activities include the introduction of efficient waste management and recycling processes, energy management and efficiency improvements, and material costs associated with the introduction of green opportunities.
34	Pilot a Building Construction Plan Energy Efficiency Advice Service for businesses seeking to improve the energy efficiency of a new building during its planning phase.	The Provincial Government has approved a series of initiatives to promote energy efficiency since 2011. Due to fiscal responsibilities, this initiative will be considered in future years.
35	Examine the case for adopting new national energy codes for buildings in Newfoundland and Labrador, in collaboration with key stakeholders including Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador, the construction industry, and the design consulting and business communities.	CCEE has completed work to understand the implications of adopting the National Energy Code for Buildings in Newfoundland and Labrador. A technical study of the costs and benefits of adopting this code, using a case study approach for seven LEED-registered buildings, has been completed. Additionally, a jurisdictional review of adoption and enforcement practices in other provinces and territories has been completed. Targeted stakeholder consultations are anticipated once further analysis has been completed.
36	Collaborate with other provinces, territories and the Federal Government on the development of new energy codes, energy-efficient product standards and more informative labelling (for businesses).	CCEE participates in federal-provincial-territorial committees regarding energy-efficient construction codes and product labelling for vehicles, appliances and electronics. These committees provided feedback on, among other things, revisions to the National Energy Code for Buildings in 2011.
37	Consider the findings of the Study on the Green Economy and develop a government action plan on next steps.	IBRD is advancing work on the 66 recommendations in the green economy report, with a view to identifying priority actions in collaboration with CCEE.
38	Strengthen the dialogue with business on the economic development opportunities and risks associated with climate change and energy efficiency.	This is an ongoing initiative for IBRD as they continue to engage clients on the importance of energy efficiency and opportunities in the green economy. IBRD has been working actively with the Strategic Partnership and NEIA. A “Dollars to $ense” workshop was held in Fall 2013.
39	Continue to implement the fish harvesting energy efficiency initiative, including the industry-wide promotion of fuel savings that are being identified through the energy audit initiative.	FA provided pilot project funding to support energy efficiency audits of five vessels and the completion of an energy audit of a processing operation. These initiatives were cost-shared with participants. Budget 2014 committed $4 million to continue the Fisheries Technology and New Opportunities Program, which has been in place since 2007 and funded various energy efficiency initiatives in the harvesting sector.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
40	Explore opportunities for partnerships with industry that could promote the adoption of fuel saving technologies in the fishery and/or reduce overall waste through the identification of new commercial products.	FA continues to support industry-led energy efficiency initiatives, including: • Biodiesel research at the Marine Institute using fish waste • The development of energy-efficient gear technology and the installation of innovative processing technology FA has also studied ways to utilize shellfish and salmon by-products for purposes like feeds and composting, rather than sending it to landfill.
41	Continue to support the expert advisory committee on energy efficiency in the harvesting sector.	This initiative will be reviewed in the coming year in light of available funding.
42	Engage the Federal Government on promoting fuel-efficient vessel designs that also maintain superior safety and stability for operators.	This initiative will be reviewed in the coming year in light of available funding.
43	Engage the fish processing sector on the merits of establishing an expert advisory committee on energy efficiency, as has been established for the harvesting sector.	This initiative will be reviewed in the coming year in light of available funding.
44	Work with the Federal Government to improve measurement capabilities in carbon accounting models for the forestry and agriculture sectors in Newfoundland and Labrador.	FAA participates in the Federal Government's Climate Change Task Force, which is organized through the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. Through this group, FAA collects information on best practices and the implications for Newfoundland and Labrador.
45	Explore the potential for changes in forest management practices to increase the carbon storage potential.	FAA continues to ensure harvested and naturally disturbed sites without sufficient natural regeneration are treated, maximizing the uptake of carbon dioxide in regenerating forests.
46	Work with the agriculture industry to promote techniques that minimize the release of GHG emissions, including livestock, nutrient and land management, while continuing to promote industry growth and diversification.	FAA continues to work with the agricultural industry in the promotion of Beneficial Management Practices through the Environmental Farm Plan Program. Such practices include crop rotation, conservation tillage, no till, precision farming, nutrient management and alternative energy.
47	Include climate change issues in the consideration of a policy on commercial scale peat mining.	The policy on commercial scale peat mining has yet to be advanced.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
48	Complete the Natural Areas System Plan for the province. Possible climate change scenarios and effects will be considered during this process to inform the placement and design of new protected areas.	ENVC is continuing to work on the development of the Natural Areas System Plan.
49	Collaborate with the Federal Government, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations to advance research on carbon management in the province's natural areas.	ENVC is participating on the Climate Change Working Group of the Canadian Parks Council, which includes researchers and federal and provincial park agency staff.
50	Collaborate with the Federal Government and other provinces and territories on the development and implementation of strengthened efficiency standards for light and heavy-duty vehicles, and better energy efficiency labelling on vehicles for consumers.	In 2010, the Canadian and United States federal governments introduced regulations to improve the fuel efficiency of passenger and light-duty vehicles for model years 2011 to 2016. In 2012, both countries released draft regulations to further enhance standards for the 2017 to 2025 model years. CCEE participated in federal-provincial-territorial working groups to assess these regulations. In 2013, the Canadian and United States federal governments introduced regulations to improve the fuel efficiency of heavy-duty vehicles for model years 2014 to 2018. CCEE also participated in federal-provincial-territorial working groups to assess the impacts of these regulations.
51	Collaborate with industry to explore opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of heavy trucks.	IBRD is exploring the possibility of developing fact sheets and case studies that outline ways to improve the fuel efficiency of heavy trucks. This information would be shared with companies and allow IBRD to gauge the level of interest and inform next steps. CCEE sits on the Federal Government's Transportation Working Group on Energy Efficiency, which is developing a Best Practices Purchasing Guide for Alternative Energy Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles. This guide will assist the trucking industry in identifying and purchasing vehicles that fit their operations, and will be available in each jurisdiction.
52	Engage the Federal Government to ensure its funding programs for fuel-efficient technology on heavy trucks can support small trucking operations like those often found in Newfoundland and Labrador.	IBRD intends to establish relationships with Transport Canada to work towards enhancing federal assistance for Newfoundland and Labrador's small trucking operators.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
53	Review new driver training material and examinations for opportunities to strengthen driver knowledge on fuel-savings opportunities.	Page 55 of the Road Users Manual was updated to contain information on fuel-efficient driving and questions on fuel-efficient driving have been incorporated into the written test for a Learner's License.
54	Continue to support the implementation of the federal, provincial and territorial agreement on vehicle weights and dimensions, which sets the underlying framework for the adoption of many fuel-saving practices for heavy trucks.	SNL sits on national committees that set standards for vehicle weights and dimensions. Provincial regulations to reflect enhancements in the national initiative on Vehicle Weights and Dimensions have been drafted and are awaiting final review and implementation.
55	Collaborate with partners through the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers to continue studying the costs and benefits of a low carbon fuel standard for the region.	Over the 2008 to 2010 period, the NEG-ECP analyzed enhanced vehicle standards, such as the California tailpipe emissions standard. This work was superseded by federal regulatory changes in both the United States and Canada. In 2010, more stringent passenger vehicle standards were introduced in both countries for the 2011 to 2016 model years. In 2012, both countries released draft regulations to further enhance standards for the 2017 to 2025 model years.
56	Examine the state of technology, infrastructure requirements and market developments for electric vehicles.	In 2012, CCEE attended a conference on alternatively fuelled vehicles in September 2012 for the New England states and eastern Canadian provinces to learn about policies and programs in other jurisdictions. CCEE is in the process of developing a comprehensive report on electric vehicle technology, infrastructure, and market developments.
57	Continue implementation of the Provincial Solid Waste Management Strategy.	MIGA is continuing to implement the Provincial Solid Waste Management Strategy. To date, 133 of 216 (62 per cent) landfill sites in the province have been closed and 64 per cent of the provincial population has access to a lined landfill. The strategy contains a target to reduce the province's waste by 50 per cent. As of 2014, the province has reduced its waste by 28 per cent.
58	Study opportunities for methane capture in landfill sites, building on success of the project implemented at the Robin Hood Bay Regional Waste Management Facility.	The Provincial Government is assessing the appropriate regulatory structure necessary for such opportunities to be advanced.
59	Promote opportunities for community composting projects, which can reduce material going to landfills.	The MMSB actively promotes opportunities for community composting projects as part of their ongoing work. In 2013, the MMSB held the Earth Bound Conference, which connected communities and businesses with organic waste management technologies and service providers, while providing broad-based education on the benefits of properly managing organic waste.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
60	Continue education and awareness raising efforts through the MMSB, including through the Get to Half Program and continued school engagement and the establishment of "Green Teams" in the province's business community.	The MMSB continues to provide education and awareness programs to schools and has delivered over 470 presentations to schools across Newfoundland and Labrador since 2011. The MMSB has also increased its focus on the business community by working with over 20 businesses to promote waste reduction practices in the workplace. It is creating a toolkit for the bed and breakfast industry and producing "ready-to-use" signage to support office recycling programs.
61	Collaborate with other jurisdictions through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to advance Extended Producer Responsibility programs in Canada.	ENVC, in partnership with the MMSB, continues to promote the advancement of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs in Canada through an active dialogue with key stakeholders. The MMSB established a new Provincial Electronics Recycling Program in November 2012 and will continue to consider the development of new EPR programs.
62	Develop a public awareness campaign on climate change and energy efficiency with initial funding of $250,000 from Budget 2011.	The *Turn Back the Tide* campaign on climate change and energy efficiency was launched on September 17, 2012. It is an integrated campaign with television, print and online components. The campaign has partnered with other organizations to reach new audiences. The impact of the campaign will be evaluated in 2014. In 2014, the *Turn Back the Tide* campaign received two Pinnacle Awards from the International Association of Business Communications (IABC), including an award of merit and an award of excellence.
63	Develop an action plan setting out the practical steps government plans to take to green government going forward.	CCEE is developing a *Greening Government Action Plan* in consultation with other government departments. The plan is expected to be released in 2014.
64	Explore the potential to utilize the government's procurement power to promote greater energy efficiency, lower GHG emissions and reduce waste.	GPA and CCEE led the development of a green procurement guidance manual, which was finalized in March 2014 and launched in April in 2014. The manual provides practical guidance and advice to government departments on how to incorporate environmental considerations into public procurement practices. Information sessions on green procurement have been held and attended by over 100 employees of core government and government-funded bodies.
65	Explore the best way to ensure that individuals and businesses have access to the right information and tools to move forward on energy efficiency.	At the heart of the Provincial Government's *Turn Back the Tide* campaign is a website that was designed as a 'one-stop shop' to provide user-friendly and authoritative information and resources to individuals, businesses and communities on how they can improve their energy efficiency. The website is reviewed and updated by CCEE on a regular basis, and has achieved over 60,000 visits to date.
66	Develop an action plan outlining government's role in transforming markets for more energy efficient and low GHG-emitting goods and services.	CCEE is completing an analysis of market transformation activities in other jurisdictions and developing a Market Transformation Action Plan.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
67	Continue to implement the Green Fund in 2011-12, and conduct an evaluation of its impact and effectiveness.	The NL Green Fund continues to provide financial support for GHG reduction projects. Based on approved funding requests, GHG reductions per year are estimated at over 200,000 tonnes, at an average cost per tonne of $105. Additionally, a total of 289 workshops were conducted as a result of support from the Green Fund, which were attended by approximately 16,040 people. Once the funds are fully expired, an evaluation of its impact and effectiveness will be completed.
68	Examine ways to enhance the delivery of energy efficiency programs across government.	Budget 2014 funded two new energy efficiency programs – a pilot project to provide homeowners with power cost monitors and an energy conservation initiative for schools. The residential pilot will seek to determine if households will conserve energy if they used a feedback device that provides them with real-time electricity consumption information. The pilot project for schools will raise awareness about energy conservation and efficiency in schools.
69	Continue to implement the Build Better Buildings Policy.	The Build Better Buildings Policy continues to be implemented. To date, eight municipal buildings and 27 Provincial Government buildings (including healthcare and post-secondary facilities) have been LEED registered. CCEE released a guide to implementing the policy in 2013. As of March 2014, two buildings have received LEED Silver certification as a result of this policy – the Nalcor crew housing building in Churchill Falls and the City Hall in Corner Brook.
70	Conduct energy audits on government buildings in 2011-12, and complete energy audits on all remaining buildings over 1000 square meters that have not previously been audited within the next 5 years.	TW has completed energy audits of 25 government buildings to date. No issues are anticipated regarding the completion of audits on the remaining buildings.
71	Develop retrofit plans for cost-effective energy efficiency upgrades that were identified in the energy audits.	TW has completed a preliminary analysis of potential upgrades identified through the energy audits of buildings and has implemented a number of upgrades, including, among others: • Retrofitting the lighting systems in Confederation Building • Retrofitting the parking lot lighting at the Marine Institute/College of the North Atlantic Engineering Technology Campus • Installing a new energy-efficient air conditioning system in the Sir Richard Squires Building in Corner Brook Budget 2014 approved $350,000 for energy efficiency retrofits for select government buildings to lower operating costs and improve efficiencies in existing buildings.
72	Roll out certification of BOMA BESt building management certification process to other existing government office buildings, following the successful application of the process on the Natural Resources Building.	TW oversaw the implementation of the BOMA BESt process on the Natural Resources Building. This building received the annual Earth Award in 2011 and was the first Level 3-certified building in the province. TW is reviewing lessons learned from the Natural Resources Building and is assessing next steps in the process, with a view to seeking certification for other buildings.

Climate Change & Energy Efficiency Action Plans: Review of Commitments		
#	**Commitment**	**Progress to Date:**
73	Explore the potential for green leasing requirements for space that the Provincial Government leases from other building owners.	TW is evaluating potential green leasing requirements in the context of regional service delivery networks and local and regional rental market conditions.
74	Continue to implement the Save It Forward campaign in the province's schools.	Budget 2014 committed $200,000 over two years to launch a new energy conservation pilot program for schools. This program is being developed and rolled out by CCEE and EDUC, in partnership with the Newfoundland Power and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro.
75	Establish a target that 35 per cent of all new car and SUV purchases be energy-efficient or hybrid vehicles for departments, agencies, boards and commissions. This builds on the 25 per cent target from the Energy Plan.	As of March 31, 2014, 44 of the 131 cars and SUVs purchased by TW have been energy efficient, which equates to 34 per cent.

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