

GOVERNANCE OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS WITHIN CANADA**R. Turle***Environmental Technology Centre, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Canada*

Within Canada, air quality monitoring programs are operated by Environment Canada (7) and by the provinces (10), territories (3), regional governments (2) and a number of industries. The modes of operation are varied with the networks providing different types of information with various time frames. The largest network is the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS) Network (<http://www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/naps/>), which is a cooperative program between Environment Canada and the provinces and territories. The NAPS Network has been in operation for over 33 years and has developed according to the needs of air quality managers at all levels of government. Recently, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed to govern the operation of the NAPS network and to document more formally the roles and responsibilities of the NAPS partners. The primary focus of the NAPS network is to provide Canadians information on air quality within urban areas. It also includes sites designed to track pollution crossing international and inter-provincial borders. Some provinces, notably Alberta and Ontario, have requirements that industry operate monitoring stations for key pollutants as a requirement of their permits to operate. This paper will focus on how all these networks operate in support of both national and local air monitoring requirements. All these different networks will be examined for their varied management characteristics. Comparison will be made to selected examples overseas.