REQUEST TO SPEAK TO A COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

if your request is for a specific committee meeting, this form must be received by NOON the day scheduled committee meeting. Requests for Monday meetings must be received the Friday before it. Requests for meetings scheduled for the day after a statutory holiday must be received the last business day before the meeting.

Standing Committee Requested

☐ Audit and Administration  ☐ Economic Development & Planning
☐ Board of Health  ☐ Emergency & Community Services
☑ Committee of the Whole  ☐ Public Works

Requestor Information

Name: J ACK G IBBONS

Name of Organization: O NTO RIO C LEAN A IR

□ Yes  ☐ No

Do you or your organization represent a lobbyist (voluntary)

Contact Number: 4 1 6 - 9 2 6 - 1 9 0 7 X 2 7 0

Email Address: J ACK@C LEANAIRA LLIANCE. ORG

Mailing Address: 6 2 5 C HURCH S TREET, S UITE 4 0 2

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Reason(s) for delegation request:

I would like to speak in favour of Councillor Mendel's cool phone act resolution

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? ☐ Yes  ☐ No

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Requests to speak to Council are forwarded to the Standing Committee for consideration. Once considered by Committee, and approved, you will be notified of the date for your presentation. Personal information collected on this form is authorized under Section 5.10(2) of the City's Procedural By-law No. 03-301 for the purpose of contacting individuals and/or organizations requesting an opportunity to appear as a delegation before a Standing Committee and will be published with the Committee Agenda. The Voluntary Lobbyist Registry is a public document and will be available for viewing in the City Clerk's office. The Procedural By-law is a requirement of Section 238(2) of the Municipal Act. Questions about its collection can be directed to the Manager Legislative Services, 77 James St. N., Suite 220, Hamilton, ON L 8 R 2 K 3 9 0 5 5 4 6 - 2 4 2 4 e xt. 5 4 0 9 .
In 2001, the Government of Ontario issued a legally binding regulation requiring the phase-out of coal-burning at the Lakeview Generating Station in Mississauga by April 30, 2005.

In 2007 the Government of Ontario issued a legally binding regulation requiring the cessation of coal-burning at Ontario’s four remaining coal-fired power plants by December 31, 2014.¹

Ontario’s coal phase-out is the single largest greenhouse gas emission reduction initiative in North America – equivalent to taking almost seven million cars off the road.² Bringing the coal phase out to a successful conclusion as soon as possible will position Ontario as a global leader in addressing climate change and compliment the province’s efforts to reposition itself as a green energy and economy leader.

2009 in Review

- Ontario’s coal-fired electricity generation fell by 73% between 2003 and 2009 – from 36.3 billion kWh in 2003 to 9.8 billion kWh in 2009.³

- Coal-fired generation was responsible for only 6.6% of Ontario’s total electricity production in 2009.⁴

- In 2009 Ontario’s coal-fired electricity output was at its lowest level in 45 years.⁵

- However, according to a study prepared for the Government of Ontario, Ontario’s coal-fired electricity generation in 2009 still caused 246 deaths, 342 hospital admissions, 406 emergency room visits and almost 123,000 minor illnesses (e.g., asthma attacks) in Ontario.⁶

- Coal-fired electricity generation is no longer profitable for Ontario Power Generation (OPG). In 2009, OPG received a $412 million subsidy from Ontario’s electricity consumers to compensate it for the operating losses of its Nanticoke and Lambton coal-fired power plants.⁷

- In 2009 Ontario’s net electricity exports (10.3 billion kWh) exceeded its total coal-fired electricity generation (9.8 billion kWh).⁸

We Can Phase-Out Coal Now

As of November 2009, Ontario’s coal-free generation capacity was 23% greater than our forecast peak day demand in the summer of 2010 and 27% greater than our forecast peak day demand in 2014.⁹

Given that Ontario’s coal-free generation capacity now exceeds our peak day demand by 23%, under normal conditions, our need for coal-fired electricity is negligible. Nev-
Nevertheless, according to the Ontario Power Authority, we need to retain some of our coal capacity on **standby reserve** until December 31, 2014 because the “Pickering nuclear units could reach the end of their operating lives sooner than expected.”

Furthermore, according to the Independent Electricity System Operator, one or more of the Nanticoke units may need to be operated at minimum output from time-to-time to provide grid stability.

The need to maintain some of our coal plants on **standby reserve** until the legally binding date for a complete coal phase-out (December 31, 2014), however, does not mean that we need to continue to use them to produce dirty electricity in the absence of an emergency or a need to support grid stability.

**Conclusions**

By achieving a virtually complete coal phase-out before this summer’s G20 Summit in Toronto, Ontario can protect public health and provide climate change leadership to Canada, the United States, China and the World.

**Recommendations**

1. Premier McGuinty should direct Ontario Power Generation to put its dirty coal plants on **standby reserve** immediately and **only operate them if they are absolutely needed** to keep the lights on in Ontario.

2. To protect the climate and air quality gains created by Ontario’s coal phase-out, Premier McGuinty should direct the Independent Electricity System Operator to import coal-fired electricity from the U.S. **only** if there is no other option to keep the lights on in Ontario.

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*The IESO has a policy of importing coal-fired electricity whenever its “financial” cost (excluding public health and environmental costs) is less than the “financial” cost of the next unit of domestic electricity generation. This undermines the whole purpose of the coal phase-out. We should only import coal-fired electricity if there is no other option to keep the lights on in Ontario.
Endnotes

1. Ontario Regulation 496/07, *Ontario Regulation made under the Environmental Protection Act: Cessation of Coal Use – Atikokan, Lambton, Nanticoke and Thunder Bay Generating Stations*.


