BRITISH COLUMBIA

February 17, 2012

Merran Smith, Director
Tides Canada Energy Initiative
400 – 163 Hastings Street West
Vancouver, BC V6B 1H5

Dear Ms. Smith:

Thank you for your letter, and attached information, regarding the development of energy resources and a National Energy Strategy for Canada.

I appreciate the time that you have taken to share your thoughts with me and note that you have also provided Mr. Steve Carr, Deputy Minister of Energy and Mines, with a copy of your correspondence. Your letter has also been forwarded to the Honourable Rich Coleman, Minister of Energy and Mines. I have asked Minister Coleman to follow up with you directly on my behalf. You will be hearing from the Minister's office in this regard at the earliest opportunity.

Again, thank you for writing. It was good of you to share your views, and those of Tides Canada, with me.

Sincerely,

Christy Clark
Premier

pc: Honourable Rich Coleman

Province of British Columbia
Office of the Premier
www.gov.bc.ca

PO Box 9041 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC
V8W 9E1

TIDEScanada

January 27, 2012

The Honourable Christy Clark
Premier of British Columbia
Box 9041 Station PROV GOVT
Victoria, BC
V8W 9E1

Dear Premier Clark:

Over the past three years, Tides Canada, a national non-profit organization, has expanded the engagement of Canadians, in particular business, communities and civil society organizations on elements of a National Energy Strategy. Given the increasing importance of thinking about energy strategically for BC, we would like to meet with you to discuss our work in this area.

Last year we released 'A New Energy Vision for Canada' which was endorsed by over 150 diverse businesses and organizations, representing well over a million Canadians. These include municipalities in BC such as North Vancouver, Burnaby, Saanich, Whistler, Dawson Creek and others, as well as businesses like the Forest Products Association of Canada, and Clean Energy BC, civil society groups like the Canadian Association of Retired Persons and the Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment, as well as faith groups like the United Church of Canada, and environmental organizations like WWF Canada and the Pembina Institute. We continue to receive support for this vision.

As a result of our work and broad engagement, we were invited to present this collaboratively created vision to the Council of Energy Ministers last July in Kananaskis where it was well received by many people.

We are continuing our work on this issue, and currently working on a 'Policy Pathway 2020' to further support the interprovincial discussions on a national energy strategy. It will help outline some of the immediate actions provinces and the Federal government could take to move us forward on the path toward a sustainable, prosperous and low carbon future.

We were encouraged by your support for the idea of developing a national energy strategy, as outlined after your meeting with Premiers Redford and Wall in December. We also noted your commitments to maintain BC's climate leadership while moving a jobs strategy forward. We think all of these issues are critical to a Canadian energy strategy.

TIDEScanada

We would like to meet with you as soon as possible to discuss the work that we are doing with a broad group of businesses and civil society groups and how it can inform your work. Specifically we would like to discuss with you:

- The outline of our work going forward and how we hope to present BC's commitment to sustainable energy; and
- Our current thinking on the top policy priorities for BC in growing jobs and the economy through the sustainable energy sector.

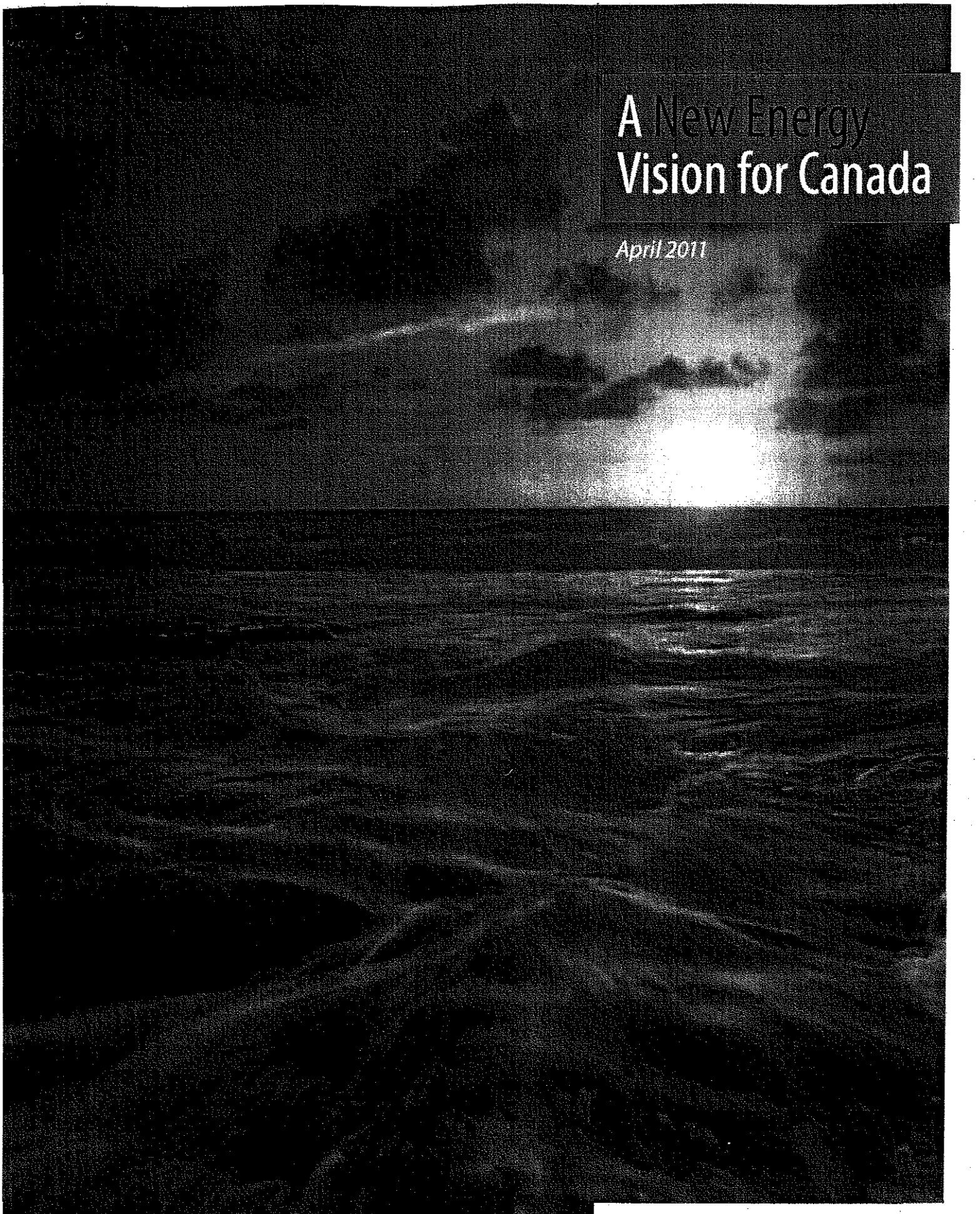
Sincerely,

Ross McMillan
President and CEO

Merran Smith
Director, Energy Initiative

Cc Steve Carr, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Energy
Mike McDonald, Principal Secretary, Office of the Premier

VANCOUVER 400-163 Hastings St W • Vancouver, BC V6B 1H5 TORONTO 360-215 Spadina Ave • Toronto, ON M5T 2C7
tidescanada.org • tel 1.866.TIDES.CA (8433722) • fax 1.866.780.6611



A New Energy Vision for Canada

April 2011

TIDES canada

uncommon solutions for the common good

stands on the brink of a new-energy revolution as significant to this young century as the discovery of petroleum was to the last.

prosperity, abundance, and geopolitical stability. Companies will be building value not on what they extract from the earth and process, but on how creatively they innovate a range of energy systems, technologies, and services, in ways that improve environmental quality and human quality of life. In this future, cities will have transformed themselves for livability and efficiency, while nations will have stopped going to war to secure the energy they need.

This vision is not an idealistic dream nor an abstract debate, but an entirely practical scenario that is already unfolding. The process of getting from here to there—we are calling it the new-energy transition—is underway and rife with opportunities. Indeed, it represents an unprecedented opportunity for Canada to create wealth, build GDP, bolster the nation's international credibility, and improve quality of life. This country has a leading role to play in this transition—it has strong research capacity, a national character able to support deep change, abundant renewable electricity and biomass resources, and, critically, the petroleum reserves to finance the shift.

This document imagines a Canada that has fully embraced the opportunities of a new-energy future. Like other discussion papers presently circulating the country, it endorses the idea of a national energy strategy to guide the transition, and recognizes the contributions that Canada's oil and gas industry make to the economy. Unlike others, this document explicitly links prosperity with deep greenhouse-gas reductions. It also recommends Canada embrace the global new-energy transition away from hydrocarbons and toward an energy services model based on renewable sources. This document also proposes essential ingredients of a national energy strategy, including a price on carbon, sectoral and regional diversity, and indicators

information informed by the b research, and economic mode recognize, however, that peopl the energy conversation from c perspectives and assumptions, on competing information and To this end, we propose using r scenario analysis to inform the and implementation of a natior strategy. The technique enable to assess different options and in a collaborative manner, and provide decision makers with r information. Scenario planning various frames and respects the between them, rather than pus one side. We also propose som design parameters for a proces national energy strategy.

In March, we shared this visi approach to a national energy s with well over 100 leaders from sectors, from coast to coast to c incorporated much of their feer document, including a strong e that deep greenhouse-gas redu included in any proposed new framework for Canada.

T PHOTO ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/MALIKETH.

nto an era of unprecedented
ty, and abundance—with
ent, strengthened ecosystems,
ealth costs, and improved
ong other benefits.
tes, China, Great Britain,
iations are working today
on off hydrocarbons and
ities and societies to
ervices in ways that are
and socially benign. These
cing big investments, training
ng the best, incubating new
l moving rapidly into a future
/ different than the present.
n immense opportunity. The
rgy Agency is calling for global
y investments of $430 billion
trillion by 2030.
da situated in this global
nding universities, a proud
ion, and a wealth of natural
e assets that position us
id a stable financial system
ansition. Ernst & Young cited
last year, when the firm
h out of 27 economies for
y investment attractiveness.

energy, myriad sources of clean energy, and the research capacity to create the innovations that will ultimately become some of our leading export products. Further, we have a favorable national character to embrace transformation; we are one of the few jurisdictions in the world with a demonstrated ability to find common ground on complex challenges. Come crunch time, Canadians have a proven ability pull together and get the job done.

However, while Canada has an enviable opportunity to thrive in this new energy era, we have some catching up to do. We must activate our considerable potential to achieve this opportunity. The world is moving quickly, and we risk being left behind. We can no longer afford to stand on the sidelines.

In January, President Obama instructed his nation's scientists and engineers to focus on the most difficult clean energy problems, and assured them his government would fund what he called "the Apollo projects of our age." A new U.S. Department of Energy program called SunShot is working to bring the price of solar photovoltaics down to $1 per watt—competitive with natural gas—within six years. Meanwhile, Shanghai recently minted the world's first wind-energy billionaires. In 2009, Chinese investments in new energy topped $34.6 billion, almost double those of the United States.

For its part, Canada has invested little in new energy. Others are looking to wind, solar, enhanced geothermal and more, but we haven't yet meaningfully embraced these energy solutions of the future. Before we can join this vanguard and occupy a position of leadership on the world energy stage, we must fully embrace the possibilities of a post-petroleum era. We must identify our strengths, dare to dream big, then roll up our sleeves and get started.

new energy vision. We have drafted and revised the enclosed vision with the input of more than 100 leaders from business, academia, non-government, local government, and aboriginal organizations organizations, from coast to coast to coast. The result is an inspiring snapshot of a future Canada that has largely moved on from fossil fuels. We hope the document will serve as a catalyst for conversations between Canadians and their leaders about the best path forward to this future.

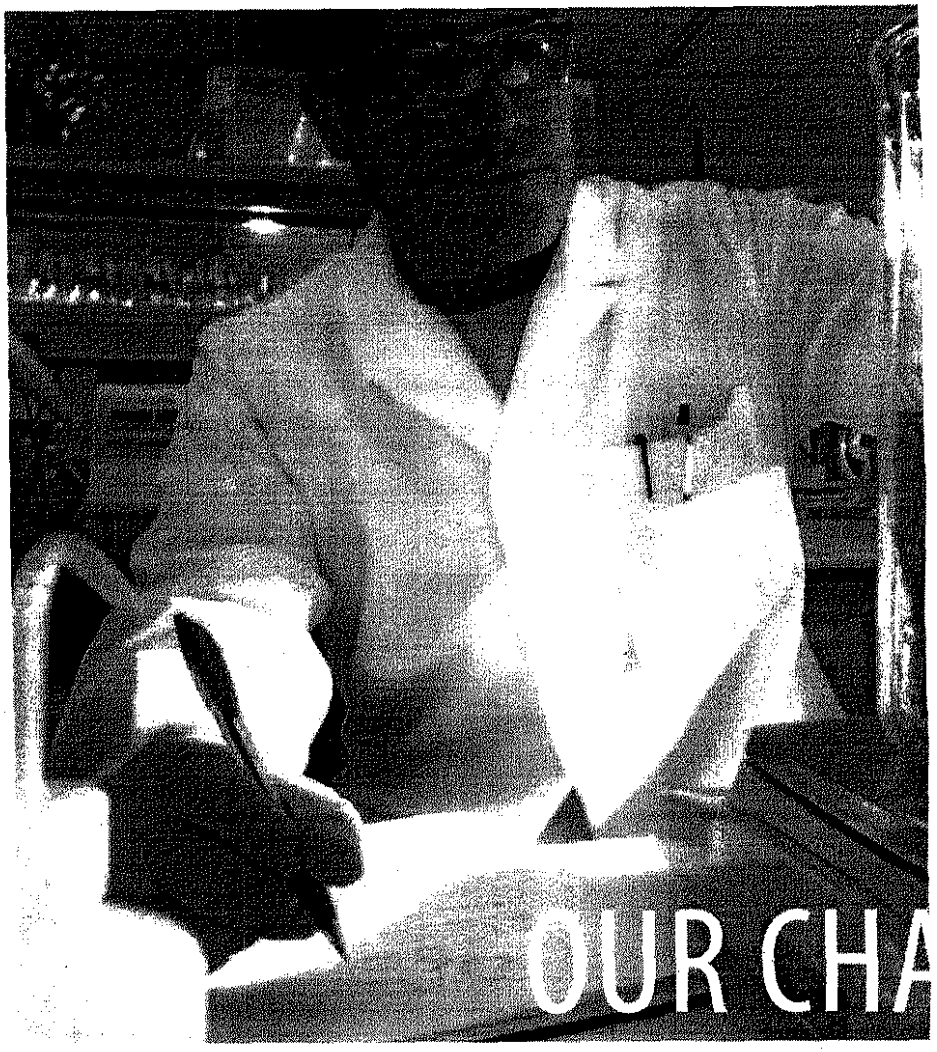
To this end, we have also identified a few of the key elements of the pathway needed to realize the vision. As a first step, we propose a collaborative engagement process that would develop a national energy vision, framework, strategy, or accord. We do not underestimate the complexity of this task, but we do know that Canadians will not embrace such an agreement or set of agreements without first engaging in deep and meaningful conversations on the issues, opportunities, and tradeoffs. Such a process requires extensive consultation—not only among thought leaders and elites—but among all Canadians, including aboriginal people. We are committed to such an approach, and will be willing contributors to the hard work that lies ahead.

We must identify our strengths, dare to dream big, then roll up our sleeves and get started.

our economy
nd exposed in the
ades. Spurred by a
tors (see "The Five
hange," page 13)
two largest export
ne United States and
competing to develop
ces and solutions
ean and abundant
will never run out.

Instead, our economic strategy appears to be rooted in an assumption of ever-increasing global demand for our petroleum products. In this respect, we are concerned that we may be sacrificing Canada's long term stability for short term gain. When everyone else has moved ahead in the new-energy transition, we may well find ourselves scrambling to assemble the necessary talent, incubators, and research facilities to compete on the world stage and uphold our reputation as responsible global citizens.

If we settle for an approach, strategy, or suite of policies that does not drive deep change with the appropriate scope, scale, and speed—we will leave our nation vulnerable to forces beyond our control, and ultimately endanger Canada's economic future.



JRTESY LIGNOL INNOVATIONS

We
our
scra
to a
the
tale
incu
and
faci

as healthcare and education. But profound change is coming, and we must be ready for it. We must prepare for a day when we fund these critical public services with alternative revenue sources.

Canadians already sense this to be the case. A recent Decima Research poll produced for Natural Resources Canada found that a majority of citizens believe the energy sector is one of the most important parts of Canada's economy, and that the federal government should lead the way in finding alternatives to oil.[2]

"There is not an expectation that Canada should transition overnight, but rather start the process of moving toward more environmentally friendly (but still reasonably cost-effective and reliable) sources in the medium term, and then further up the environmental continuum in a longer term future," the report's summary states. "[Canadians] believe that this may not happen without some form of leadership, with objectives and time frames in place for this transitional process, and ideally, investments made in facilitating this transition."

Indeed, the transition will take time. Reinventing our approach to something so core to our lives and economy will likely prove one of the most difficult tasks we have ever tackled as a nation—similar in ambition to building the transcontinental railway. But like that project, this one must be undertaken if we are to remain strong as a nation and competitive in tomorrow's marketplace of resources and ideas. The longer we wait, the more it will cost us.

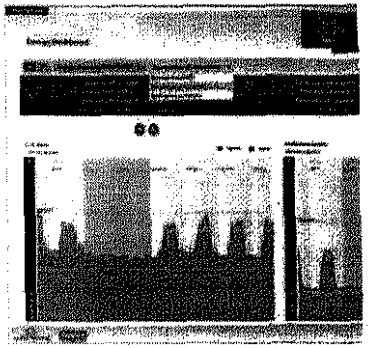
ansition
ke time
ill likely
one of the
difficult
ve have
ckled as
on.

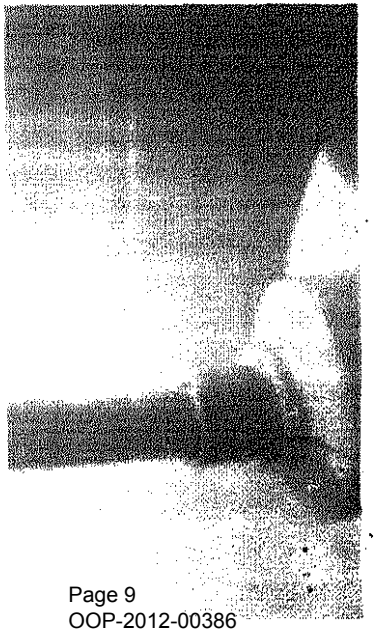
accounts for climate and distance factors

Canada ranks as the third least-efficient country, slightly less efficient than the United States.[3] Cold countries such as Sweden and Finland use a fraction of the energy that Canada does.[4] While discouraging on its surface, the statistic points to the tremendous opportunities to be found on the demand side of the spectrum. Conservation opportunities are largely driven by behavioral and social factors, while efficiency wins are largely an outcome of how we design and manage our appliances, cars, homes, neighborhoods, and entire cities.

Opportunities in the efficiency sector include technical solutions such as efficient building-envelope materials and software solutions that continually audit buildings for energy anomalies. Others exist in professional services such as planning, architecture, and design, and the skilled trades needed to retrofit, redesign and rebuild our homes and communities to make them more complete, compact, and livable. If we drastically reduce our overall need for energy through design improvements, compact, transit-oriented communities, and innovations in building materials, we build-in resilience to future energy price increases.

When it comes to building-envelope design, Canadians have a reputation as pioneers. In 1977, Canadian ingenuity built the Saskatchewan Conservation House—a prototype home that required only a bare minimum amount of energy for heating and cooling. Eventually, the design informed the development, in Austria, of the Passivhaus performance standard. We can lead in this innovation again.





COURTESY PULSE ENERGY. PHOTO ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/DEEPBLUE4YOU.

oil." But the truth is, there is no demand for oil.

speak about "demand for oil." But the truth is, there is no demand for oil. Instead, there is an appetite for the energy service of safe, affordable, and reliable mobility, or whatever other service oil consumption currently provides. Despite the headlines, China doesn't have a growing thirst for petroleum; it has an increasing need for the energy service of transportation, and is presently making unparalleled new energy investments to address it. It is increasingly plausible that China's solution to meeting the demand for personal mobility will not require imported oil.

There are numerous ways to meet the demands for energy services from renewable sources. The nations that invest today to find new ways to fulfill these demands tomorrow via clean, abundant, and non-polluting sources will dominate the global new-energy economy.

COURTESY BERNIE STELZER.

assessment of stimulus packages notes that global governments invested $430 billion in climate-change related infrastructure projects in recent years.[7] (See Table 1 for a country-by-country comparison.) But while these benefits entice us to join this new race to the future, there are also drivers in the form of larger shifts, trends, and pressures that we can no longer afford to ignore.[8] **We have identified five of these drivers:**

1. Increasing demand for energy services as world population grows, while petroleum and other non-renewable energy sources become increasingly challenging, risky, and costly to find, extract, and transport;

2. The growing global interest in energy independence and security, including the desire to become less reliant on foreign sources of energy;

3. The pressure to reduce the risks and impacts of fossil fuel extraction, distribution, and consumption, particularly with respect to greenhouse gases and climate disruption;

4. The imperative to maintain Canadian competitiveness in the coming decades as other major economies increasingly shift to non-hydrocarbon energy sources; *and*

5. The increasing demand from the world's most vulnerable populations to address energy poverty and inequity, while simultaneously minimizing the risk of climate-change impacts on those same peoples.

Whether it suits Canada's present business interests or not, these drivers are inexorably

When the Experts Tell Us It Can't Be Done

Many with a big stake in the status quo may call *A New Energy Vision for Canada* unrealistic. A number of current reports and frameworks authored by these interests typically characterize the coming transition as "gradual," and position aggressive timeframes as plainly impractical. It is valuable to remind ourselves just how wrong experts that are the most invested in a given paradigm can actually be.

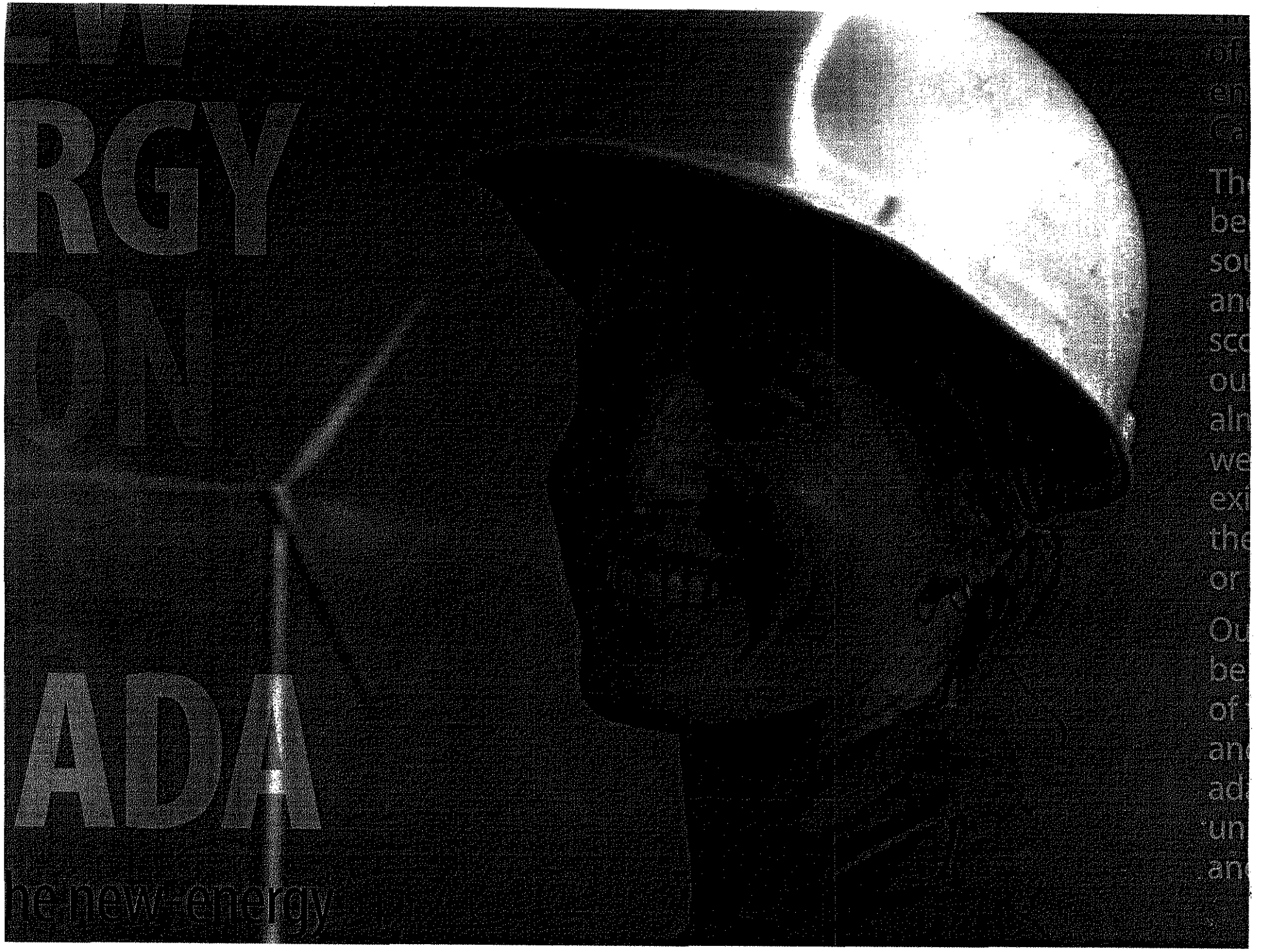
"With
foreign
here, t
industr
out a b
for itse
Augus

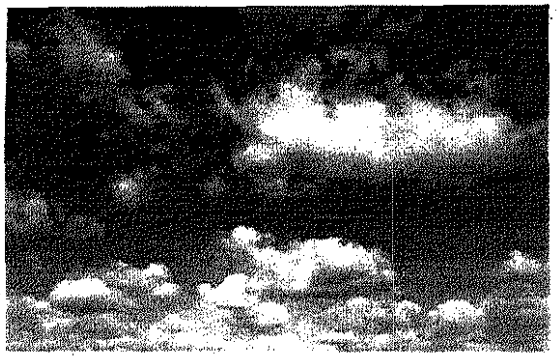
"There
would
home.'
—Ker
chairm
Digital
(DEC),
compu
the pe
in 197

TABLE 1: Green Stimulus Inve

Jurisdiction	2009
China	$221
United States	$112
South Korea	$38 b
European Union	$23 b
Germany	$14 b
Japan	$7.2 b
France	$7 bil
Canada	$3 bil
Australia	$2 bil
United Kingdom	$2 bil

Source: HSBC


RGY
ADA
he new energy



New Models of Home and Neighborhood

By 2050, the average Canadian home could become a net producer of renewable energy. Once retrofitted for performance and connected to a sophisticated and reliable grid, homes could be providing energy for comfort, illumination, entertainment, and other needs. They could also provide their owners with a measure of security against energy price increases, because the renewable "fuel" to heat, cool and power such a home would be free. In our vision, Canadian homes would be at once beautiful, accessible to a wide range of ages and lifestyles, and straightforward to operate and maintain.

Canada's cities and towns could become integrated energy systems that enjoy remarkable efficiencies by considering together the needs and opportunities of services such as water and resource recovery with those of buildings and transportation. Unobtrusive and non-polluting district heat and power plants could provide resilience and a sense of community ownership over energy. In the neighborhoods of 2050, we envision all the pieces of urban infrastructure working together, dynamically and seamlessly sharing resources and information for maximum efficiency. (See "Inside Tomorrow's Integrated City," page 19)

OF 2050
ALL
ORKING

OM TOP: ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/TROUT55; COURTESY NEXTERRA GREEN HOMES, WWW.NEXTERRA.COM; COURTESY URBAN ADVANTAGE.

TRANS R

Efficient Modes of Transportation

A business trip between Toronto and Quebec City could take just under two-and-a-half hours, from office to office, aboard a comfortable, reliable, and Canadian-built high-speed train. We expect virtually all passenger cars would be powered by electricity generated from renewable sources, while buses might be powered by hydrogen fuel cells or other alternative low carbon sources of energy. Clean, efficient, and reliable public transportation, such as streetcars, could connect neighborhoods with schools, shops, and services.

As a trading nation, we could also realize significant opportunities in freight. We might move far more of our shipments via efficient rail and marine modes, while trucks might be powered with liquid renewable biofuels. In urban areas, fleets of electric delivery vehicles might help move commercial goods to market. Aviation will likely remain one of the last sectors to transition off fossil fuels.

OM TOP: COURTESY ZENN MOTOR COMPANY; ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/NUNO.

SMALL
BIG IM

Leadership in Renewables

In the new energy economy c
overwhelmingly derive its en
wind, solar, water, biomass, a
fossil fuels. Our industrial sec
different from that of 2011. W
their land and water base, the
impacts and maximum possi
players in the closed loop of
aluminum, steel, and asphalt
might itself be part of the int
own heat, electricity, and mo

We expect petroleum com
predominantly renewable en
will no longer be selling ener
wide range of energy service

NEW

ERITY

nt, diverse economy and
of energy production and
nsportation products, and
my would produce a much
umed, drastically improving
exporters of hydrocarbons,
esign, engineering, and
vices. This prosperity could
overnment innovation fund
s revenues. Such a fund
lities and support job training

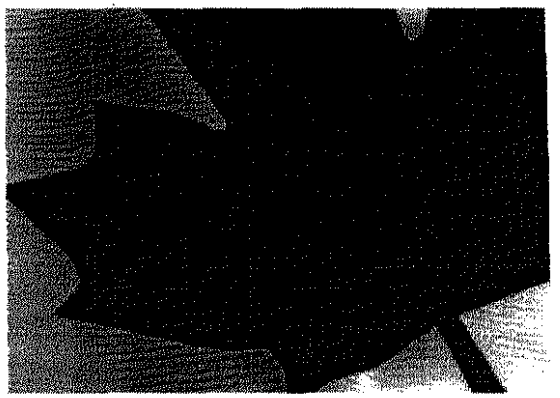
Changing Attitudes Starts with the Citizen

By the middle of this century, we expect Canadians will have completely transformed their relationship with energy. In our vision, they would no longer assume that energy is free and ubiquitous, nor take the services it provides for granted. Instead, they would prioritize conservation and efficiency above all other considerations when making a decision in the home or marketplace. When Canadians do require power and heat for buildings, transportation, communication, entertainment, and so on, we envision they would be generating it from renewable sources. They might also be producing this heat and power closer to where they use it, and use it sparingly—not because they would somehow be compelled to sacrifice their lifestyles, but because they would simply need less energy to conduct the business of daily life. They would quite literally be doing more, with far less.

Similar to this country's success in largely eliminating illiteracy, by 2050 Canadians could become very knowledgeable about the close connections between our energy system, economy, and ecosystems. We imagine they might cultivate a strong sense of stewardship and pride of ownership over their energy services.

NEW ATTITUDES

OCKPHOTO.COM/SHARPLY_DONE.



OUR SENSE OF SELF RETHOUGHT

NEW IDENTITY

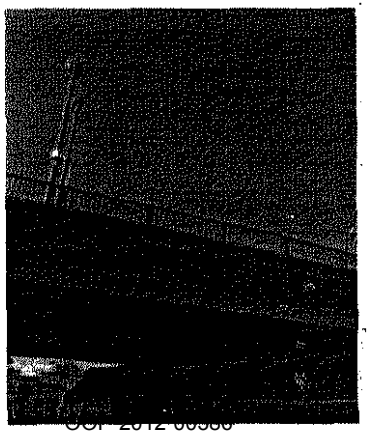
Changing National Identity

As a country that built its wealth and power on the back of its substantial natural resources, Canadians have long seen themselves as hewers of wood and drawers of water. But our leadership in sectors such as telecommunications and transportation point the way to a different kind of national identity—one based less on extraction and more on the potential of adding value and delivering a range of energy services innovations to domestic and export markets. While we will still be exporting raw materials for decades to come, we could also be offering the world an increasingly sophisticated and diversified portfolio of energy innovations.

M TOP: ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/ MTROMMER; COUTESY BERNIE STELZER.

Inside Ton

The nev
will unf
cities. Tl
populat
people
livable
can sup
transpo
electrici
system
to deliv
energy
Canadia
are alre
of bylav
financia
so, and
money
health
But wor
through
System
and the
Columb
instituti
truly de



ted States in clean-energy

ada is overlooking
portunities today, these
compared to the risk of
disruption in the coming
er of presently circulating
-policy frameworks appear
r-increasing domestic and
nand for our raw carbon based
ities—particularly in rapidly
rbanizing nations of the

ecent dramatic surge in low-
ture investments in these
larly in the transportation
an increasing push to sharply
nce on imported oil. China,
ntly committed to place one
ars on the road per year. By
's high-speed rail network
nnect all provincial capitals
opulations over a half-million,
tting domestic aviation and
requires.
nd other markets will, in
crease their demand for
; that these economies
apfrog over 20th-century
nd take advantage of the
ommercialization of more
, and sustainable innovations
lobal market by nations that
ay in cleantech research and
2030 or so, we expect many
reinvented their economies
eir cities to become more
act, and liveable. These cities
ally less energy in general, and
rbons in particular.

new-energy needs with wind, water, and solar by 2030, and can replace all pre-existing energy sources with these renewable sources by 2050.[12]

We are concerned that, if Canada continues to place petroleum at the center of its energy-planning future, that a rapid global shift away from hydrocarbons could ultimately jeapoardize our long term economic stability, public services, and quality of life. Further, any economy that grows too dependent on any one commodity or sector stands to undermine other sectors. Canada has already lost manufacturing jobs as a consequence of our currency's close link to the price of oil.[13]

Beyond these economic vulnerabilities, there are numerous security, stability, and reputational risks associated with Canada's current path of increasing fossil-fuel reliance.

Though Canada generates much of its electricity through hydropower, for the most part this nation meets its energy needs through fossil fuels, and helps other economies do the same. About 80 percent of our greenhouse-gas emissions are a direct consequence of the hydrocarbons we burn to make electricity, heat our buildings, power our transportation, and extract, upgrade, and refine petroleum.[14] Canada is the world's 9th largest overall carbon emitter, 8th most polluting on a per-capita basis, and 10th with respect to total cumulative emissions.[15]

percent. One of the largest areas of growth is in the fossil-fuel sector, including Alberta's oil-sands projects. According to Environment Canada data, emissions from these operations have tripled since 1990. If all oil sands projects that are currently seeking approval or have been announced by companies proceed, production will more than quadruple today's levels.[16] Without widespread and aggressive deployment of carbon-capture and storage technology, which, despite significant federal subsidies, remains in its infancy, emissions will follow on a similar scale.

As a northern nation, Canada is already witnessing the impacts of climate change in the Arctic. Our northern residents are particularly vulnerable, especially indigenous peoples who have done little to contribute to the problem but who are now observing massive changes in weather, ice formation and movement, game migration, and more. These residents are also grappling with the opportunities and risks inherent in increased marine traffic through an ice-free northwest passage, including the possibility of increased petroleum exploration.

As detailed in Section 3.1.2 of this document, Canada has made a range of international commitments to reduce its own emissions and limit average surface temperature warming to 2° above the pre-industrial era. To date, our governments have done little to meet these commitments. Despite well-documented economic benefits, this country is investing relatively little in new energy technologies, and is not committing significant resources to helping Canadians shape their future and understand the role of energy in their lives, and the many benefits of conservation and efficiency.

Communities Lead the Way

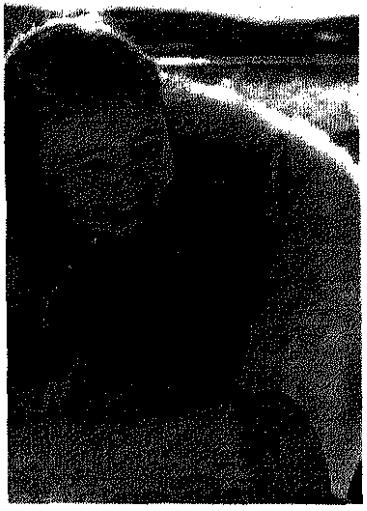
A number of local governments around t
and the support of residents, it is possibl
emissions. Here are just three of many ex

Since the early 1990s, Güssing, Austria—a town of 3,800 near the border with Hungary—has reduced its greenhouse-gas emissions by 90 percent while creating hundreds of new jobs. A visionary local council set the tone early on by committing to replace fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy, and did so largely through combined heat-and-power plants powered by locally grown biomass. The town is now a regional hub of

In the Överto with h and ha its pop preced planne vision based public agricu preser comm fossil- is now farmir

energy future promises benefits for a generous cross-section of Canadian society. Researchers, engineers, and financial sector professionals will follow the flow of new-energy investment, building up Canada's own brain trust while attracting the best and brightest from beyond our borders. The transition also presents new possibilities for partnerships with First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and other aboriginal groups. Meanwhile, the transition will enable the training, retraining, and advancement of many thousands of Canada's trades workers.

Our success will leverage Canada's innovative spirit, collaborative values, and our global diversity in culture and experience. It will also build upon our northern climate—our agricultural exports may become critical to help feed a warming world—and our vast reserves of renewable biomass. We expect myriad other benefits will flow from this transition, including:



The transition also presents new possibilities for partnerships with First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and other aboriginal groups.

Socio-Economic Benefits

The drive to redesign, retrofit, and rebuild Canada's cities and towns will create new jobs in design and planning, construction trades, building-material manufacturing and reclamation. The shift to decentralized and community-based energy systems will also generate local employment to manage and maintain those systems. Local stewardship of integrated energy systems will enhance a sense of overall community in how Canadians work, play, learn, and care for our children and elders. We will eliminate energy poverty, particularly in aboriginal communities, many of which presently rely on polluting and expensive diesel generators. No longer will a million Canadians have to choose each month whether to pay for their rent or their utilities. Through a national energy strategy, Canada will identify its competencies and niche strengths in energy-services innovation. We will become global traders of energy solutions, rather than raw materials.

new energy future, we will eliminate our contribution to the buildup of heavy metals, fossil fuels, and toxics in our ecosystems, while dramatically reducing and eventually eliminating our contributions to climate change. In this new energy vision, we do not need to seek a "balance" between the environment and the economy; we strengthen both at the same time.

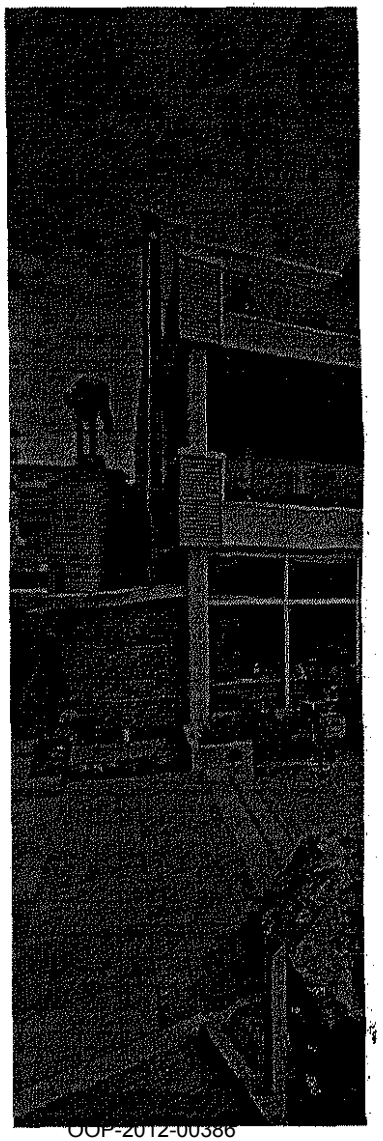
Personal Benefits

We will retrofit and densify our communities to lessen our dependence on motor vehicles and encourage walkability and other active-transportation modes, triggering multiple physical health and personal wellness benefits. A considerable body of research details the present public health costs of airborne particulates and smog on our communities. In a new energy vision of steadily decreasing fossil fuel combustion, the incidence of such respiratory-related illnesses—the result of gasoline- and diesel-based transportation—will be dramatically reduced. This will offer myriad health benefits to Canadians and a corresponding reduced burden on public health care. Canadians would see a dramatically improved quality of life, and have more money to spend on things other than energy.

Reputational Benefits

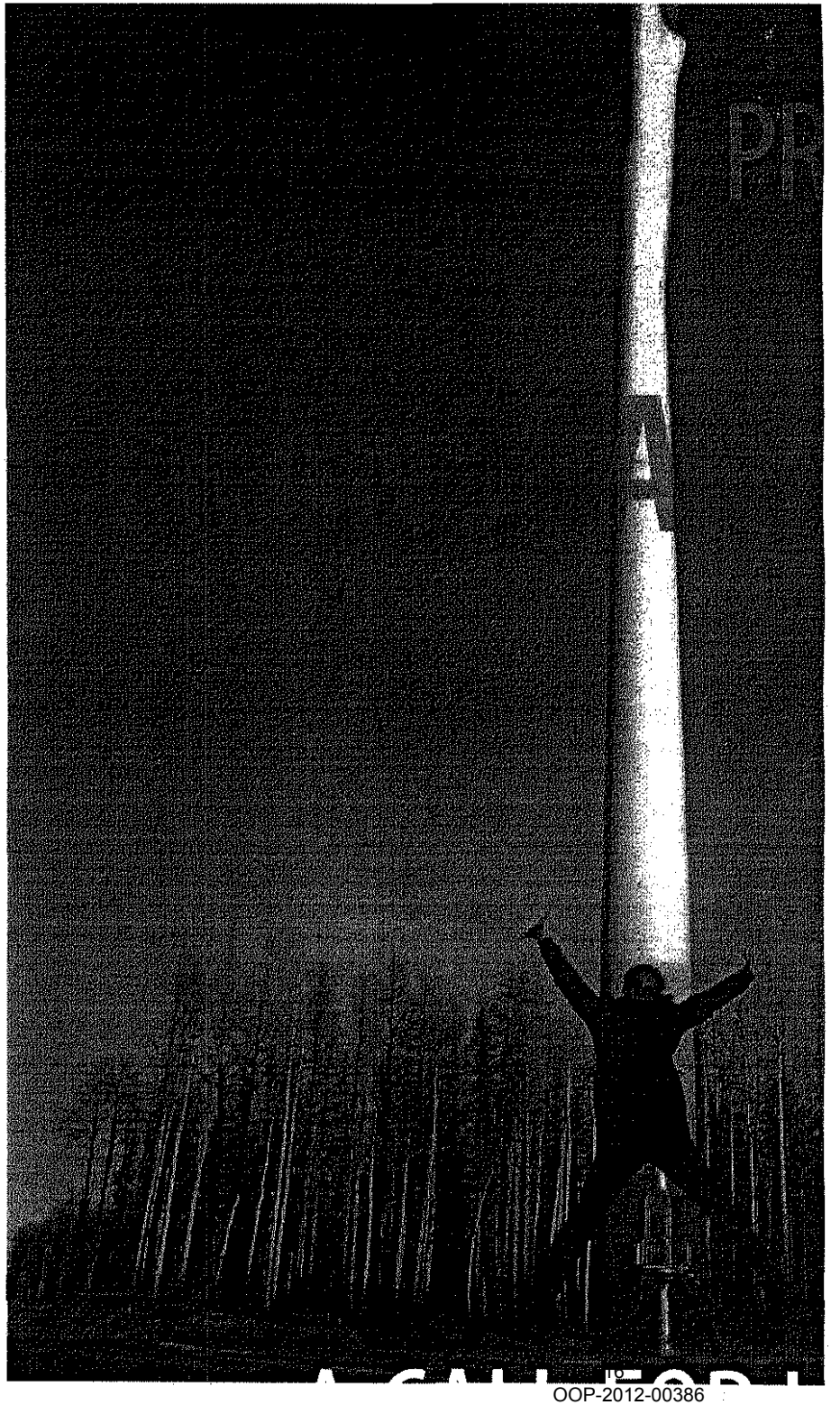
Good things come to those who lead. As our investments begin to pay dividends—as we offer the global community Canadian-made and designed new energy innovations—this country will strengthen its reputation on the world stage as a leader and innovator. As international standing and respect flourish, multiple benefits and opportunities will flow our way, including further investments and potential new-energy trade alliances.

between the environment and the economy; we strengthen both at the same time.



SITE ©ISTOCKPHOTO.COM/RYERSONCLARK. THIS PAGE COURTESY DOCKSIDE GREEN.

strategy that includes a set of guiding principles and necessary ingredients, such as hard caps on emissions. We also describe some of the tools and approaches to build and maintain trust between participants as this strategy is developed—strategies that can help the parties navigate potentially contentious issues, such as nuclear power. We'll also highlight the need for transparency and fairness, adequate funding support, and necessary



JRTESY THE PEMBINA INSTITUTE.

lowed with abundant
y, including oil and gas, coal,
nuclear, wind, solar, hydrogen,
thermal. Canada is ranked as
argest energy producer, and is
ld's second-largest oil
world's third-largest natural

er in this paper, Canada is
l positioned in the transition
future. The ongoing leadership
gy issues in Canada is a
standing power struggle
and the provinces that began
federal government of the
impose a National Energy
l have restricted the province
y to make decisions on
development within its own
y elections and governments
tional issues on energy policy
unresolved. This complexity
our ability to make effective
ge.

Energy
nd for
pected
ween
n's share
ed
—
n
pid
)
ates
gy
ina will
f the

2035. India is responsible for the second-largest increase in global demand, accounting for 18 percent of the expected increase, and doubling its energy use over the same period.

Canada's present response to this trend appears to be largely limited to ensuring our oil and gas producers have ready access to these markets. A new energy vision for the nation would develop a more diversified response, and identify export opportunities for Canadian innovation in

As a result, over the past 18 months we have seen a flurry of new activity by many groups, particularly industry and government, to address this situation.

Although these initiatives represent constructive contributions to a national consensus on Canada's energy future, many overlook issues such as a market price on carbon, which will internalize the now-hidden costs of fossil fuels with respect to their impact on ecosystems, human health, and the atmosphere. Many of the dialogues and discussion papers also neglect the required deep reductions in greenhouse gases and a timeline for the new-energy transition, including binding emissions reduction targets.

Given the sheer complexity of the task at hand and the central role that oil, gas, and coal presently play in the Canadian economy, a shift of this magnitude will not happen overnight. In fact, it probably will not happen within the next decade. While transformation needs to start immediately, it won't happen at all without a broad consensus that such profound change is needed, and a commitment to an aggressive strategy.

There is already widespread agreement that a centralized, top-down solution is not the answer. Instead, a national energy strategy, framework, agreement, or accord must reflect the varied interests of Canada's regional jurisdictions and sectors, and provide the incentives, guidance, coordination, and consistency necessary to achieve our energy vision and compete in the global new-energy economy.

1. Provide accessible, fair, **and efficient energy services** to Canada's present and future populations with minimal risk to future generations;

2. Create new jobs while ensuring the country remains competitive in the global market for new-energy technologies, systems, and services;

3. Reduce the risk of climate change by lowering carbon emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050;

4. Protect and restore Canada's air, land and water resources by setting hard caps on cumulative ecosystem and atmospheric impacts; *and*

5. Create a new reputation for **Canada** in the international marketplace as an energy leader, innovator, and solutions provider.

TABLE 2:
Jurisdictional Comparison - In

Jurisdiction	Examples of Renewable E
Germany	Wind power i PV installed: 3
Spain	Wind power i PV installed: 3
Texas	Wind power i
China	Wind power i
U.S. overall	Wind provide Total installe Solar power g Ethanol prod
EU overall	Wind power i
Canada	Wind power i PV installed: 9 Ethanol prod

, with calls for leadership and
sure competitiveness. They
extensive new investments
s and renewables, smart grids
s, as well as energy literacy
mand-side conservation
ree that these are all important
anada's energy future.
f these frameworks and
ok a number of core tenets
to any credible discussion of a
ion, as set out below.

d Mechanisms
gress

rgy strategy must establish
, and binding targets.[19]
ch targets is appropriate, at
ss reductions of greenhouse-
rbon intensity of electricity,
vehicles, energy consumption
liances, and performance-
for buildings. A strategy
uch targets for each sector
f our energy system, including
ne built environment,
ction, energy utilization, and
o measure, track, and report
, air, land, and the atmosphere.
y must define and track
ndicators, to ensure that, for
v strategy is creating more
ers obsolete, and that we are
inal communities with equal
ergy solutions.

should be set for five years, 10 years, and the year 2050. The 2050 target defines the ultimate vision and sets direction, while the five and 10-year targets represent short-term milestones to which today's decision-makers can be held accountable.

As a starting point*, any strategy must reinforce our existing domestic and international commitments, including:

- An absolute reduction of Canada's greenhouse-gas emissions to at least 17 percent below the 2005 level by 2020, Canada's commitment under the Copenhagen Accord;[22]
- Limiting global average surface temperature increase to 2° Celsius above the pre-industrial level, as committed to under the Copenhagen Accord;[22]
- Generating 90 percent of Canada's electricity from zero-emitting sources;
- Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, as committed under the G20 process.[23]
- Commitments under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity relating to the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

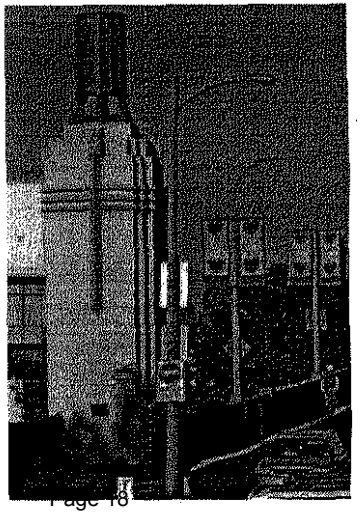
**These commitments, including the obligation to limit global average surface temperature rise to 2° above the pre-industrial period, are political in nature. Targets should be driven by science, not politics. We expect these commitments will be strengthened to reflect the growing scientific certainty with respect to the impacts of climate change.*

the vision. Provinces and municipalities will draw upon a portfolio of laws and policies, economic instruments and tools that best allow them to translate the national energy strategy into effective action. Different regions and jurisdictions have distinct needs and potential contributions, and any national strategy must recognize and build upon—rather than detract from—these various strengths. Though the vision will be national, implementation will inevitably unfold at the local and regional level.

A Market Price on Carbon and Full-Cost Accounting

The policies that will make up a national energy strategy, agreement, or accord must account for the full costs of a given fuel or energy generation scheme across its life cycle, from extraction, through manufacturing, use, and eventual recovery of materials. Our present system regards ecosystem impacts as "externalities" that are not factored into the cost of doing business. Chief among these are the emissions associated with fossil-fuel combustion. Any national energy strategy must fully account for these impacts, primarily through a market price on carbon. Such a policy will bring the price of fossil fuels more in line with their cleaner counterparts, and drive market innovation towards cleaner energy services.

impacts as "externalities" that are not factored into the cost of business.



POSITE COURTESY MITSUBISHI MOTORS. THIS PAGE COURTESY CITY OF VANCOUVER.

tions in the clean energy
an identify examples of the
ts and tools that might form
edients of a national energy
le 3). Many of these policies
have been used effectively in
is. Our challenge will be to
est of these examples, adapt
ada's unique circumstances
nsure that they function
market.

arket Incentives

economic instruments to
es for polluting systems,
pay the full cost for spills, leaks,
releases, and fully value and
iat support the achievement of
ion. Full-cost accounting will
and investment towards the
/stems. As much as possible,
es should be performance-
n technology-prescriptive.

Regulations

ed energy standards and
uildings, vehicles, appliances,
nay help meet energy
Standards and regulations
s to address large industrial
e product innovation, we
ne "top runner" approach
an. Under this strategy, the
model on the market sets the
ndard within a given number
er approach is determined,
able standards will provide
r industry and the means to
our goals.

solutions market. This means establishing and funding research centers and graduate programs. President Obama recently proposed developing and funding such programs in his country by eliminating the subsidies given to fossil-fuel companies.

Government Procurement

Government purchasing power has historically helped drive adoption of emerging technologies. Wherever possible, our governments should purchase the technologies of the energy future we are striving for, and divest from less efficient and dirtier systems of the past.

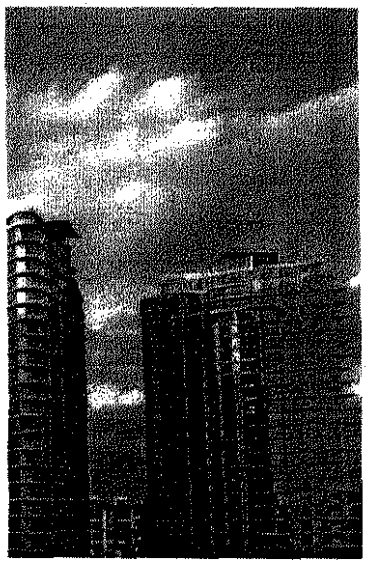
Education and Outreach Programs

An effective national energy strategy will educate Canadians about energy use, production and the significance of the new-energy vision. Such energy literacy programs would include formal education (K-12 and post-secondary), as well as a digital program to connect with and host conversations with all Canadians.

Vehicle efficiency	Corporate average fleet efficiency		
Feebates	National	European Union's 130g/km by 2012	France's progra
Urban planning	Liveable density		
Transit systems	Municipal	British Columbia, Ontario, Europe	
Building codes	Minimum standards	National / Provincial / Municipal	LEED c comm improv curren dential Florida
Electrical appliances	Top Runner Standard	National	Japan
Renewable heat	Feed in tariff and/or regulatory	National / Provincial / Municipal	Germa
Electric vehicles	Standards and investments	National	US, Ch
Freight	Fleet efficiency standard	National	
Pollution pricing	Carbon levy	National	BC, Ne
Limits on regional environmental impacts	Air, land, water – caps on cumulative impacts	National and Provincial/Regional	
Environmental reporting and monitoring systems	Air, land, water releases and consumption	National / Provincial	

to create both a national vision of Canada's energy future and a coordinated strategy to get us there. This—*and only this*—will ensure our nation continues to prosper and compete through the global transformation that is already underway.

A vision and strategy for Canada's energy future must not only drive near-term policy reforms to prepare us for the transition, but also endure across multiple governments, jurisdictions, and generations. The task will be far from straightforward. But we can say with confidence that the success of any such initiative will hinge directly on how carefully the underlying process is designed, supported, and implemented.



Energy touches the life and pocketbook of every Canadian

TOCKPHOTO.COM/ANTHONYROSENBERG.

a vision of strategy for Canada's energy future will be whether or not Canadians see themselves reflected within it. The longevity of any agreement is a direct result of the degree of ownership perceived among those the agreement will most affect. It will not be enough for federal or provincial decision makers to sign off on a given approach; everyone with an interest in the outcome must feel that their interests have been fairly addressed.

As stated earlier, the opportunities and risks of producing and consuming energy differ widely across Canada. Different regions have different priorities and concerns, and are endowed with diverse energy assets and barriers. Any effective collaborative process must be capable of wrestling with these differences in a fair and equitable fashion.

A well-designed energy planning process would not only involve a critical and representative mass of Canadians, but would also make a particular effort to involve often-marginalized groups, such as those already coping with the effects of climate change, and those most vulnerable to energy price shocks. The process will doubtless fail if we only engage elites and energy's perceived "winners," because its result will not be supported by a sufficiently wide range of constituents.

At a minimum, the design of an effective collaborative process must embrace the following principles of engagement:

Inclusivity
The process adopted for the development of a vision and strategy must engage all relevant sectors, regions, and communities in the energy system, via a diverse range of channels, including digital and face-to-face conversations. Such a process not only needs to engage many groups, interests and values, it also needs to meet Canadians "where they are"

the key decisions that affect tr
design must embrace multiple
channels, and records of the p
be made accessible in a timely
across multiple platforms.

Research Excellence and Rig
The success of a collaborative
depend in part on access to ap
technical support and the ver
and research. Moreover, such
to overcome the stifling probl
science and economics," and i
a single, independent source
and analysis to inform discussi
decision-making.

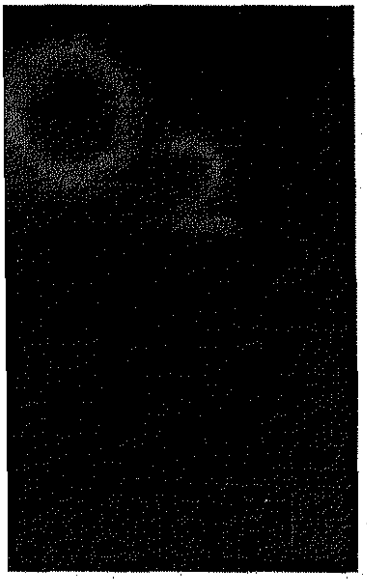
Iterative, Adaptive, Endurin
Given the sheer scale and com
production and use, a collabo
will need to be both iterative–
multiple cycles of problem de
and experimentation— and a
it is well matched to changing
circumstances and well-equip
issues and areas as new inform
Such a process will also need t
able to outlast any single gove
capable of learning from its ov
and failures.

We are fortunate that Cana
deserved reputation for desig
managing complex, collabora
processes of this nature. We w
draw heavily on our internatio
skills, and the experience of th
managed and led complex ne
land use, resource manageme
public policy issues.

efficiency, as well as increased support for renewable energy. However, we are suggesting that the following three ingredients need to be embedded in any national energy policy, framework, strategy, or accord.

I. Deep Greenhouse-Gas Reductions

Any national energy strategy must include a credible plan to dramatically reduce greenhouse-gas emissions in a way that can be tracked, measured, and reported upon, while growing the nation's economy. These reductions should be 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050, the target established by the global scientific community to head off the worst impacts of climate change. The strategy must recommend clear policies to drive this goal, including a market price on carbon. In our conversations across the country, across many sectors, the majority of participants advised us that science-based greenhouse-gas reductions should be embedded in any national energy strategy, along with other critical goals and principles.



Any national energy strategy must include a credible plan to dramatically reduce greenhouse-gas emissions

These include traditional macroeconomic modeling, back-casting, and scenario planning. Backcasting is a research methodology that involves stipulating an end-point—such as an aggressive greenhouse-gas reduction target—and working backwards to determine how best to reach it. Scenario planning and systems thinking help organizations reconcile a wide array of possible outcomes for a given strategy. The approach reveals how different perspectives and frames can inform our views of the future, and recognizes how unpredictable societal and economic forces can impact outcomes in unexpected ways.

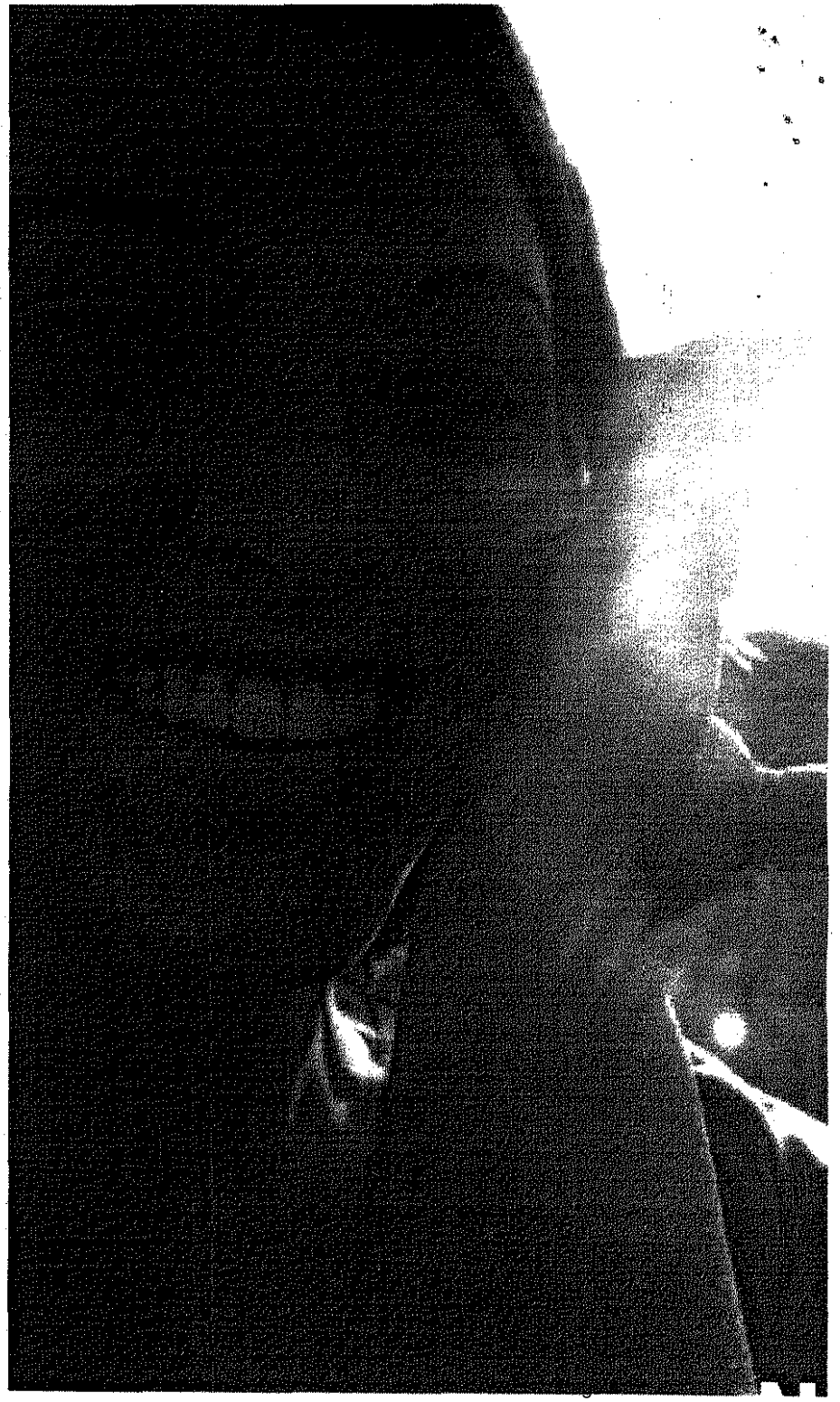
III. Inclusive and Non-partisan Framework for Collaboration

An overhaul of our energy system within this century will demand the engagement of Canadians from all sectors and regions, including aboriginal peoples. Citizens will not accept a vision or plan created by any single sector. Further, because the process will exceed the life of any single government, it will need to be strictly non-partisan. It will also need to be characterized by regular, open reporting and information sharing. Finally, the process must be adequately supported, particularly with respect to the anticipated research, engineering, and scenario planning work.

Citizens will not accept a vision or plan created by any single sector.

OUP-2012-00588

energy strategy—
discussions of
ergy future that are
erway. This coming
ders from the nation's
urces sector will
rovincial and federal
s and we expect the
include a discussion of
nergy strategy.
end that all parties
advancing this
now make a
rt to identify
n appropriate
multi-party process.



TOCKPHOTO.COM/EYECRAVE.

share our vision. Over the coming months we will be working to build support for *A New Energy Vision for Canada*, and put in place the funding needed to advance the process forward. If your company, organization, or local government would like to endorse this vision and document, please get in touch.

For more information contact:

Merran Smith
Director, Energy Initiative
Tides Canada Foundation
400-163 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 1H5
merran.smith@tidescanada.org
604-647-6611 x265

[illegible] than a decade, we have worked to support, convene, and directly fund hundreds of charitable organizations and initiatives, from neighborhood-scale programs to national organizations.

We have been involved in energy and climate work for some time. Some years back, we supported 3E ("Economy, Energy, and Environment"), an early multi-sector dialogue. We also sponsored British Columbia's first cross-sector dialogue on climate change. In 2010, Tides began dedicating staff and resources to energy solutions work through a new Energy Initiative.

We have a strong track record building successful outcomes from difficult challenges. Chief among these is the landmark Great Bear Rainforest Agreement. Signed in 2006, the agreement now protects some two million hectares of coastal British Columbia, while providing new economic opportunities for coastal aboriginal communities. Tides Canada helped raise $120 million from public and private sources in support of this agreement.

Largely as a result of this work, and our efforts to support other multi-party discussions and implementation initiatives—including support for the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement—Tides Canada enjoys respect from multiple levels of government, aboriginal organizations, resource firms and other private-sector companies, academics, and nongovernment organizations.

0225/story.html

ook 2010: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics, ISBN 92-64-08356-1 - © mary available at *http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org*.

, Canada consumed 8.07 tonnes of oil equivalent per capita, while Sweden used :d 3.5, while Australia used 6.11 in the same year.

. Renewables Global Status Report: 2009 Update (Paris: REN21 Secretariat).) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH.

/-carbon and Environmental Goods and Services: an industry analysis. (Cheshire: s Ltd., 2009).

ır Recovery: The Color of Stimulus Goes Green," HSBC Global Research, February le at *http://www.hsbc.com/1/PA_1_1_S5/content/assets/sustainability/090522_ df*.

. "Setting the Stage for a Sustainable Energy Strategy: Canada's Necessary ıttier Energy Futures Project, 2010.

nd: Canada's Lost Clean Energy Jobs," BlueGreen Canada: a partnership of efense and United Steelworkers, May 2010. Accesed January 24, 2011.

ɛgy for Canada's Global Energy Leadership," Energy Policy Institute of Canada,

ergy Report: 100% Renewable Energy by 2050," WWF International, Ecofys, and 011, from http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/footprint/climate_carbon_energy/ s/renewable_energy/sustainable_energy_report. Also see "Energy [Re]volution: ergy Outlook for Canada," prepared by Greenpeace and the European Renewable n conjunction with specialists from the Institute of Technical Thermodynamics at ıspace Centre, and Ecofys, available from *http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/ /olution-A-Sustainable-Energy-Outlook-for-Canada/*.

M.Z., Delucchi, M.A., Providing all global energy with wind, water, and solar power, ies, energy resources, quantities and areas of infrastructure, and materials. Energy :10.1016/j.enpol.2010.11.04

el, Bostand, Charles S., and Coulombe, Serge, Does the Canadian Economy Suffer ıse? Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper, November 2009.

ventory Report 1990-2008: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada," ıada, 2010. Available online at *http://www.ec.gc.ca/*.

ılysis Indicators Tool, World Resources Institute, 2010. *//cait.wri.org/*.

d Proposed Canadian Commercial Oil Sands Projects," Strategy West Inc.,

Innovation," Task Force on Energy, The Enviroments, And Climate Change, Canadi Chief Executives, November 2010, available online at *http://www.ceocouncil.ca*. A Policy Institute of Canada.

[19] It is common practice to combine fiscal policy instruments with standard-se regulatory mechanisms. This is especially true in the area of energy and environn is widely recognized that the pricing of carbon—although critical to drive consu change—is best complemented by performance standards placed on energy-co

[20] Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Report of the Conference of the Parties on its fifteenth session, held in Copenhag 19 December 2009 - Addendum, Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of th fifteenth session (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, 2010), Decision 2/CP.15. Available online at *http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf#pag*

[21] Ibid. Analysis suggests that Canada's fair share of the emissions reductions r this goal would require net national emissions targets of 25% below the 1990 lev 80% below the 1990 level by 2050. See Matthew Bramley, The Case for Deep Red Role in Preventing Dangerous Climate Change (Vancouver, BC, and Drayton Valle Pembina Institute and David Suzuki Foundation, 2005). Available online at *http://www.climate.pembina.org/pub/536*.

[22] Government of Canada, Fifth National Communication on Climate Change: Commitments Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Cha Government of Canada, 2010), 41. Available online at *http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/can_nc5.pdf*.

[23] G20, Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, September 24-25, 2009. A *http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm*.

[24] "Who's Winning the Clean Energy Race? Growth, Competition and Opportu Largest Economies," The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2010. Available from *http:/ org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Global_warming/G-20%20Report.p*

TIDEScanada

uncommon solutions for the common good

newenergycanada.ca

This report is printed on Mohawk Options, an FSC-certified 100% post-consumer waste (PCW) fiber stock that is manufactured with Green-e certified wind power.

Backgrounder: *A New Energy Vision for Canada*

Endorsing Organizations

Government
City of North Vancouver, British Columbia
Gitga'at First Nation
District of Saanich, Victoria, British Columbia
His Worship Mayor Ken Melamed, Resort Municipality of Whistler, British Columbia
His Worship Mayor Mike Bernier, City of Dawson Creek, British Columbia
The Islands Trust

Companies and Industry Associations
Forest Products Association of Canada
AIR MILES For Social Change
BluEarth Renewables
Electric Mobility Canada
Canadian Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Association
Clean Energy British Columbia
Offsetters
Greengate Power
Alterra
First Nations Engineering and Technical Services
British Columbia Bioenergy Network
Day4 Energy
Aeolis Wind
Scotian WindFields
Canadian Bioenergy
Woodland Bio Fuels
EnerWorks
Seaforth Energy
Big Green Island Transportation
Integrated Power Systems
MD Energy Solutions
Enfinity
Exro Technologies Inc.
Lang Motors
Quantum Wind
MaRS Discovery District
Westcoast NRG
Endurance Wind Power
Borealis Geopower
Climate Smart
Kerr Wood Leidal Consulting
Stonebreaker Designs

EC3 Initiative
HB Lanarc
Roger Bayley Inc.
Saul Good Gift Co.
SEA Sustainability Now Consulting
Clean Air Landscaping
Courtney Agencies Ltd.
Black River Hydro
Black River Wind
Sea Breeze Power Corp
Eclipse Awards International Inc.
Dynamic Cities Project
Lanefab Design/Build
C. Easton, Sustainability
Fairware
Communicopia
The Green Mama
Rain City Strategies Inc.
Chambar Restaurant
Biro Creative
Anderson Greenplan
Agentic Communications
Gobi Carbon Management Solutions
Outlook Land Design
Quantum Lighting
The Good Planet Company
Greengate Power Corporation
King Pacific Lodge
Whistler Center for Sustainability
Junxion Strategy Inc.

Finance
Chrysalix
Cleantech Group
Investeco
Renewal2
Strategic Sustainable Investments
Rudy North

Non-Government Organizations
World Wildlife Fund Canada
Canadian Association of Retired Persons
Canadian Association of Physicians for Environment
Climate Action Network Canada
Cascadia Green Building Council
Environmental Defence

Eco Justice
The Pembina Institute
West Coast Environment Law
B.C. Sustainable Energy Association
Atlantic Canada Sustainable Energy Coalition
Ecology Action Centre
ForestEthics
University Neighbourhoods Association
Equiterre
Fraserside Community Services Society
Falls Brook Centre
Sightline Institute
Ecotrust Canada
Ontario Sustainable Energy Association
Wildsight
Sustainable SFU
Centre for International Governance Innovation
Sierra Club of Canada
Sierra Club of British Columbia
Sierra Club Canada - Atlantic Chapter
Nova Scotia Environmental Network
Georgia Strait Alliance
Sustainable Prosperity
One Earth Initiative Society
goBEYOND Campus Climate Network
Environment Northeast
The Ivey Foundation
The Borealis Foundation
County Sustainability Group
Conservation Voters of British Columbia
Friends of Wild Salmon

Academic Institutions
Andrew Weaver, University of Victoria, School of Earth and Ocean Sciences
Nancy Oweiller, Simon Fraser University, School of Public Policy
Mark Jaccard, Simon Fraser University, School of Resource and Environmental Management
John Robinson, University of British Columbia, Sustainability Initiative
George Hoberg, University of British Columbia, Department of Forest Resources Management
Erica Frank, University of British Columbia, Faculty of Medicine, School of Population and Public Health
James Tansey, University of British Columbia, ISIS, at the Sauder School of Business
David Keith, University of Calgary, Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering

Faith Organizations
Faith and the Common Good
Canadian Memorial United Church

Oikos Network
Noor Cultural Centre
The Palyul Foundation of Canada
Orgyan Osal Cho Dzong Temple and Retreat Centre
Touching the Earth Working Group, Shambhala
Bishop of Trent-Durham Area & Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of Toronto
United Church of Canada
The Green Awakening Network
Ahavat Olam Synagogue
Pax Gaia Educational & Retreat Initiatives
Adam va-Adamah Environmental Society
Trinity College
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada, Halifax
The Interfaith Coalition for Climate Justice

From: OfficeofthePremier, Office PREM:EX
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 2:43 PM
To: 'Merran Smith'
Cc: Minister, ENV ENV:EX; Minister, FIN FIN:EX
Subject: RE: Letter to Premier Christy Clark from BC businesses, NGOs, etc re: BC's climate leadership - with attachment

Thank you for your email regarding British Columbia's climate policies and the future of the carbon tax in our province.

We appreciate the time that you have taken to share your views with us and want to assure you that our government is committed to ensuring that British Columbia remains a leader on climate policy, carbon pricing and the creation of green jobs. We believe that it is important to build on the successful environmental record of the past several years by continuing to work with other jurisdictions through the Western Climate Initiative in designing a cap and trade system that benefits our environment and our economy.

As you may be aware, we reinforced our commitment to these principles in an open letter to British Columbians on May 9. The letter is posted in it's entirety on the following government web page: http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/downloads/Letter_to_editor_May6-2011.pdf.

As noted, you have also shared your correspondence with the Honourable Terry Lake, Minister of Environment, and the Honourable Kevin Falcon, Minister of Finance. You can be assured that your feedback will be included in related discussions between the Ministers and their staff.

Again, thank you for writing.

pc: Honourable Terry Lake
Honourable Kevin Falcon

From: Merran Smith [mailto:merran.smith@tidescanada.org]
Sent: Thursday, April 21, 2011 3:57 PM
To: Christy@ChristyClark.ca; OfficeofthePremier, Office PREM:EX
Cc: Coleman.MLA, Rich LASS:EX; Yap.MLA, John LASS:EX; Carr, Steve MEM:EX; Lake.MLA, Terry LASS:EX; MacDonald, Cairine ENV:EX; Cook, Gaylynn ENV:EX; Minister, ENV ENV:EX; Lekstrom.MLA, Blair LASS:EX
Subject: Letter to Premier Christy Clark from BC businesses, NGOs, etc re: BC's climate leadership - with attachment

Hello,
Attached please find a letter from over 150 business, academic and NGO leaders in the province supporting the BC government's climate leadership actions, including leadership on WCI and the carbon tax. We look forward to your response.

Have a great easter,

Merran

Merran Smith
Director, Tides Canada Energy Initiative

TIDEScanada
uncommon solutions for the common good
cell: 604 816 5636
p: 604 647 6611 ext 265
f: 1 866 780 6611

http://www.tidescanada.org/
http://facebook.com/tidescanada

April 21, 2011

Premier Christy Clark
PO Box 9041, Stn Provincial Government
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 9E1

Dear Premier Clark,

Thank you for the leadership race commitments you made to aggressively establish British Columbia as a leader in clean energy. We appreciated the connection you made between investments in clean energy and the ability to create jobs throughout the province.

We write to urge you to follow-through on those commitments, and give the clean energy economy a central role in your efforts to create jobs and help British Columbian families. According to the Globe Foundation, clean energy contributed $15.3 billion to B.C.'s GDP

(10.2% of the total) and 166,000 jobs (7.2% of the total) in 2008. Those numbers are significant today, and they could double in the next decade.

B.C. has already built a strong foundation to achieve higher gains. The province has been rightly applauded for the leadership it has demonstrated by spurring investment in clean energy. We have punched above our weight and helped to positively influence the Canadian, continental and global debate on how to build a clean energy economy.

This is particularly true for the implementation of B.C.'s carbon tax and being one of the leading partners in the Western Climate Initiative. Continued progress presents opportunity, and limits risk, on a number of fronts:

We can grow the market for B.C.'s clean energy companies
By tipping the economic scales in favour of clean energy, and helping our neighbours do the same, B.C. can help open domestic and export markets for the province's entrepreneurs. Whether it's a wind farm being built in Dawson Creek, or cutting-edge fuel cell engines and biomass gasification technologies being sold to the world, those businesses bring investment to B.C. and employ British Columbians.

We can set the rules of the clean energy economy
The rules are set by the people that play the game first. We know there will be constraints on carbon in the near future, so B.C. needs to be involved in setting those constraints and demonstrating their potential. Doing so puts us in the driver's seat to ensure the rules account for B.C.'s interests, which will give our economy a competitive advantage. Furthermore, just by setting the rules and participating, we give other jurisdictions the confidence to do the same. This will grow the size of the clean energy economy and increase the range and scale of opportunities available.

We can help families get ahead in a future where energy is going to cost more
As global oil prices rise, developing a robust clean energy sector in B.C. helps protect families by reducing their dependence on fossil fuels, and giving them real alternatives such as better public transit and neigbourhood heating systems. The same shift away from fossil fuels also benefits families by keeping energy prices lower than in other jurisdictions, providing long-term employment throughout the province, and building healthier more vibrant communities.

We can protect B.C.'s natural beauty for our children and grand children
If we fail to effectively build a clean energy economy, we will fail to effectively show leadership on climate change. If climate change persists, the B.C. we know and love will be dramatically different for our children and grand children. We've already seen the devastation that pine beetles can cause on our forests and the way storms can gut our parks. If the Fraser River gets much warmer, salmon won't survive. B.C. can't stop these threats on our own, but we can be a positive influence in finding local and global solutions.

We look forward to working with your government to secure the gains we have made in recent years and affirm B.C.'s position in the clean energy economy.

Sincerely,

Tamara Vroom President and CEO Vancity Savings
Dr. Wal van Lierop President and CEO Chrysalix
Paul Karriya Executive Director Clean Energy Association of BC
Paul Manson President and CEO Sea Breeze Power Corp
David Van Seters CEO Enerpro
David Helliwell President and CEO Pulse Energy
Graham Horn Exec VP and COO Cloudworks
Peter Leighton President and COO Finnevera Wind Energy Inc
David Labistour Chief Executive Officer Mountain Equipment Co-operative
John Muir Director Canadian Energy Policy GE Power and Water
Coro Stranberg Principal Stranberg Consulting
Joel Solomon President Renewal Partners
Doug Hooper President Canadian Bioenergy Corporation
Rick Hopp President and CEO ROR Power
Ann Duffy Principal The Ann Duffy Group
Adrienne M. Scott Sr. Associate, Consulting and Deals, Sustainability PriceWaterhouseCoopers
Daniel Terry President Denman Island Chocolate
Denise Techereau Co-Founder and CEO Fairware
Sophie Agbonkhese Owner SEA Sustainability Now Consulting
Martyn Bayne Senior Project Director EBA, A Tetra Tech Company
Mike Rowlands President Octopus Strategies Inc
Toby Barazzuol President Eclipse Awards International
Charles Holmes Owner CE Holmes Consulting
Kemp Edwards Principal Ethical Profiling
Lyle Perry Client Advisor Climate Smart Businesses Inc
Saul Brown President Saul Good Gift Co. Inc.
Mark Pezarro, Phd Principal Earth Voice Strategies
Robert Safrata President and CEO Novex Courier
Charles Creighton President Lionsgate Contracting
Sonny Wong President and Creative Director Hamazaki Wong Marketing Group
Randy Clyne Principal Randy Clyne Social Enterprise Consulting
Daniel Terry President Denman Island Chocolates
David Kuefler and Peter ter Weeme Principals Junxion Strategy, Inc
Jason Mogus CEO and senior strategist Communicopia
J-M Toriel President and Founder BIG Green Island Transportation
Neil Huff President and CEO Tekion
Lorien Henson CEO Limelight Event Marketing
Richard Wozny Principal Site Economics Ltd.
Yvonne Nasby Sales Representative/Realtor Sutton Group - West Coast Realty
Jay Brown President Acme Systemic Results Corp.
Joseph Pallant President & CEO CPS Carbon Project Solutions Inc.
Vanessa LeBourdais Executive Producer DreamRider Theatre
Rob Abbott Founder & CEO Abbott Strategies

Phil Baudin Executive Director Modo - The Car Coop
Leonard Schein President Festival Cinemas
Jim Dorey President and FounderEvergreen Marketing
Lorne Craig President Global Unicycle Creative Inc
Brant Cheetham Principal Biro Creative Inc.
Paul Gilbert Executive Director, The Robert Bateman Centre Royal Roads University
Mickey McLeod President & CEO Salt Spring Coffee Co.
Daniel Savas, Phd President Savas Consulting
Daniel Hegg, B.Comm., M.Sc. Climate Services - Sustainability Specialist Stantec
Troy Barrie Director of Energy Systems, EIT Rain City Strategies Inc
Joseph Pallant President & CEO CPS Carbon Project Solutions Inc.
David McKee Energy Management Consultant Prism Engineering
Rosemary Cooper, MES Principal CreratingPLACES
Nicole Stefenelli President Urban Impact Recycling
Natalia Tchernychov, E.I.T., LEED AP Design Engineer
Kitty Brodie RealtorMacdonald Realty
Lisa Hemingway B.Des, CGD, FSCX Designer & Creative Consultant Backyard Creative
Ken Martin Co-Founder Gobi Carbon Management Solutions Inc.
Bryce Conacher Regional Director, Toronto Offsetters
Loretta Hands Business Coach Success
Rebecca Pearson, MBA Investment Manager Vancity Community Capital
Nicki Casley Air Quality Scientist SNC-Lavalin Environment
Phillip Djwa President Agentic Communications Inc.
Nicole BridgerPresident Nicole Bridger Design Inc.
Kasia Sell Manager, Sustainability and Climate ChangeDeloitte
Sam Thomas Energy Management Professional Prism Engineering
Sue Biely Principal Nudge Consulting
Camille Jensen Development Associate Axiom News
Brad White Principal SES Consulting Inc.
Ainaz Ghaleh-Molaee Energy Management Engineer Prism Engineering Ltd.
Michael Barkusky CGA Michael Barkusky Accounting
Mengo McCall Director of Business Development Aquaterra Corp, Canadian Springs, Labrador Laurentienne
Kate Sutherland Publisher Incite Press
Michael Lyons VP - Sales & Marketing Smallworks
Gabrielle Kissinger Principal Lexeme Consulting
Pravin Pillay Principal Emergent Performance Development
Boyd Thomson Proprietor The Wilder Snail Neighbourhood Grocery
Ted Barrett General Manager Hamazaki Wong Marketing Group Ltd
Lynda Bleasdale President Green Oceans Inc
Dean Duperron President Duperron Group of Companies
Bart Simmons Chief Operating Officer ERA Ecosystem Restoration Associates.
Christopher Hakes Manager, Client Engagement,Offsetters Clean Technology
Suzanne Siemens, CA Co-owner Lunapads International
Elizabeth Sheehan President Climate Smart Businesses Inc.

Pamela Zevit Principal Adamah Consultants - Reconnecting People and Nature
Colin Doylend Rain City Strategies Inc.
Nancy More Principal More Effectively Consulting
Jeff Arsenault Resource Director Human Nature By Design Inc
Nigel Seale Director, Social Capital Rain City Strategies
Nicole Jasinski Creative Director Mad Love Studio
Mahbod Rouhany President and FounderStrategic Carbon Management
Maia Lutze Mechanical Designer Prism Engineering Ltd.
Shana Johnstone Principal Uncover Editorial + Design
Howard Dancyger Producer/ President Ghost Films Inc.
Paul Richardson President & CEO Renewal2 Investment Fund
Robert Stupka MASc. EIT Engineer Morrison Hershfield
Thomas Kineshanko CEO Habitat Carbon Assets
Steve Clegg Owner Clegg Woodcrafts
Boyd Cohen, Ph.D. CEO CO2 IMPACT
Michael Cooke President SunWind Solar Industries Inc.
Pam Schmidt Organizational Development Coach Pam Schmidt Consulting
Jon Cooksey President Fools Bay Entertainment, Ltd.
David R. Webb and T. Stafford Partner Montserrat Ink
Beatrix Handlbauer Co-Owner Trixi's Crepe & Coffeehaus
Maureen Cureton Green Business Manager, Community Investment Vancity
Ashley Hamilton Principal Ashley Hamilton Consulting
Alex Tonin Communications Consultant Joysenses Cable Co
Miles Hogan Owner The Hogan Wood Company
Scott Sinclair President SES Consulting Inc
Kate Barazzuol Owner Quench Designs
Chris Jacques, P.Eng. (BC, ON) , LEED® AP Design Engineer Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.
Donovan Woollard Principal Transom Enterprises Inc.

Mariana Brussoni, Ph.D. Assistant Professor University of British Columbia
Deb Harford Principal Adaptation to Climate Change Team, SFU
Neil Thomson Manager, Low Carbon ISIS, Sauder School of Business
Mark Roseland Professor SFU, School of Environmental and Resource Management
Erica Frank, MD, MPH Professor and Canada Research Chair in Preventive Medicine and Population Health UBC Faculty of Medicine
Shauna Sylvester Executive Director, Carbon Talks Fellow, SFU Centre for Dialogue
Kristina Welch Manager, Green IT ISIS, Sauder School of Business, UBC
Lloyd Lee Business Development and Marketing Manager Climate Smart
Geoff Taylor Graduate Research Fellow ISIS, Sauder School of Business, UBC
Rob St. Onge, CEM, LEED Green AssociateEnergy Manager Okanagan College
Andrew Riseman Associate Professor, Plant Breeding and Agroecology
Academic Director, UBC Farm
Dr. David R. Boyd Adjunct Professor, Resource and Environmental Management Simon Fraser University

Neil Salmond CFA MSc Energy & Climate Policy Analyst ISIS, Sauder School of Business, UBC
Randall F. White, MDClinical Associate Professor UBC
Malcolm L Shield Research Engineer University of BC
Orion Henderson Director, Operational Sustainability SFU
Lillian Zaremba, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., LEED AP Climate and Energy Engineer UBC
Waleed Giratalla, P.Eng., M.Sc. (Planning) Water & Zero Waste Engineer UBC
Kara Bowen Coordinator, Campus Engagement UBC
William E. Rees, PhD, FRSC Professor School of Community and Regional Planning UBC
Cynthia Girling Professor School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, UBC
Ronald Kellett Professor School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture , UBC

Steven Rogak Canada Research Chair Clean Energy Systems, Mechanical Engineering, UBC
George Hoberg Professor Department of Forest Resources Management, UBC
John RobinsonProfessor Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, UBC
Mark Johnson Assistant Professor Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, University of British Columbia
Susan E. Nesbit Senior Instructor Department of Civil Engineering, University of British Columbia
Terre Satterfield Associate Professor Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability, University of British Columbia
Laurel L. Schafer Associate Professor Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia
Peter Nemetz Professor Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia
Paul M Wood Associate Professor University of British Columbia
Hisham Zerriffi Asst. Professor and Ivan Head South/North Research Chair Liu Institute for Global Issues, University of British Columbia
James Tansey Associate Professor Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia
Joe Dahmen Assistant Professor School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of British Columbia
Andrew Weaver University of Victoria
Mark Winston Academic Director, Professor SFU Centre for Dialogue
Janet Moore Assistant Professor Faculty of Environment, Simon Fraser University
Kathryn Harrison Professor University of British Columbia

Peter Robinson CEO David Suzuki Foundation
James Hoggan Chair David Suzuki Foundation
Merran Smith Director Tides Canada Energy Initiative
Matt Horne Director, B.C. Energy Solutions Pembina Institute
Helen Beynon Associate One Earth Initiative Society
Marlene Cummings BC Forest Campaigner ForestEthics
Emmanuel Prinet Policy Director One Earth Initiative Society

Erica Frank Board Director University (UBC) Neighbourhoods Association Board
Scott Varga Campus Organizer goBEYOND
Elizabeth White Coordinator Salt Spring Island Climate Action Council
Donna Dryer, MD, FRCPC Medical Director Orenda Institute
Len Laycock Director Board of Change
Paul Shorthouse Director of Special Projects GLOBE Foundation
Vanessa Timmer Executive Director One Earth
Guy Dauncey President BC Sustainable Energy Association

Ted Battiston Manager, Community Energy & Emission Reductions Resort Municipality of Whistler

Art Sterritt Executive Director Coastal First Nations

cc
Minister Lake
Minister Coleman
John Yap
Minister Lekstrom