Jim Watson
Mayor Maire

CITY OF OTTAWA
110 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa ON K1P 1J1
Tel: 613-580-2496 Fax: 613-580-2509
Jim.Watson@ottawa.ca
www.ottawa.ca

VILLE D'OTTAWA
110, avenue Laurier Ouest
Ottawa ON K1P 1J1
Tél : 613-580-2496 Téléc : 613-580-2509
Jim.Watson@ottawa.ca
www.ottawa.ca

January 26th, 2022

The Hon. Steven Guilbeault
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada
Fontaine Building 12th floor, 200 Sacré-Coeur Blvd
Gatineau, QC K1A 0H3
ministre-minister@ec.gc.ca

RE: Support for Ottawa Energy Evolution Strategy

Dear Minister Guilbeault,

Climate change is the biggest threat facing our generation, and ambitious action to fight it presents significant economic opportunities for all Canadians. Municipalities realize the importance of their position to catalyze climate action.

In October 2020, Ottawa City Council unanimously approved the Energy Evolution Strategy, an ambitious plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Ottawa to zero by 2050. Reaching this target will require an unprecedented scale of action and investment. It also estimates to yield $12 billion in net returns to the community over the life of the investments, along with health and resiliency benefits. This colossal work cannot be done without support from senior levels of government.

Environment and Climate Change Canada can support municipal GHG reductions target by implementing the following priority policy changes:

- **Require a zero-emission new vehicle mandate of 90% by 2030;**
- **Restrict the sale of high global warming refrigerants and building materials; and**
- **Remove subsidies on fossil fuels.**

The transportation sector accounted for 42% of Ottawa's community wide GHG emissions in 2020. The Energy Evolution Strategy identifies the need to ensure that 90% of new vehicles are zero emissions by 2030. Mandating that 90% of vehicle sales be zero-emission by 2030 will generate immediate and longest-lasting GHG reductions. This is something that is outside of the authority of municipalities and is best implemented at the federal level.

The existing buildings sector accounts for an additional 46% of Ottawa's community GHG emissions. Meeting Council's emissions targets will require deep retrofits of 98% of these buildings by 2040. Meanwhile, Ottawa's new Official Plan calls for a 50% increase in population by 2050, which is driving a significant increase in construction. It is imperative that low embodied carbon materials and non-fossil fuel heating sources, namely heat pumps which rely on refrigerants, be the norm as we see an increase in retrofits and construction. Such procurement standards are best implemented federally for impactful market transformation.

In Ottawa, one of the main barriers to emissions reducing investments is the relatively low cost of fossil fuels as compared to the low-carbon alternative. We are a city of innovators and, to enable

innovation in the low carbon economy, we support the call in the Glasgow Climate Pact for removing all subsidies on fossil fuels.

Municipalities are on the front lines of climate change impacts. Reducing GHGs will ultimately reduce the risks and impacts on municipalities and will improve the health and safety of our residents. Municipal infrastructure and operational expenses are significantly impacted by the increased severity of extreme weather events and the responses required to restore public health and safety. Recognizing this threat and feeling pressured by their constituents to act, Ottawa, along with more than 400 municipalities in Canada, declared a climate emergency in April 2019.

The policy changes we are asking for will be optimised if implemented in conjunction with several additional measures. City staff outlined those in recent submissions to the Net Zero Advisory Board consultation and to the ECCC's Emissions Reduction Plan consultation (attached to this letter).

Steve Willis, General Manager for Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development, would be pleased to meet with your Deputy Minister to discuss more thoroughly how we can work together to achieve a net-zero country by 2050.

Sincerely,

Jim Watson

Mayor

City of Ottawa

Attachment (2):
City of Ottawa submission to the Net-Zero Advisory Board consultation
City of Ottawa Submission to the ECCC Emission reduction Plan

CC : Philippe Chemouny, Manager Montreal Protocol, ECCC
Josiane Vachon, Program Coordinator, ECCC
Milica Boskovic, Senior Policy Advisor, Transport Canada
Joe Homsy, Policy Advisor, Transport Canada
Paula Viera, Director, Alternative Fuels, Transport Canada
Carol Saab, Chief Executive Officer at FCM
Michael Savage, Mayor of Halifax and Chair of BCMC

Jamie McGarvey, Mayor of Parry Sound and President of AMO
Stephen Willis, General Manager, Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development

SENIOR GOVERNMENT REQUESTS FOR BUILDING BACK BETTER

HOW SENIOR GOVERNMENTS CAN SUPPORT MUNICIPALITIES IN STIMULATING A GREEN RECOVERY

Ottawa

OVERVIEW

- This slide deck succinctly summarizes the recommendations that the City of Ottawa makes to senior levels of government to enable municipalities to be agents of climate action through their local channels. The recommendations are informed by the City of Ottawa's net zero pathway study, the Energy Evolution Strategy, and they speak to all the lenses identified by the Net Zero Advisory Board. For brevity, we have submitted this deck as a summary of the recommendations to senior governments. The Strategy has more details on the impact on economic recovery, jobs, innovation, equity, and financial mechanisms.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Canada

NRCan

- Retrofit incentives for homes and businesses
- Net zero emissions model building and retrofit code
- Mandate energy labeling in all buildings
- Funding for EV charging network
- Funding for municipal building deep retrofits
- Funding for sustainability practitioners

Transport Canada

- Zero emissions vehicle mandate at 90% by 2030

Environment Canada

- Low carbon refrigerant, concrete, and building supply mandate
- End fossil fuel subsidies
- Continue to increase the carbon tax

Infrastructure Canada

- Funding for zero emissions transit systems and fleets
- Funds for active transportation
- Funds for district energy and sewer heat capture
- Funds for biogas generation and gasification

Finance Canada

- Program for borrowing from RRSPs for deep energy retrofits of homes

NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA - POLICY

Retrofit tax credits for homes and businesses

- Strengthen incentives for emission-reducing building retrofits in homes and businesses
- Examples:
  - reinstating the federal home retrofit tax credit
  - incentivizing heat pumps and envelope upgrades in homes and businesses

Net zero model building and retrofit code and building labeling

- Implement building code and Retrofit Code in line with federal emissions reduction targets
- Implement regular recommissioning requirements for industrial, commercial and institutional buildings
- Mandate building energy labeling

Canada

NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA - FUNDING

Funding for EV charging network

- Funds for public EV chargers, for fleet chargers, and rapid charging networks to ensure queuing is avoided
- Support Local Distribution Companies with financial and technical resources required for charging infrastructure to meet the 90% EV sales by 2030.

Funding for municipal programs for deep building retrofits

- All municipal buildings will need funding to be retrofit to net zero. By 2040 The GICB program could be extended to more types of buildings.
- The IESO previously had funds for Energy Managers. A similar program should be created to fund sustainability practitioners to help meet the federal GHG targets.

Canada

TRANSPORT CANADA - POLICY

Mandate for Zero Emissions Vehicles

- Implement a mandate for only selling zero-emissions vehicles, all small vehicles by 2035 and 100% of vehicles by 2040

Canada

ENVIRONMENT CANADA - POLICY

End Fossil Fuel Subsidies

- Cancel all subsidies to fossil fuels to stimulate innovation and create a level playing field

Mandates for low carbon refrigerants, concrete, and building supplies

- Restrict the sale of high global warming refrigerants and blowing agents for all uses
- Implement a mandate for low carbon concrete and building materials

Canada

INFRASTRUCTURE CANADA - FUNDING

Funding for a zero emissions Concept Transit Network and fleet

- Fund a zero emissions transit systems including zero emissions buses and trains
- Funds for converting the whole municipal fleet to zero emissions by 2040

Funds for active transportation

- Adding or improving pedestrian and cycling connections with a focus on routes to rapid transit stations including modifications to existing highway ramps and adding underpasses and overpasses

Canada

INFRASTRUCTURE CANADA - FUNDING

Funds for biogas generation

- An immediate opportunity is the electrification of heating at the wastewater treatment facility to reduce the consumption of biogas at the facility, freeing up more for injection into the pipeline.
- Infrastructure to reduce landfill methane emissions, direct organics into the biogas stream, and convert liquid and solid waste processing to systems which produce biogas for use in natural gas pipelines.
- Power to gas infrastructure.

Funding for district energy and wastewater energy transfer

- To enable low carbon heating, certain dense areas of Ottawa have been identified as ideal sites for district energy systems and will need funding to build out the network.
- Accessing waste heat from the sewer system has been identified as an opportunity for zero carbon district heating in some of these regions.

Canada

FINANCE CANADA - POLICY

Program for borrowing from RRSPs for deep energy retrofits of homes

- Allow homeowners to borrow from their RRSPs to invest in deep energy efficiency retrofits, similar to the First Time Home Buyer Program

Canada

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Ontario

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Northern Development

- Target a zero-emission electricity grid by 2030
- Building emissions labeling
- Moratorium on gas generation for electricity
- Increase hydrogen blend rates in the gas grid
- Include GHG reductions in OEB mandate and align DSM targets with required GHG reductions
- Defray costs of distribution grid reinforcements for electrification

Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks

- Ban organics in landfills

Ontario Energy Board & Independent Electricity System Operator

- Amend the Template Access Agreement between municipalities and utilities to include a fee for running equipment on municipal right of way
- Provide mechanisms for Local Distribution Companies to incent distributed energy resources including non-wires solutions
- Provide access to low-cost electricity in class B electrical accounts

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

- Net zero emissions building and retrofit code
- Give municipalities authority for pricing transportation (including parking levies and congestion charges) and flexibility to fund transit
- Give municipalities authority to mandate zero carbon heating systems in new developments
- Update the Condo Act to make emissions reductions part of the reserve fund calculations

Ministry of Transportation

- Funds for zero emissions transit networks
- Funds for active transportation networks
- Funds for zero emissions municipal fleets
- Increase vehicle registration fees on high emitters and use that to fund sustainable transport
- High occupancy toll lanes

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT - POLICY

Zero-emission electricity grid

- Target a zero-emission electricity grid by 2030
- Local generation, expanding interconnection with low carbon grids, a moratorium on all new combustion generation, and ending top-up contacts for natural gas plants
- Virtual net metering policy or other procurement mechanism for to enable the generation and sale of renewable electricity

Benchmark energy and emissions performance of buildings

- Building emissions labeling (for Part 3 buildings >20,000sft as an extension of the EWRB program)

Ontario

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT - POLICY

Socialize grid reinforcements for electrification

- Develop a fund and ratebase the cost of grid upgrades to enable buildings to switch from fossil fuels to electricity for heating without expensive grid upgrade costs

Direction to OEB

- Increase hydrogen blend rates in the gas grid
- Include GHG reductions in OEB mandate and align DSM targets with required GHG reductions

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION & PARKS - POLICY

Landfill Rules

- Ban organics in landfills immediately

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD - POLICY

Template Access Agreement

- Amend the Template Access Agreement for all Ontario Municipalities to include a fee for running utility infrastructure including natural gas pipelines in municipal right of way

Ontario

INDEPENDENT ELECTRICITY SYSTEM OPERATOR - POLICY

LDC Policies to Incent DER

- Provide mechanisms for Local Distribution Companies to incent distributed energy resources and non-wires solutions

Low-Cost Electricity on Class B Accounts

- Provide access to low-cost electricity in class B electrical accounts to enable off-peak EV charging and electric heat pumps

MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS & HOUSING - POLICY

Net Zero Buildings

- Implement net zero emissions building and retrofit codes
- Give municipalities authority to mandate zero carbon heating systems in new developments
- Update the Condo Act to make emissions reductions part of the reserve fund calculations

Transportation Pricing

- Allow municipalities to implement road user fees, cordon/congestion charges, private parking levies
- Allow municipalities to fund transit from more revenue sources including those listed above

Ontario

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION - FUNDING

Funding for a zero emissions transit systems, fleet, and active transportation

- Funds for zero emissions transit networks including zero emissions buses and trains
- Funds for converting the whole municipal fleet to zero emissions
- Funds to add or improve pedestrian and cycling connections with a focus on routes to rapid transit stations

Vehicle Registration Fees Reflect GHGs

- Increase vehicle registration fees on high emitting and luxury vehicles and direct funds to sustainable transportation
- Implement a high-occupancy toll lanes and direct revenues to transit

Ontario

City of Ottawa's Technical Submission to Emissions Reduction Plan Consultation of Environment and Climate Change Canada

Q1. What opportunities do you think the Government of Canada should pursue to reduce emissions by 40-45% below 2005 levels by 2030 and position Canada to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, including in any or all of the following economic sectors? Please elaborate on your answers where appropriate, including any specific insights on policy opportunities or initiatives.

(Please refrain from using personal identifying information in your response).

- Buildings
  - Retrofit all buildings to be 60-70% more thermally efficient and 30% more electrically efficient then fuel switch their heating sources away from fossil fuels towards heat pumps and/or district energy. Provide training on net zero renovation techniques to ensure sufficient quantity and quality of skilled labour. Ensure low embodied carbon standards are in place for refrigerants and high-carbon building materials such as steel and concrete.
  - Update the National Energy Code for Buildings to include existing building retrofits, GHG emissions as a measure of compliance, and set out a path to zero emissions by 2030. Provide training and incentives to help industry prepare to meet this requirement.
  - Require the provinces adopt improvements in the National Energy Code for Buildings.
  - Support manufacturing and supply chains for key building materials including electric heat pumps, high efficiency windows, and low carbon insulation.
  - Support modular and pre-fab construction and retrofit solutions to enable greater scale of building and retrofits and adapt to labor shortage issues.
  - Support power to gas technologies and renewable fuels (for buildings and transportation).
  - Support waste heat capture technologies from municipal wastewater collection systems to heat buildings.
  - Ensure the building code does that permit woodburning as a heating option as the air pollution emissions are very high until such time that they can burn cleanly.
- Electricity
  - Support grid capacity upgrades and grid interconnections needed to ensure renewable energy can be connected and electrification of heating and transportation can be accommodated.
  - Support renewable electricity generation, storage, and smart grids to achieve a decarbonized electric grid by no later than 2050.
- Heavy industry, including oil and gas
  - End all subsidies to fossil fuels to enable innovation. Support workers in transitioning to a low-carbon economy.
- Transportation
  - Increase the zero-emissions vehicle mandate to 90% by 2030.

- Increase financial support for installation of charging equipment for personal vehicles, and work collaboratively with stakeholders in deploying high-powered charging equipment for heavy-duty vehicles.
- Support zero-carbon public and school transit.
- Ban short haul aviation where public ground transportation and connect centers in less than 3 hours.
- Electrify and expand intercity passenger rail.
- Support active transportation infrastructure to enable 20% mode shift away from car travel by no later than 2050.
- Enable e-commuting for public and private sector through policy leadership and telecommunications investments.

- Agriculture and waste
  - Develop a renewable natural gas mandate like Quebec or British Columbia.
  - Support gasification demonstration systems for organic waste.
  - Invest in agriculture solutions to support fast growing carbon negative or neutral construction replacement materials such hemp insulation.
  - Invest in agriculture solutions that increase carbon sequestration (i.e. cover cropping, no till, etc).
  - Support advances in anaerobic digestion technology including methanation and substrate hydrolysis.
  - Ban single use plastics.
  - Ban landfilling of organic materials.
  - Encourage best practices for the separation of organic materials in multi-residential buildings and in the institutional and commercial sectors.
  - Require all landfills to adopt management practices which minimize fugitive methane emissions and use recovered methane to optimally displace fossil fuel use.
  - Encourage the use on emissions free refuse collection systems.

- Nature-based climate solutions
  - Reforestation using biodiverse approaches for carbon sequestrations.
  - Support forestry practices that maintain soil health and increase carbon sequestration.
  - Encourage low impact development standards for urban intensification, stormwater management (such as bio-retention), protection of urban canopy for urban heat island and stormwater management, protection of wetlands, forests and other natural areas.

- Economy-wide (e.g., carbon pricing, climate-risk disclosure, sustainable finance, etc.)
  - Continue to escalate the carbon price.
  - Explore carbon border tariffs.
  - Explore GHG performance disclosure mandates across all sectors.

- Other, please specify
  - Require federal crown corporations to follow the standards of the Treasury Board's Centre for Greening Government.
  - Support district energy with both financial resources and by providing a tool kit on how zero emission district energy systems can be developed.
  - Limit the sale and distribution of high emissions 2-stroke engines products.

- Build a foundation of GHG transparency in all sectors (housing, buildings, products, electricity, energy sources, etc)
- Mass communications and education on the opportunities of climate action and risk mitigation measures.
- Refresh a carbon footprint tool for the public, businesses, and industry.
- Develop a strategy for transitioning propane and natural gas BBQs, firepits and other backyard amenities to ensure that the energy source is not wood or coal as there are air pollution and health impacts.

Please tell us more:

Q2. What do you see as the barriers or challenges to reducing emissions in these sectors? Do you have suggestions on how to overcome these barriers?

Municipalities including the City of Ottawa have completed comprehensive plans to meet their emissions reduction targets (in line with the Paris Agreement). In October 2020, Ottawa City Council unanimously approved the Energy Evolution Strategy, an ambitious plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Ottawa to zero by 2050. The Strategy shows that reaching this target will require unprecedented action and investment in the coming 18 years. If those investments are made, it estimates a yield of $12 billion in net returns to the community of Ottawa over the life of the investments, along with health and resiliency benefits. This colossal work cannot be done without policy and financial support from senior governments. All sectors of the economy face challenges with meeting net zero targets. Funding and financing mechanisms are a primary limitation to enabling the substantial investments required to meet the GHG reductions at all public and private levels.

- Buildings :
  - General awareness of the importance of energy efficiency is limited
    - A common emissions benchmarking standard for both homes and commercial buildings will increase general awareness of the impact of buildings on emissions and their importance in property valuation. Desktop energy scores based on artificial intelligence modeling can enable quick and cost effective labeling which that then be built on with more detailed audits.
  - New buildings are not being built to net zero and will require retrofitting in the future
    - Release a net zero building code and retrofit code in the near term and support provinces to adopt it.
  - The relatively low cost of natural gas is a big barrier to the conversion of buildings to net zero.
    - Increasing levies and taxes on natural gas and stopping all fossil fuel subsidies (including free access to public right of ways) will support this initiative.
    - In Ontario, the natural gas rate base is being used to expand the province's system in some areas. A program to encourage heat pumps in areas not served by gas could alleviate pressure to expand the gas system
  - Building owners lack knowledge, capacity, and financing to retrofit their buildings
    - A retrofit passport for homeowners can guide homeowners along the net zero journey.
    - A simple incentive and financing program that is supported with energy coaching and project management expertise will facilitate the capacity gap.

        - Allowing homeowners to borrow from their RRSPs for home energy retrofits would support the retrofitting of all homes
    - The labour market and equipment supply chain are lacking capacity to provide deep retrofits to 98% of buildings by 2040, and net zero emission buildings for all new buildings (this is Ottawa's target based on the Energy Evolution Strategy).
        - Widespread training to increase the quantity and quality of contractors familiar with net zero will ensure access to skilled labour is not a limiting factor. A directory of qualified contractors would also support this initiative.
        - Enabling a supply chain of heat pumps and low embodied carbon building materials (such as hemp, wool, or cellulosic fiber insulation) would create local jobs and reduce the embodied carbon impact.
        - Investing in EnergiSprong-type bulk retrofit approaches would reduce the cost and make it easier for all buildings to be retrofit quickly.
    - Building construction and retrofits, and supportive infrastructure construction do not take into consideration embodied carbon. This can far outweigh the operational carbon impact of a high-performance building.
        - Help to develop deconstruction policies and standards
        - Mandate carbon emission reporting in materials to support analysis of construction impacts
        - Develop standardized simple method of calculating embodied carbon of buildings and impacts for the end user on indoor air quality.

- Electricity:
    - Scope Two GHG emissions on Ontario's bulk transmission grid are forecast to increase for the next 20 years with no abatement plan in place.
    - Grid capacity will limit both the generation of enough renewable electricity and the electrification of transportation and heating loads.
        - Investments in grid capacity, especially at the distribution and customer level will help this initiative.
        - Investments in storage technologies would also support this initiative.

- Heavy industry, including oil and gas
    - Concern for workers and the future of industry will limit this initiative.
        - Support workers in transitioning to a low-carbon economy and businesses to a low-carbon alternative will support the decarbonization of this sector.
    - End all subsidies to fossil fuels to enable innovation to low carbon industry solutions.

- Transportation
    - Supply of EVs and their relative price point will limit this transformation.
        - Increasing the zero-emissions vehicle mandate to 90% by 2030 will both increase local supply and stimulate manufacturing to bring down the cost per unit.
    - Access to chargers and trained mechanics will limit uptake of EVs.
        - To mitigate, support the roll out of charging infrastructure, especially for "garage orphans" and for heavy-duty vehicles.
        - Support mechanic shops to retrain and retool.

- Support zero carbon public transit in urban centres and inter-city transit to enable significant mode shift away from car travel.
- Support active transportation infrastructure to enable 20% mode shift away from car travel by no later than 2050 (this is Ottawa's target based on their Energy Evolution Strategy).
- Enable e-commuting for public and private sector through policy leadership and telecommunications investments.

- Agriculture and waste
  - A market for renewable natural gas limits production and investment.
    - Develop a renewable natural gas mandate like Quebec or British Columbia.
  - Examples and proof of concept limits this sector.
    - Support gasification demonstration systems for organic waste to prove the technology and stimulate investments.
    - Invest in agriculture solutions such as hemp or coppicing woody plants that fix nitrogen like alders. These can be used for carbon negative construction replacement materials such as fiber insulation or for biogas production.
    - Invest in agriculture solutions that increase soil health (i.e. cover cropping and no till).

- Nature-based climate solutions
  - Inertia of a known approach is a limitation to decarbonization of this sector
    - Incentivizing land-owners to reforest using biodiverse approaches that increase carbon sequestration.
    - Mandating forestry practices that maintain soil health and soil carbon such as selective logging.
    - Developing low impact development standards for urban intensification, stormwater management (such as bio-retention), protection of urban canopy for urban heat island and stormwater management, protection of wetlands, forests and other natural areas.

- Economy-wide (e.g., carbon pricing, climate-risk disclosure, sustainable finance, etc.)
  - Low carbon businesses may be made less competitive without market balancing efforts
    - Carbon border tariffs to protect Canadian businesses will ensure carbon taxes are effective.
    - GHG performance disclosure mandates across all sectors will create a culture of transparency and highlight those leading the way.
    - Support scaling up of low carbon businesses.
  - Debt limitations on municipalities will restrict the ability of innovative financial solutions for retrofits such as Property Assessed Clean Energy programs
    - Federal backstops for municipal financing programs of commercial and residential building retrofits will ensure municipalities can leverage their ability to offer unique financing solutions.

Q3. What broader economic, technological, or social challenges and opportunities do you foresee resulting from efforts to reduce emissions in these sectors? For example, opportunities associated with economic diversification across sectors. Do you have suggestions on how to address these challenges and opportunities?

- Challenges:
    - Keeping progress through different political ideologies. As much as possible keeping the issues separate from politics is important.
    - Increasing disparity leading to backlash from those who are left behind. As much as possible ensuring that the most vulnerable are supported in the decarbonization efforts and economic shifts that will happen as a result.
- Opportunities:
    - Modeling shows significant job and wealth creation is possible from decarbonization but requires significant spending in the short term. Keeping interest rates low for investments in decarbonization will be important. Channeling the wealth created towards public good, either through public funds or wealth capture mechanisms such as taxes will be a way to ensure that vulnerable populations are not left behind.

Q4. Looking beyond 2030, what enabling measures, strategies or technological pathways do you think the Government of Canada should put in place now to ensure that Canada is on track to net-zero emissions by 2050?

- Prep for 100% electrification of heating and transportation including ensuring sufficient electricity generation and grid capacity, and build out recycling systems to manage the impacts of these new technologies.
- Plan to phase out natural gas usage and transition the industry to a low-carbon future. A roadmap on how to right-size local gas distribution grids to a future where they provide maybe 80% energy (and all of it renewable), could be a useful tool.
- Prepare the local labour market to be able to deliver deep energy retrofits to 98% of buildings in a cost and time-efficient way.
- Prepare the manufacturing sector or secure supply to retrofit 98% of buildings with low embodied carbon materials and >100% efficient heating technologies.

Q5. What broader economic, technological, or social issues to you foresee as a result of the transition to a net-zero economy in Canada? Do you have suggestions on how to address these issues?

- Some jobs will no longer be needed while others will be in high demand. Helping shift those who will lose their jobs to the ones that are in demand is key. Some regions will be harder hit than others impacts need to be considered at a local level as well as national.
- Enable/require some local ownership/benefit of renewable energy projects to ensure local buy in.
- Ensure those that cannot afford to make the switch themselves are not cut out of opportunities such as having limited access to grid capacity for EV chargers or heat pumps.
- Always consider the most cost-effective and carbon-effective pathway to the same end. For example, improve the building envelope first before fuel switching and adding air conditioning.
- The transition will come at a huge economic cost to an already heavily indebted government, solutions to invest where there is pay back, fill gaps through funding where necessary but use other policy tools as well to advance change.

Q6. How would you like to be engaged on Canada's climate plans moving forward? How often should this engagement occur, and what method or format would be preferable?

- Municipalities should work closely with federal departments in a coordinated way. ECCC could identify roles and responsibilities for each level of government and then supporting/empowering/removing barriers for each to catalyze change. Supporting capacity for policy engagement with the federal government within key municipalities will facilitate this dialogue.
- Municipalities have unique opportunities to influence the behaviour of residents including communications channels, policies, and programs. These tools will be important to help the federal government achieve their GHG target; however, in order to play that important role, municipalities need support and alignment from the senior levels of government.