Breakfast at Queen’s Park

Acknowledgement of the traditional territories

Welcome from our hostess MPP France Gélinas, Nickel Belt

Erica Bota from ThinkLink Graphics *

Zoe Keary-Matzner - a 12-year-old Friday For Future striker

Mark Cameron - Canadians For Clean Prosperity

Aaron Freeman - GreenPac

Cathy Orlando - Citizens Climate Lobby

Followed by crucial conversations at the tables with highly trained volunteers.

The climate crisis is a global emergency. All Ontarians must work together now.

*Please, everyone, be sure to have your words and thoughts that day converted to art by Erica

#MakeTomorrow
#Ontario
Mark Cameron Executive Director of Canadians for Clean Prosperity
Originally from British Columbia, Mark lives in Ottawa, Canada and has worked in public policy roles in government, business and consulting for over 20 years. He has worked in several MPs and Ministers offices, including working in the Office of the Prime Minister as Director of Policy and Research and Senior Policy Advisor from 2006 to 2009. He has also worked for Ontario Power Generation, BlackBerry, and as a consultant on energy and environmental issues, most recently heading the energy practice at Hill+Knowlton Strategies. Mark has long been engaged in the environmental policy debate in Canada, and serves on the advisory board of the Pembina Institute and the steering committee of Sustainable Prosperity.

Aaron Freeman Owner and principal of Pivot Strategic Consulting, Founder of GreenPAC.
For 25 years, Aaron Freeman has played a leadership role in developing public policy. He is the owner and principal of Pivot Strategic Consulting Inc., which helps companies, NGOs and foundations develop their capacity to solve environmental problems through public policy. Before founding Pivot Strategic, Aaron served as a Senior Advisor to the Premier of Ontario. He advised the Premier on Environment, Attorney General, Labour, Community Safety and Correctional Services, Natural Resources, Aboriginal Affairs, Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Municipal Affairs, and Northern Development, Mines and Forests. Prior to joining government, Aaron played a key role in several national advocacy campaigns on environment and energy, democratic reform, consumer, international development and human rights issues. Aaron has served as a part-time faculty member at the University of Ottawa’s Faculty of Law, where he taught public governance law. He is the co-author of The Laws of Government: The Legal Foundations of Canadian Democracy (2nd ed., 2010), the most comprehensive legal reference book on the law of Canadian democracy. Aaron has been a strong advocate on democratic reform issues, preparing and overseeing legal interventions on third-party spending limits at the Supreme Court of Canada. From 2000 to 2009, Aaron was regular columnist with the Hill Times, Canada’s parliamentary newspaper. Aaron is a graduate of McGill University and the University of Ottawa’s Faculty of Law, where he was awarded the Gowling Lafleur Henderson Prize for International Trade Law.

Zoe Keary-Matzner
Zoe is 12 years old and is a member of Fridays For Future Toronto. She has been speaking on the climate plans of the province since August of this year including demonstrations at Queen’s Park on October 17th and Fridays For Future school strikes since December 7th. Zoe Keary-Matzner stated “Climate change is threatening our future. The recent IPCC report stated that we only have 11 years left to act on climate change before we cannot stop it any more. We will only be in our 20s when the 11 years are up. Our future is being destroyed at this very moment”

Erica Bota
Erica is a doodle fanatic! She learned the practice of graphic recording while studying in Sweden and hasn’t put her marker down since. Her interests lie in climate change, community engagement, and….well….dogs. When Erica isn’t drawing, she’s outside running with her pup Oli and rock climbing!
_ericad.thinklinkgraphics.com
Cathy Orlando – Conference Director
Cathy has been working as the National Director of Citizens’ Climate Lobby Canada since November 2011. She has led all 13 forays onto Parliament Hill and has directed all CCL Canada conferences, including two in Ontario and now this one. In 2017, she took on additional responsibilities within CCL as the International Outreach Manager helping leaders in 48 countries build the political will for a liveable world. When she’s not safeguarding the climate alongside the best volunteers on the planet, you can probably find her stargazing, dancing, reading books not about climate change, hanging out with her husband Sanjiv, and mothering her three cherished daughters.

The latest IPCC report
In 2016, the 196 nations who signed the Paris Agreement asked the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to study the implications of a 1.5°C global temperature target. Their report, entitled Global Warming of 1.5°C, was released in October 2018. [1]
This report clarifies the relative impacts of global temperatures rising to 1.5°C versus 2.0°C above pre-industrial levels. It also explores pathways to stay within these limits, including the essential role of strong carbon pricing.
Some key takeaways:
- We now can assess the risks of warming beyond 1.5°C, because some regions have already reached that level. [2] If warming exceeds 1.5°C, climate risks will increase in magnitude – for example, warming to 2°C would expose 10 million more people to sea level rise and 420 million more to extreme heatwaves. [3]
- High prices on GHG emissions will be necessary to cost-effectively meet a 1.5°C goal. If emissions are cut too slowly, meeting a 1.5°C target will require removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere via large-scale biomass pathways. [4,5]
- To stay below 1.5°C while avoiding dependence on CO₂ removal, fossil GHG emissions must be cut 45 percent by 2030 and near 100 percent by 2050. The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act pricing structure meets those targets at least out to 2040 when the data is extrapolated globally.

In any plausible scenario to minimize the future costs of climate change, the first step must be to rapidly cut fossil fuel emissions. Carbon pricing is the most economically efficient way to do that. Based on IPCC modeling, the pricing schedule in the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act is consistent with temperatures well below 2°C and possibly 1.5°C. The annual fee increase can also be raised to further strengthen it if emissions targets are not being met.

References:
1. Global Warming of 1.5°C. Special Report SR1.5 from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Oct 2018).
5. “Characteristics of Four Illustrative Model Pathways.” Part of Special Report SR1.5 from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Oct 2018).
ICYMI

Oh Canada!

As of March 22, 2019, 324 city councils and over 8 million Canadians now live in communities that have declared a climate emergency.

15 MARS 2019

GLOBAL STRIKE FOR FUTURE

FRIDAYS FOR FUTURE
Over 1.6 million FFF strikers
122 strikers
1964 cities worldwide
75 cities in Canada
The youth are unstoppable.

Canada was the first non-European country to conduct a Fridays For Future strike on November 2. Canada’s big strike is May 3. And get ready for Earth Strike September 27.
Canada’s Ecofiscal Commission was formed by a group of experienced, policy-minded economists from across the country, seeking to broaden the discussion of ecofiscal policy reform beyond the academic sphere and into the realm of practical policy application. The Ecofiscal Commission and its Commissioners are fully independent and aim to inform the public and policy-makers across the political spectrum, at all levels of government.

Canada’s Ecofiscal Commission is supported by an Advisory Board with broad and diverse perspectives representing industry, the environment and the spectrum of political thought in Canada. Together, we aim to bring people together around the table to have the critical discussion about ecofiscal reform that Canada’s future requires. [https://ecofiscal.ca/](https://ecofiscal.ca/)

*(This Ecofiscal image was shared with CCL prior to their launch of this initiative on March 25)*
Canadian Businesses Support a Carbon Tax

Any attempt to price on carbon must have the support of business executives because it is they who can make or break its effectiveness. So who has stepped up to the plate so far? The Mining Association of Canada members Suncor and Royal Dutch Shell (Shell Canada’s parent company) have both said they are prepared for a carbon price. In December 2018, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce endorsed carbon pricing.

As well, The World Bank’s Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC), a voluntary partnership of 33 national and sub-national governments, 162 businesses, and 72 strategic partners that wants to use carbon pricing as a way to control climate change. Canada, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories became founding partners of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition at the climate talks in Paris in 2015 and committed to effective carbon pricing policies to meaningful lower emissions guided by the “FASTER” principles. Citizens’ Climate Lobby is one of the founding partner.


More about the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition

CPLC is a voluntary partnership of 33 national and sub-national governments, over 162 businesses from a range of sectors and regions, and upwards of 77 strategic partners representing civil society organizations, NGOs, and academic institutions that agree to advance the carbon pricing agenda by working with each other towards the long-term objective of a carbon price applied throughout the global economy by:

- strengthening carbon pricing policies to redirect investment commensurate with the scale of the climate challenge;
- bringing forward and strengthening the implementation of existing carbon pricing policies to better manage investment risks and opportunities; and
- enhancing cooperation to share information, expertise and lessons learned on developing and implementing carbon pricing through various "readiness" platforms

https://www.carbonpricingleadership.org/
Citizens’ Climate Lobby Canada’s open letter calls on the federal carbon fee, which begins in 2018, to rise annually to 2030. The letter also urges the federal government to ensure that the rising fee is fair across provincial and international borders. It calls for a comprehensive fee applied as far upstream as possible – at the wellhead and point of entry for import – in all provinces, and to apply the fee to international industrial competitors through a border tax adjustment. As of October 1, 2018, 261 companies across Canada have signed our open letter:
In September 2018, the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, released a report that determined that acting on the climate crisis will deliver a $26-trillion boost to the world’s economy by 2030 and avoid 700,000 premature deaths. The Commission recommends prices on carbon dioxide emissions of $40-$80 a tonne by 2020 in major economies.

The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate includes former heads of government, business leaders and economists. Former Mexican president Felipe Calderon, honorary chair of the commission, says it is "a manifesto for how we can turn better growth and a better climate into reality". Co-chairs include Unilever CEO Paul Pohlman and London School of Economics professor Nicholas Stern.

Citizens’ Climate Lobby

How Carbon Fee and Dividend Works

- The government levies an incrementally increasing fee on the carbon content of fossil fuels at the source.
- 100% of the money collected is given to the people on an equal basis in a cheque to help with price increases.
- ECONOMICS 101: Costs are passed onto consumers and they consume less carbon. CO2 emissions go down.
- MARKET SOLUTION: The predictable price on carbon spurs clean tech investment & innovation. CO2 emissions go down.

Why we prefer a revenue neutral carbon fee

- HELPS FAMILIES: A 100% rebate will protect the poor and middle class.
- NON PARTISAN: MPs and premiers whose base do not like tax increases can still vote the right way.
- MARKET SOLUTION: Efficient & direct market signal. Thus government does not pick the energy winners & losers.
- RAMPING UP: To maintain public support to stabilize CO2 emissions, citizens will need a significant dividend.

Carbon Fee and Dividend Helps Ordinary Families

- The government puts an incrementally increasing fee on the carbon content of fossil fuels at the source.
- 100% of the fees are given to Ontarians on an equal basis regardless of their carbon footprint.
- REDUCE INEQUALITY: The poor are more carbon virtuous inherently. The top 1% of earners consume 6X as much CO2 as the bottom 10%.
- PROGRESSIVE TAX: Our policy would discourage destructive consumptive habits and reward good consumer choices.

Find out more at canada.citizensclimatelobby.org
THE MANY WAYS TO PRICE CARBON POLLUTION
Listed from least transparent to most transparent

Our governments have 6 basic options to confront climate change.

1. The status quo – Our whole society finances fossil fuels – most expensive option by far.

2. Regulation – boots on the ground, eyes on emissions. This approach requires the government to hire regulators to keep tabs on everyone’s emissions and is dependent on the budget for enforcement. This approach is only as effective as the number of sources it can monitor, but hiring regulators is expensive, so it will only catch the largest carbon emitting companies, not your car or your neighbour’s lawn mower or your friend’s boat.

3. Cap and Trade – creates an artificial market. It involves putting a cap on emissions, but lets companies trade the emissions they produce. It still requires hiring regulators to tell us who is emitting how much (and all the problems that come with regulations) and creates a market where a select few people make money and the rest of us are left with a fluctuating fuel market.

4. Subsidies – government picks winners and losers. It can be really hard to predict the future and what will be the best option down the line. We know how this has failed us in the past when the government decided to subsidize fossil fuels.

5. Carbon Tax – a sin tax that puts pressure on consumers. The positive is that carbon taxes are highly effective at reducing carbon emissions because they hold companies monetarily accountable for the negative consequences of the emissions they use, and, if the tax is put at the source (such as the coal mine or the oil refinery) they don’t require many regulators. The downside is that, with just a tax on carbon emissions, companies will push the extra cost off to consumers and make all products more expensive. When things get more expensive, people won’t be able to afford as much so it will slow down our GDP growth and economy.

6. Carbon Fee and Dividend – This is CCL’s preferred solution. It is simple and effective. Carbon fee and dividend includes a fee on carbon emissions at the source, then the revenues from that fee go back to households – It’s this dividend that grows the economy and protects the most vulnerable.
Carbon Fee and Dividend is a revenue-neutral price on carbon that functions as follows:

- A fee is placed on carbon-based fuels at the source (well, mine or port of entry).
- All of the money collected is returned to Canadians on an equitable basis.
- Under this plan most Canadian households would break even or receive more in their dividend check than they would pay for the increased cost of energy, thereby protecting the poor and middle class.
- A predictably increasing carbon price will send a clear market signal which will unleash entrepreneurs and investors in the new clean-energy economy.
- It includes border tax adjustments on imports from jurisdictions without equivalent carbon pricing to prevent leakage and spur our trading partners to price carbon.

A Brief Overview of Canada’s Greenhouse Gas Pollution Act

In June 2018, the Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act achieved Royal Assent and became law of the land in Canada. All provinces and territories must have a carbon pricing policy of at least $20 tonne by January 1, 2019 raising $10 per tonne each year until 2022, with flexibility for provinces to have carbon taxes or an equally stringent cap and trade system. How equivalency will be determined is unclear. In jurisdictions that do not have carbon pricing policies the Federal Backstop Carbon Pricing Policy will apply. There are two elements of the federal carbon pricing policy:

1. A charge on fossil fuels that is generally payable by fuel producers or distributors, with rates for each fuel that are equivalent to $10 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2018, rising by $10 per year to $50 per tonne CO₂e in 2022. The carbon fee for the federal backstop policy is revenue-neutral. PM Trudeau says the money will go directly back to the people in jurisdictions without carbon pricing. How exactly the revenue will be recycled back to the citizens (tax-shifting or cheque) has not been determined. We recommend a cheque to help build political will. CCL also recommends the price be economy-wide and rise past 2022.

2. For businesses and industries that qualify, they will enrol in an Output-based Carbon Pricing System. They will pay a carbon price based on their emissions intensity relative to a best in their class standard in their industry and surplus credits will be traded. This system will send a market signal because good actions are rewarded. This component of the act protects emissions-intensive trade-exposed industries from trade pressures and carbon leakage. However, it is not stringent enough. CCL recommends that the carbon price should be economy wide and thus the Output-Based Pricing System should be temporary, and ultimately replaced with Border Carbon Adjustments.

A study commissioned by Canadians for Clean Prosperity shows that the vast majority of households, regardless of income level, would receive more money in the form of carbon dividend cheques than they would pay in carbon taxes, should the federal government introduce carbon dividends in those provinces in which it brings in its carbon tax “backstop” starting in 2019.

### Alberta 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household income</th>
<th>What you pay/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you get/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you save/yr Average household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20K or less</td>
<td>$310</td>
<td>$1,268</td>
<td>$558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20K - $40K</td>
<td>$379</td>
<td>$1,268</td>
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<tr>
<td>$40K - $60K</td>
<td>$435</td>
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<tr>
<td>$60K - $80K</td>
<td>$451</td>
<td>$1,268</td>
<td>$817</td>
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<tr>
<td>$80K - $100K</td>
<td>$495</td>
<td>$1,268</td>
<td>$773</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100K - $150K</td>
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<td>$150K or more</td>
<td>$602</td>
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<td>$666</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Higher income households tend to emit more carbon than lower income households. What you pay may differ from the average household depending on your consumption choices.

All households receive an equal Carbon Dividend.

### Saskatchewan 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household income</th>
<th>What you pay/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you get/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you save/yr Average household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20K or less</td>
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<td>$1,567</td>
<td>$1216</td>
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<tr>
<td>$20K - $40K</td>
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<tr>
<td>$40K - $60K</td>
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<td>$1145</td>
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<tr>
<td>$60K - $80K</td>
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<td>$1,567</td>
<td>$1099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80K - $100K</td>
<td>$514</td>
<td>$1,567</td>
<td>$1053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100K - $150K</td>
<td>$561</td>
<td>$1,567</td>
<td>$1006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150K or more</td>
<td>$648</td>
<td>$1,567</td>
<td>$919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher income households tend to emit more carbon than lower income households. What you pay may differ from the average household depending on your consumption choices.

All households receive an equal Carbon Dividend.

### Ontario 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household income</th>
<th>What you pay/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you get/yr Average household</th>
<th>What you save/yr Average household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20K or less</td>
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<td>$517</td>
<td>$295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20K - $40K</td>
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<td>$40K - $60K</td>
<td>$317</td>
<td>$517</td>
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<tr>
<td>$60K - $80K</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>$517</td>
<td>$177</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$517</td>
<td>$127</td>
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<td>$100K - $150K</td>
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<td>$517</td>
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<tr>
<td>$150K or more</td>
<td>$501</td>
<td>$517</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher income households tend to emit more carbon than lower income households. What you pay may differ from the average household depending on your consumption choices.

All households receive an equal Carbon Dividend.

[https://www.carbon-dividends.ca/](https://www.carbon-dividends.ca/)
THE WORLD BANK’S CARBON PRICING DASHBOARD

Around the world, carbon pricing initiatives have been implemented or scheduled for implementation in 51 jurisdictions. In total, there are 46 national initiatives (including China) and 28 subnational initiatives (including 11 US States). In 2018, these initiatives cover 11 GtCO2e, representing 19.6% of global GHG emissions with a total value $88.68 Bn (USD) of carbon pricing initiatives in 2018. More here: World Bank’s Carbon Pricing Dashboard. https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/

Carbon Pricing Dashboard

WHAT ABOUT THE USA?

BIPARTISAN CLIMATE SOLUTIONS CAUCUS

What has the Climate Solutions Caucus done? The Climate Solutions Caucus has made great strides toward depoliticizing the issue of climate change. It allows Republicans and Democrats to engage in a bipartisan conversation, which is a crucial step toward any significant climate legislation. Since the caucus began in February 2016, members have taken individual and collective steps to raise the profile of the climate issue in Congress and begin to explore legislative solutions. https://citizensclimatelobby.org/climate-solutions-caucus/
The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, the first bipartisan climate legislation in a decade, has been reintroduced as H.R.763. [1] It’s based on a CCL framework to account for the hidden costs of burning fossil fuels. If enacted into law, this policy will drive down greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by stimulating American innovation and ingenuity. Scientists and economists alike [2,3] say it’s the best first step to reduce the impact of global warming.

Here’s how it works:

- A **carbon fee** is placed on coal, oil, or natural gas as it enters the U.S. economy.
- The fee starts at $15 per metric ton of CO\(_2\) and increases by $10 – adjusted for inflation – every year until GHG emissions are reduced by 90 percent.
- All of the money is recycled to American residents in equal monthly **carbon dividends**, helping consumers adapt while businesses compete to reduce their carbon footprints.
- If emission cuts don’t meet mandatory targets, the annual increase can be raised to $15.
- A **carbon border fee adjustment** is placed on emissions-intensive goods that are imported or exported. This discourages businesses from relocating to where they can pollute more, and also encourages other nations to price carbon.
- This policy would supersede a narrow subset of GHG regulations [4] for 10 years, but if GHG emissions haven’t been cut 30 percent by then, the EPA would be **obligated** to issue new rules to put us back on track. All other Clean Air Act regulations remain in full force.

Because the steady increase in fossil energy prices is predictable, it will stimulate invention and investment to cut carbon in myriad ways. Consumers will know they can count on increasing dividends to help them through the transition to a world of clean, energy-efficient goods and services.

**Related:** Comparing H.R.763 with Carbon Fee and Dividend

Economists’ Statement on Carbon Dividends
Bipartisan agreement on how to combat climate change
January 16, 2019

I. A carbon tax offers the most cost-effective lever to reduce carbon emissions at the scale and speed that is necessary. By correcting a well-known market failure, a carbon tax will send a powerful price signal that harnesses the invisible hand of the marketplace to steer economic actors towards a low-carbon future.

II. A carbon tax should increase every year until emissions reductions goals are met and be revenue neutral to avoid debates over the size of government. A consistently rising carbon price will encourage technological innovation and large-scale infrastructure development. It will also accelerate the diffusion of carbon-efficient goods and services.

III. A sufficiently robust and gradually rising carbon tax will replace the need for various carbon regulations that are less efficient. Substituting a price signal for cumbersome regulations will promote economic growth and provide the regulatory certainty companies need for long-term investment in clean-energy alternatives.

IV. To prevent carbon leakage and to protect U.S. competitiveness, a border carbon adjustment system should be established. This system would enhance the competitiveness of American firms that are more energy-efficient than their global competitors. It would also create an incentive for other nations to adopt similar carbon pricing.

V. To maximize the fairness and political viability of a rising carbon tax, all the revenue should be returned directly to U.S. citizens through equal lump-sum rebates. The majority of American families, including the most vulnerable, will benefit financially by receiving more in “carbon dividends” than they pay in increased energy prices.

Signatories

Paul Volcker is a former Federal Reserve chairman.

Martin Baily, Michael Boskin, Martin Feldstein, Jason Furman, Austan Goolsbee, Glenn Hubbard, Alan Krueger, Edward Lazear, N. Gregory Mankiw, Christina Romer, Harvey Rosen and Laura Tyson are former chairmen of the president’s Council of Economic Advisers.

Ben Bernanke, Alan Greenspan and Janet Yellen have chaired both the Fed and the Council of Economic Advisers.

George Shultz and Lawrence Summers are former Treasury secretaries.

27 Nobel laureates, all 4 former Fed Chairs, and 15 former Chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers unite behind carbon dividends as the bipartisan climate solution.

CANADA’S GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION PRICING ACT IS CARBON FEE AND DIVIDEND EXCEPT WE DON’T HAVE BORDER CARBON ADJUSTMENTS WHICH THE USA WILL IMPOSE ON US IF WE LOSE CARBON PRICING IN ELECTION 2019 AND THE USA ADOPTS THIS POLICY. HISTORY WILL TELL A TALE ABOUT HOW CANADA ENACTED THE FIRST CARBON FEE AND DIVIDEND POLICY IN THE WORLD. LET’S MAKE SURE WE DON’T LOSE IT IN 2019. ASK CONSERVATIVES FRIENDS TO RECONSIDER THEIR ANTI-CARBON TAX STANCE. THE CLIMATE CRISIS IS A NON-PARTISAN ISSUE.
10 FAST FACTS ABOUT REVENUE-NEUTRAL CARBON FEES

Carbon fees will significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon fees will incent R&D investments in new technology breakthroughs to help curb climate change even faster and at lower cost than these models predict.

By curbing fossil fuel use, carbon fees promote other valuable health benefits, including lower emissions of deadly air particulates, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide.

The economy will continue to grow just fine with a carbon fee.

How the fee revenue is returned to households has negligible impact on economic growth, but a big impact on equity.

Carbon fees support cost-saving innovation.

Carbon fees have political support.

Carbon fees are gaining political momentum.

Carbon fee-and-dividend proposals are politically sustainable.

Lump-sum rebates are more efficient than green subsidies.

IMPORTANT WHEN LOBBYING AT QUEEN’S PARK

- Photo ID is required to get into Queen’s Park buildings.
- Take your time and keep track of your Photo ID. Put it in the same place every time.
- Allow at least 30 minutes to get through the airport-like security.
- Don’t wear and bring anything that looks remotely political such as flags and CCL swag (Climate Lobby are trigger words it seems) because it may be put in storage while you lobby in the building and that could complicate things for you.

Tips for Group Leaders on Lobbying Days

**Make sure you have:** contact info for your team members, key leave behinds, MPP Bios for you to give to all members, your meetings - the MP, office location/phone number.

**Save group members’ and MPP contact info on your phone so you can quickly update re changes in time, location.**

**Email the Parliamentarian the lobbying list if you have not done so already.** They need it for security reasons. Be prepared for your lobbying assignments to change dramatically because MPs change things.

**Schedule a pre-meeting with your team to:**
- get to know each other,
- discuss approach, the main and possibly, the secondary ask,
- develop a rough meeting plan,
- who will take which role - appreciation, note taker, primary ask, secondary ask, photos, timekeeper, thank you card- ensure everyone has a role in which they are comfortable,
- remind group members to have MP bio hidden away, to have photo ID ready and no sharp objects,
- plan to meet at least 20 minutes ahead of time outside the office building,
- be sure all team members have your phone number.

**Bring thank you cards to send.**

**Your role in the meeting:**
- keep conversation on track, give everyone a role, ensure that the appreciation and the ask happens,
- ensure we listen to the MPP, key materials left behind, photo taken and shared on social media #MakeTomorrow #Ontario, value everyone in attendance.

**Debrief away from the MPPs office.** ALL CONVERSATIONS WITH MPPS ARE CONFIDENTIAL UNLESS THE PARLIAMENTARIAN GIVES PERMISSIONS TO SHARE.

**After the meeting followup to ensure the photo and field report are submitted and the thank you card sent.**
Elements of Good Meeting Minutes

Important things to capture:

- What was/were the **ask(s)** in this meeting? (Please use the “Leave Behind” ask)
- **Concerns** of the staffer/Parliamentarian with respect to our policy.
- **Questions** the staffer/Parliamentarian had about our policy.
- **Recommendations** the staffer/Parliamentarian had about our policy or strategy
- Points about our strategy or policy the staffer/Parliamentarian **found interesting**.
- Who the Parliamentarian works well with across the aisle, or in their own party.
- Separate (in parentheses or brackets), your sense of the staffer/Parliamentarian. How alarmed about the crisis was the staffer/Parliamentarian? Were they engaged? Were they interested? Were they hostile? Did they want to be anywhere but in that meeting? What was their body language? Discuss this with others after the meeting as well to make sure your impressions match.

- **Action items** for the MP/staffer
- **Action items** for your group.

Tips for Effective Note-Taking:

- While useful to capture what CCLers were saying for context of the discussion, if it is a choice between writing down what a CCLer said and what a staffer/MP said, always pick the staffer/Parliamentarian!!!!
- Go over your notes right after the interview with the others who lobbied with you fill in blanks from short-term memory, and clean up any mistakes or illegible patches.
- Ask everyone what were the big take-home messages and impressions from the meeting?
- As soon as you are back at a computer, type up your notes. You’ll remember things you didn’t write down, and you’ll still be able to remember what your scrattles mean.
- Define abbreviations.
- Use complete sentences.
- Submit typed notes either using CCL’s online form for meeting minutes or send the notes to: canada@citizensclimatelobby.org but not both.

**CAUTION:** It is **not advisable** to give the minute-taking responsibility to a new CCLer.

PLEASE BE SURE TO TAKE A PICTURE AND SEND IT TO canada@citizensclimatelobby.org and/or Tweet #MakeTomorrow #Ontario
## SAMPLE MEETING AGENDA
1. Thank the parliamentarian for meeting with us.
2. Ask how much time we have for a meeting.
3. Introductions: name, town and why you are involved, and if time a personal story.
4. Have parliamentarian and staff introduce themselves too!
5. Show appreciation. (Look in the bios).
6. State our purpose.
7. Show the amazing achievements your group or nationally we completed in the last year. Share constituent forms or LTEs if you have them.
8. Transition into the meeting plan, agenda, and or questions you have prepared.
9. Deliver our Primary Ask using the “Leave Behind”. Ask ask questions that begin with Who, When, Where or How to figure out how best you can help each other. Be sure to show them the Canadians for Carbon Dividends Study results too.
10. If it becomes clear that they cannot commit to our Primary Ask, state your Secondary Ask(s) (determined beforehand) which is related to our leave behind document. Or ask them introduce colleagues in ridings without CCL chapters to empower local citizens to join our organization. Ideally. Be flexible and a good listener because sometimes MPs have secondary asks of us too.
11. Please do not info bomb parliamentarian. Please ask lots of questions and let the MP do most of the talking unless of course they are asking you questions.
12. Ask specifically what we could be doing more of in their riding to building political will for a stronger carbon pricing policy in Canada.
13. Ask who do they work across the aisle with?
14. Timekeeper signals the team when there is only five minutes left.
15. Determine how they would like for you to follow-up.
16. Thank them for their time. they consider changing their anti-carbon tax stance.

## ROLES IN A LOBBY MEETING
**LEADER:** empowers everyone to participate, especially the constituents. The leader makes sure the lobby notes are officially recorded.

**FACILITATOR:** The leader often takes on this role, but not always. The facilitator keeps the conversations in the rails by both MPs and lobbyists and, facilitates transitions in the agenda.

**APPRCIATOR:** shows appreciation for something the parliamentarian has recently accomplished. If possible, this should be done by the constituent.

**TIMEKEEPER:** asks how much time do they have for the meeting? Signals when there just a few minutes remaining.

**NOTETAKER:** this should be an experienced volunteer. Reviews the notes immediately after with everyone and gets them written and submitted on the same day.

**DISCUSSION:** everyone is encouraged to participate, especially constituents. Try to identify people who have specific backgrounds that may be suitable for certain discussions such as “CCL expert”, “science”, “economics”, “fossil fuel subsidies”, “border tax adjustments”

**PRIMARY ASKER:** Presents CCL’s purpose and our primary ask. If possible this should be a constituent who has a strong grasp of the “leave behind” and carbon fee and dividend. The asker leaves behind the “leave behind”.

**SECONDARY ASKER:** Can be the same as the primary asker OR an alternative.

**DELIVERER:** responsible for showing the parliamentarian our great accomplishments locally and nationally

**FOLLOW-UP:** sends thank you cards and follow-up materials.

**PHOTOGRAPHER:** makes sure there is a picture taken at the end of the meeting and is sent to the parliamentarian and CCL Canada either via twitter #MakeTomorrow #Ontario @CitizensLobbyCa or email canada@citizensclimatelobby.org
Ten key strategies for being a Citizen Climate Lobbyist

1) Stay connected to what you want future generations to experience. Think of something that you cherish that is possibly threatened by climate change.

2) Have a positive vision of the future and of human nature. You will have more energy and attract the right people to you.

3) Practice practice practice. Every month we receive training on delivering a “laser talk” from Citizens Climate Lobby. We practice these talks in preparation for speaking with media and politicians.

4) Work in teams not on your own. Working in teams is more fun, spreads the work out, you can be a LOT more effective than if you act alone and its get you noticed!

5) Be a good listener - Politicians are people and are very busy people too. Give them respect and listen carefully.

6) Find common grounds. Many politicians have personal and political reasons why they cannot act on climate change.

7) Stay within your allotted time and offer to leave early.

8) Don’t automatically give out resources and proof that supports your position. Wait to be asked for references.

9) Make partnerships with unlikely groups, companies, organizations and people. Environmentalists are not the only people concerned about the many looming crises affecting humanity and the Earth.

10) Find grace in the political “losses” because they are not losses, just another chapter.