# Agricultural Classes of Land and The Green Energy Act

Alternate Energy and the Family Farm A Symposium

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# Presentation Outline

- Who is the OFA?
- What is the farm doing now?
- Definition of a Farmer
- What is in the Green Energy Act?
- What is meant by the class?
- Where to now?
- What's happening now?
- The Balance

# Who is The OFA?

- Largest General Farm organization in Ontario
- Approximately 38,000 farmers from Ontario
- OFA represents 9 out of 10 Ontario farmers
- Resolutions set policy (Nov 2007)
- Resolutions come from 52 counties affiliated with OFA (Essex County)

# What is the farm doing now?

The farm is sustainably producing......

- Food (Food Freedom Day Feb 12,2009)
- Feed (livestock production)
- Fuel (ethanol, biodiesel)
- Fiber (hemp, wool)
- Plastics (PLA, auto parts)
- Energy (wind, anaerobic)
- Exports

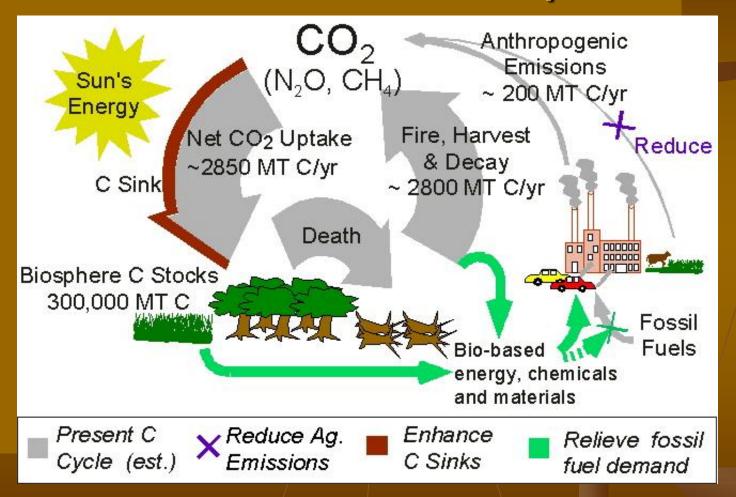
# Definition of a Farmer

- Cash crop
- Corn, soybeans, wheat farmer
- Beef farmer
- Fruit and vegetable producer
- Egg producer
- Or.....

# Definition of a Farmer

• Manager of carbon and nitrogen cycles to produce starch, oil, protein, fuel, fiber and energy for world wide consumers at the highest quality.

# The Canadian Biosphere



# Capturing Environmental Value

Photosynthesis

• 
$$6CO_2 + 6H20 C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$$

- Carbon Sequestration (possible C credits?)
  - Plant material (biomass)
  - Soil organic matter (plant roots input)

# Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009

- Recent legislation creates a new electricity paradigm for renewable energy:
  - Streamlined permitting and approvals process
  - Priority connection "Right to Connect"
  - Fixed price contracts for power production
  - Ownership opportunities for private sector, municipalities, utilities, aboriginal and community groups
- Creates lots of opportunities for the agricultural sector

# FIT Program Key Features

- Open to various renewable energy supply technologies
  - Bio-energy technologies



- Solar PV
- Waterpower



- Wind
- Different prices for different technologies and project sizes
- Long-term contracts
- Prices that aim to cover total project costs and provide a reasonable rate of return over the contract term

# Green Energy Benefits to the Agricultural Community

- Reduces emissions that contribute to climate change
- Increases renewable energy supply as coal is eliminated from the supply mix
- Creates new green industries through new investment and job creation
- Generates income through the FIT Program
- Diversifies your market by growing energy crops

# FIT and microFIT Program

The FIT Program is divided into two streams –
 FIT and microFIT

FIT Program stream	microFIT Program stream
Small, medium and large renewable energy projects	Very small renewable projects such as home or a small business installations
Generating over 10 kW of electricity.	Generating 10 kW or less.

 The microFIT program is highly simplified and the contract issuance process is different from the FIT program

# Environmentally Preferable

# Lifecycle greenhouse gas emission estimates for electricity generators<sup>[1]</sup>

Technology №	<b>Description </b> ■	Estimate (g CO2/kWh <sub>e</sub> ) ⋈
Wind	2.5 MW offshore	9
Hydroelectric	3.1 MW reservoir	10
Wind	1.5 MW onshore	10
Biogas	Anaerobic digestion	11
Hydroelectric	300kW run-of-river	13
Solar thermal	80 MW parabolic trough	13
Biomass	various	14-35
Solar PV	Polycrystaline silicon	32
Geothermal	80 MW hot dry rock	38
Nuclear	various reactor types	66
Natural gas	various combined cycle turbines	443
Diesel	various generator and turbine types	778
Heavy oil	various generator and turbine types	778
Coal	various generator types with scrubbing	960
Coal	various generator types without scrubbing	1050

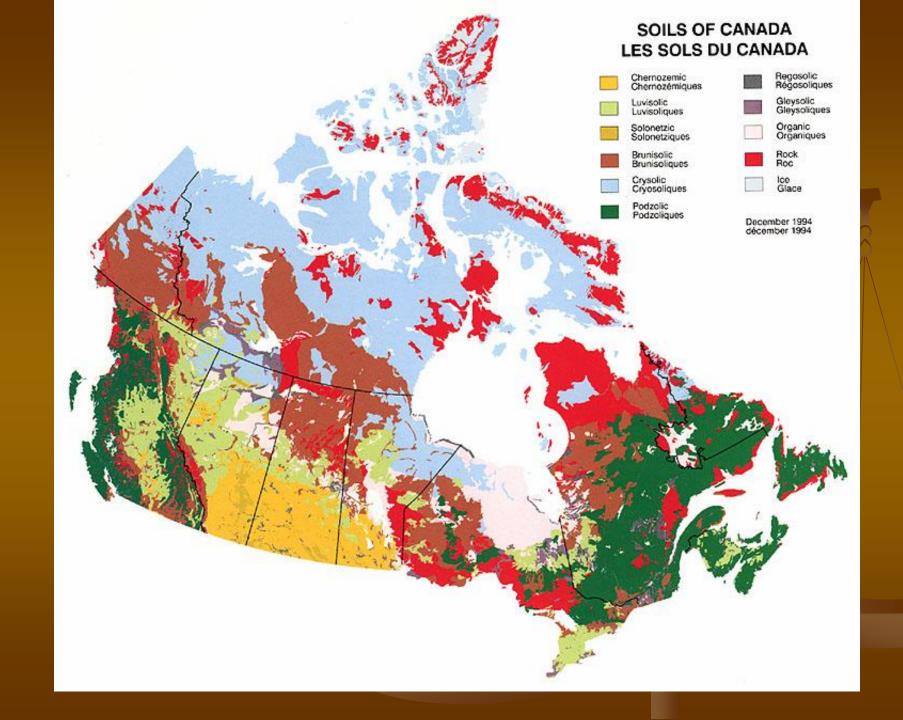


# What is in the Green Energy Act specific to land use?

- No solar development on Class 1 and 2 lands
- Limited on Class 3
- Future is Class 4 through 7

# What is meant by the class

- Class 1 through 7 is an indicator of agricultural suitability
- Class 1 is the best soil for depth, topography, heat, rainfall, drainage, etc.
- Class 7 the other end of the scale
- This is a federal system

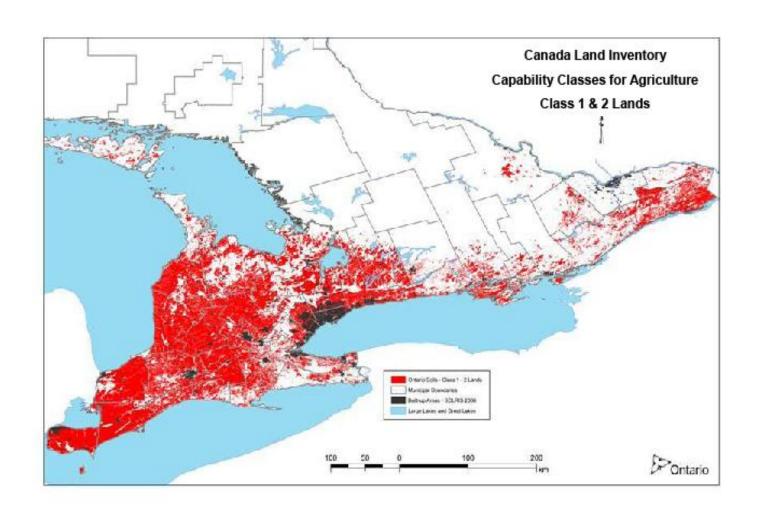


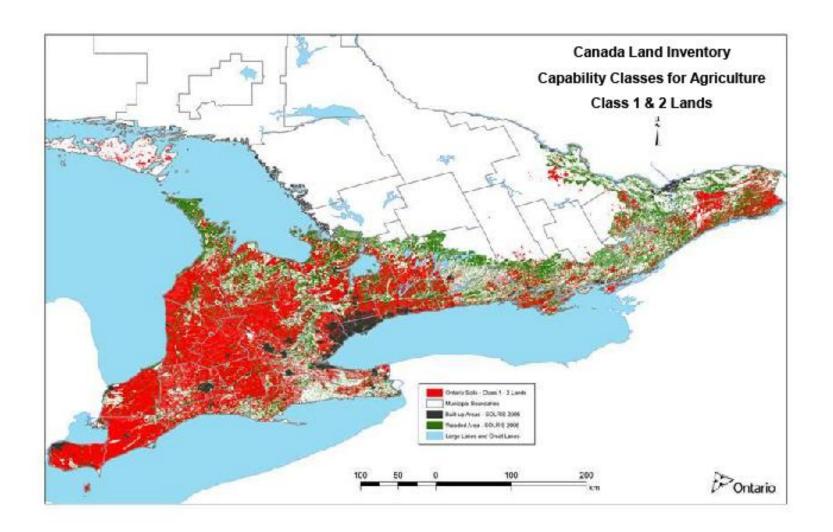
### What is the Ontario Arable Landscape?

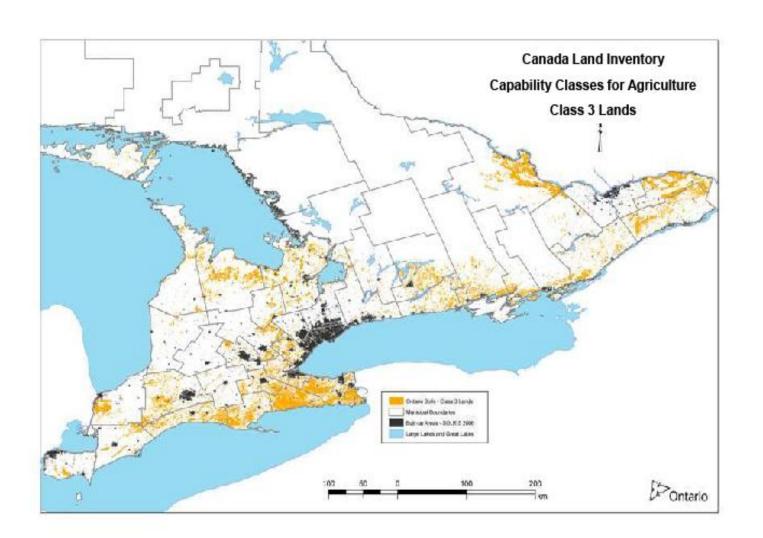
# Ontario Arable Landscape

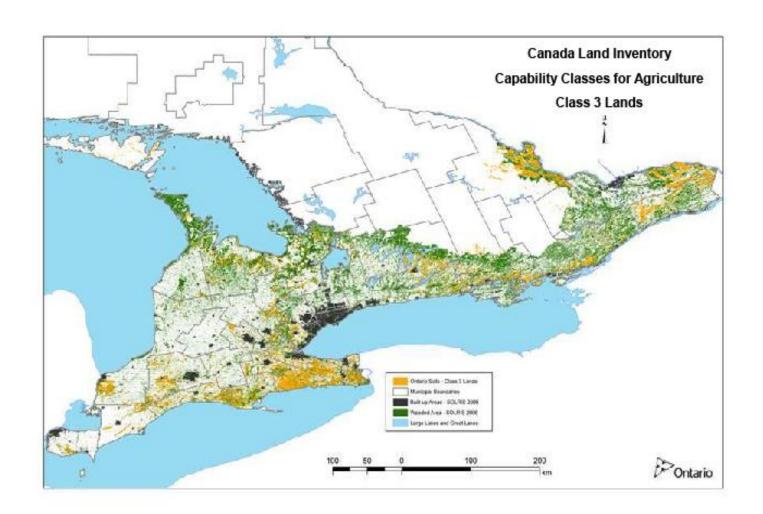
- 13% of Ontario is privately owned competing with urbanization, etc.
- 87% of Ontario is crown land
- Ontario ag is second largest industry and third largest employer
- Provider of not only food, feed, fibre, fuel, oil habitat, environmental goods and services
- BUT with Green Energy Act MORE ENERGY

## What is the Ontario Arable Landscape?

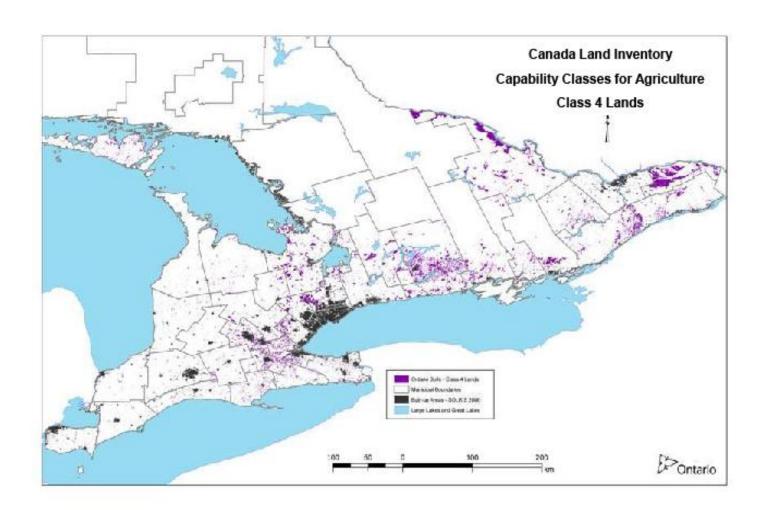


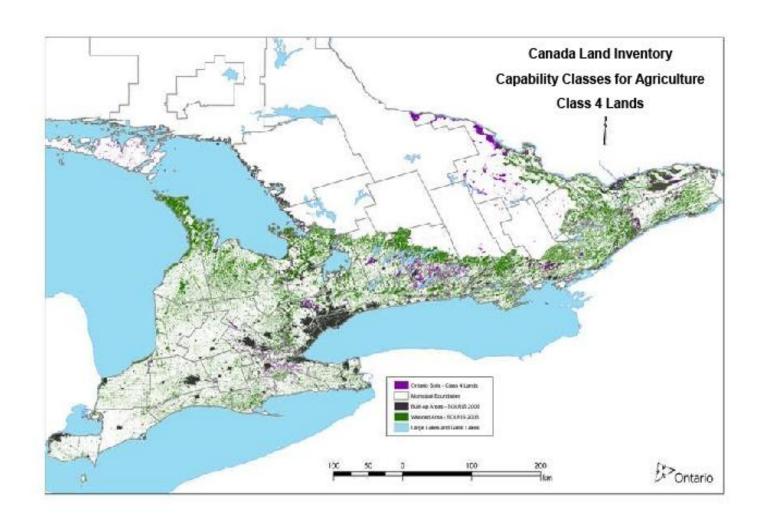


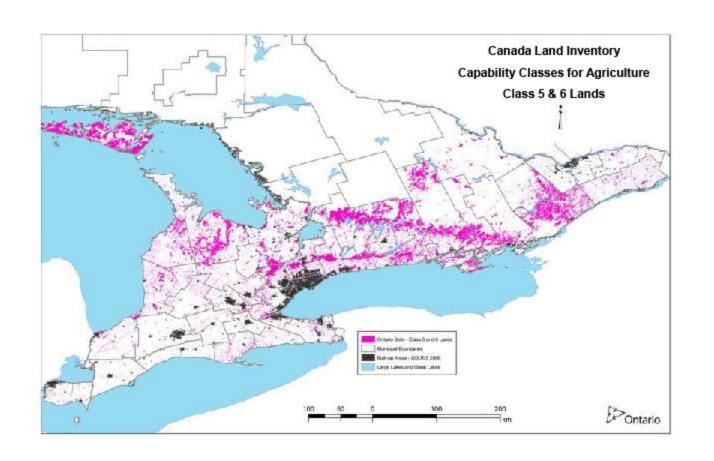


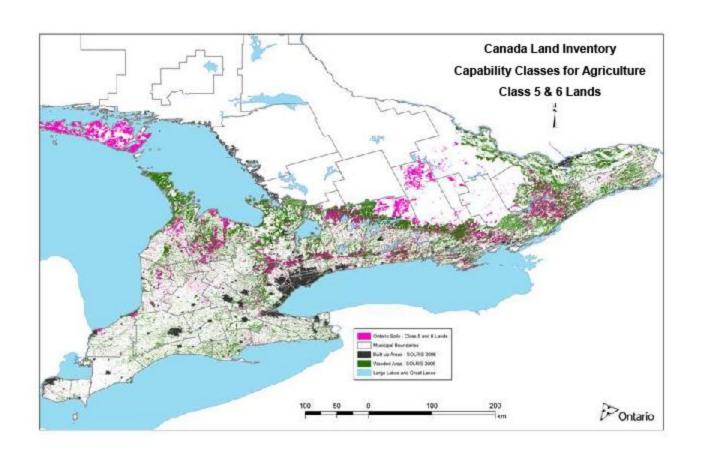


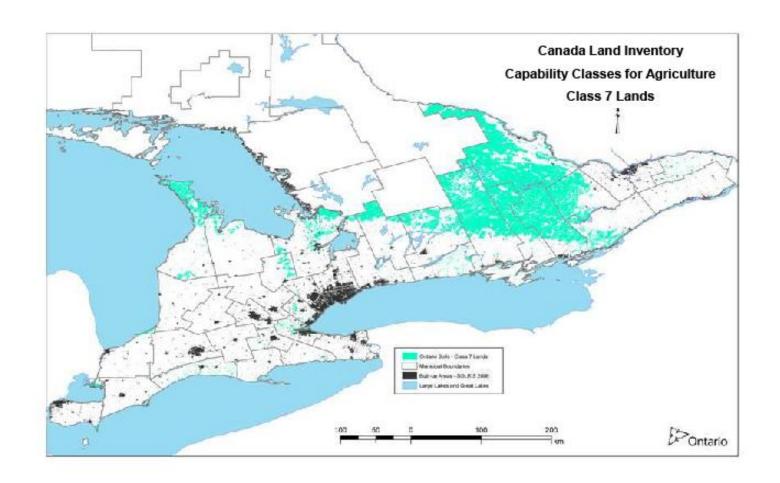


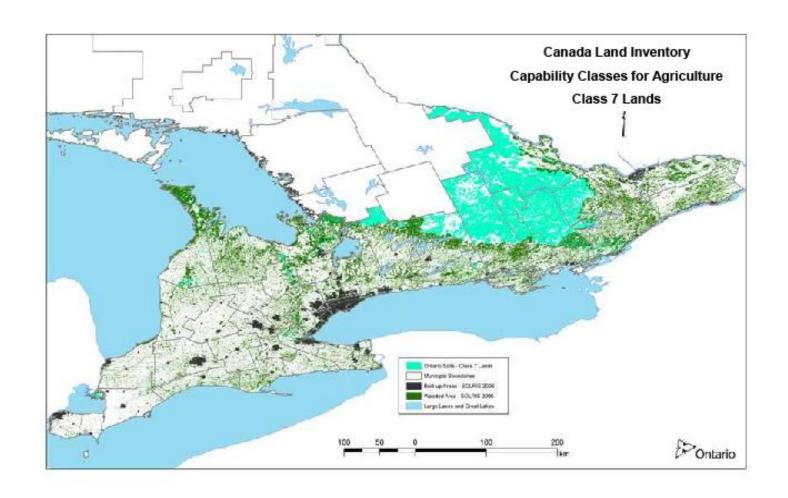




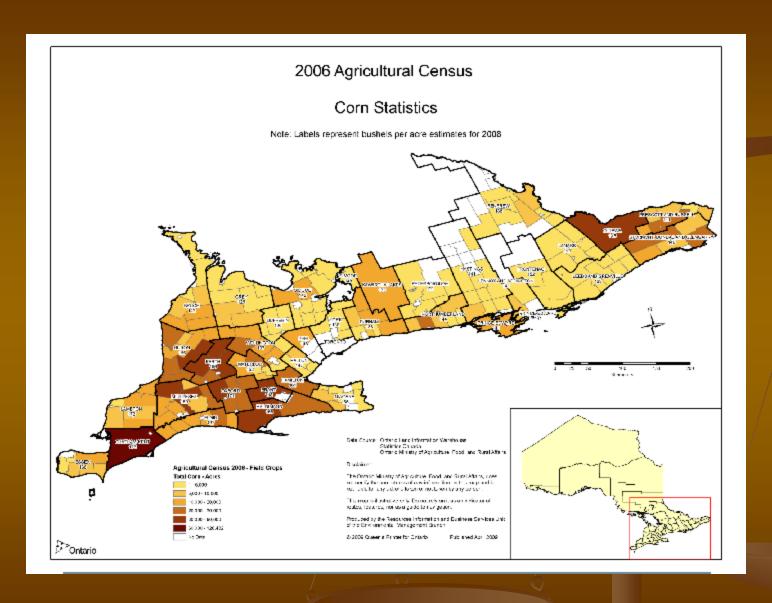


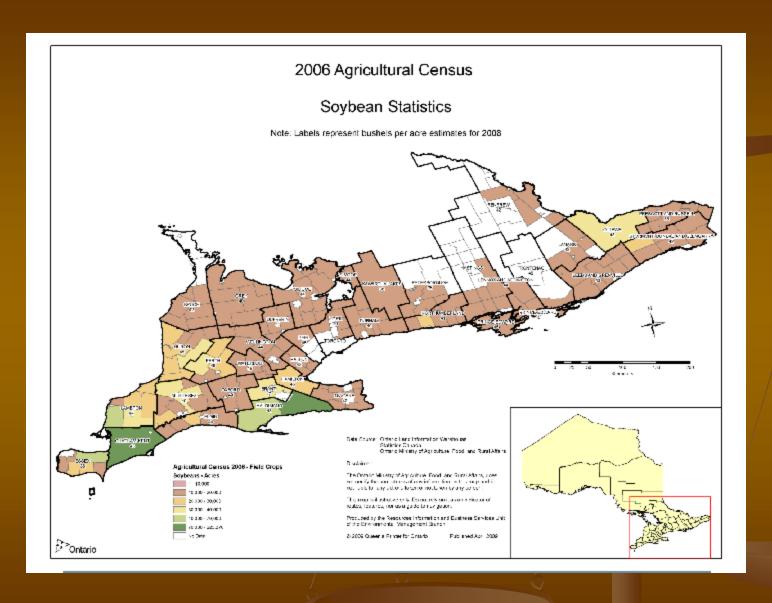


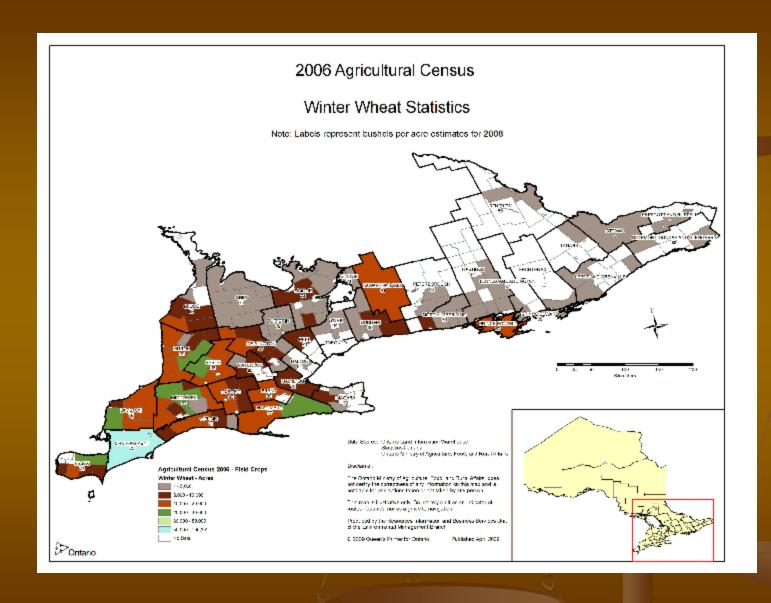


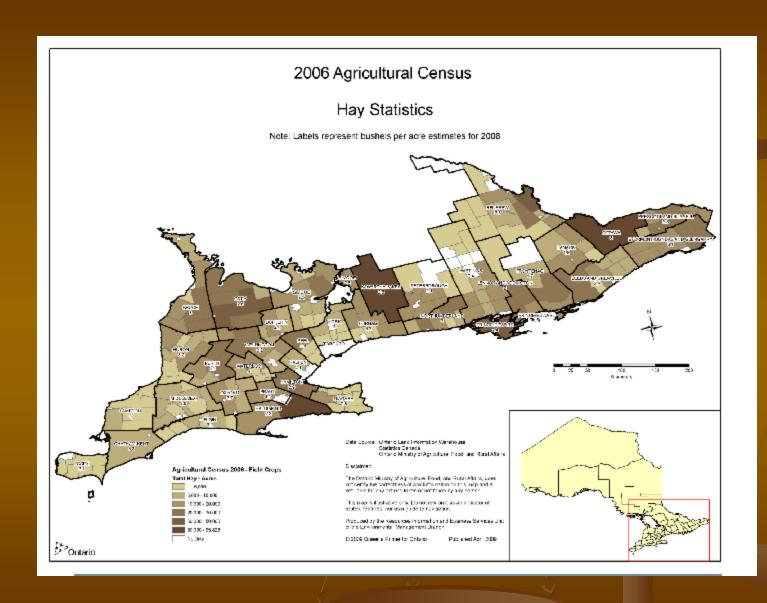


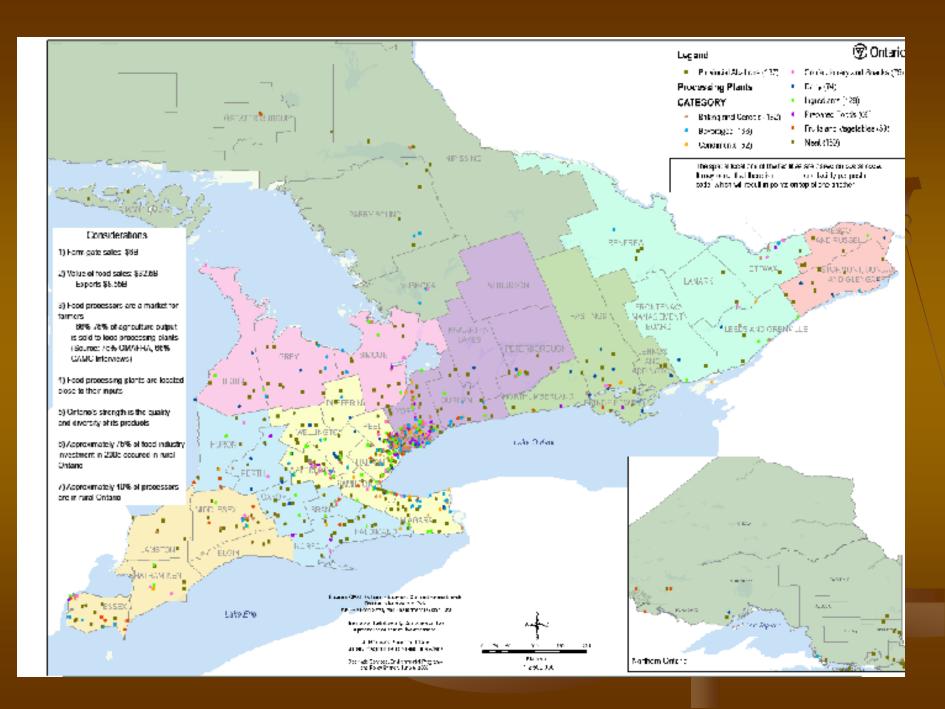
# What's happening now?











# The Balance

- Class 4 through 7 available
- Widespread solar technology on farmland is food versus fuel
- On one parcel of land
  - food, fuel, livestock, solar energy, wind energy, biomass energy and biogas energy could be achieved

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- LET'S MAKE THIS ACT WORK IN BALANCE
- 825 million sq.ft. of corporate roof in GTA alone (approx. 19,000 acres that can't be planted!)

# Capturing Canada's Green Advantage: Biosphere Solutions

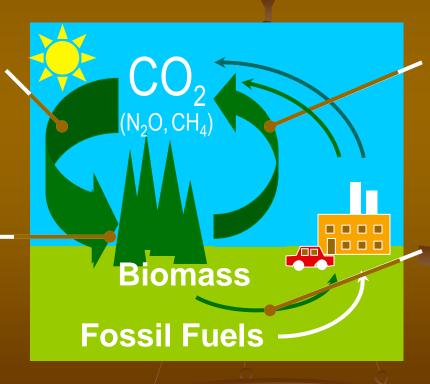
... the improved management and use of our biological cycles to provide environmental values, energy, chemicals and materials (the Bioeconomy) in addition to food, feed and fibre.

### SEQUESTER

Atmospheric C & solar energy into biomass.

### **ADAPT**

biosphere to changing climate & atmosphere



REDUCE CH<sub>4</sub> & N<sub>2</sub>O associated with biosphere management

### COMPLEMENT

fossil energy (& chemicals, materials) with biomass

