

GGR 481 H1F
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD COURSE: TORONTO'S URBAN METABOLISM

DETAILED SCHEDULE AND READINGS
FALL TERM 2017

Department of Geography and Planning, University of Toronto

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Course Schedule Overview: Term Work Deadlines Shaded

Tues. Sept. 5	In-class Session (10:00 – 11:30 a.m.) and Field Trip (1:00 – 3:30 p.m.)	<p>Introductory Session and trip to High Park Meet at Sid Smith, Room 5017A from 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.</p> <p>Following class, meet at the north gates of High Park at 1:00 p.m. The gates are on the south side of Bloor Street West at High Park Avenue, just south of the High Park TTC Station.</p> <p>Note: Bring your lunch or get it along the way and eat during the break.</p>
Wed. Sept. 6	Food, Water and...Aggregates mining! (bus trip) (7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.)	<p>Ontario Food Terminal 8:30 – 10:15 a.m.</p> <p>Meet at either (i) the rear entrance to Sidney Smith Hall on Huron Street at 7:30 a.m. to catch the bus or; (ii) at the entrance to the Ontario Food Terminal, 165 the Queensway, west of Park Lawn at 8:15 a.m. The bus will leave Sidney Smith Hall at 7:45 a.m. sharp whether you are on it or not.</p> <p>RL Clark Water Treatment Plant, 10:45 a.m. – 12 p.m.</p>

		<p>Aberfoyle Pit Mine 2:00 – 3:45 p.m.</p> <p>Note: Bring your lunch to eat between stops.</p>
Fri. Sept. 8	Field Trip (1:00 – 2:00 p.m.) and In-class Debrief (3:00 – 4:00 pm)	<p>Ryerson Urban Farm (1:00 – 2:00 pm) Meet just before 1 p.m. at Ryerson University, at the top of the stairs (near the elevator) on the 4th floor of the George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre - 245 Church St.</p> <p>In-class debrief: Reconvene for discussion of the first week, 3:00 – 4:00 p.m., OISE Room 5290</p>
Fri. Sept. 22	In-class Session	OISE Room 5290, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.
Fri. Sept. 29	Mines and Bay Street (1:00 – 3:30 p.m.)	Walking tour by representatives of the Mining Injustice Solidarity Network (MISN) focused on the role of Toronto as a centre of the global mining sector, including some controversies associated with that role. 1:00 – 3:30 p.m. Meeting location TBA.
Fri. Oct. 6	Parks and Forestry (12:00 to 2:00 p.m.) and Debrief Session (2:30 to 4:00 p.m.)	<p>Meet at the covered pavilion of Corktown Common, 155 Bayview Ave., at 12:00 p.m.</p> <p>In-class debrief: Reconvene 2:30 – 4:00 p.m., OISE Room 5290</p>
Fri. Oct. 13	City of Toronto Archives Trip	Meet on the first floor of the City Archives at 255 Spadina Road. Meeting schedule 12:30 – 2:00 p.m. or 2:00 – 3:30 p.m. depending on assigned group.
Fri. Oct. 20	Waste Water Treatment	Ashbridges Bay Wastewater Plant , 9 Leslie St., south of Lakeshore Blvd. East, 1:00 – 3:30 p.m.
Fri. Oct. 27	Individual Field Trip Reflection Papers	Submit Individual Field Trip Reflection Papers via Blackboard before midnight.
Fri. Oct. 27	In-class session	OISE Room 5290, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.
Fri. Nov. 3	Energy Generation Trip (1:00 – 3:30 p.m.)	Meet at the gates of the Portlands Energy Centre , 470 Unwin Ave., no later than 12:50 p.m. Tour from 1:00 – 3:30 p.m.
Fri. Nov. 10	Group Project Progress Report and Outline due	Submit Project Progress Report and Outline to Blackboard before midnight – see assignment details for more information.
Fri. Nov. 24	Group Meetings	Group Meetings with Scott for Feedback on Progress Report and Outline – detailed schedule TBA. Between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., OISE Room 5290.

Fri. Dec. 1	Group Presentations	Presentation of Group Reports – detailed schedule TBA. Between 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. , OISE Room 5290.
Wed. Dec. 6	Group Project Reports Due	Group Project Reports are due on Blackboard before midnight.
Between Dec. 11 and Dec. 20	Final Interview Exam	This will be an individual interview with Scott about the course. Details TBA

N.B. (1) See notes below about appropriate clothing to wear. (2) Schedule subject to change, although any changes would be minor. Notification would be provided in advance.

Tuesday September 5, 2017: Introductory Session and trip to High Park

- Meet at Sid Smith, Room 5017A at 10:00 a.m.
- Following class, arrange your own transportation and meet at the north gates of High Park at 1:00 p.m. The gates are on the south side of Bloor Street West, just south of the High Park TTC Station. NOTE: Please bring close-toed walking shoes, weather appropriate field clothes, sunscreen and water.
- Please bring your lunch or obtain it en route and eat it between the two class sessions.

High Park

High Park is Toronto’s largest public park featuring hiking trails, diverse vegetation, and a zoo. The park, over one-third of which remains in a natural state, is home to many species of wildlife, including birds, fish and animals. Recognized as one of the most significant natural sites within the city of Toronto, the park contains an outstanding concentration of rare plant species. For example, about 1/3 of the park’s natural environment consists of nationally rare oak savannah, an open, park-like landscape that contains widely spaced black oaks, scattered low shrubs and a rich variety of prairie grasses and wildflowers. Indigenous peoples used the High Park area historically. Nearby, at the Humber River, a well-used trade route linked Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, and another historic trail ran along the eastern side of Grenadier Pond.

- Sources: www.highparktoronto.com | www.highparknature.org | City of Toronto

- See also: www.firststoryblog.wordpress.com

Assigned Readings

- Heynen, Nik (2014). Urban political ecology I: The urban century. *Progress in Human Geography*, 38(4): 598-604
[doi: org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1177/0309132513500443](https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132513500443)

- Keil, Roger (2003). Urban Political Ecology. *Urban Geography*, 24(8): 723–738. [doi: 10.2747/0272-3638.24.8.723](https://doi.org/10.2747/0272-3638.24.8.723)
- Bobiwash, Rodney (1997). The History of Native People in the Toronto Area: An Overview. In: Sanderson, F. and H. Bobiwash (eds.), *The Meeting Place: Aboriginal Life in Toronto*. Toronto: Native Canadian Centre, pp. 5-24.

Additional Materials

- Heynen, Nik (2015). Urban political ecology II: The Abolitionist Century. *Progress in Human Geography*, 1-7.
journals.sagepub.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/doi/10.1177/0309132515617394
- Redclift, Michael (2000). Envisaging the Frontier: Land Settlement and Life Chances in Upper Canada, In: Redclift, M. (Ed.) *Sustainability: Life Chances and Livelihoods*. New York: Routledge, pp. 106-120 (Chapter 7).
<http://lib.myilibrary.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/Open.aspx?id=33041>

Wednesday, September 6, 2017: Food, Water and...Aggregates Mining!

7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

- **Meet at either (i) the rear entrance to Sidney Smith Hall on Huron Street at 7:30 a.m. to catch the bus or; (ii) at the entrance to the Ontario Food Terminal, 165 the Queensway, west of Park Lawn at 8:15 a.m. The bus will leave Sidney Smith Hall at 7:45 am sharp whether you are on it or not.**

Ontario Food Terminal

Established in 1954, the Ontario Food Terminal is the “stock exchange” for fruits and vegetables, where prices are determined by supply and demand and can change daily. The Terminal supports local farmers, local fruit and vegetable stores, independent and chain supermarkets, retailers, restaurants, foodservice, caterers, farmers’ markets, farm gate markets, florists, garden centres, landscapers, convenience stores and institutions. The Ontario Food Terminal is the largest wholesale fruit and produce distribution centre in Canada, and the third largest in North America. The terminal distributes over 2 billion pounds of produce annually (an average 5.5 million pounds per day). The Terminal is not open to the public (wholesale only), but works with 5,000 Registered Buyers, 21 Warehouse tenants, 400 Farmers’ Market tenants and 50 Office Tenants.

- From www.oftb.com

RL Clark Water Treatment Plant

One of four water treatment plants, the R.L. Clark plant takes raw water from Lake Ontario, then cleans, disinfects and converts it into safe potable/drinking water for pumping into the City’s distribution system. The plant is designed to treat 615 million litres of water per day. Standards for drinking water quality are set and legally enforced by the Ontario Drinking Water Standards. The regulation, which focuses on treatment and testing, mandates public

access to information and notification of adverse results. Each day, the City of Toronto treats more than 1 billion litres of potable water.

- From www.toronto.ca

Aberfoyle Sand & Gravel Pits

Canada Building Materials (CBM) operates the Aberfoyle Complex, which has 9 licensed aggregate properties in the area. The complex is especially valuable because a wide variety of high-grade aggregate products can be produced there and are easily shipped to major southern Ontario markets. Established principally in Ontario, CBM is the building materials division of St. Marys Cement. With the head office in Toronto, the company has more than 450 Ready-Mix trucks operating out of 40 plants. The plants are located in areas from Hull, Quebec in the east, 475 miles to Windsor in the west, with emphasis on the most heavily populated areas of the province. St. Marys CBM, with twelve sand and gravel operations and quarries, is also a major aggregate producer, competing in the Southern Ontario market, which consumes over 140 million tonnes of aggregate annually.

- From www.canadabuildingmaterials.com

Assigned Readings

- Patano, Sandra and Sandberg, L. Anders (2005). Winning back more than words? Power, discourse and quarrying on the Niagara Escarpment. *The Canadian Geographer*, 49(1): 25-41. [doi: 10.1111/j.0008-3658.2005.00078.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0008-3658.2005.00078.x)
- Prudham, Scott (2004). Poisoning the well: neoliberalism and the contamination of municipal water in Walkerton, Ontario. *Geoforum*, 35(3): 343-359. [doi: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2003.08.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2003.08.010)
- Heynen, Nik (2006). Justice of eating in the city: The political ecology of urban hunger. In Heynen, Nik, Maria Kaika & Erik Swyngedouw (eds.) *In the nature of cities: Urban political ecology and the politics of urban metabolism*. New York: Routledge. pp.129-142 (Chapter 8). <http://lib.myilibrary.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/Open.aspx?id=37727>

Additional Materials

- Macdonald, Sara and Roger Keil (2012). The Ontario Greenbelt: Shifting the scales of the sustainability fix? *The Professional Geographer*, 64(1): 125-145. [doi: 10.1080/00330124.2011.586874](https://doi.org/10.1080/00330124.2011.586874)
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (2010). *State of the Aggregate Resource in Ontario Study: Consolidated Report*. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/aggregate-resources-study>
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (2016). *Aggregate Resources*. Available at: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/aggregate-resources>

Friday, September 8: Growing Food in the City

- Ryerson Urban Farm, 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.
Meet just before 1 p.m. at Ryerson University, at the top of the stairs (near the elevator) on the 4th floor of the George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre - 245 Church St.
- In-class debrief session in OISE 5290 from 3:00 – 4:00 pm

Ryerson Urban Farm

Ryerson Urban Farm (RUF) operates productive growing spaces across the Ryerson University campus using ecological growing methods. The main production space is a quarter-acre rooftop farm, located above the George Vari Engineering and Computing Centre at the corner of Church Street and Gould Street. The original green roof was built in 2004 and converted to an ecological market garden in 2013 by the Ryerson Urban Farm, which grew out of a student-lead initiative to grow fresh food on campus. Now, the Ryerson Urban Farm produces roughly 10,000 pounds of produce annually, distributed between Ryerson Eats, the Gould Street Farmers' Market, and to a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Program. This innovative project demonstrates the potential for green roofs to produce food, as well as contribute to the health and well-being of the community and the environment.

- From: <https://ryersonurbanfarm.wordpress.com/>

- See also: Sloan, W.F. 2016, "A green-roof oasis", available at <http://www.ryerson.ca/ryersontoday/data/news/2016/05/20160506-a-green-roof-oasis/>

Assigned Readings

- McClintock, Nathan (2014). Radical, reformist, and garden-variety neoliberal: coming to terms with urban agriculture's contradictions. *Local Environment*, 19(2): 147–171. [doi: 10.1080/13549839.2012.752797](https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2012.752797)
- Watts, D. C. H., Ilbery, B. and Maye, D. (2005). Making reconnections in agro-food geography: alternative systems of food provision. *Progress in Human Geography*, 29(1): 22–40. [doi: org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1191/0309132505ph526oa](https://doi.org/10.1191/0309132505ph526oa)
- Lister, Nina-Marie (2007). Placing Food: Toronto's Edible Landscape. In: J. Knechtel (Ed.). *Food*. Boston: MIT Press. pp.148-185.

Additional Materials

- Wakefield, Sarah and Charles Levkoe and (2011). The Community Food Centre: creating space for a just, sustainable and healthy food system. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development*, 2(1): 249-268. <http://dx.doi.org/myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.5304/jafscd.2011.021.012>

Friday, September 22: In-class Session

Meeting Location: OISE 5290, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Assigned Readings:

- Keil, Roger and Boudreau, Julie-Anne (2006). Metropolitics and metabolics: rolling out environmentalism in Toronto. In Heynen, Nik, Maria Kaika & Erik Swyngedouw (eds.) *In the nature of cities: Urban political ecology and the politics of urban metabolism*. New York: Routledge. pp.41-62 (Chapter 3).
<http://lib.mylibrary.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/Open.aspx?id=37727>
- Cronon, William (1995). The Trouble with Wilderness; or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature. In Cronon, William (ed.), *Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. pp. 69-90. Available at:
http://www.williamcronon.net/writing/Trouble_with_Wilderness_Main.html

Friday, September 29: Mines and Bay Street

- **Meeting Location: TBA, 1:00 – 3:30 p.m.**

Toronto: the world's mining finance capital

It is no exaggeration to state that Toronto is the global capital of mining finance. In mining, equity financing is particularly important since the volatility of commodity markets and the inherent risks associated with the industry makes it more difficult for smaller firms focused on exploration to raise capital through banks or bond markets. Canada in general and Toronto in particular have developed a significant competitive advantage in mining finance by developing a unique pool of expertise on the exploration and early-stage development of mineral resources. Canadians excel at finding metal and mineral deposits and marshalling the resources to put them into production.

In 2011, the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and the Toronto Venture Stock exchange (TSXV) registered 58 per cent of the world's mining corporations and financed 90 per cent of all global mining equity deals by number and 39 per cent by value. ...The Canadian exchange has a truly global reach: almost half of TSX/TSXV-funded projects are located outside of Canada, while the exchange itself had 354 international listings as of June 2012.

- From Canadian Chamber of Commerce (2013) Mining Capital: How Canada Has Transformed Its Resource Endowment into a Global Competitive Advantage. Available at:
<http://go.utlib.ca/cat/9067219>

Mining Injustice Solidarity Network

The Mining Injustice Solidarity Network (MISN) is a Toronto-based activist group that organizes to draw attention to and resist the negligent practices of Canadian mining companies. In solidarity with affected communities and in response to their calls for support, they:

- Educate... the Canadian public on mining injustices in Canada and around the world.

- Advocate... for stronger community control of mining practices, and in support of self-determination in mining-affected areas.
- Agitate... against corporate impunity and in support of substantive regulatory change.

- From www.mininginjustice.org

Assigned Readings

- Perreault, Tom (2013). "Dispossession by Accumulation? Mining, Water and the Nature of Enclosure on the Bolivian Altiplano." *Antipode* 45(5): 1050-1069. [doi: 10.1111/anti.12005](https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12005)
- Saunders, Sakura (2014). Oh No Canada: The Canadian mining sector's lack of response to human rights abuses abroad comes to a head. *Alternatives Journal*, 40.1 (January-February 2014): 26-27.

Additional Materials

- Canadian Chamber of Commerce (2013) Mining Capital: How Canada Has Transformed Its Resource Endowment into a Global Competitive Advantage. Available at: <http://go.utlib.ca/cat/9067219>
- Tannock, Stuart (2010). Learning to plunder: Global education, global inequality and the global city. *Policy Futures in Education*, 8(1): 82-98. <https://doi-org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.2304/pfie.2010.8.1.82>

Friday, October 6: Parks and Forestry

- Meet at the covered pavilion of Corktown Common, 155 Bayview Ave., at 12:00 p.m.
- Reconvene in OISE Room 5290 at 2:30 p.m.

Parks, Forestry and Recreation

Toronto, the largest city in Canada, has an urban forest with an estimated 10.2 million trees covering approximately 18,000 hectares. Forty percent of this forest is situated on public property. In 2007, the General Manager of Parks, Forestry and Recreation recommended undertaking a city-wide tree canopy study. The resulting study is entitled *Every Tree Counts: A Portrait of Toronto's Urban Forest*, published in 2010 and updated in 2013. Key findings include:

- Toronto has an estimated 26.6 - 28% tree canopy cover.
- The urban forest provides the equivalent of more than \$28.2 million dollars in ecological services each year.
- Toronto's urban forest is estimated to reduce energy use from heating and cooling of residential buildings by \$10.2 million annually.
- Air quality improvements, through the interception of pollutants, equals \$16.9 million per year.

- Toronto's trees store 1.1 million metric tonnes of carbon, or the yearly equivalent of 733,000 car emissions.

In 2013, Toronto City Council approved a first ever Strategic Forest Management Plan, which includes the strategic goal of increasing canopy cover in Toronto to 40%.

- From www.toronto.ca

Corktown Common

Corktown Common is a 7.3 hectare (18 acre) park located at the foot of Lower River Street and Bayview Avenue. Situated on former industrial lands, the site has been transformed from an underutilized brownfield into a park and community meeting place featuring. Built as part of the revitalization of the West Don Lands by Waterfront Toronto, this park offers a diverse range of habitats as evidenced by the growing cacophony of birds, amphibians and insects.

- From www.toronto.ca

Assigned Readings

- Conway, Tenley M., Tooba Shakeel, Joanna Atallah (2011) Community groups and urban forestry activity: Drivers of uneven canopy cover? *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 101(4): 321-329. [doi: 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.02.037](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2011.02.037)
- Heynen, N. C. (2003). The scalar production of injustice within the urban forest. *Antipode* 35(5): 980-998. [doi: 10.1111/j.1467-8330.2003.00367.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2003.00367.x)

Additional Materials

- Allen, Kate (2013). Reducing Urban Heat Island effect in Toronto a matter of social justice, experts say. *Toronto Star*, 17 August 2013. Available at: https://www.thestar.com/news/world/2013/08/17/reducing_urban_heat_island_effect_in_toronto_a_matter_of_social_justice_activists_say.html
- Perkins, Harold A. (2011) Gramsci in green: Neoliberal hegemony through urban forestry and the potential for a political ecology of praxis. *Geoforum*, 42(5): 558-566. [doi: 10.1016/j.geoforum.2011.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2011.05.001)

Friday, October 13 – Toronto City Archives Trip

Meeting Location: City of Toronto Archives, 255 Spadina Rd., north of Dupont Street.

Meet from 12:30 – 2:00 p.m. or from 2:00 – 3:30 p.m. depending on which group you are assigned to. See Group Research Project document for more info.

Friday, October 20: Waste Water Treatment

1:00 – 3:30 p.m.

Meeting Location

Meet at 1:00 p.m. at the **Ashbridges Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant**, 9 Leslie Street. Wastewater is the mixture of liquid and solid materials that residents and businesses flush down toilets and empty down sinks and drains every day. This material then travels through the city's sanitary sewer system to one of four wastewater treatment plants.

Ashbridges Bay Treatment Plant is one of Canada's largest, and oldest wastewater treatment plants. It was built in 1910 and was formerly called the Main Treatment Plant. The facility is housed on 40.5 hectares and operates 24 hours, 7 days per week, with a capacity to process 818,000 cubic metres per day.

- From the City of Toronto Website

Note: You must wear hiking boots or other close-toed shoes (i.e., no sandals or other open-toed shoes allowed). You must also wear arm and leg coverings (i.e. no dresses, skirts, etc. are allowed).

Assigned Readings

- Kaika, M. and E. Swyngedouw (2000). Fetishizing the modern city: the phantasmagoria of urban technological networks. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 24(1): 120-138. [doi: 10.1111/1468-2427.00239](https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.00239)
- Swyngedouw, Erik, Maria Kaika and Esteban Castro (2002). Urban water: A political-ecology perspective. *Built Environment*, 28(2): 124-137. <http://www.jstor.org/myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/stable/23288796>

Additional Materials

- Pharasí, S. and Kennedy, C.A. (2002). Reflections on the financial history of Toronto's urban water infrastructure. In *Proceedings of the 30th Annual Canadian Society for Civil Engineering Conference*, Montreal, 5-8 June 2002. Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, Montreal, Que. GE-062: 1-10.

Friday October 27– Field Trip Reflection Paper Due (Submit to Blackboard)
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Friday, October 27: In-class Session

Meeting Location: OISE 5290, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Assigned Readings:

- Swyngedouw, E. (2006). Circulations and metabolisms: (Hybrid) Natures and (Cyborg) cities. *Science as Culture* **15**(2): 105-121.
 - <http://dx.doi.org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.1080/09505430600707970>
 - Smith, Neil (2006). Forward. In Heynen, Nik, Maria Kaika & Erik Swyngedouw (eds.) *In the nature of cities: Urban political ecology and the politics of urban metabolism*. New York: Routledge. pp. xi-xv.
<http://lib.myilibrary.com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/Open.aspx?id=37727>
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Friday, November 3: Energy Generation Trip

1:00 – 3:30 p.m.

- Meet at the gates of the Portlands Energy Centre, 470 Unwin Ave., just before 1 p.m.

Portlands Energy Centre (PEC)

PEC provides up to 550 megawatts of power, which is about 25 percent of central Toronto's needs. This helps ensure that we have enough power to keep our lights, furnaces, air conditioners and computers running and meets our long term needs as the city continues to grow. PEC is fuelled by natural gas, one of the most efficient and cleanest fuels for generating electricity. We operate primarily during peak demand periods and when there are constraints on the transmission system currently supplying Toronto. During operation PEC has a "high efficiency factor," meaning that it will maximize its production of electricity from every unit of fuel used. The station's high efficiency factor translates into lower fuel usage and, as a result, lowers emissions. PEC operates primarily during peak demand periods and when there are constraints on the transmission system currently supplying Toronto.

- From www.portlandsenergycentre.com

Note: You must wear hiking boots or other close-toed shoes (i.e., no sandals or other open-toed shoes allowed). You must also wear arm and leg coverings (i.e. no dresses, skirts, etc. are allowed).

Assigned Readings

- Prudham, Scott, Gunter Gad and Richard Anderson (2011). Networks of power: Toronto's waterfront energy systems from 1840 to 1970. In: Laidley, Jennefer and Gene Desfor (eds.), *Reshaping Toronto's Waterfront*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, pp. 175-200.
- Gorrie, Peter (2009). Renewable Ontario. *Alternatives Journal*, 35(1): 22-24.
<http://myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/docview/218780680?accountid=14771>

Additional Materials

- Trebilcock, Michael J and Hrab, Roy (2005). Electricity restructuring in Ontario. *The*

Energy Journal, 26(1): 123-146.

<https://doi-org.myaccess.library.utoronto.ca/10.5547/ISSN0195-6574-EJ-Vol26-No1-6>

Friday November 10 – Group Progress Report and Outline Due
(Submit to Blackboard before midnight)

Friday November 24 – Group Meetings with Scott, assigned 30 minute slots, OISE Room 5290

Friday December 1– Group Project Presentations: OISE Room 5290, 1:00 – 4:00 pm
(Note the time!)

Wednesday December 6 – Group Project Final Report Due
(Submit to Blackboard before midnight)