

Goals: Safety of the planet for our grandchildren; decreased emissions to keep the temperature rise to less than 2°C and a global CO2 level of 400 ppm or less; protect the water table from contamination; convert transportation by trains, semi's, busses and small vehicles to non-fossil fuels by 2020; and convert aircraft as soon as possible; honour all Treaties as written; strengthen the quasi-judicial powers of the enforcement of the Environmental Assessment; honour the Paris Agreement and the UN Declaration of Indigenous peoples; understand that climate change is the most important issue of our lives.

The major organizations of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC), the National Energy Board (NEB) and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) need to be reorganized under an umbrella organization of the Environmental Assessment. Only persons committed to slowing, stopping or reversing the effects of fossil fuels on the climate should sit on these boards. The umbrella Environmental Assessment Agency must be charged with the final decision regarding projects. The Minister or Cabinet, given that they are only peripherally involved, do not have the in depth of understanding of the projects. Thus, they must be charged with accepting the recommendations of this committee and cannot make independent decisions that remove conditions that the committee has recommended be in place. Should the Environmental Assessment recommend that the project not proceed, this must be binding. This prevents lobbyists from pressuring the elected members of Parliament to remove conditions or approve projects that have been rejected by the Environmental Assessment Agency. This protects the environment from harmful projects that do not fit with the mandate of the Paris Agreement to hold the temperature increase to less than 2°C, and CO2 to 400ppm. The Minister of the Environment should be guided by the legislation and these recommendations and must swear their commitment to same by accepting the Mandate letter that adheres to the Paris Agreement and the UN Declaration of Indigenous peoples. They must not accept the post if they do not swear that they are truly committed to these principles.

Funding for oil and LNG projects must be banned. This negates the carbon tax. We must accept the seriousness of this problem of climate change due to fossil fuel use and all actions must be designed to address this.

We must adhere to the UN Declaration of Indigenous persons as well as the TRC's 94 Recommendations.

Education of the public as well as education of the educators must be a key goal to teach people of our country why we must adopt these guidelines for the safety of their children and grandchildren. Education of the citizens that we are a global community and must consider the entire planet as being our concern must be a key mandate from the government. Advertising must be utilized via TV and Social Media. We must teach all citizens that sustainable ecosystems, and protection of our air and water is necessary. We must teach all persons that we must reuse, recycle and re-purpose. We must fund only green energy projects that fit with the Treaties and do not harm the environment. These, too, must be the subject of the Environmental Assessment (such as the effects of wind farm vibrations in off shore wind farms effecting whales and other large mammalian species). All projects must be assessed under the Environmental Assessment Agency and its delegated committees to insure no environmental harm.

We must utilize traditional cultural understanding of the ecosystems, including lake, river, and ocean ecosystems as the Indigenous persons have a deep understanding of the function and protection of these ecosystems. All projects rejected by the Indigenous local persons must be abandoned. They have the right to govern their own lands.

The Environmental Assessment begins as soon as a project is conceived by the project proponent. All aspects of the effects must be considered including the Indigenous persons in the area or any other community in the area, the regional effects of the ecosystem, and the global effects, particularly if the project produces a product that is primarily for export as the emissions could be realized in another country but would contribute to the global CO2 levels or toxin levels. All stages of the project must be evaluated as to its effects on the land, water and peoples. All stages must be advertised and open for discussion by interested parties. All evidence based scientific studies must be available as well as all Indigenous evaluations must be published for discussion. Any push back must be evaluated and if determined that it is not significant, the decision must be published as well as the rationale and supporting documentation to support this. If concerned persons are again concerned, this must continue to be studied until the issues are resolved or the project cancelled.

Monitoring during the construction of the project must be done at specified intervals set prior to construction. The parameters of the monitoring must be set in advance and must be followed. Once the project is in production, monitoring continues using pre-set parameters, with data published to show this monitoring is being done. Once the project is decommissioned, the monitoring of the effects must continue until no effects are detectable. Changes in the monitoring must be made if unexpected occurrences happen. This must result in a satisfactory change in the project that follows the terms of the Paris Agreement and the UN Declaration of Indigenous peoples. Goals must be set in advance for decommissioning with clearly stated objectives for reuse, recycle, and re-purpose.