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# Pronteau Pipeline Proposal

Policy Options and  
Implementation Strategies

ADM Working Group

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# Pronteau Pipeline Proposal

1. Recommended Position
  2. Alternatives
  3. Kamloops Case
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# The Problem

On the issue of the Pronteau Pipeline Proposal, how should the NDP government move forward while upholding its values and commitments, and keeping the overall welfare of British Columbians a priority?

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# Background

## Timeline of the Pronteau Pipeline Proposal

Nov. 2016

Federal Government approves the project subject to 175 conditions

Jan. 2017

Previous BC Liberal Government  
approves the project

Jul. 2017

Change in Government - Liberal to NDP



30 Jan. 2018

Government announces intention  
to limit shipments of diluted bitumen  
in BC

6 Feb. 2018

Alberta targets BC wine industry

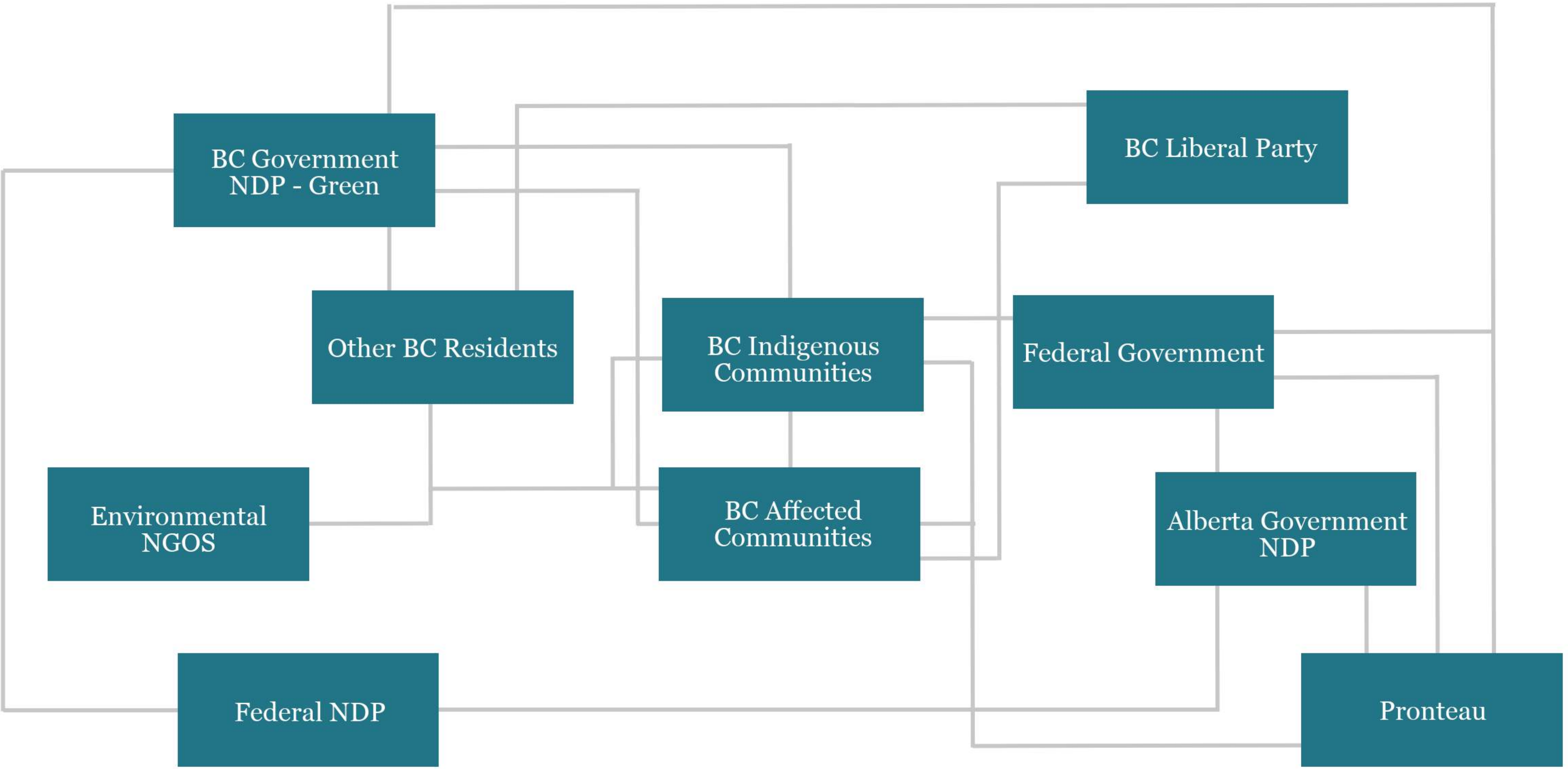
8 Feb. 2018

Federal Government unveils plan to  
overhaul NEB



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# Stakeholder Map







# 1 Position Recommendation

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# Values



**Climate Change  
Adaptation and  
Mitigation**



**Respect for  
Indigenous  
Rights**



**Environmental  
Protection and  
Risk Mitigation**



**Sustainable  
Economy**

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# Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation



- Paris Agreement
- Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change

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# Respect for Indigenous Rights



- Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

# – Environmental Protection and Risk Mitigation



- UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- Species At Risk Act
- BC Environmental Management Act

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# Sustainable Economy



- Job Creation
- Increased Revenues

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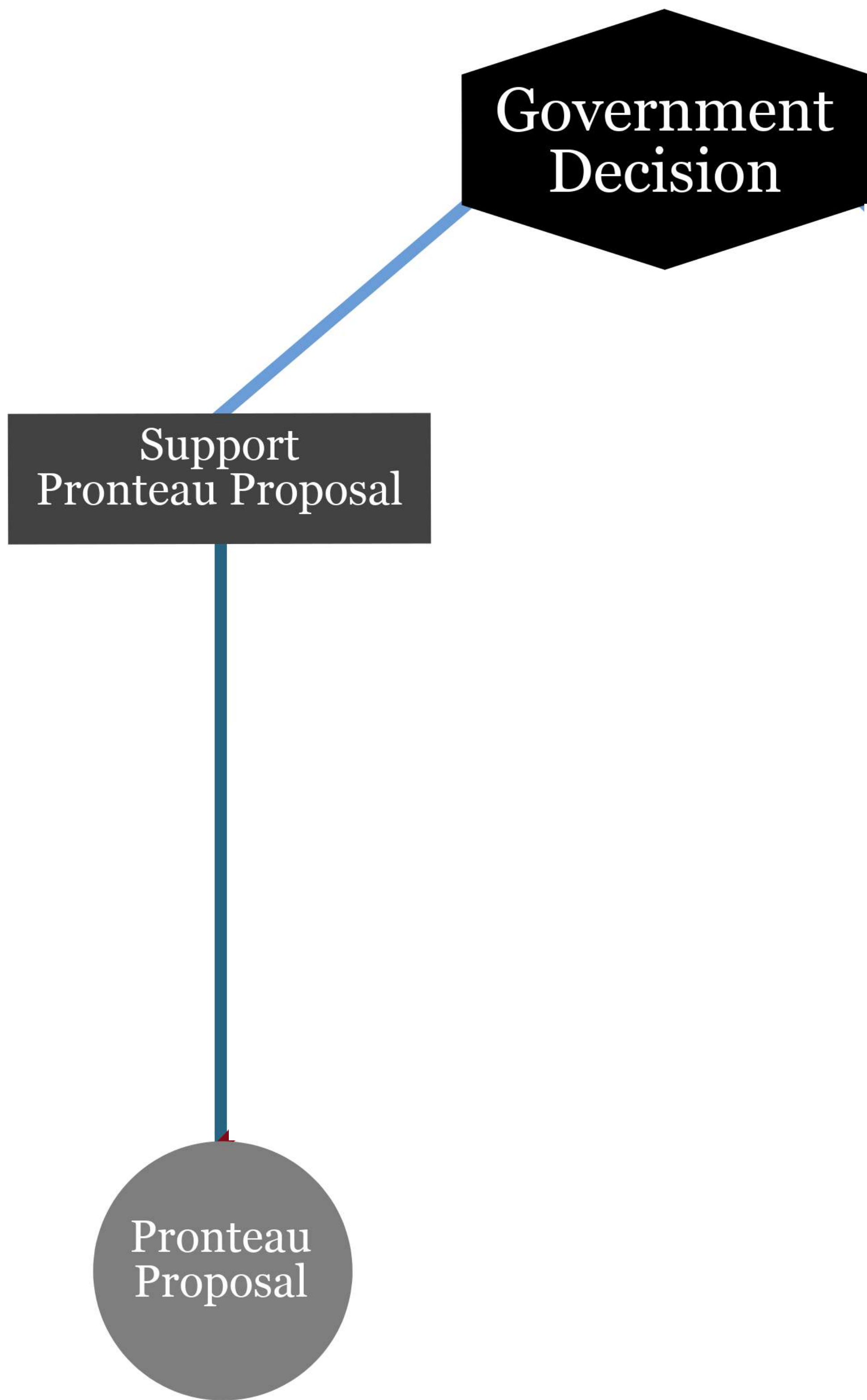
The Pronteau Proposal  
threatens the values  
and commitments of  
Canada, BC, and the  
NDP — we recommend  
its opposition.

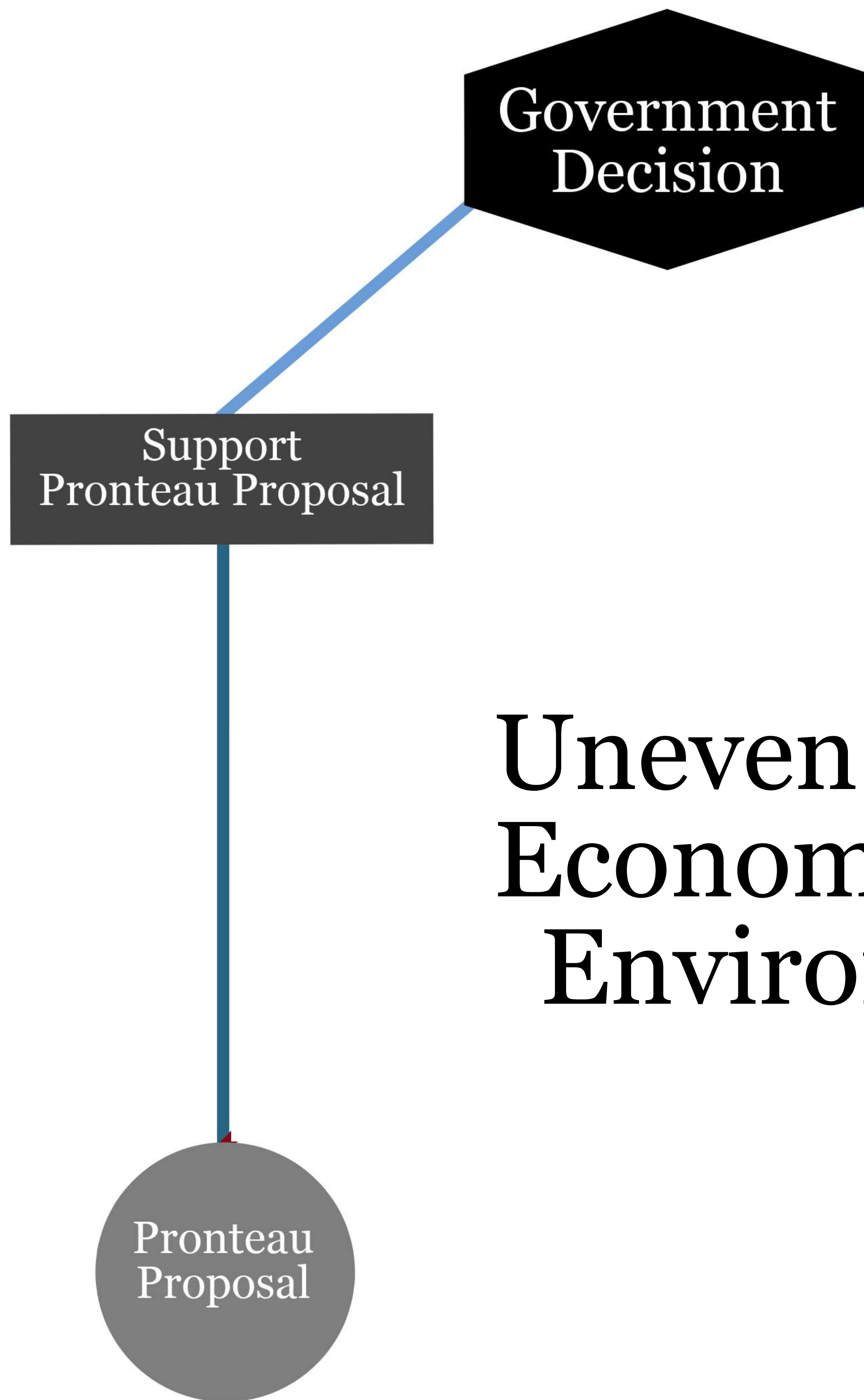
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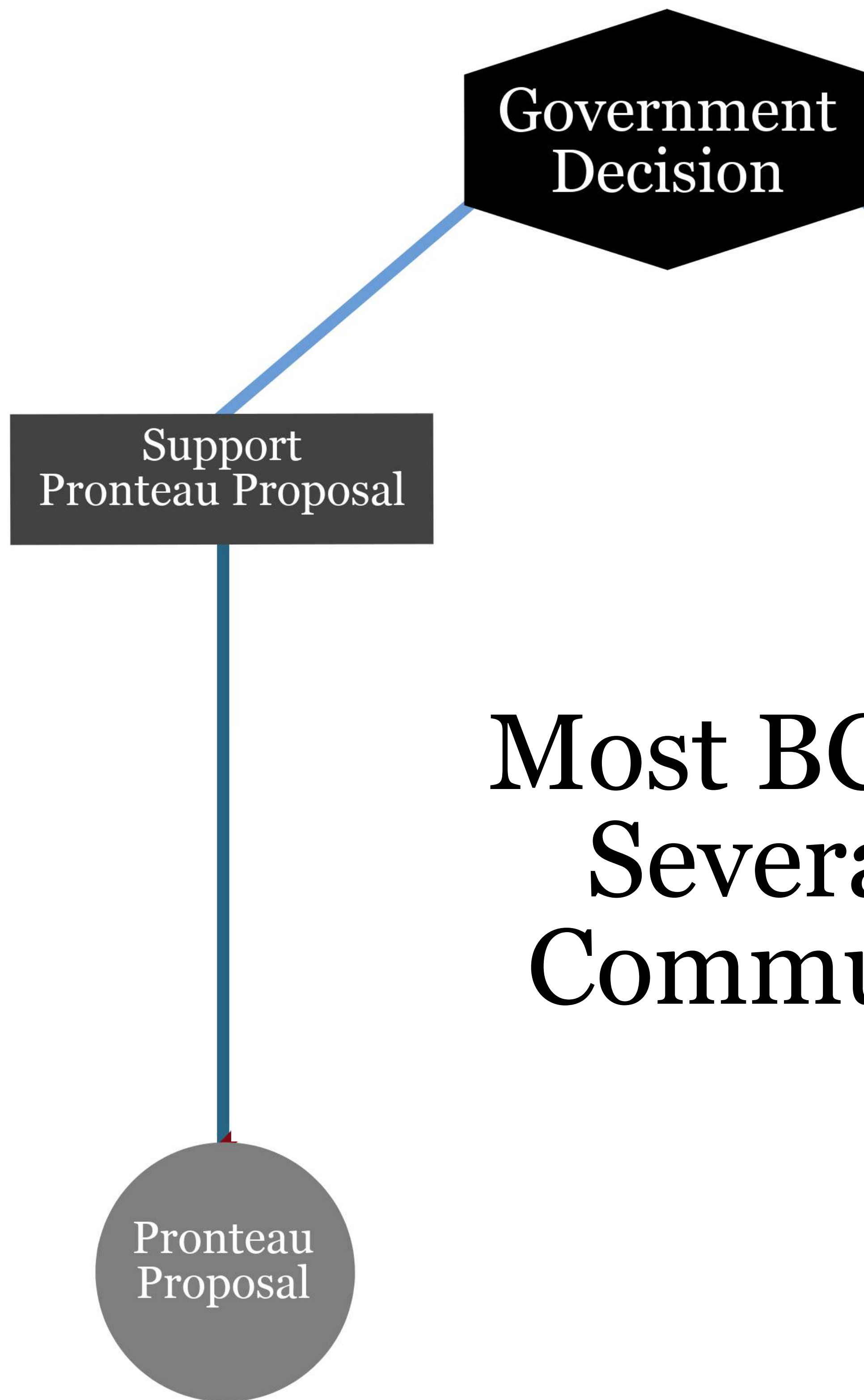
# 2 - Alternatives



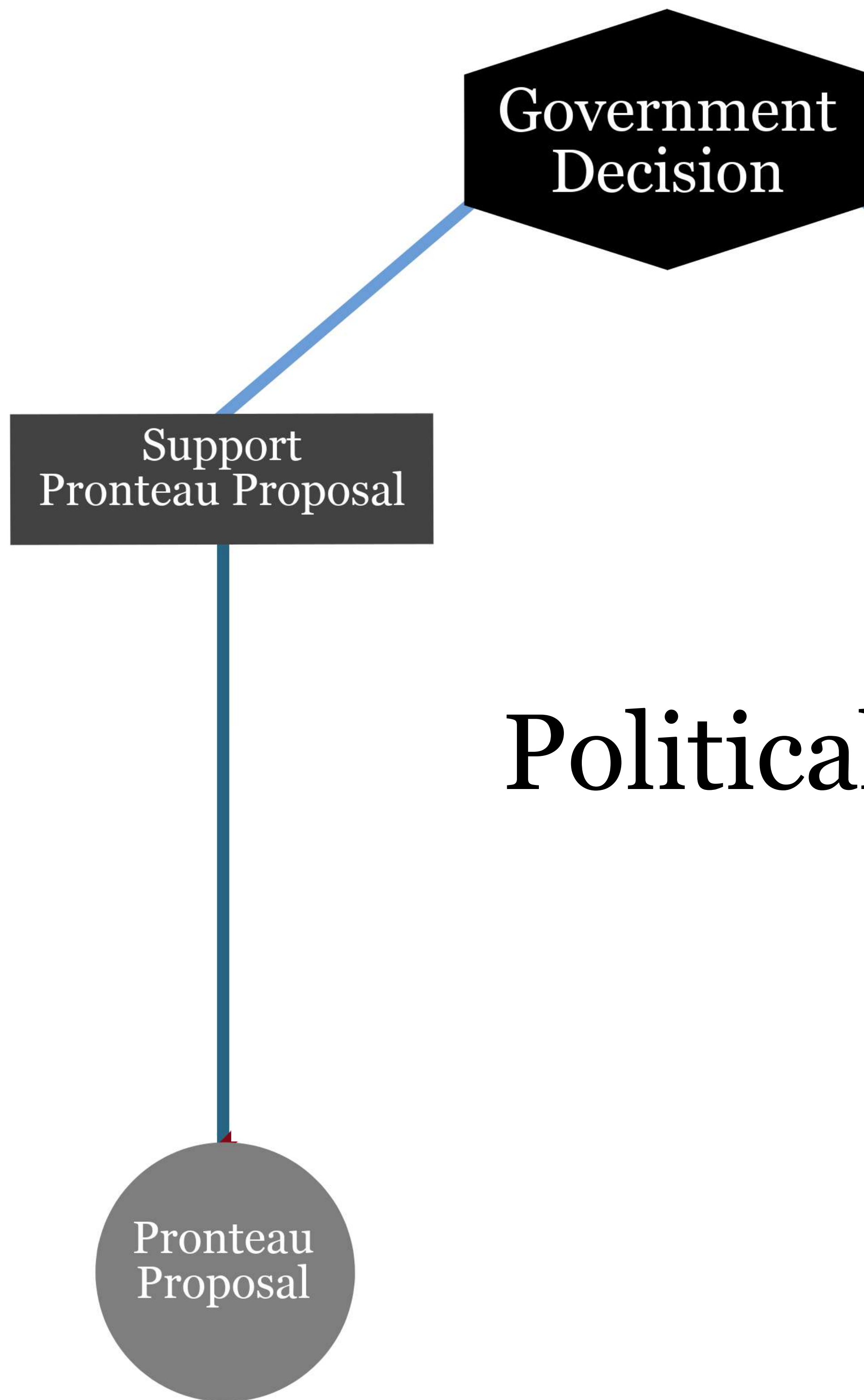




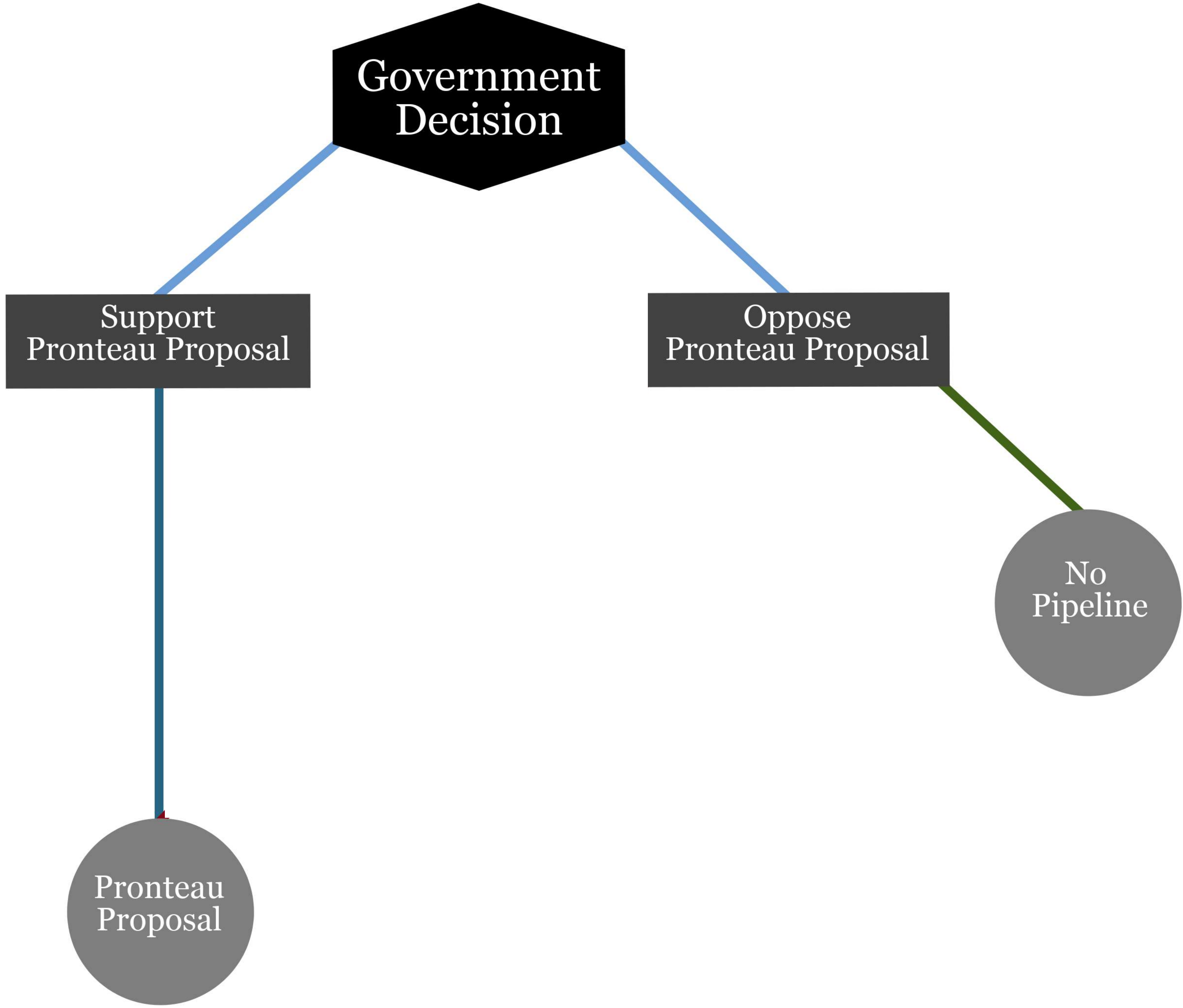
Uneven Distribution of  
Economic Benefits and  
Environmental Risks

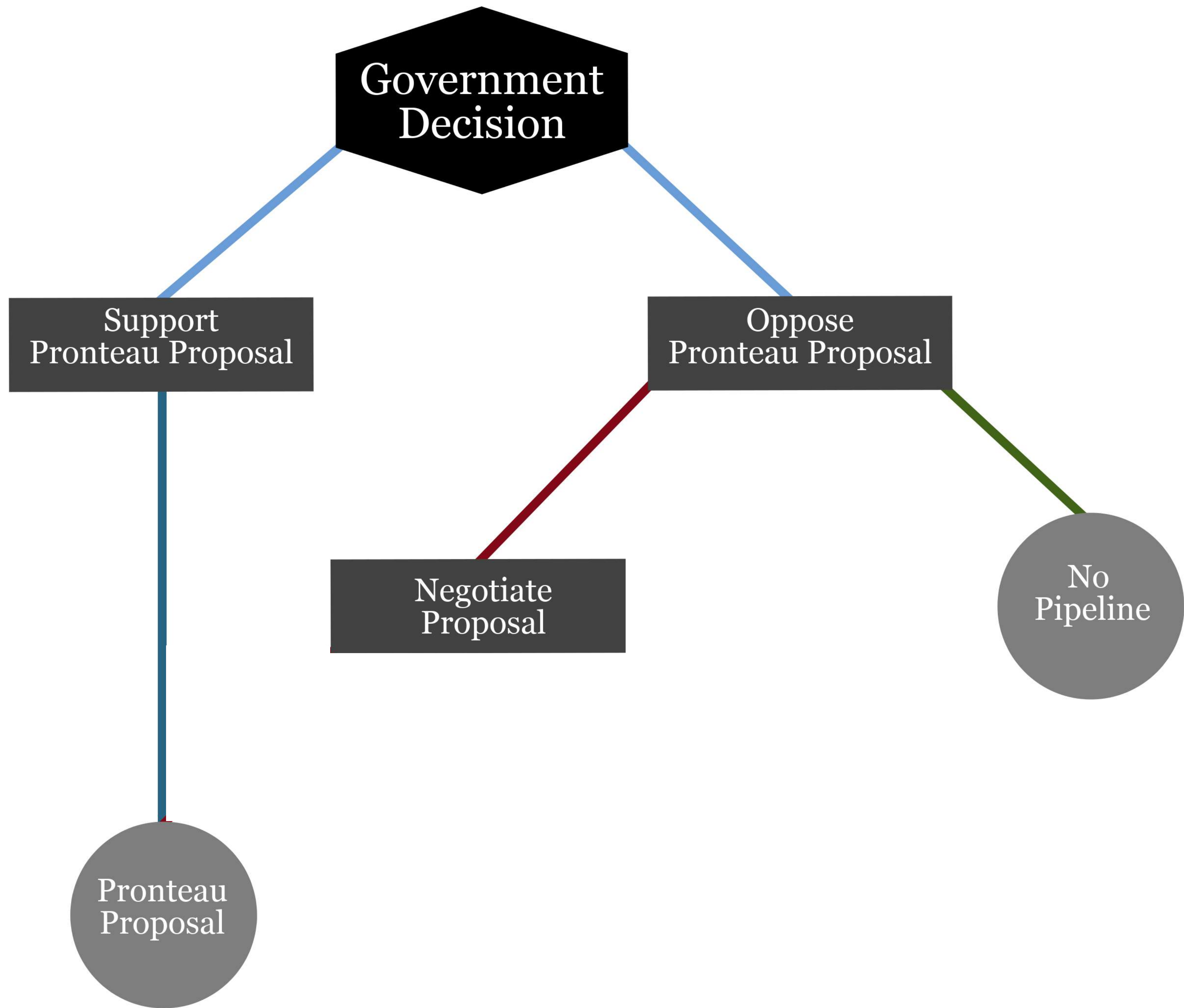


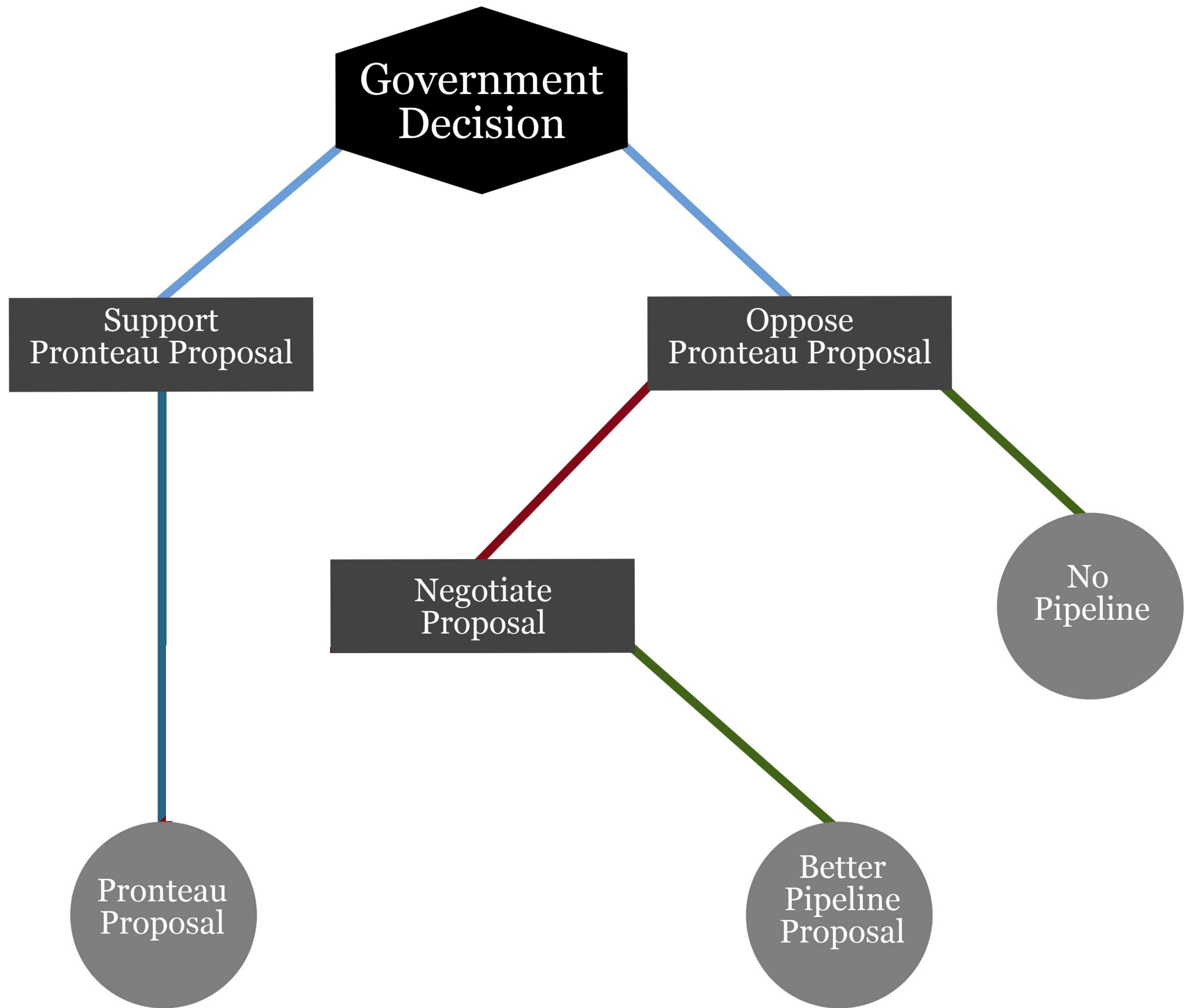
Most BC Residents and  
Several Indigenous  
Communities Oppose

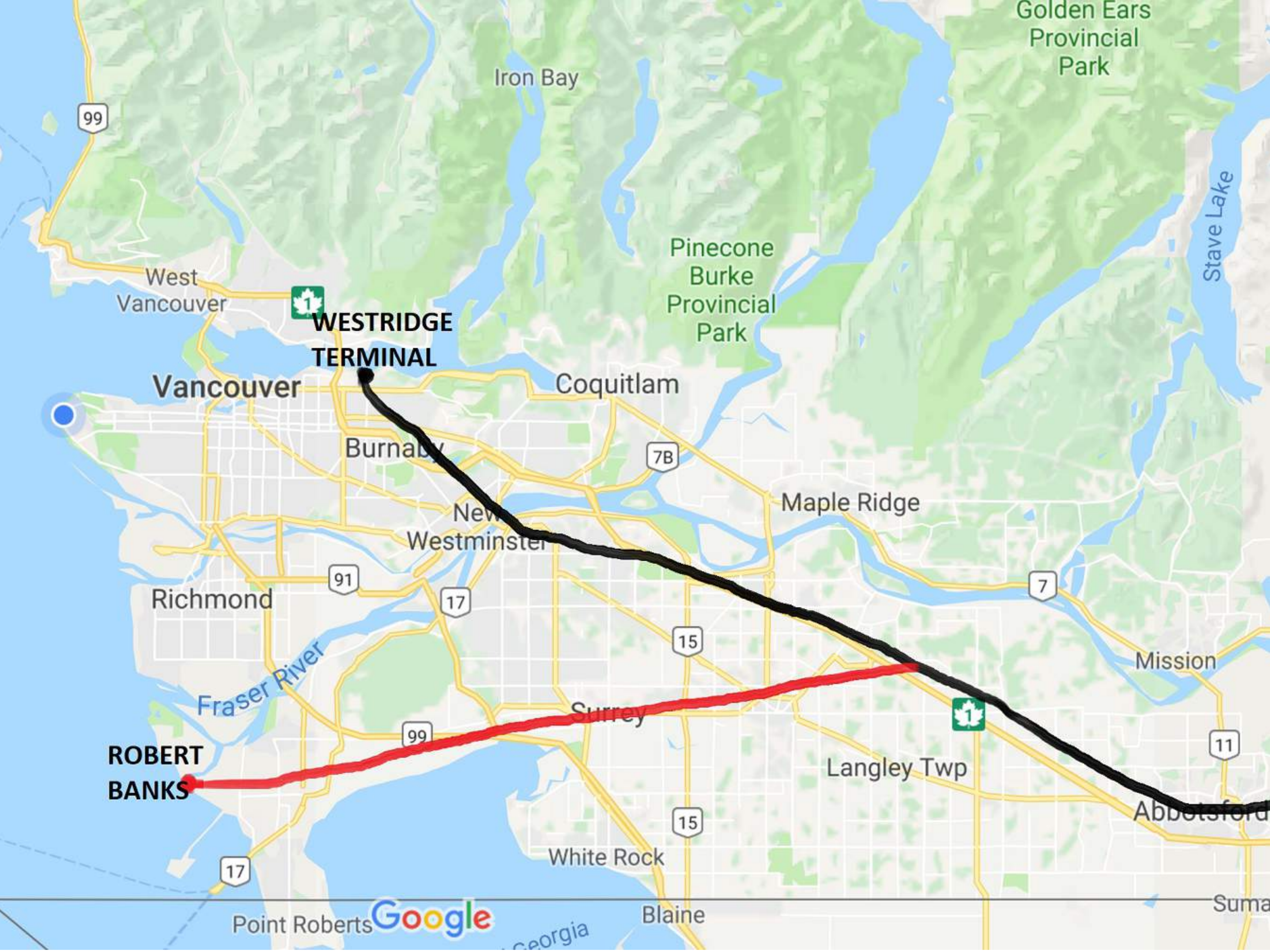


# Political Ramifications









Golden Ears  
Provincial  
Park

Iron Bay

Pinecone  
Burke  
Provincial  
Park

Stave Lake

99

West  
Vancouver



**WESTRIDGE  
TERMINAL**

Vancouver

Coquitlam

Burnaby

7B

New  
Westminster

Maple Ridge

91

17

15

7

Richmond

Fraser River

Mission

**ROBERT  
BANKS**

99

Surrey



Langley Twp

11

Abbotsford

White Rock

15

17

Point Roberts

Google

Georgia

Blaine

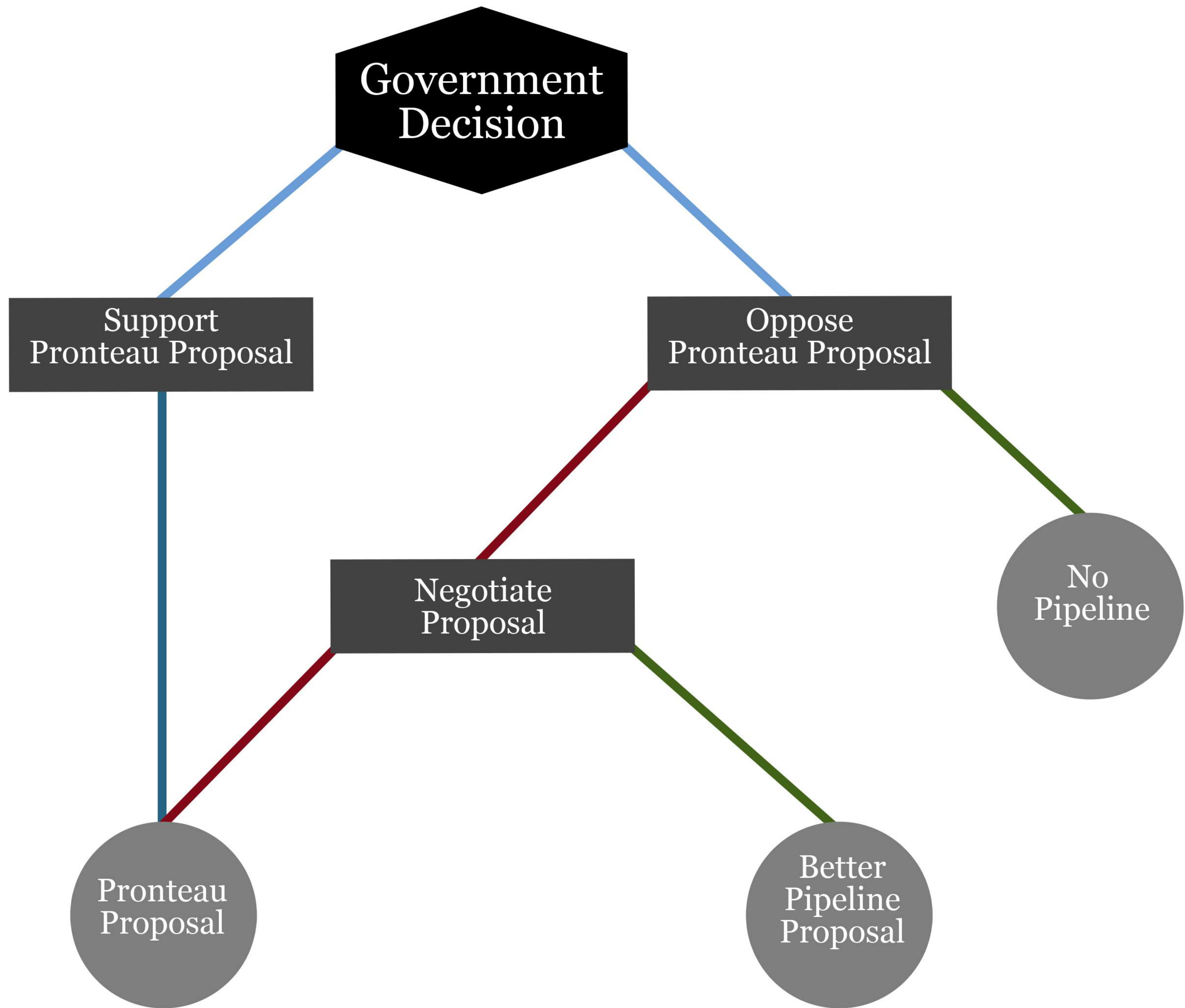
Suma



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# Better Deal

- Alternate Route
- Collaborative Consent
- Hardline Climate Commitments



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# Values



**Climate Change  
Adaptation and  
Mitigation**



**Respect for  
Indigenous  
Rights**



**Environmental  
Protection and  
Risk Mitigation**



**Sustainable  
Economy**

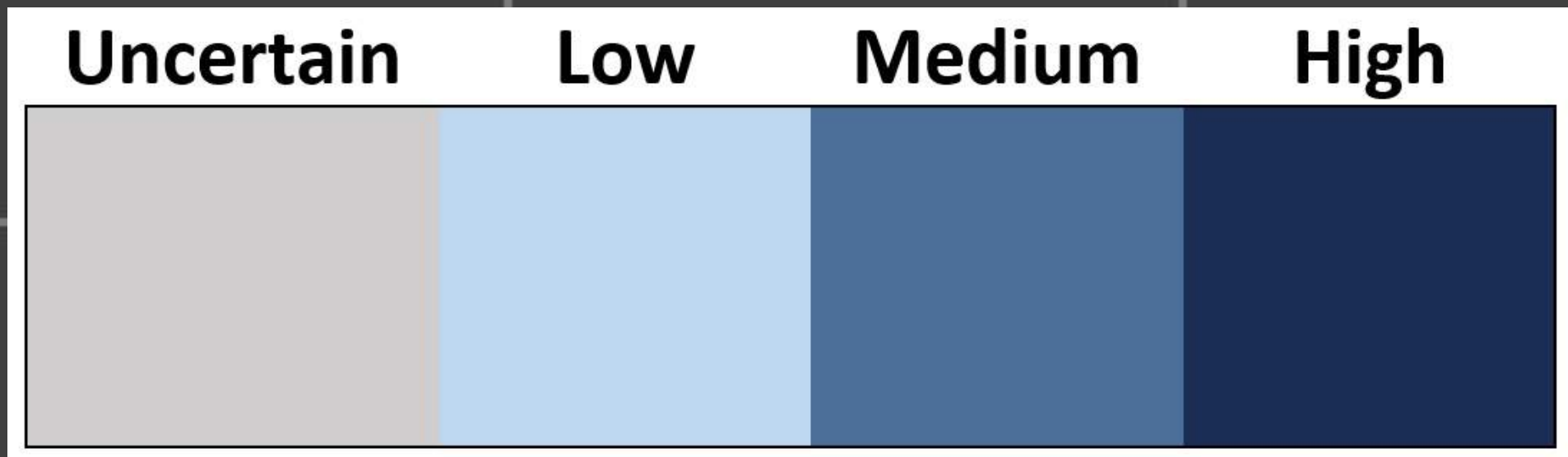


# 3 – Kamloops Case

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>		
		<b>Pronteau Proposal</b>	<b>Better Pipeline Proposal</b>	<b>No Pipeline</b>
<b>Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</b>				
<b>Respect for Indigenous Rights</b>				
<b>Environmental Protection and Risk Mitigation</b>				
<b>Sustainable Economy</b>				

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<b>Sustainable Economy</b>	Job Creation, Revenues			

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Tradeoff between  
Alberta's commitment to  
the Paris Agreement and  
the increase in oil sand  
production

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Some Indigenous  
Communities are suing both  
Federal and Provincial  
Governments for the lack of  
meaningful consultations  
during the process

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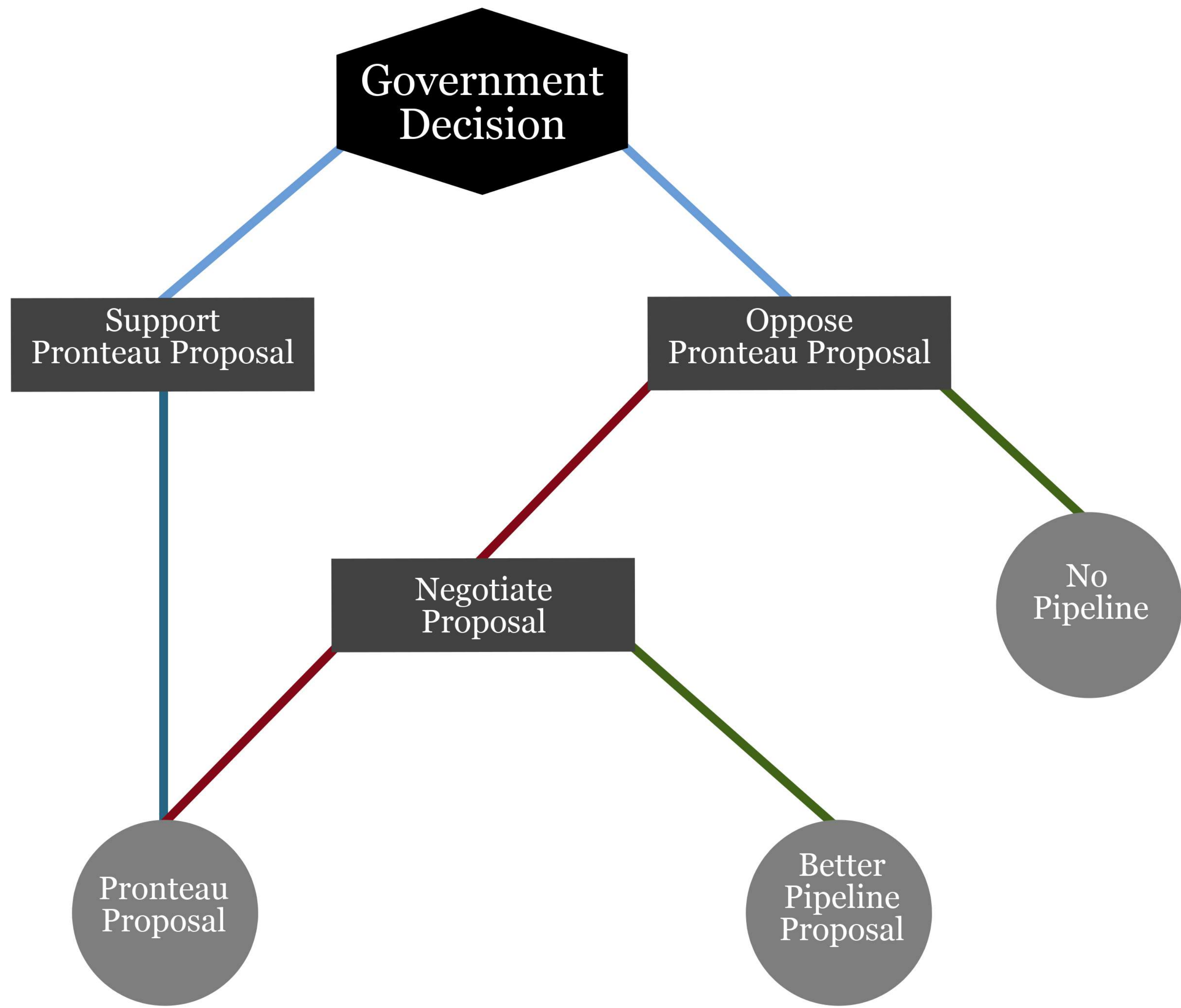
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4000 short-term jobs  
— overestimated

0.2% of total provincial  
employment

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Oppose







# ANNEXES

# 1. Spills along existing pipeline since 1961



SOURCE: MAPBOX, OPENSTREETMAP

THE CANADIAN PRESS

## 2. Clean-up Costs

- \$ 1.3b limit of liability
- Medium Spill: \$ 2.4b (189m cost to economy)
- Large Spill: \$ 9.4b (308m cost to economy)

### 3. Benefit Distribution

Alberta, NOT BC, will gain the most economic benefits.

#### **ALBERTA**

55% of job impact

42% of fiscal impact

#### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

12% of job impact

24% of fiscal impact

## 4. Alberta & Paris

The national climate plan we have today is, in large part, influenced by Alberta's policies. Measures like the federal large final emitters treatment, the coal phase out, and the national carbon pricing backstop policy each approximate policies enacted by the Alberta government.

**Trade-off:** counter-intuitive to pursue lower emissions while encouraging expansion in the production of oil sands and increasing reliance on fossil fuels.

**Without pipeline constraints, oil sands emissions are expected to grow significantly. With oil output growing from one million barrels per day in 2005 to 2.5 million barrels in 2015, Alberta's contribution to Canada's emissions increased from 230 to 270 megatonnes of carbon dioxide. And Alberta's emissions will reach 290 megatonnes by 2030 if projects like Trans Mountain are completed.**

This forecast implicitly assumes new pipelines. Without incremental pipeline capacity, there would be significant reductions in the value received for oil sands production --> further limit growth and production. Blocking new pipelines will result in **approximately 8 Mt fewer emissions per year** by 2030. What would emissions be in the absence of the Pan-Canadian framework but with no new pipelines? It's hard to say.

## 5. UNDRIP

Article 19 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

## 6. Section 35 Canadian Constitution

35. (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.

(2) In this Act, “aboriginal peoples of Canada” includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

(3) For greater certainty, in subsection (1) “treaty rights” includes rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the aboriginal and treaty rights referred to in subsection (1) are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.



## 7. 5 Liberal Conditions

1. Successful completion of the environmental review process.
2. World leading marine oil spill response and recovery system for BC coastline and ocean to manage the risks and costs of heavy oil pipeline and shipments.
3. World leading practices for land oil spill prevention, response and recovery system to manage and mitigate the risks and costs of heavy oil pipelines.
4. Legal requirements regarding aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed, and First Nations are provided with the opportunities, information and resources necessary to participate in and benefit from a project.
5. British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits of a proposed heavy oil project that reflects the level, degree and nature of the risk borne by the province, the environment and taxpayers.

## 8. New Environmental Measures

- 1) establishing response times for spills;
- 2) setting up geographic response plans to identify sensitive, natural, cultural or significant economic resources at risk from spills;
- 3) requiring spillers to provide some form of restitution for the impacts of spills in spaces like parks, forests and beaches;
- 4) and broaden the province's authority to respond to marine spills.

## 9. UNIFOR Against Pipeline

Expanding the pipeline would **harm the ability to secure domestic energy supplies** by favouring exports, said Gavin McGarrigle Unifor British Columbia Area Director.

At the same time, he said, the pipeline's path near the Fraser River puts the commercial fishery at risk of a **catastrophic spill**.

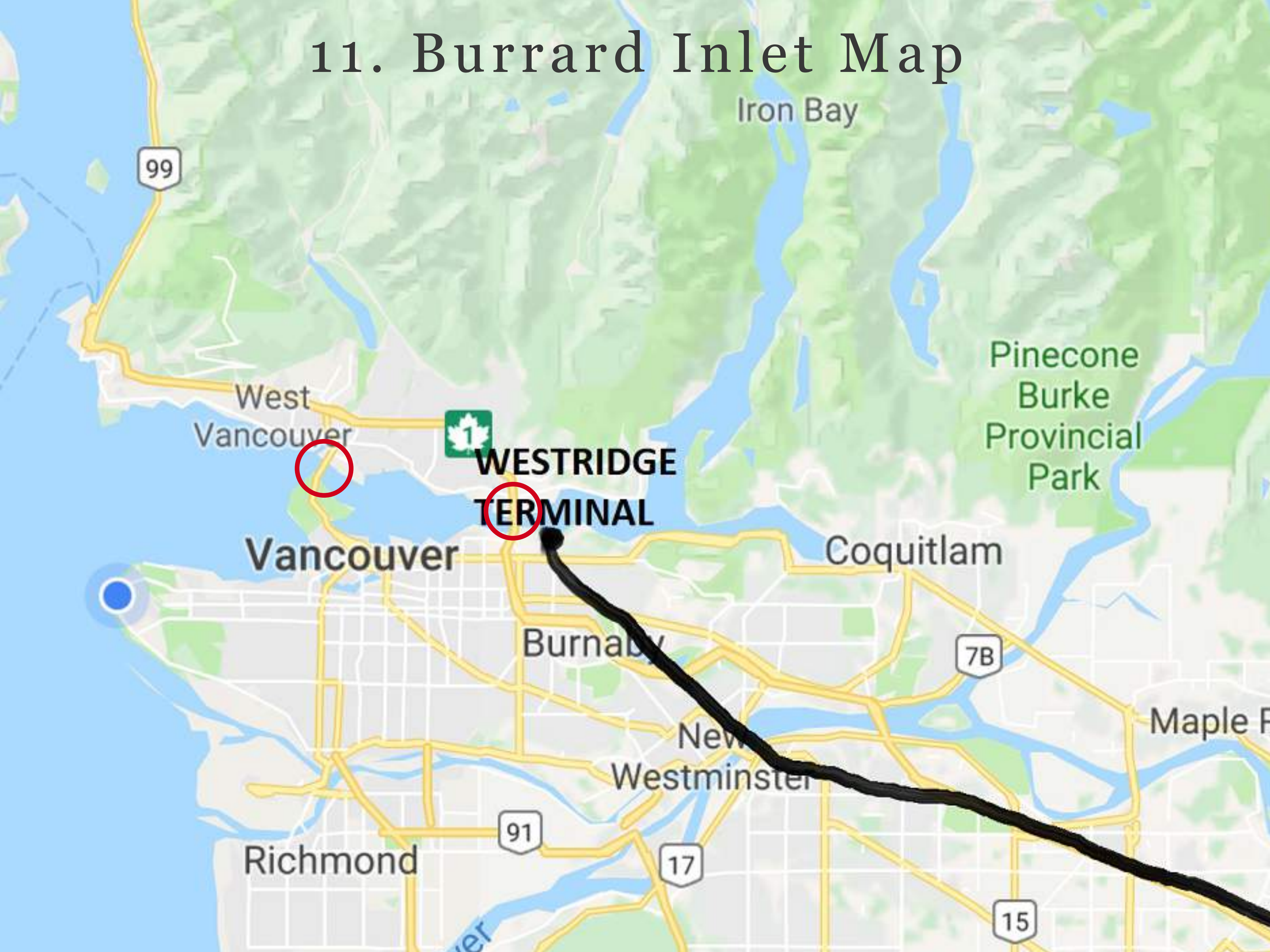
"The risks outweigh the benefits. We need a well-managed petroleum industry that provides good jobs and wealth for our communities," McGarrigle said. "This decision ignores very serious risks posed by this project."

"We need to be sure that **good jobs and the environment** are considered as we move forward," Warnock said. Unifor is Canada's largest union in the private sector, representing more than 310,000 workers.

# 10. Alberta Federation of Labour opposes pipeline proposal

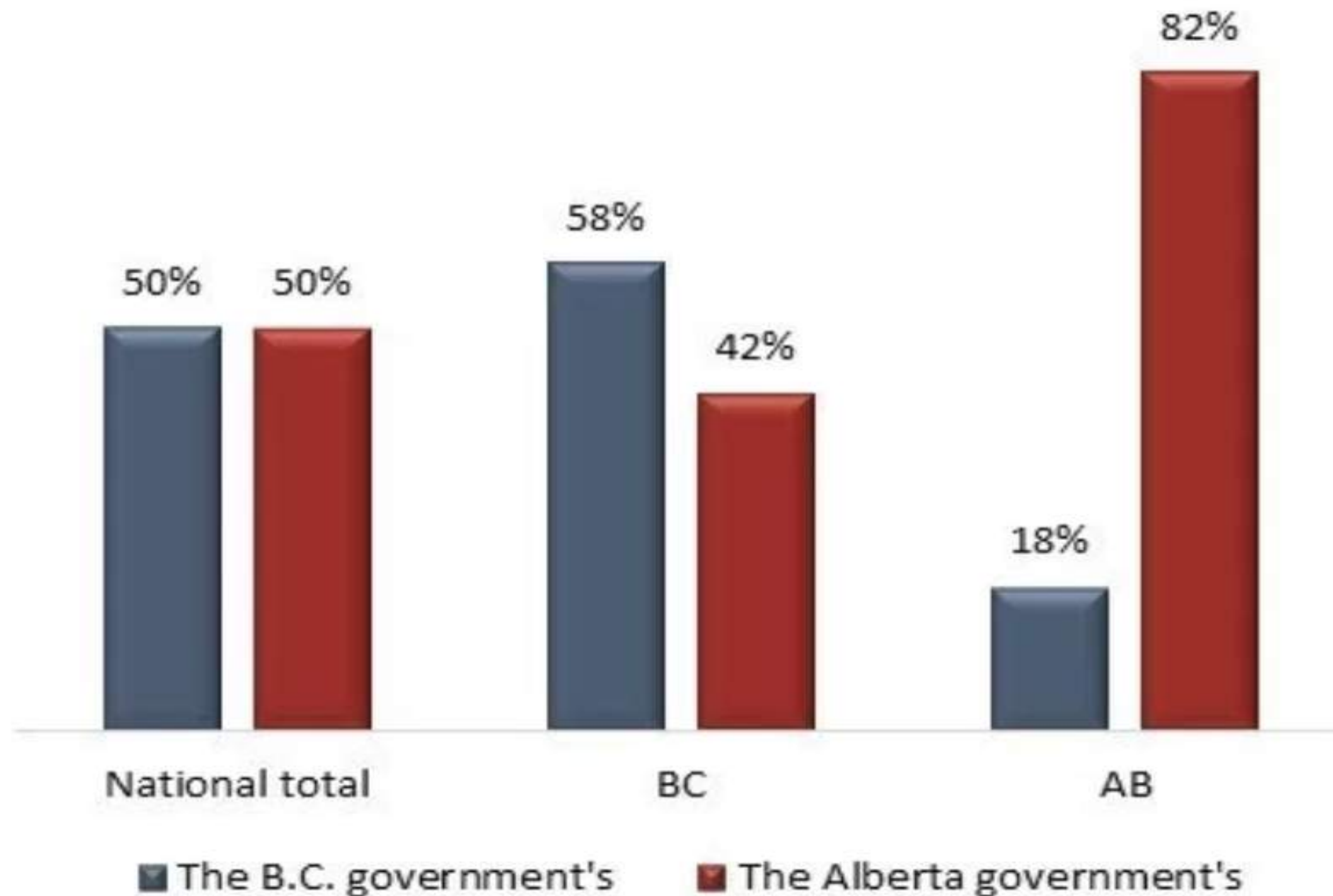
In its own submission, the Alberta Federation of Labour argues the pipeline would result in the loss of tens of thousands of potential jobs in upgrading, refining and petro-chemical production. "Construction jobs would be 'transitory and migratory' lasting three to four years at the most," AFL argued.

# 11. Burrard Inlet Map



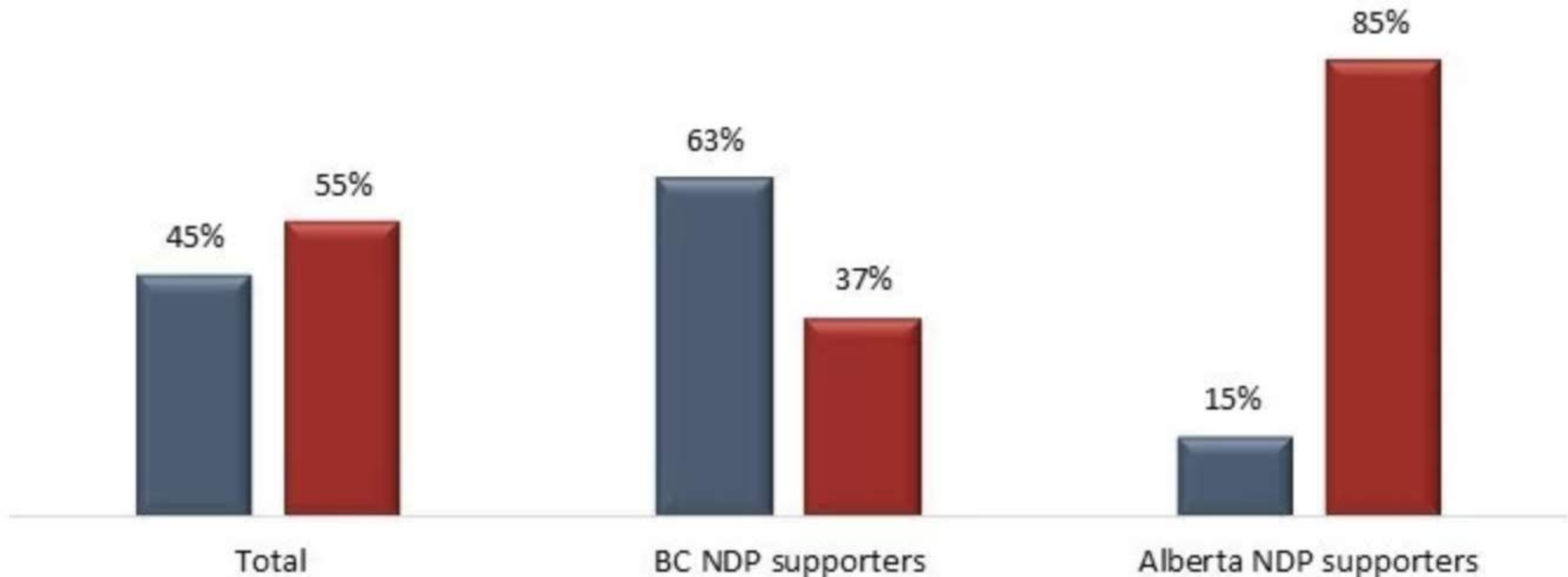
# 12. BC, AB, and Canadian latest polls on the pipeline

Which side are Canadians taking on this issue?



# 13. BC and AB NDP supporters latest polls on the pipeline

Which statement best reflects your own point of view



■ The B.C. government is RIGHT to try to delay the expansion of the TransMountain pipeline

■ The B.C. government is WRONG to try to delay the expansion of the TransMountain pipeline