



2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering
November 9-10, 2021
CONFERENCE REPORT





2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering – IAMC TMX

Conference Summary Report

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Territorial Acknowledgement

The IAMC-TMX Secretariat office is located in the shared territory of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil Waututh people. The Secretariat gratefully and humbly acknowledges they are visitors to this territory where Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil Waututh people have a historic and continued relationship to the land.

Witness - Daxgedim Haanak' Nation Building

For many Indigenous people, the concept of witness is an important practice and teaching that is inextricably linked to oral practice, ancestral laws, sustainability, and relationality. Indigenous concepts of witness are foundational for facilitating integrity and accountability by calling upon witnesses to document the business and work being conducted.

Witnessing in an Indigenous context, for some, is a very specific ceremony, often in a feast, potlatch, or gathering, where individuals are called upon to witness a specific event or events. It is the responsibility of the witness to watch, listen, learn and remember the details of the event and when called upon in the future, must share the information back. To be called upon as a witness is an honour.

I and my team of Associates were honoured to be invited to facilitate the conference and serve as witnesses responsible for sharing what was done and what was heard at the 2021 Virtual Line Wide Conference and it is our honour to capture those voices in this report.

Marcia Turner, CEO
Danielle Mitchell, Associate
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Acknowledgements

Láw | CENÁ | Nú | Deey | čáčim hihak k^waa | ʔéx k^w ń | Weyt-kp | Kalhwá7acw | gwetaʔaghunt'l | Hadih | Way' | Tansi | Ába wathtech | Aaniin | Dadanast'ada | Tawnshi

We raise our hands to Jacqueline Silver from the Sumas Nation (Sto:lo), Allyssa Charlie from Stz'uminus, Evelyn Charlie from Stz'uminus, and Ken White of Louis Bull First Nation for sharing the of opening and closing prayers each day.

We extend much gratitude to the Young Wolves of Stz'uminus First Nation and the Sasquatch dancers of Chehalis, for sharing cultural performances to open and close our 2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering in a good way, and in ways that honor and uplift who we are as Indigenous peoples.

Our sincere appreciation to all panelists, presenters, and Elders for sharing learnings, experiences, knowledge, and perspectives during this important gathering.

Many thanks to International Grand Chief Wilton Littlechild for offering remarks on Day 2 to open the gathering alongside the Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, Minister of Natural Resources.

Deep gratitude to Tribal Chief Tyrone McNeil for chairing the 2021 LWG and ensuring the voices and wisdom of those in the virtual room were heard and uplifted throughout the event.

Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee
Trans Mountain Expansion and Existing Pipeline





Conference Participants

Thank you to representatives from the following communities and organizations who accepted our invitation to the 2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering:

Alexander First Nation	Enoch Cree Nation	Saddle Lake Cree Nation
Alexander FN Industry Relations Corp	Esk'etemc First Nation	Samson Cree Nation
Alberta First Nation	Kanaka Bar Indian Band	Seabird Island Band
Alberta Métis	Katzie First Nation	Shackan Indian Band
Alexander First Nation	Kelly Lake Métis Settlement Soc.	Shxwha:y Village
Aitchelitz First Nation	Kwantlen First Nation	Simpcw First Nation
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	Kwikwetlem First Nation	Skawahlook First Nation
Aseniwuche Winewak Nation	Lac Ste. Anne Métis	Skwah First Nation
BC Métis Federation	Louis Bull Tribe	Sto:lo Tribal Council
Bear Paw First Nation	Lyackson First Nation	Stoney Nakoda Nation
Bonaparte Indian Band	Métis Regional Council. Zone IV	Sts'ailes First Nation
Buffalo Lake Métis Settlement	Montana First Nation	Swan River First Nation
Canim Lake Band	Mountain Métis Nation Assoc.	Tsawwassen First Nation
Chiniki First Nation	Nanoose First Nation	Tseycum First Nation
Cheam First Nation	Nooaitch Indian Band	Wesley First Nation
Ditidaht First Nation	Papaschase First Nation	Whitefish Lake First Nation
East Prairie Métis Settlement	Pauquachin First Nation	





Message from the Co-Chairs

We are pleased to present this report from the 2021 Line Wide Gathering, which was held on November 9th and 10th and for the second year in a row took place in a virtual setting as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The two-day meeting is an Indigenous Caucus event and was chaired by Stó:lō Tribal Chief Tyrone McNeil. The event was attended by 170 participants representing 66 of the 129 Indigenous communities, members of the IAMC-TMX Federal Caucus, the IAMC-TMX Secretariat, and support staff. We want to extend our sincerest thanks to you for taking the time to virtually attend the Gathering.

On day one of the event presentations were provided by the Marine Shipping Subcommittee and Emergency Management Subcommittee. It also included a leadership panel that was hosted by Indigenous Co-Chair Michelle Wilsdon and consisted of three Indigenous leaders and three Federal leaders.

The panelists discussed the importance of Bill C-15 and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). They spoke of co-development and working together, the level of Government commitment and the cost of doing nothing. Panelists also spoke of their experience with the Committee, their long-term vision for it, reconciliation and protecting their land and water as the project unfolds, whether their communities are in favour or against it.

On Day Two, presentations were provided by the Socioeconomic Subcommittee and the Indigenous Monitoring Subcommittees, followed by an Elders Panel. The Elders Panel was a new addition to the event this year and focused on the experience of four Elders, from northern Alberta to Vancouver Island. The panelists spoke about protecting their waters, land, resources and Sites of Significance and on the importance of maintaining their languages.

During the two-day event we were provided with invaluable insights and recommendations, which have been incorporated into this report and will influence the Committee's work over the coming year. We thank you for attending another virtual event and are hopeful that the next event will see us meeting in person again.



Sincerely,



Michelle Wilsdon
Indigenous Co-Chair
IAMC-TMX



Tracy Fleck
Federal Co-Chair
IAMC-TMX

To learn more about us, please visit:

www.iamc-tmx.com

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www.linkedin.com/company/indigenous-advisory-and-monitoring-committee-for-the-trans-mountain-expansion-and-existing-pipeline



About the Indigenous Advisory Committee and Sub-Committees

The Committee brings together Indigenous and government representatives to provide advice to and support oversight with federal regulators and to monitor the proposed TMX project, the existing pipeline and the associated marine shipping. The Committee is made up of a 13-member Indigenous Caucus and six senior federal representatives from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), the CER, Transport Canada (TC), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC). There are two Co-Chairs, one from the Indigenous Caucus and one from NRCan.

Our vision is a new relationship between Indigenous communities, the federal government and the CER in respect of the review and monitoring of the life cycle of Trans Mountain activities. We endeavour to honour all Treaties, respect Aboriginal rights and title and support nation-to-nation relationships. We seek to advance the principles underlying the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.

The IAMC-TMX forms and oversees subcommittees and working groups to work on specific issues or regional concerns. The subcommittees undertake work that requires more expertise or focus on a particular issue. Subcommittee members are appointed by the Committee and must demonstrate they have the expertise, skills and experience relevant to the work of that subcommittee. Membership may also include other individuals and representatives, such as: Elders, youth, Indigenous knowledge holders, other community members or staff from Indigenous communities or other Indigenous groups; representatives of the federal, provincial and local governments; and technical experts, including Trans Mountain representatives.

There are currently five subcommittees:

- Indigenous Monitoring Subcommittee
- Marine Shipping Subcommittee
- Socioeconomic Subcommittee
- Emergency Management Subcommittee
- Operations Subcommittee



IAMC-TMX Overview and Developments Since 2020

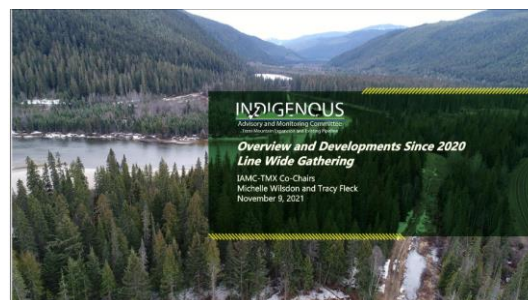
Jointly introduced by Michelle Wilsdon, IAMC-TMX Co-Chair and Tracy Fleck, Federal IAMC-TMX Co-Chair, an overview and highlights from business occurring between 2020 and 2021 was shared with participants and partners.

Co-Chairs reminded participants that the original Trans Mountain pipeline was built in 1953 at a time where there was no consultation, or meaningful consideration of the views of Indigenous communities was included. The original pipeline is a reminder to many of the history of the relationship between Canada and Indigenous people, which has been rooted in discrimination and mistrust.

When the Trans Mountain project was approved in 2016, the Government of Canada announced its commitment to co-developing an Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee, a concept that was first proposed by Chiefs from communities impacted by the project. In more recent years, Canada has committed to changing this relationship and the Co-Chairs reaffirmed that the Committee and work of the Subcommittees reflect this commitment.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to form the basis of a new relationship between Indigenous communities, government, and regulators with respect to Trans Mountain activities. The Co-Chairs shared the Committee seeks to advance the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), as well as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, the most pivotal documents and work in our Nation.

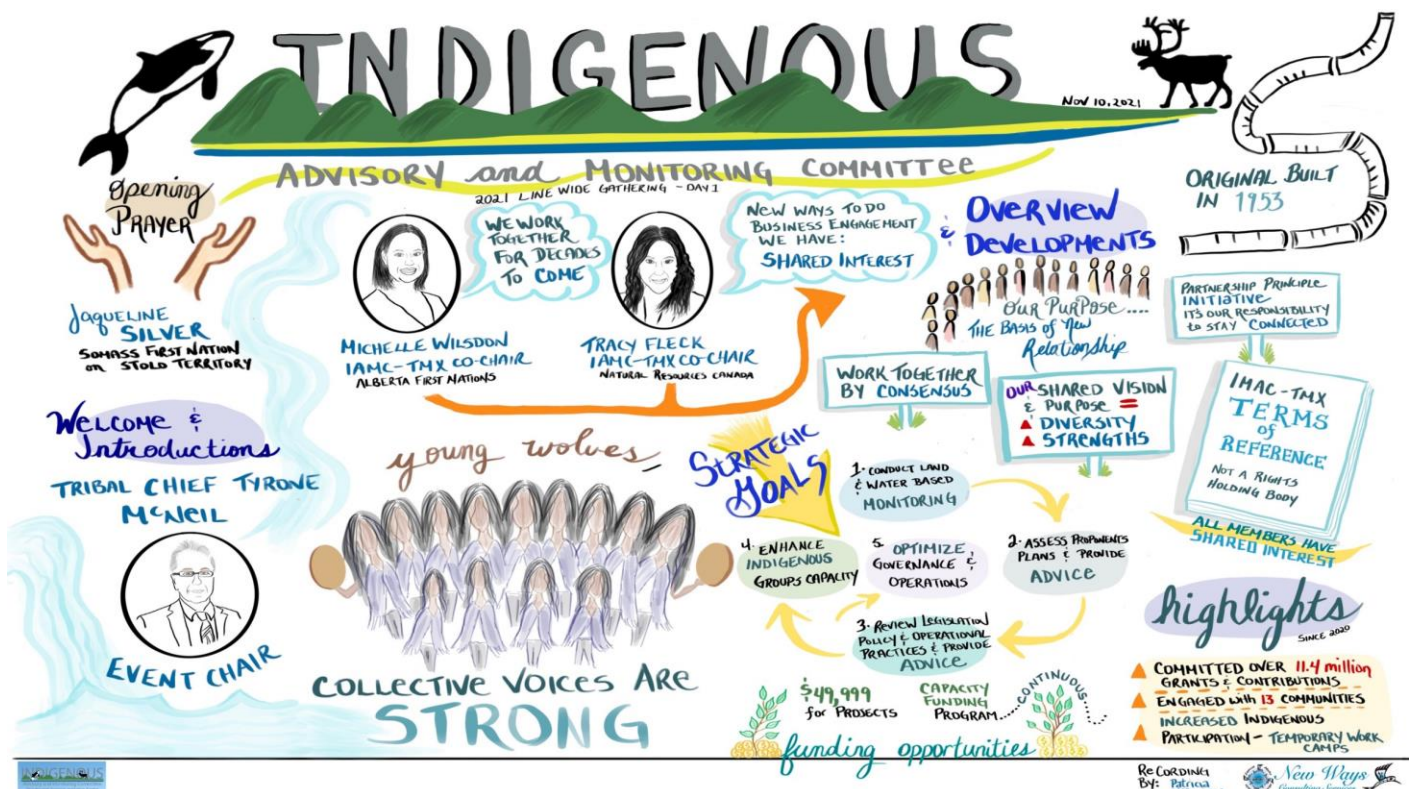
Most importantly, the commitment is to work together for the life cycle of project - that means decades; this will be a long-term relationship. Co-development is a necessity, a key part of this initiative, ensuring when decisions about what the Committee does are made, they are made together, by consensus informed by joint learning and Indigenous perspectives.





The Committee wished to highlight work of the Committee and Subcommittees since the 2020 Line Wide Gathering including:

- Increasing Indigenous participation in monitoring of the Trans Mountain Expansion Project
- Completion of over 100 compliance verification activities and an emergency management exercise at Trans Mountain's Westridge Marine Terminal
- Participation in two full scale emergency response exercises and provided input to Trans Mountain and CER on these exercises
- Conducted an emergency management survey sent to all 129 Indigenous communities, to hear about what their needs and interests are, and to inform future program development
- Engagement with the Transportation Safety Board following the Sumas oil spill incident and participated as an expert reviewer
- Committed over 11.4 million dollars to communities under the Grants and Contribution Program
- The acknowledgement of the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) of systemic racism within its organization and a commitment to advancing systemic change.





What We Heard

Annual IAMC-TMX Line Wide Gatherings (LWG) are intended to bring together Indigenous communities along the pipeline route to seek advice and input to better inform and support decision-making, and to update Indigenous communities on the work of the Committee; what has been completed over the past year and plans and priorities as we move forward.

The 2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering included a series of presentations from the IAMC-TMX Subcommittees which aimed to update Indigenous Nations and communities about completion of work and share learnings and reflections from work completed during 2020-2021.

Each presentation was followed by a series of facilitated breakout sessions where participants were organized into discussion groups to consider, address, and provide feedback on questions designed by the Subcommittees related to priority setting, needs assessment, and recommendations for the work ahead.

The four Subcommittee presentation and discussion sessions included:

- Marine Shipping
- Emergency Management
- Socioeconomic Monitoring
- Indigenous Monitoring and Policy Table

The following section provides an overview and highlights from each presentation and offers a summary of key issues and recommendations we heard from Indigenous participants, Nations and communities.

A summary of the two panels is also provided:

- Perspectives from Leadership
- Perspectives from Elders





Marine Shipping

Cha keen na kwaut (Pam Jack), Stz'uminus First Nation and IAMC-TMX and Katherine Filipic, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

Session Summary: Shhw'aw'kw tsqway (Clear Blue): Protecting our Waters and Lands

Marine Shipping Subcommittee (MSSC) representatives Cha keen na kwaut (Pam Jack), IAMC-TMX and Katherine Filipic, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) provided an overview of the engagement connections and opportunities that have occurred in partnership with Indigenous communities over the last year by MSSC.

Cha keen na kwaut shared the strategic priorities of the MSSC, work that has occurred over the past year and insight about what the Subcommittee heard from their conversations with Indigenous Nations and Communities.

Indigenous community members and Nations have collectively and consistently identified that having Indigenous marine presence in coastal waters, is critically important. First Nations and Indigenous Communities must be First Responders in coastal waters and coastal emergencies. It is necessary to implement First Nations regulations and restrictions in the marine shipping sector to preserve marine wildlife and spaces that are being over-harvested, over-fished, and polluted by commercial traffic.

Areas of priority and concern for marine communities and the MSSC include protecting 'sites of significance'; addressing monitoring concerns with anchoring tankers and mitigating known impacts on waterways, including the re-establishing of ecosystems that is occurring and as a result of tankers; and approaching marine monitoring from a holistic perspective, without division between fresh and saltwater since both systems are interconnected and impact each other.

Communities have an expectation and desire be heard and acknowledged and are advocating for this to be a priority with government partners. An integrated approach is necessary to advance marine monitoring efforts. First Nations and Métis communities need to work together and marine monitoring needs to include DFO, Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada and Parks Canada for example. Government 'silos' and communication channels remain a barrier for Nations, given ongoing underfunding impacts. Relationships need to be well established between arms of the government.



WHAT WE HEARD – Marine Shipping: Participant feedback, and recommendations:

What does traditional monitoring of our water and land look like for you?

- Connection and familiarity with the land and our waters by way of intergenerational knowledge transfer that includes from Elder to community, all the way down to youth.
- Extending knowledge and teachings to wider non-Indigenous communities and partners to reinforce the interconnection between stewards, land and water for the betterment of all people.
- Traditional governance, capacity and exercising of Indigenous Rights and Title to include waters, and to be in co-management agreements with government and partner agencies.
- Finding balance between traditional monitoring, communication, and involvement in smaller projects as well as the larger projects – equalling the playing field between communities and government.
- Addressing gaps in monitoring and response processes by developing a mechanism to communicate shipping container material and contents to enable quicker response strategies and to prepare for emergencies and spills effectively.

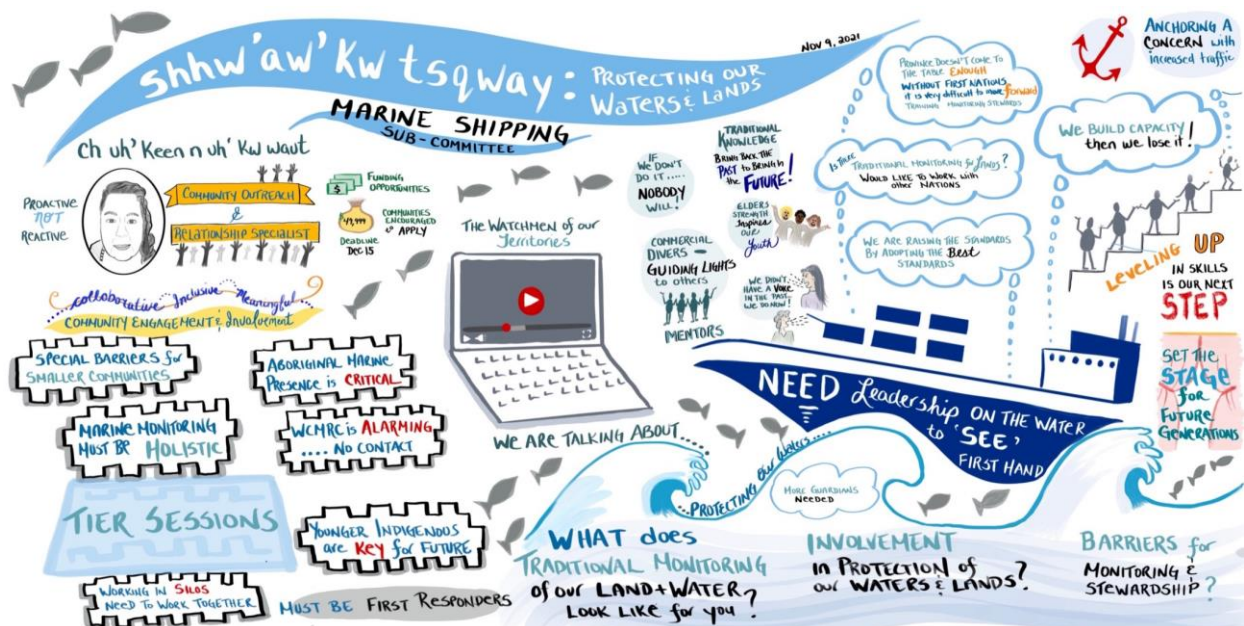
Where would you like to see enhanced or expanded involvement of our people in the monitoring and protection of our lands and water?

- Strategies to support transition from monitoring to management or co-management.
- Develop baseline of all current TMX land and marine monitoring occurring to enable cross Nation, Community and partner knowledge exchange so that Nations can help each other and find ways to work together (i.e. sharing of those with specialized skills, such as a biologist for example).
- Space and funding to foster and co-create training, education and support for being part of traditional processes and stewardship - seeing, feeling, connecting to the land and water.
- Teach to future generations. Respect Elders and have their knowledge held at the forefront creating a deeper understanding of the ancestral laws that they have and are passing down.
- Apply a lens that considers the interconnected nature of the environment -look at everything outside TMX - effects on wildlife, traditional governance.
- Ensure Indigenous knowledge is protected and remains their property as we share.
- Strengthen environmental standards to be more stringent and include traditional knowledge. Indigenous monitoring mechanisms that have been developed must be respected and heard.



What are barriers to Indigenous monitoring and stewardship? And moving forward, what are some strategic considerations we should note?

- Access to sustainable, consistent and permanent funding to invest in ongoing and sustainable monitoring and stewardship strategies.
- Indigenous representation and decision-making at policy tables and in higher levels supporting this work. Must see Indigenous peoples in more permanent positions, in the future where their voices are heard about what is happening in the different systems.
- Capacity limitations stemming from historical and ongoing exclusion (and socio-economic considerations) in access and participation in both large and small resource projects - opportunity is not necessarily widespread. Indigenous Nations and communities are not on an equal playing field with non-Indigenous communities to take advantage of opportunities.
- Existing legislation - not having systems in place to address issues such as First Nations grave sites, cultural and /or heritage resources for example.
- Equalizing of Indigenous and Western worldviews and knowledge(s)
- Lack of information about shipping container contents and concerns about contamination and impacts on ecosystems, traditional and cultural resources.
- Lack of training within government, regulator contexts. For example, non-Indigenous partners not aware of and clear on how to identify cultural finds or sites of significance and to report all potential finds. Sites may have more significance to specific families.





Emergency Management

Tina Donald, Simpcw Nation and Emergency Management Subcommittee Chair and Jeff Eustache, Emergency Program Manager, NRCan

Session Summary Supporting Indigenous communities by Building improved capacity, integration and resiliency in emergency management

Tina Donald presented on behalf of the Emergency Management Subcommittee (EMSC) and updated participants on emergency management (EM) activities over the past year and learnings from regional meetings. Tina shared two filmed training exercises held in 2021 in Hope and Burnaby, B.C. and provided an update on capacity funding and call for proposal processes.

Of importance over the past year was focus on identifying opportunities and capacity for greater Indigenous inclusion within EM and improving Indigenous Nations' preparedness with an all-hazards approach (no longer, spills-only) to emergency response and enhancing long-term capacities and capabilities.

Between October and November 2020, the EMSC surveyed all 129 Indigenous communities to hear about their needs and interests, to inform future program development. The common theme that emerged from the survey was the role, mandates, process, and procedures related to EM events and increased interaction and communication regarding the TMX pipeline expansion project.

In regional engagement sessions Communities identified a clear need for increased capacity, skills, resources, and support for emergency management and this will guide future EMSC activities. Highlighted activities of the EMSC included development of a longer term IAMC-TMX program on emergency management which was completed April 2021 and completion of 2021-22 EMSC workplan and budget with the following priorities identified:

- Initiate engagement plan with Indigenous communities, TMC, CER and other agencies
- Develop and deliver a series of training workshops to support training and capacity development
- Review key CER and TMC policies involving emergency management and provide advice
- Participation in exercises – TMC and CER
- Relationship with Marine Shipping Subcommittee



WHAT WE HEARD – Emergency Management: Participant feedback, and recommendations:

During the most recent emergency event in your community or traditional territory, how did your community participate in the response and management of the event?

Follow up or prompting Q's:

- Does your community have an emergency management/preparedness plan?
- If so, has it been actioned or updated in the last 2 years?
- Is your community adequately resourced and trained to activate a plan and to effectively respond in an emergency event?

What are the most active or current Threats and Risks to your community?

Follow up Q's:

- Do you need an updated Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessments conducted to determine?
- Are the highest risks identified in the emergency management/preparedness plan?

- Acknowledgement of climate change impacts and for communities to work together to protect the lands, waterways, and people.
- Participation by a variety of Nations including Shxwhá:y Village and Skwah who opened a welcome centre to help those fleeing forest fires in Lytton, wildfires more broadly in the province, COVID-19, floods, spills.
- Partnerships with organizations such as the BC Wildfire Service to create an Indigenous fire crew that can respond in a 100-kilometre radius and to assist in fires beyond own territories.
- Organizing with the Provincial government, gathering equipment or resources to respond, qualified to be part of the incident command system in order to impact decision making.
- Appointing of community members to positions that have influence, insight and decision-making.
- Contamination and emergencies impacting water, the rivers, the creeks, the aquifers where people are getting their drinking water, wildlife, fish habitats and invasive species coming off ships.
- Climate change contributing to severity of wildfires and other events such as tsunami, flooding, wildfires, heat and drought.
- Collectivity within and amongst agreements and partnerships – everybody must participate in the process.
- Ensuring emergency management plans are developed/updated to be able to respond to serious threats.
- Lack of capacity (resources, technology and tools) within communities to assess and respond adequately and effectively.



What resources would empower your community to participate and respond to EM events on your lands and waters

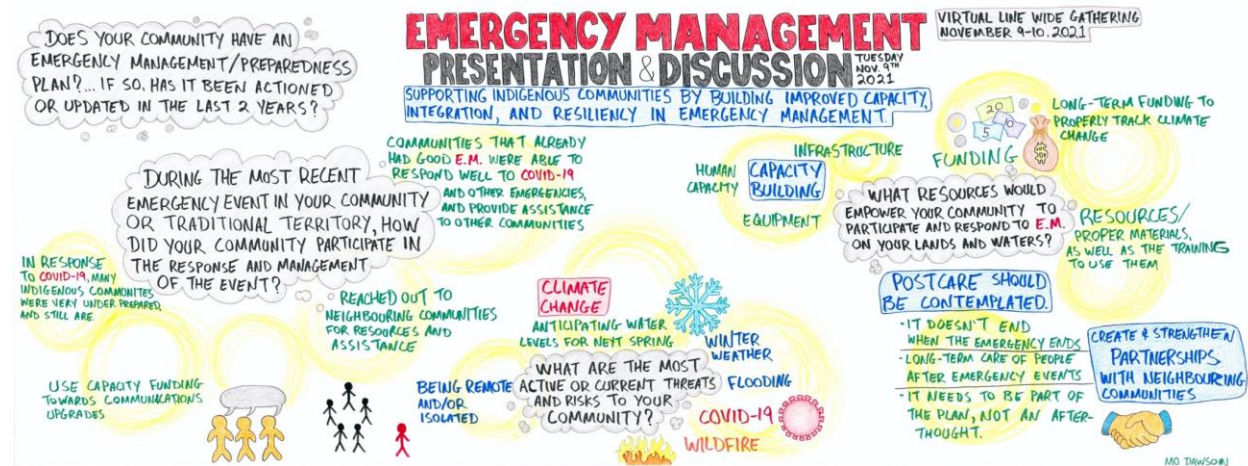
Follow up/prompting Q's: Has the issue of climate change and the impacts of global warming been discussed in your community, especially when it comes to EM planning?

- Partnerships and building relationships with the various partners (industry, Indigenous community and neighbouring municipalities) to have integrated responses where they can.
- Resolving of jurisdictional issues. For example, the recent tanker spill impacting coastal Nations -how do we get our communities to be at the forefront of response?
- Addressing challenges of navigating government and local partners, to ensure that Nations' responses are available, up and running, and can be deployed in a timely way.
- Connection not only within community, with other First Nations communities that might be called upon for assistance, as well as surrounding municipalities.
- Greater capacity to prevent burnout and to care for the responders.
- Incident training and experience in the field- gaining certifications is one aspect, need the hours of experience to put the theory into practice to become knowledgeable about emergency management.
- Resources and investment in emergency services and capabilities remain a need to enable response to large-scale emergencies.
- Ensuring plans are tailored to the specific needs of the communities depending on what their greatest risks and threats are. Maintain a focus on understanding the differences in territories.
- Involvement of all members of community to employ local knowledge. Also of value is non-Indigenous resident knowledge; people that know the land and territories.
- Streamlining of reporting templates and funding channels across institutions



For future Emergency Planning and Preparedness what is the highest priority for your community to effectively be organized to respond to an event, or for the Emergency Management Program?

- Establishing plans as living documents that are looked at on a regular basis.
- Working closely with local and regional governments to collaborate on jurisdiction, training and monitoring – protecting all citizens. Key to reconciliation.
- Collaboration with Indigenous Services Canada in support of preparedness activities and identifying hazards – work with communities to have a plan and document and funding for planning, training and exercising.
- Participate in community emergency response drills (for example, Toquaht Nation) and create awareness of personal emergency response such as survival kits, muster stations etc.
- Identifying strategies to protect food area (in remote areas in particular) because it might be the only source of food if isolated during or after an event.
- Fostering healthier relationships with some of the Nations and Trans Mountain itself, CER and creating opportunities to build and renew those relationships





Panel Discussion: Perspectives from Leadership

In a virtual panel discussion moderated by Michelle Wilsdon, Indigenous Co-Chair of IAMC-TMX, Indigenous leadership representatives from the IAMC-TMX along with senior representatives from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Canada Energy Regulator (CER) shared their perspectives during a leadership panel about a range of topics that included the work of the Committee, Indigenous Rights and leadership, Bill C-15, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), Reconciliation and meaningful decision-making and participation.

“Ultimately, it means being open to different ideas, perspectives and understanding, taking risks to make change, giving up control, accepting uncertainty and learning from our mistakes”.

Indigenous Chiefs and Leaders spoke to Bill C-15 and the strong language that rejects the Doctrines of Discovery and Terra Nullius and the significance to Nations and communities. They discussed the long-term vision for the Committee, and emphasized the importance of the collaborative, action-based foundation of the Committee and the transition ahead toward the integration and embedding of Indigenous knowledges and decision-making.

The protection of and dedicated approach for marine, ocean and river health and monitoring was identified to balance the ongoing focus on terrestrial aspects. Speakers emphasized the need to move beyond the question of ‘validity’ or disputing traditional knowledge and instead enter a space where Indigenous and Western knowledge come together, where both are upheld and incorporated. Meaningful participant and capacity by way of funding and upholding of

“When we listen to one another, we learn from one another. When we learn from one another, we make better decisions, we create better strategies and better plans”

Indigenous rights is necessary to work toward establishing decision-making mechanisms and bodies and addressing the invisibilities, exclusion and systemic marginalization of Indigenous people, Nations and communities.

NRCan representatives addressed current actions and activities related to upholding accountabilities related to Bill C-15 and representatives from CER identified that UNDRIP was included in their own implementing legislation (preceding BC-15) and this continued to be a priority and significance. Further one of CER’s goals is to deliver a regulatory system that Canadians can trust, and to earn that trust by being transparent, working collaboratively, being responsive to what they hear, and learning from Indigenous people and stakeholders about how to do better.



The Session moderator asked panel members to address implications for failing to implement UNDRIP or ‘for doing nothing’ and concrete actions by government to combat systemic racism affecting how Indigenous knowledge is perceived and used by governments and regulators and the structures and processes that actively limit effective and meaningful influence and decision-making.

Thank you to Indigenous leadership panel participations Chief Russel Chipps, Grand Chief Doug Kelly, Alvin Findlay, President of Mountain Métis.

Thank you to Jean-François Tremblay (Deputy Minister, NRCan), Angie Bruce (Assistant Deputy Minister, NRCan) and Gitane De Silva (CEO, CER).

“What's required is moving towards article 18. This is what Canada must do. It must help create Indigenous decision-making bodies. It must invest in Indigenous decision-making bodies so that government officials are not obliged to somehow be a voice, because they are not connected to Indigenous communities or their Leadership; they do not have the ability to engage in any meaningful, ongoing, sustained way.”

VIRTUAL LINE WIDE GATHERING NOV 9-10 2021 **PANEL DISCUSSION PERSPECTIVES FROM LEADERSHIP**

Q1: CAN YOU PLEASE SHARE WITH US SOME OF THE EFFORTS THAT YOUR DEPARTMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN SO FAR, OR WHAT OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN OUR COMMUNITIES CAN EXPECT IN THE COMING YEAR?

A: A MAIN INITIATIVE IS TO MAKE SURE THERE IS AN INDIGENOUS VOICE IN THE DEPARTMENT (NRCAN). THEIR GOAL (NRCAN) IS TO MAKE SURE THEY HAVE AN INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVE IN EVERYTHING THEY ARE DOING IN THE DEPARTMENT.

- NRCAN HAS SPUN A BUDGET PROJECT TO MAKE SURE THEY RECRUIT MORE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE.
- NRCAN IS REVIEWING THEIR PROGRAMS, SYSTEMICALLY LOOKING AT THEIR PROGRAMS AND QUESTIONING THEMSELVES ON WHAT AN INDIGENOUS LENS IS.
- THE CER HAS A REFERENCE TO IMPLEMENTING UNDRIP IN THEIR OWN IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.
- THE CER IS WORKING TO MAKE SURE THAT THEIR STAFF HAVE THE RIGHT SET OF CULTURAL COMPETENCIES AND SENSITIVITIES.

Q2: WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL BE THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY IF CANADA FAILS TO, OR FALLS SHORT OF, MEANINGFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE CAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN OTHER WORDS, WHAT IS THE COST OF DOING NOTHING?

A: THE COST OF DOING NOTHING MEANS STATUS QUO, AND STATUS QUO MEANS ANOTHER GENERATION OF NON-INDIGENOUS CANADIANS WHO ARE MISSING OUT ON PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS IN THIS COUNTRY THAT MAKE US SO DIFFERENT, WHICH IS THE CULTURE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY.

Q3: BILL C-15 INCLUDES STRONG LANGUAGE THAT RESPECTS THE DOCTRINES OF DISCOVERY AND TERRA NULLIUS. CAN YOU HELP US UNDERSTAND WHAT THOSE DOCTRINES ARE IN YOUR RESPECTIVE, AND WHY THEIR INCLUSION IN C-15 IS SO SIGNIFICANT?

A: THE DOCTRINE GOES BACK TO THE 1800S WHEN THE PARLIAMT DECIDED IT WAS OKAY TO CREATE THESE DOCTRINES OF DISCOVERY AND TERRA NULLIUS SO THAT KINGS AND QUEENS COULD WANT A FEEL AND SAY THAT TERRITORY BELONGS TO THEM AND THE LAND. IT MEANT THEY COULD DENY THAT PEOPLE LIVED THERE, WHO HAD THEIR SOCIAL STRUCTURE, THEIR OWN LANGUAGE, THEIR OWN RIGHTS, THEIR OWN WAY OF TAKING CARE OF THEMSELVES AND THE TERRITORIES UPON WHICH THEY LIVE.

Q4: CHIEF CHIPPS, YOU HAVE BEEN PROMISING LEADERSHIP TO THIS COMMITTEE SINCE ITS INCEPTION. WHAT IS YOUR LONG-TERM VISION FOR THIS COMMITTEE? AND IN 15 YEARS, WHAT WILL WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED? WHY DO YOU KEEP COMING BACK TO THE TABLE DAY AFTER DAY?

A: COMMUNITIES NEED LONG-TERM FUNDING TO BE ABLE TO PROTECT THEIR FOOD FOR YEARS TO COME. AND WE MUST BE OUT THERE PROTECTING WHAT IS OURS. AND ENGAGEMENT SEEMS TO BE THE KEY.

GRAND CHIEF DOUG KELLY BELIEVES THAT IN 15 YEARS THE IAMC IS NO LONGER AN ADVISORY, IT IS A DECISION-MAKING BODY THAT MAKES DECISIONS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CANADA, THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (WHEN REQUIRED), THE PROVINCE OF B.C. (WHEN REQUIRED) ON LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND POLICY.

IT DOES THIS THROUGH EFFECTIVE, PRODUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONS IN THOSE RESPECTIVE PROVINCES, SO THAT THEY EFFECTIVELY GIVE ADVICE OR DIRECTION WHICH LEADS TO EFFICIENT FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT ON ALL PROPOSED CHANGES, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE, WELL BEFORE THEY EVER GO FORWARD FOR APPROVAL.

MORRIE DAWSON

“In 15 years, the IAMC is no longer advisory, it is a decision making body...” Grand Chief Doug Kelly



Socioeconomic Monitoring

Tracy L. Friedel, Lac Ste. Anne Métis descendant and Chair of the Socioeconomic Subcommittee and George Lampreau, Simpcw First Nation and SESC member

Session Summary Advancing Indigenous interests in socioeconomic monitoring in a time of TRC, MMIWG and UNDRIP

The Socioeconomic Subcommittee (SESC) Chair Tracy L. Friedel and SESC member George Lampreau delivered a presentation focused on efforts the IAMC-TMX are undertaking to enhance Indigenous oversight related to Indigenous interests and concerns related to social, economic, cultural, and health and wellbeing effects, including as this specifically concerns impacts associated with temporary work camps and influx of workers in relation to the Trans Mountain Expansion Project.

Linkages between the work of the SESC and federal commitments and strategies associated with UNDRIP, MMIWG, 2SLGBTQIA+ People and Gender-Based Violence were a focus of the presentation. Trans Mountain's Socio-Economic Effects Monitoring Plan (SEEMP), which underlies how the company monitors and manages project specific socioeconomic impacts, was also discussed. The CER requires regular updates (filings) related to this plan and also expects adaptive management from Trans Mountain as issues arise. However, the presentation identified that there are areas specific to Indigenous rights and interests that Trans Mountain's plan does not adequately address.

The presentation offered an overview of current SESC activities, the focus of which includes:

- enhancing Indigenous participation in the identification, oversight, and mitigation of socioeconomic and cultural effects of major projects and with emphasis on the Trans Mountain Expansion Project;
- building the socioeconomic monitoring capacity of Indigenous communities; and
- mobilizing and disseminating research focused on socioeconomic effects and compiling lessons learned through the SESC.

In particular, the SESC's work to establish regional and community-based monitoring initiatives in the Fraser Valley (BC), BC Interior and Alberta was highlighted, as was recent research focused on Indigenous community priorities and concerns related to the Trans Mountain Expansion Project and some initial exploration of community-driven mitigation approaches and response mechanisms.



Participants had the opportunity to provide input directly into future SESC activities through several online polling questions (see Appendix C) focused on Indigenous experiences with socioeconomic impacts and priorities. Following the presentation, participants were assigned to group breakout sessions to further share their experiences, knowledge, information, feedback and recommendations in respect of specific questions posed by the SESC. In the context of the breakout discussions, participants were invited to consider “socioeconomic” interests as referring to social, economic, cultural, health and wellbeing matters.



WHAT WE HEARD – Socioeconomic Monitoring: Participant feedback, and recommendations:

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

What sorts of things are you seeing in your region in relation to the Trans Mountain Expansion Project (TMEP) and that may be of concern or benefit to your community? How about on other major projects?

In relation to the Trans Mountain Expansion Project, what information would be important to your community during the transition from construction to operations? E.g. in relation to training, employment, career transitions, reclamation, transient workers, etc.

Is your community interested in more actively participating in the identification, monitoring and mitigation of socioeconomic effects associated with major projects? If so, what strengths does the community have that will support this effort? What challenges might prevent your community from becoming more actively involved?

As TMEP construction comes to an end in late 2022, and the focus turns to operations, what is most important to your community?

HIGH LEVEL SUMMARY:

Key priorities and concerns raised by participants through the breakout sessions are detailed below:



Health and Safety:

- Social and economic impacts of project need to be considered in the context of mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual health of those affected by the project
- Need to continue to address ongoing concerns re. MMIWG
- Public safety (e.g. strangers in communities, pressures on police services)
- Pressure on health services (including ability to track COVID)
- Pressure on food industry (e.g. groceries, restaurants, bars, etc.)
- Housing (e.g. low vacancy rates, supply not meeting demand, etc.)
- Increased traffic
- Safety of Indigenous workers (e.g. worksite incidents of racism, micro-aggressions, bullying, etc.)

Cultural continuity/Indigenous rights

- Improve protection of Sites of Indigenous Significance
- Pressure on recreational services
- Population flows on and off reservations (e.g. young people want to build homes in town as an investment, etc.)
- Trans Mountain staff and contractors should receive cultural training (e.g. cultural awareness videos specific to territory, etc.)

Economic development

- Benefits gained through contracting, employment and other economic opportunities helps build relationship with company, but distribution of benefits is unequal
- More information requested about who employment opportunities are going to, in particular in relation to Indigenous employment (i.e. who is actually being hired and are they from the project footprint?)
- Some communities require additional supports to access contracting opportunities and/or equitable joint-venture partnerships
- Training has been provided through Trans Mountain and accommodation measures (e.g. Guardianship, archeology, etc.) though more funding should be made available to support full participation in the project
- Company to work with communities to as they transition to the operational phase of the project, and in particular to support career transition post-construction (e.g. for maintenance work, certifications or transition into other industry)



Socio-economic monitoring, management and communication:

- Communities are fully interested in more actively participating in the identification, monitoring and mitigation of socioeconomic effects
- Baseline data collected at regional level not reflective of individual communities
- Improve data collection and dissemination (i.e. allow communities to gather baseline data, need real-time data from Trans Mountain via regular updates/reports, etc.)
- Request for ongoing engagement with company and regulators/government (i.e. allow early identification and management of issues) - communities want to be informed about and involved in what's going on, and have opportunity to share what we need as Indigenous people in our unique cultural, community and land-based contexts
- Relationship between companies and Nations requires oversight and accountability (i.e. agreements are made and then communities continue to experience many barriers to involvement in the project)
- Some communities do not have sufficient personnel/capacity to identify and address issues – communities require more funding (e.g. seed funding) to be able to effectively address socioeconomic effects (i.e. to monitor and mitigate effects, provide services that address effects, etc.)
- Effects are cumulative, so need to look beyond the pipeline corridor to address socioeconomic gaps, including food security, water quality, and pressures on housing and infrastructure such as healthcare and policing services, etc.
- Impacts of project not fully understood, need better baseline data and follow-up studies.





Indigenous Monitoring Subcommittee and Policy Table

Raymond Cardinal, IMSC, IAMC-TMX and Tracy Sletto, CER, IAMC-TMX. Presentation commenced by Martin Whitney, IAMC Monitor on behalf of Raymond Cardinal

Session Summary Shared Responsibility, Shared Future: Evolution of Indigenous Monitoring Oversight of TMX

The Indigenous Monitoring Subcommittee (IMSC) and Policy Table presentation offered participants the opportunity to hear about the Indigenous monitoring program, a partnership between IAMC-TMX, Department of Fisheries Office (DFO), and Parks Canada which supports full Indigenous participation in the federal regulations of the Trans Mountain Expansion in compliance and verification activities.

The IMSC presenters provided an overview on priorities since 2020, which included building capacity, skills and competencies for monitors by expanding eligible and optional trainings; co-developing an internship pilot program with the Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) for Indigenous monitors; and taking steps toward building a community of practice and mentorship opportunity and framework.

Updates shared about the Indigenous Monitoring Policy Table (established in 2019) included the Table's representation - CER, Trans Mountain Canada (TMC), IAMC Indigenous Caucus (supported by NRCan) and purpose of working together to explore and co-develop with TMC and CER, meaningfully improved practice for Indigenous monitoring.

Key accomplishments of this collective work included compliance reporting and response related to disturbance of 'Sites of Significance', establishing COVID-19 Task Group aimed to address concerns such as safety measures and adapting joint inspections; reviewing monitor responsibilities; delivering workshops for IAMC Indigenous Caucus, federal and provincial regulators; and improvements to the TMC COVID-19 measures and plans to ensure Indigenous and Federal onsite presence to maintain monitoring activities. Co-presenters further highlighted the development of a matrix to identify risk and issues monitors identify in the field, establishing policy related forums and community profiles.

Participants had the opportunity to provide direct input to IMSC about priorities for areas of growth - 1. Emergency Management, 2. Incident Investigations with TSB and CER and, 3. Indigenous Heritage for the IAMC-TMX Indigenous Monitoring program via polling (see Appendix C).



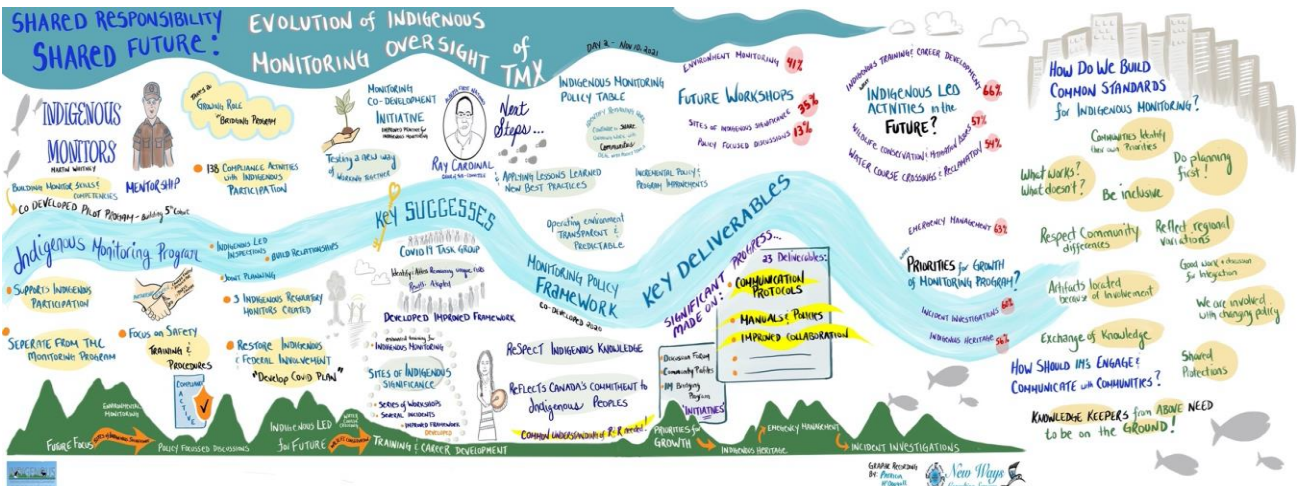
WHAT WE HEARD – Indigenous Monitoring: Participant feedback, and recommendations:

How do we build common standards across communities for Indigenous Monitoring on this and other projects?

- Shared protections and regulatory standards agreed to across all Nations and communities operating at a federal or a provincial level, that regulates how people will work with Indigenous communities
- Standardize protocols and standards while ensuring individual Nation autonomy and accommodations for cultural and geographic considerations.
- Provide orientation within the community that IMs are engaging with to ensure understanding/knowledge of community issues, interests, cultural practices, traditional knowledge.
- Consider joint training, collaboration opportunities and sharing of land studies via confidentiality agreements and other resources/ information sources.
- Shared approach to what communities and members should be studying / training. There is no website out there for someone to locate this type of information.

How would you like IAMC IMs to engage and communicate with your community?

- Engagement: educational sessions, ensuring community involvement to build and strengthen relationships; those relationships are worth investing in.
- Develop a “community of practice” that allows for the transfer of knowledge.
- E-mail is important and maintaining and keeping to date names of contacts and partners is critical.
- Face to face meetings and engagements are preferred.
- Subcommittee meetings and engagements must be meaningful tables– not ‘tick-boxes’.
- Ensure IMs have the capacity to communicate with the correct channels to address concerns- concerns must be heard, understood and responded to





Panel Discussion: Perspectives from Elders

In the Perspectives from Elders virtual panel discussion, moderator Cha Keen na kwaut (Pam Jack) hosted a conversation with Elders inviting participants to share their perspectives, teachings and knowledge about caring for our waters, lands and resources.

“My father, mother, and the Elders I grew up with at Paddle Prairie taught me that we live with the land. We don't live off the land. We make our living with the land.”

Methods and processes used by Indigenous people in the past to protect ‘Sites of Significance’; opportunity for changes in the terrestrial and marine monitoring space; and, experiences, reflections and stories of both good work and what needs to be different in Indigenous-government relations.

Thank you to our Elders and panel participants for the session, Elmer Ghostkeeper - Elder and Council Member of Buffalo Lake Métis Settlement; Ken White - Elder, Louis Bull Tribe; Vern Jack - Elder, Former Chief of Tseycum Nation and Joseph Norris - Former Chief, Halalt First Nations.

Elders spoke about familiarizing and learning about the cycles of the land and water and incorporating our languages and worldview as our Indigenous languages can more closely connect to an understanding that we are speaking about a living moving universe and that is not static.

Our role as stewards is to care for the land as an act of service. The importance of monitoring and going out on the land water is inherent to protecting it, to be mindful of how we value water and all that is living around us. The necessity of keeping our waters clean and conservation efforts and protection of food sources can be supported by only taking what is needed and sharing it.

“We can make a change. Don't be afraid; let's just go and do it. We have rights...I am encouraging all of you, lets' go out there and do something”.

Seeing things through an Indigenous lens and making the Indigenous voices heard, is crucially important to the Elders.

Intergenerational knowledge exchange between Elders, community members and young people was mentioned as an important aspect of taking care of the land alongside the sharing of teachings and knowledge with neighbouring communities and administrators.



In parallel to teaching young people stewardship, the education and learning by governments at all levels is necessary and not currently adequate, to protect and respect the environment. Working together as one, taking every step in unison will move us forward and ensure that we have this world for seven generations and the next seven generations to come.

ELDER'S PANEL

VIRTUAL LINE WIDE GATHERING NOV 9-10, 2021

ONCE THE LAND IS DISTURBED, YOU CAN NEVER RESTORE THE LAND BACK TO ITS ORIGINAL, PRESTINE STATE

WE USE CULTURE TO ADAPT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

AS INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, WE RECOGNIZE THE SACREDNESS OF OUR WATER, LANDS AND RESOURCES AND THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF ALL LIFE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION. CAN YOU SHARE SOME TEACHINGS ON HOW TO PROTECT OUR WATERWAYS, LANDS, AND RESOURCES?

WE LIVE WITH THE LAND, WE DON'T LIVE OFF OF THE LAND

IF WE DON'T KNOW THE MEANING OF WATER, WE DON'T KNOW THE MEANING OF OURSELVES

ONLY TAKING WHAT IS NEEDED AND SHARING IT THAT IS CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF FOOD SOURCES

WE MUST PROTECT OUR WATER, AND OUR RESOURCES, WE CAN NOT SURVIVE WITHOUT THEM

WHAT METHODS OR PROCESSES HAVE OUR PEOPLE USED TO PROTECT SITES OF SIGNIFIGANCE IN THE PAST AND FUTURE?

WE NEED TO TEACH THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT ON ALL LEVELS

WORKING TOGETHER AS ONE, TAKING EVERY STEP IN UNISON WILL MOVE US FORWARD AND ENSURE THAT WE HAVE THIS WORLD FOR SEVEN GENERATIONS, AND THE NEXT SEVEN GENERATIONS TO COME

PRESERVING OUR LANGUAGE AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE IS CRUCIAL TO PRESERVING OUR LAND AND WATERWAYS

SEEING THINGS THROUGH AN INDIGENOUS LENSE, AND HEARING THE INDIGENOUS VOICES HEARD IS CRUCIAL

ARE THERE CHANGES YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE ON HOW THE TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE SPACE IS CURRENTLY BEING MONITORED AND PROTECTED?

TEACH OUR YOUTH HOW TO HELP OUT AND PROTECT OUR WATERWAYS

WE DON'T HAVE POLICIES, WE HAVE TEACHINGS FROM OUR ELDERS WHO HAVE LEFT US

* ELDER GHOSTKEEPER, ELDER AND COUNCIL MEMBER, BUFFALO LAKE METIS SETTLEMENT
 * JOSEPH HARRIS, FORMER CHIEF, HALALT FIRST NATIONS
 * AVERN SACK, ELDER, LOUIS BULL TRIBE
 * AKEN WHITE, ELDER, LOUIS BULL TRIBE
 * FACULTY FOR CHA KEN NIA KWANT (PAM SACK)
 * STZUMINUS FIRST NATION, COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND RELATIONSHIP SPECIALIST

MORRIE DAWSON



LWG Closing Comments and Next Steps

Closing remarks and comments provided by Tribal Chief McNeil offered insight into reflections and take-aways gleaned from the 2021 Line Wide Gathering.

- Language was brought to the forefront over the last two days in ways not previously experienced in prior gatherings.
- The inclusion of youth was a critical and well received aspect of the two-day event, bringing attention to what was ‘right’ early on.
- The Elders panel speakers reinforced this importance of Indigenous-Government relationship and the need to work together on the ground and at a political level.

Listening to reflections from Grand Chief Littlechild on his experiences and calls to action regarding UNDRIP and words shared by Minister Wilkinson fostered insight into new ways of working collectively in the future.

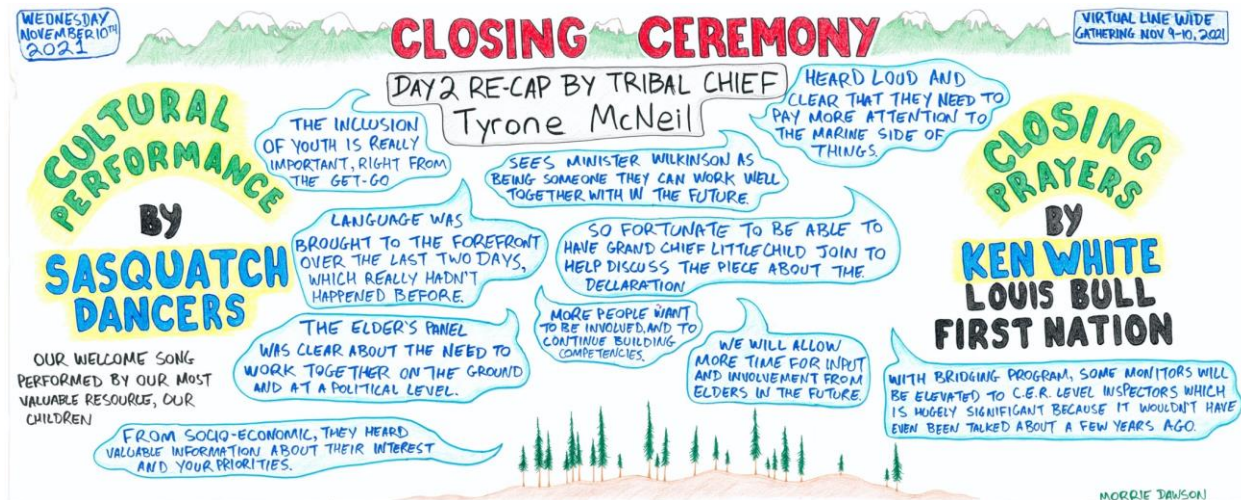
Chief McNeil shared that an enhanced focus on the marine side is needed and acknowledged this was echoed throughout the two-day gathering. He offered appreciation to participants for providing valuable information about the interests and priorities of Indigenous Nations and communities along the route, reinforcing monitoring and policy aspects such as the importance of co-developing policies and then co-implementing them with regulators.

Reflections further included that the Committee and Subcommittees have heard that more people want to be involved and continue building competencies to advance land, water and resource protection. In the area of training and capacity development, the bridging program for example is demonstrating the addressing of inequities and systemic barriers by elevating monitors to CER level inspectors which is hugely significant as this was not discussed or considered even only a few years ago.



Chief McNeil thanked participants and everyone who made the Gathering possible, including committee members, regulatory partners, and secretariat staff. He noted that Committee and Subcommittees are making a difference through developing relationships and will continue to do so as they are transitioning to a new way of working together.

Participants of the gathering were advised that the conference report from the 2021 LWG Gathering would be shared with all Nations, Communities and partners in attendance and will act as an important catalyst in the workplan and priorities of the IAMC-TMX, their subcommittees and working groups and further inform planning for the 2022 Line Wide Gathering.





Appendix A: IAMC-TMX Indigenous Caucus – Welcome Message

Welcome to the 4th annual Line Wide Gathering hosted by the Indigenous Caucus of the Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee for the Trans Mountain Expansion and Existing Pipeline (IAMC-TMX).

We are pleased to have you join us for our largest engagement event that for the second year in a row will be virtual.

This year, 2021-22, is the sunset year of our 5-year funded mandate. Despite key challenges to advancing work through the pandemic, we continued to monitor the TMX project with boots on the ground to protect Indigenous interests. Through advice to government, regulators and the proponent, the Indigenous Caucus advanced efforts to include Indigenous knowledge and values into policy decisions. Through the work of the subcommittees, we have progressed work on priorities that have been established through engagement with communities' line wide. We look forward to providing updates on what we have accomplished over the past year. We will also be seeking your input on the direction for our work, especially as it informs the renewal process. It is with the voices of representatives from each of the 129 Indigenous communities that we will ensure our work is effective in advancing the priorities and interests that matter most to communities.

About the Committee:

The IAMC-TMX brings together 13 Indigenous and six senior federal representatives to provide advice to regulators and the government as well as to monitor the TMX and existing pipeline. Members have a shared goal of safety and protection of environmental and Indigenous interests in the lands and waters and to minimize the adverse effects of development for Indigenous communities including the well-being of Indigenous women and girls.

Participation by an Indigenous community does not mean that it supports or opposes the project, nor does it change the government's duty to consult. It means all members have a shared interest in making the expansion, existing pipeline, and marine shipping as safe as possible to protect environmental and Indigenous interests in the lands and waters.

The Committee also provides an opportunity for Indigenous communities to come together to identify and advance common priorities. We learn a lot from each other. It also allows us to



build relationships and share experience in areas such as Indigenous knowledge, community safety and government regulatory processes.

For those who are new to joining the IAMC-TMX's Line Wide Gathering, here is some background information on the project:

On June 18, 2019, the Government of Canada re-approved the TMX Project. The Project is subject to 159 conditions enforced by the Canada Energy Regulator (CER), formerly known as the National Energy Regulator. The Expansion Project involves twinning of the existing 1,150-kilometre pipeline between Strathcona County (near Edmonton), Alberta and Burnaby, BC. The expansion will result in the nominal capacity of the system going from approximately 300,000 barrels per day to 890,000 barrels per day.

The original Trans Mountain Pipeline was built in 1953, when there was not consultation or meaningful consideration of the views of Indigenous peoples. The Government of Canada and Indigenous relationships have come a long way since then.

When the expansion project was first approved:

In November 2016, the Government of Canada also announced its commitment to co-developing an IAMC. Co-Development is a key part of this initiative. It means that when we make decisions about Committee activities, we make them together by consensus and informed by joint learning.

We look forward to hearing your insights over the next two days. For more information on the Indigenous Caucus member, that represents your region, please visit: <https://iamc-tmx.com/Committee-members/>

Sincerely,

The Indigenous Caucus of the IAMC-TMX



Appendix B: Agenda – 2021 Virtual Line Wide Gathering



AGENDA
Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee
Trans Mountain Expansion and Existing Pipeline
(IAMC-TMX)
Virtual Line Wide 2021 Gathering

November 9-10, 2021

Agenda – Day 1: Tuesday, November 9th

Time	Focus of Session
9:00 – 9:30 a.m. PST	Welcoming Ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Prayer • Opening Remarks and Introduction of Committee Members, Event Chair, Host and Facilitator • Cultural Performance by Young Wolves
9:30 – 10:00 a.m. PST	IAMC-TMX Overview and Developments since 2020 Gathering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal
10:00 – 11:30 a.m. PST	Marine Shipping Presentation and Discussion
11:30 – 12:00 p.m. PST	Break
12:00 – 1:30 p.m. PST	Emergency Management Presentation and Discussion
1:30 – 2:30 p.m. PST	Panel Discussion: Perspectives from Leadership



Day 2: Wednesday, November 10th

Time	Focus of Session
9:00 – 9:30 a.m. PST	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Prayer • Recap of Day 1
9:30 – 11:00 a.m. PST	Socio-economic Monitoring Presentation and Discussion
11:00 – 12:30 p.m. PST	Indigenous Monitoring Presentation and Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Monitoring Policy Presentation and Discussion
12:30 – 1:00 p.m. PST	Break
1:00 – 2:30 p.m. PST	Panel Discussion: Perspectives from Elders
2:30 – 3:00 p.m. PST	Closing Ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing Remarks • Cultural Performance by Sasquatch Dancers • Closing Prayer



Appendix C: Secretariat, Indigenous Caucus, Facilitation and Tech Support Teams

Secretariat Team (Indigenous Partnerships Office West, NRCAN):

Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Tracy Fleck	Director General, Point of Contact for Minister's Office and Senior NRCAN Officials
Joanne Pereira-Ekström	Point of Contact for Senior Government Officials
Kathy Liu	Event Lead and Point of Contact for Indigenous Co-Chair, Event Chair and Facilitator
Eric Burpee	Event Lead, Point of Contact for Tech, Facilitators and Naut'sa Mawt and Note-Taker
Shaylen Smith	Event Support, Photographer and Note-Taker
Ch uh' keen n uh' kw waut Jack	Lead for MSSC and Elders' Panel
Vanessa Vredenburg	Secretariat Lead for Indigenous Monitoring Policy Table and Note-Taker
Jeff Eustache	Program Manager for EMSC and Note-Taker
Marie-Luise Ermisch	Program Manager for SESC and Note-Taker
Abigail Cruickshank	Secretariat Support for the SESC and Note-Taker
Kelp Watson	Secretariat Support and Note-Taker
Katherine Filipic	Secretariat Lead for MSSC and Note-Taker

Indigenous Caucus Team:

Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Kristine Pearson	Vancouver Island – Western Approach
Chief Russell Chips	Vancouver Island – South
Trina Sxwithul'txw	Vancouver Island – Southeast
Carleen Thomas	Burrard Inlet/Lower Fraser
Chief Robert Gladstone	Fraser Valley
Chief Marcel Shackelly	Mid Thompson/Fraser
George Lampreau	BC Interior
Chief Harvey McLeod	Okanagan
Raymond Cardinal	Alberta First Nations
Michelle Wilsdon	Alberta First Nations / Co-Chair
Tracy Friedel	Alberta Métis
Tribal Chief Tyrone McNeil	Sto:lo Tribal Council
Dean Cherkas	Indigenous Caucus Staff



Facilitation Team: Daxgedim Haanak' Nation Building

Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Marcia Turner	CEO / Owner, Daxgedim Haanak Nation Building
Associates:	
Danielle Mitchell	Lead
Amanda Engen	Facilitator
Charlene Everson	Facilitator
Lee Everson	Facilitator
Mary Knox	Facilitator
Shannon Marshall	Facilitator
Jason Wilson	Facilitator
Morrie Dawson	Graphic Recorder
Patricia McDougall	Graphic Recorder

Tech Support at PSAV:

Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Khuang Boun	Production Manager

Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council

Name	Roles and Responsibilities
Vanessa Ong	Key contact for Naut'sa Mawt note takers



Appendix D: Subcommittee Presentation Poll Questions and Results

Socioeconomic Monitoring and Indigenous Monitoring presentations and discussion sessions included poll questions proposed by presenters in advance of breakout sessions, to hear from Indigenous communities and representatives about specific aspects of monitoring activities.

Socio-Economic Monitoring

Participants in this session were invited to select their preferred response to three displayed questions, through the online polling feature and asked to select top three choices.

Proposed Question	Possible Choices	Polling results (In order of number of votes received)
As we think about enhancing oversight related to socioeconomic effects, what type of information would be most useful to your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction timelines and updates • Expected influx of non-local workers by quarter (by region) • Worker accommodation updates re: non-local workers • Cultural training completed by workers • Training reports focused on Indigenous peoples • Employment reports focused on Indigenous peoples • Subcontracting reports focused on Indigenous groups • Updates through regular meetings with the company 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural training completed by workers 2. Employment reports focused on Indigenous peoples 3. Construction timelines and updates



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information regarding incidences of racism and/or sexism • Updates regarding land access issues 	
<p>Based on your community's experience with the project so far, are there socio-economic affects you feel could be better managed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets for training and employment opportunities for affected Indigenous communities • Reporting by gender for training and employment opportunities • Targets for subcontracting opportunities for affected Indigenous communities • Approach taken to housing non-local workers, including in work camps • Approach taken to ensuring community safety and security • Grievance mechanisms that go beyond the company's existing "complaints line" • Protecting cultural sites and resources • Improving worker conduct requirements • Ensuring a safe work environment for Indigenous workers • Mandated cultural awareness training for all workers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting cultural sites and resources 2. Targets for training and employment opportunities for affected Indigenous communities 3. Targets for subcontracting opportunities for affected Indigenous communities



<p>What resources or supports would your community require in order to be more involved in identifying, tracking and mitigating socio-economic effects?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opportunities to learn more about socioeconomic effects from relevant experts, e.g., courses, speaker series, etc. ● Access to relevant baseline data ● Technical support in developing and implementing a community-based socioeconomic monitoring program ● Capacity funding to hire a community socio-economic monitor ● Participation in a 'community of practice' led by Indigenous communities involved in socioeconomic effects monitoring ● Enhanced partnerships with service providers in relevant areas, e.g., health, police, housing, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity funding to hire a community socio-economic monitor 2. Technical support in developing and implementing a community-based socioeconomic monitoring program 3. Opportunities to learn more about socioeconomic effects from relevant experts, e.g., courses, speaker series, etc.
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Indigenous Monitoring and Policy

Participants in this session were invited to select their preferred response to two displayed questions, through the online polling feature and asked to select top three choices.

Proposed Question	Possible Choices	Polling results (In order of number of votes received)
<p>After the three IAMC-TMX regional workshops last year, what would you like to see more focus on, at future regional workshops?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 sessions • Policy focused discussions • Sites of Indigenous Significance • Health and Safety • Environmental Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental Monitoring 2. Sites of Indigenous Significance 3. Policy focused discussions 4. Tier 1 sessions
<p><i>What other topics for Indigenous led activities would you like to see in the future? Choose all that apply or suggest others in the chat.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous heritage • Incident investigations with TSB and CER • Emergency management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergency Management 2. Incident investigations with TSB and CER 3. Indigenous Heritage



Appendix E: Panel Questions

The TMX 2021 Line Wide Gathering included two panel sessions moderated by Michele Wilsdon and Cha keen na kwaut (Pam Jack) respectively, where panel participants engaged in answering the following questions proposed by the session moderators.

Perspectives from Leadership (Day 1)

Question One: Bill C-15 Requires Canada to develop an action plan to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration. I understand that the Government of Canada committed to engaging with Indigenous partners to understand their priorities for the action plan and to identify potential measures for aligning federal laws with the Declaration over time. Can you please share with us some of the efforts that your department has undertaken so far, or what opportunities to engage in the development of this plan our communities can expect in the coming year?

Question Two: What do you think will be the future of our country if Canada fails to, or falls short of, meaningfully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People? In other words, what is the cost of doing nothing?

Question Three: Bill C-15 includes strong language that rejects the Doctrines of Discovery and Terra Nullius. Can you help us understand what those doctrines are from your perspective, and why their inclusion in C-15 is so significant?

Question Four: Participation in the IAMC-TMX is on a without prejudice basis. What that means is that we can have different view about the project and whether it should have been approved, and still work together to minimize adverse impacts to Indigenous people and communities. What lessons would you say that we have learned since the formation of this Committee and the work we have started together?

Question Five: Chief Chipps, you have been providing leadership to this Committee since its inception. What is your long-term vision for the Committee and in 15 years, what will we have accomplished? Why do you keep coming to the table day after day?

Question Six: What does reconciliation mean to the Mountain Metis people?

Question Seven: The IAMC, as you know, was co-developed with Indigenous communities, and was formally established in 2017. Since then, we've seen the Government of Canada increasingly rely



on co-development processes to launch new initiatives. What does co-development mean to you and how important are the relationships to this work?

Question Eight: We know that Trans Mountain is projecting an in-service date of December 2022 for the pipeline, which means that oil tanker traffic will begin to increase at the end of next year. What do you understand are some of the main concerns of marine based communities and can you describe some of the initiatives that communities are undertaking to respond to these concerns?

Question Nine: We know that systemic racism affects how Indigenous knowledge is perceived and used by governments and regulators. How will government change its decision-making process to account for this bias and to finally allow Indigenous knowledge to properly influence decisions?

Question Ten: What are some of the ways that NRCan will embrace indigenous knowledge in its decision-making processes?

Perspectives from Elders (Day 2)

Question 1: As Indigenous people, we recognize the sacredness of our water lands and resources, and they're all connected. Can you share some teachings on how to protect our waters lands and resources?

Question 2: Can you explain to us the methods or process that have been used by our people to protect our Sites of Significance in the past, and how do we protect them in the future?

Question 3: Are there changes you would like to see on how the terrestrial and marine space is currently being monitored and protected?

Question 4: In your time as Chief, you've seen a lot of change, and seen a lot of work, good, indifferent and otherwise in our communities, working with our various partners, from local First Nations to the government. What are some of the good qualities that you see come out of that work, and what would you change going forward?



Appendix F: About Daxgedim Hanaak' Nation Building

Marcia Turner

Marcia Turner is Gitxsan. She is from the Lax Gibuu (Wolf clan) and Wilps Haisimsque (house of Chief Haisimsque), her ancestral name is 'Naa-mehl which loosely translated means "to tell" as in "messenger. Marcia holds a Master's Degree in Leadership from Royal Roads University and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the University of Victoria.

Marcia has extensive experience in Indigenous governance, community development, and Indigenous community engagement, working with a diverse range of Indigenous organizations, public agencies, non-profit organizations, governments, and post-secondary institutions in BC. She has the political and cultural acumen to navigate and respect the diversity of Indigenous people, histories, cultures, and communities.

Drawing from over twenty years of experience working with Indigenous people and communities as well as with non-Indigenous organizations at the community, provincial, and national levels, Marcia works to advance Indigenous people and equalize Indigenous knowledge systems through bridging Indigenous and non-Indigenous relationships. Marcia has recently been offered a position to teach at Royal Roads University and has taught at UBC, University of Victoria and North Island College in governance and leadership courses.

Marcia has facilitated dialogue and critical conversations and developed reports for the following organizations and governments along with many others:

- Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation
- Minister's Advisory Council on Indigenous Women
- Emergency Management BC
- Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committee, TMX – 2019 LWG

Marcia's work is innovative, strengths-based, action-oriented, and solutions-focused. She is a highly sought-after speaker, trainer, and facilitator. Marcia lives in unceded Lekwungen territory with her four grown sons. For more information about Marcia visit: <http://daxgedim-haanak.ca/>.

Marcia's team for this event included: Amanda Engen, Charlene Everson, Lee Everson, Jason Wilson, Mary Knox, Shannon Marshall and Danielle Mitchell.

