

Appendices

RESOURCE CO-MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP: Fostering Integrated Decision-Making in Resource Management



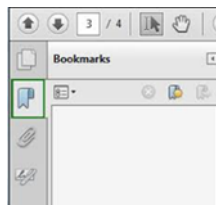
Part 1

- Workshop Agenda
- Keynote Biography: Brian Crane
- Participant List
- Overview of the MVRMA- Brett Wheler, Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
- Administration and Management of Gwich'in Private Land in the GSA- Stephen Charlie Gwich'in Tribal Council
- Emerging Practices in Environmental Assessment- Brett Wheler, Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
- MVRMA Amendments and Federal Participant Funding- Crown Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada- Rebecca Chouinard and Kim Pawley

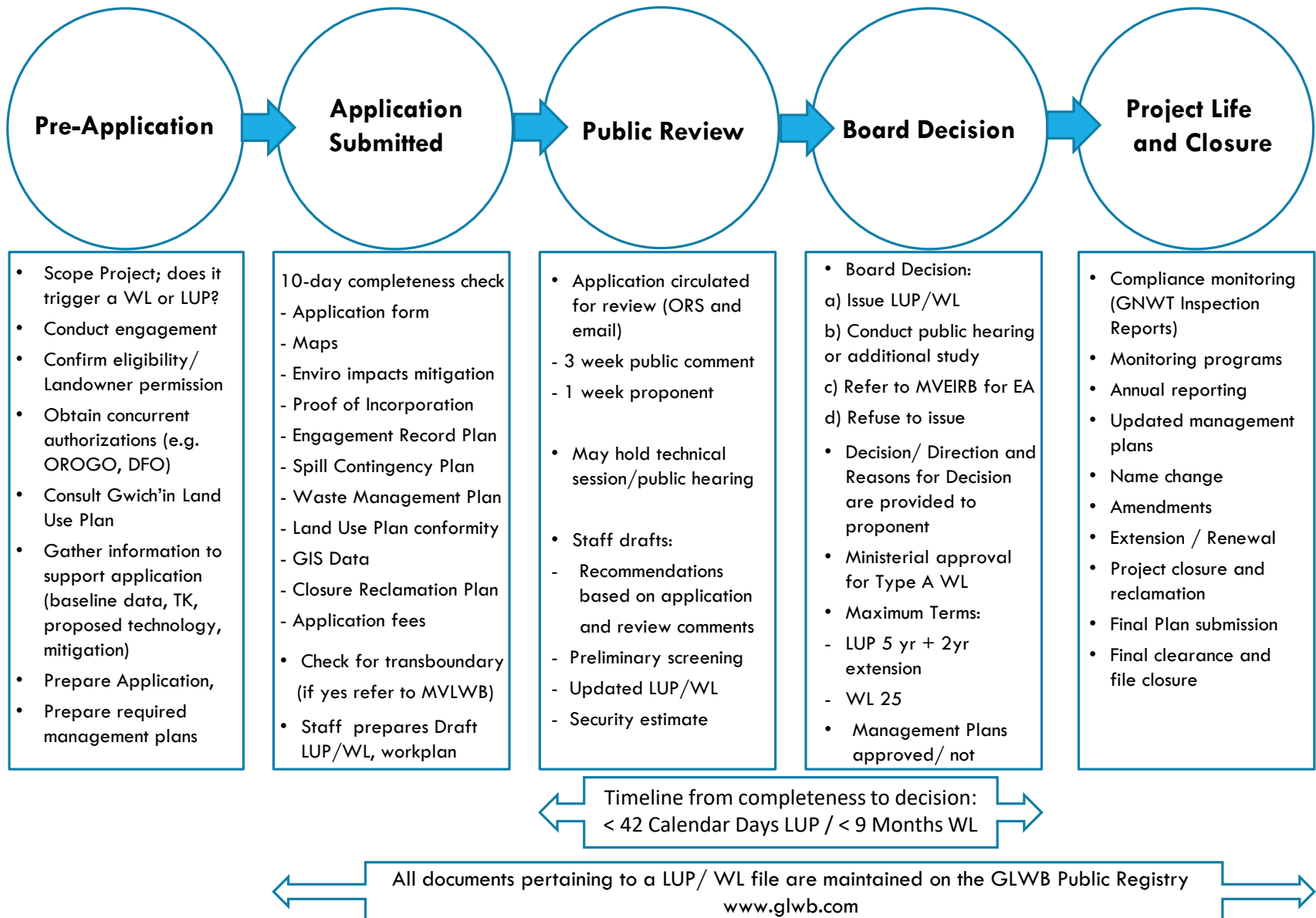
Part 2

- EIA Initiation Guidelines for Developers of Major Projects- Brett Wheler, Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
- Land Use Permits and Water Licences- AlecSandra MacDonald, Gwich'in Land & Water Board
- OROGO and the MVRMA -Pauline de Jong, Office of the Regulator of Oil and Gas Operations
- Inuvialuit Land Administration- Charles Klengenber
- Inuvialuit Settlement Region: Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process- Lenora McLeod- Environmental Impact Review Board
- Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program- Julian Kanigan, GNWT-Environment and Natural Resources

(Please use the ribbon tab in the pdf for easier access to content)



GLWB Land Use Permit and Water Licence Overview



Mackenzie Valley Review Board:

Draft Environmental Assessment Initiation Guidelines for Developers of Major Projects

Brett Wheler, Senior EA Policy Advisor
Inuvik, 2019



Mackenzie Valley
Review Board



EA Initiation Guidelines for Major Projects

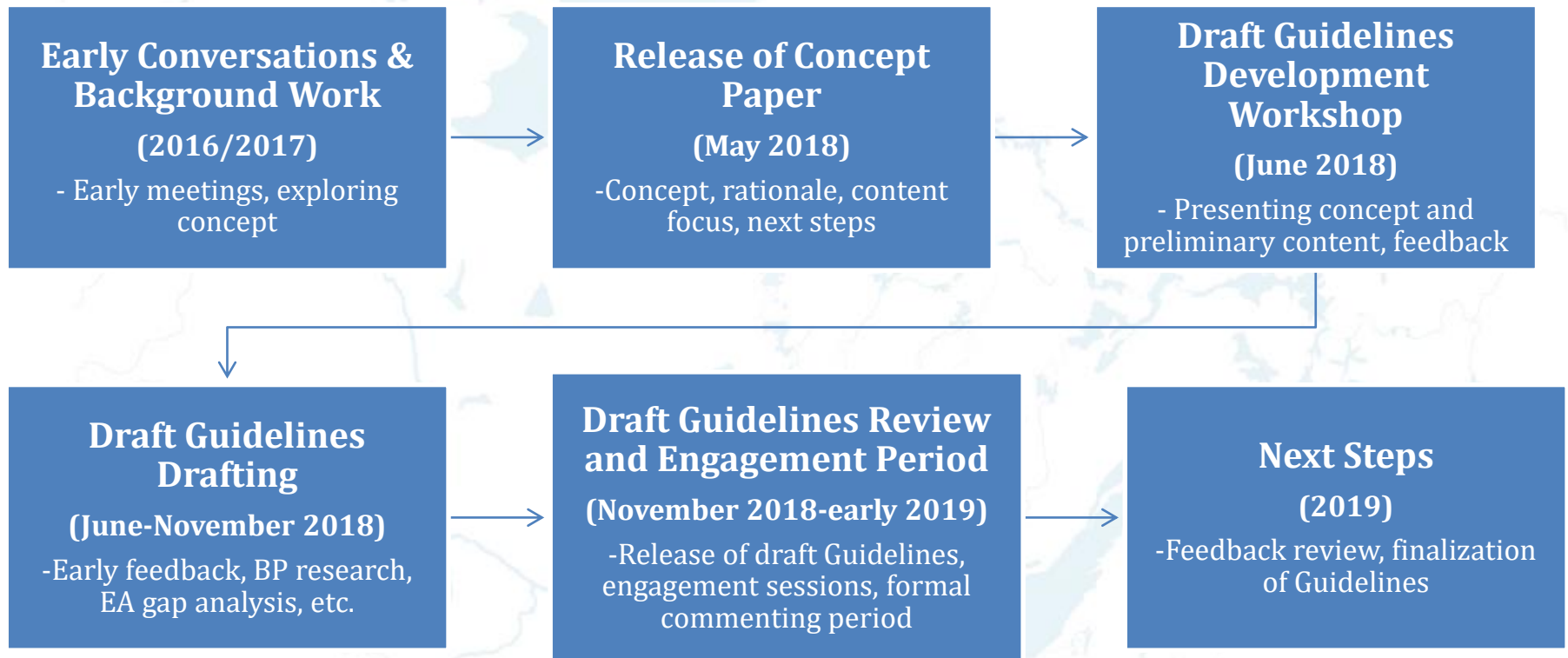
“...(the draft Guidelines will) describe the information needed to begin an EA. Once fully developed, the guidelines will set clear expectations for the type of information and level of detail required from developers when projects are referred to EA.” (see Concept Paper, Cover Letter)

- **Ultimate Goals:**

- a better-informed scoping process to **focus the EA on the issues that matter most**
- a **shorter and more focussed** Developer's Assessment Report
- a more **efficient and effective** EA process overall



Guideline Development Process



Information variable & often not sufficient



- **Purpose** of the application
- **Experience** of the developer
 - In the Mackenzie Valley
 - In EA
 - In industry
- **Uncertain** project details (e.g., planning, phasing, financing)
- **Lack of “EA” guidance**



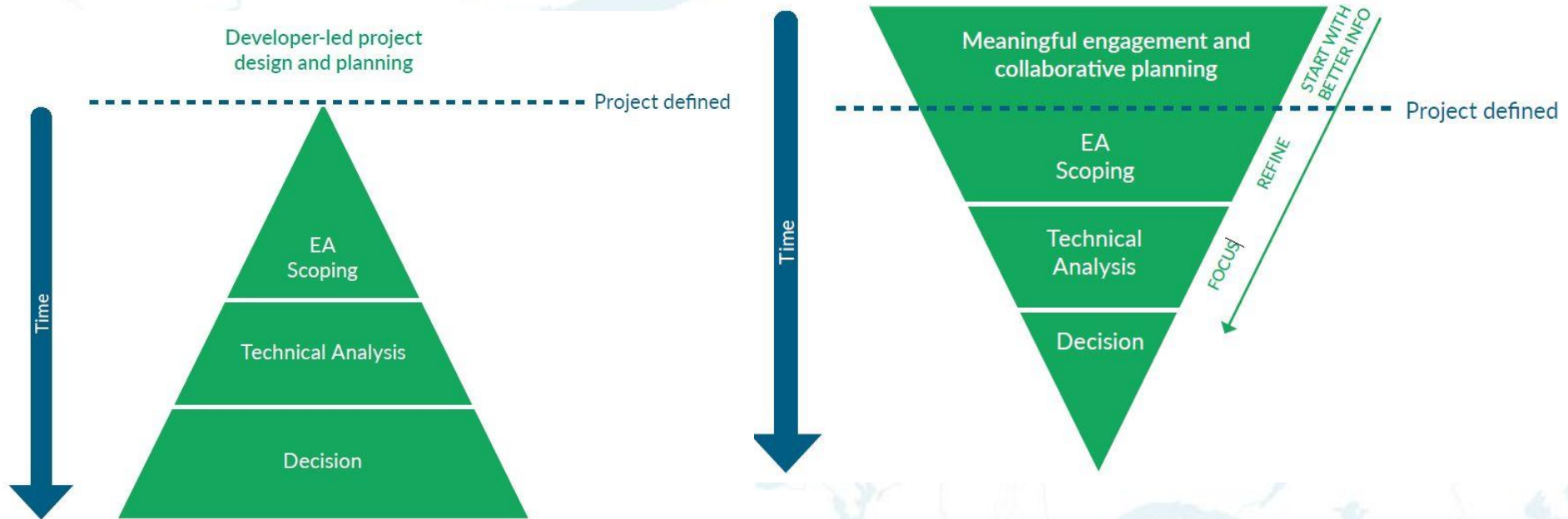
EA Initiation Guidelines for Major Projects

EA Initiation Package

1. A comprehensive project description
2. A description of the biophysical and human environments
3. Identification of potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures
4. An engagement record and engagement plan
5. Developer's assessment proposal



How will Guidelines Improve the EA Process?



- **Current EA Process:**

- Less informed engagement
- More information emerges over time
- Issues broaden through EA
- Leads to longer EAs and uncertainty in decision-making

- **EA Process with new Guidelines:**

- More informed engagement
- Increased focus on key issues
- Decreased assessment time
- Better informed decisions



What Does This Mean for Participants in the EA Process ?



What Does This Mean for Participants in the EA Process ?



**GOOD
INFORMATION
EARLY IN THE EA...**

The developer can:

- Understand expectations and prepare information in advance. Not more info, earlier info.
- Work with parties to refine project design and mitigations, and identify priority issues to further assess.
- Have more confidence in the efficiency of EA startup. Fewer surprises later.

Government parties can:

- Understand project and potential impacts, prioritize major issues, recommend assessment methods.

Indigenous parties can:

- Understand project and potential impacts, decide on level of participation, plan resourcing to maximize use of capacity.
- Meaningfully participate in engagement, collaborative project design, and priority setting for EA.



What Does This Mean for Participants in the EA Process ?



**MORE EFFECTIVE
SCOPING...**

The developer can:

- Prepare a shorter and more focused Developer's Assessment Report (DAR) focusing on issues that matter most.
- Know what to assess fully and what to leave out.
- Get agreement on acceptable assessment methods earlier.

Government parties can:

- Separate issues that need EA work from those that can be dealt with during permitting.
- Work with developer on acceptable assessment methods.

Indigenous parties can:

- Ensure EA focusses on issues that matter most.
- Be well-informed from the start, not playing catchup.



What Does This Mean for Participants in the EA Process ?



**SHORTENED AND
FOCUSSED
DEVELOPERS
ASSESSMENT
REPORT...**

The developer can:

- Organize resources more efficiently and effectively to investigate key issues. Time and money better spent.
- Focus on mitigations to minimize impacts and maximize benefits. Fewer issues to assess fully.
- More efficient DAR review and information requests.

Government parties can:

- DAR more focused and accessible.
- More efficient to review, ask questions, and identify remaining concerns.

Indigenous parties can:

- DAR more focused and accessible.
- More efficient use of capacity, greater ability to focus on issues that matter most.



What Does This Mean for Participants in the EA Process ?

Benefits for decision-makers, all parties, and the public:

- Information is more accessible
- Focus on key issues earlier
- Avoid issues unlikely to lead to significant impacts
- Better use of limited capacity
- More confidence in timeliness and efficiency of EA process



Masi.



Mackenzie Valley
Review Board

Questions?

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OROGO and the MVRMA

The background of the slide features a photograph of industrial machinery, including valves and pipes, situated inside a large yellow tent. The scene is illuminated by warm, golden light, creating a high-contrast, slightly hazy atmosphere. The tent's interior structure is visible as dark lines against the bright yellow fabric.

Resource Co-Management Workshop
February 2019
Inuvik

OROGO

NWT OFFICE OF THE REGULATOR OF OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

BOROPG

BUREAU DE L'ORGANISME DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES OPÉRATIONS PÉTROLIÈRES ET GAZIÈRES DES NTN-O

Our Role

OROGO is governed by:

- *Oil and Gas Operations Act*
- *Petroleum Resources Act*
- *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*

We regulate oil and gas activities in order to:

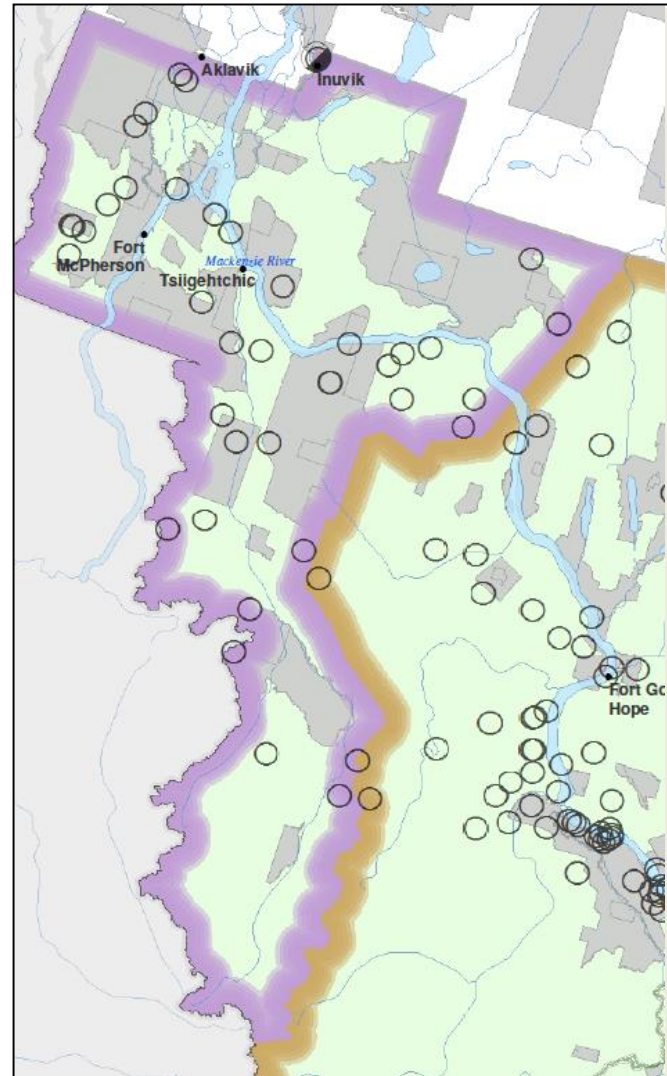
- Ensure human safety
- Protect the environment
- Conserve oil and gas resources

Jurisdiction



Wells in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

- 40 permanently plugged, cut and capped wells (abandoned wells)
- 21 of those abandoned wells are on settlement lands
- 1 suspended well (operated by Aurora College)



Recent OROGO Activities

- 5 applications for Operations Authorizations (OAs)
- 15+ applications for Well Approvals under those OAs
- Associated inspections
- Safety Plan Guidelines and Interpretation Notes
- Environmental Protection Plan Guidelines and Interpretation Notes
- Discussion Paper on the costs of spills and debris
- Well files are available in electronic format
- Seismic files are being scanned

Regulatory Authority

- The Regulator issues authorizations required for oil and gas developments
- The Regulator is a Regulatory Authority under the MVRMA
- Under the MVRMA, OROGO:
 - Notifies the MVEIRB of applications received
 - Conducts preliminary screenings
 - Contributes to preliminary screenings by other regulators
 - Considers Land Use Plan conformity
 - Conforms with the decisions of the MVEIRB

Preliminary Screening Requirements

Preliminary screenings are required for:

- Operations Authorizations
- Development Plans

Preliminary Screening Options

- Conduct a preliminary screening
- Adopt a preliminary screening conducted by another organization
- Participate in a joint preliminary screening
- Decide that the development is exempt from preliminary screening
- Decide not to conduct a preliminary screening because one of the Land and Water Boards has already conducted one

Public Information on Screenings

- Notifications to the MVEIRB
- Information on proposed developments where OROGO is carrying out a preliminary screening (to support public participation)
- Comments received from reviewers during an OROGO preliminary screening
- The Chief Conservation Officer's decision on the preliminary screening (adopt, exempt, results, etc.)
- Letters to other regulators conducting preliminary screenings of oil and gas developments



NWT OFFICE OF THE REGULATOR OF OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

Questions?

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Follow us on Twitter: [@OROGO_NWT](https://twitter.com/OROGO_NWT)



BUREAU DE L'ORGANISME DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES OPÉRATIONS PÉTROLIÈRES ET GAZIÈRES DES NT-O

Inuvialuit Land Administration



Indian and Northern
Affaires Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AS AMENDED



CONSOLIDATED VERSION

April 2005

Canada

The Government of Canada and the Inuvialuit signed the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) June 5, 1984.

In the IFA, Inuvialuit agreed to give up their exclusive use of their ancestral lands in exchange for certain other guaranteed rights from the Government of Canada.

The rights came in three forms: land, wildlife management and money.

Goals of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement

The basic goals of the IFA:

- Preserve Inuvialuit cultural identity and values within a changing northern society.
- Enable Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the northern and national economy and society.
- Protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity.

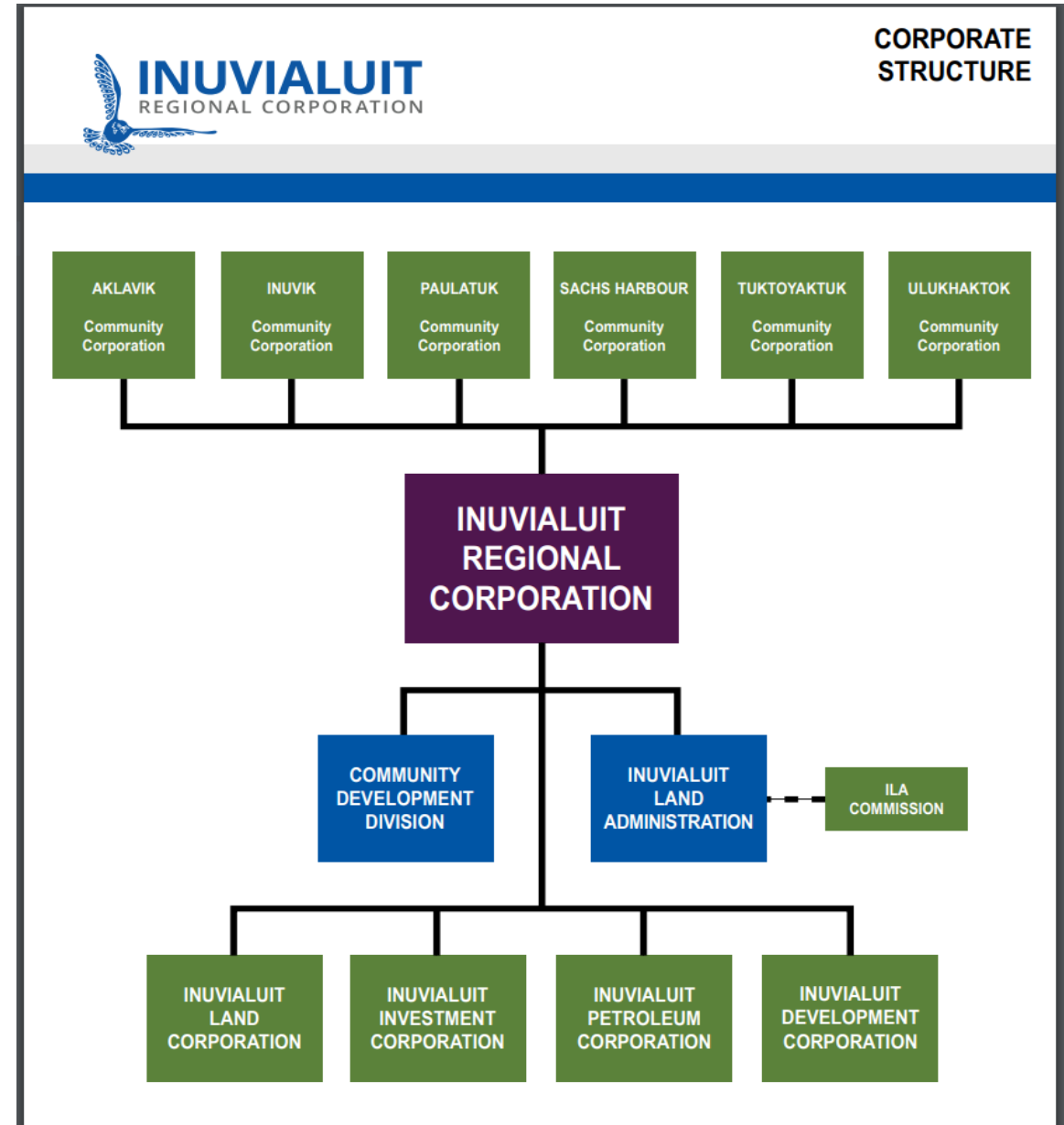
IRC

The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) represents the collective Inuvialuit interests in dealings with governments and the world at large.

IRC's goal is to continually improve the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Inuvialuit through implementation of the IFA and by all other available means.

Inuvialuit beneficiaries directly control IRC and its subsidiaries through a democratic process of elected directors from each of the six [Community Corporations](#). Each Inuvialuit community, has a Community Corporation which is made up of six elected directors and one chair.

Through these corporations, eligible Inuvialuit beneficiaries directly control the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) and its subsidiaries.

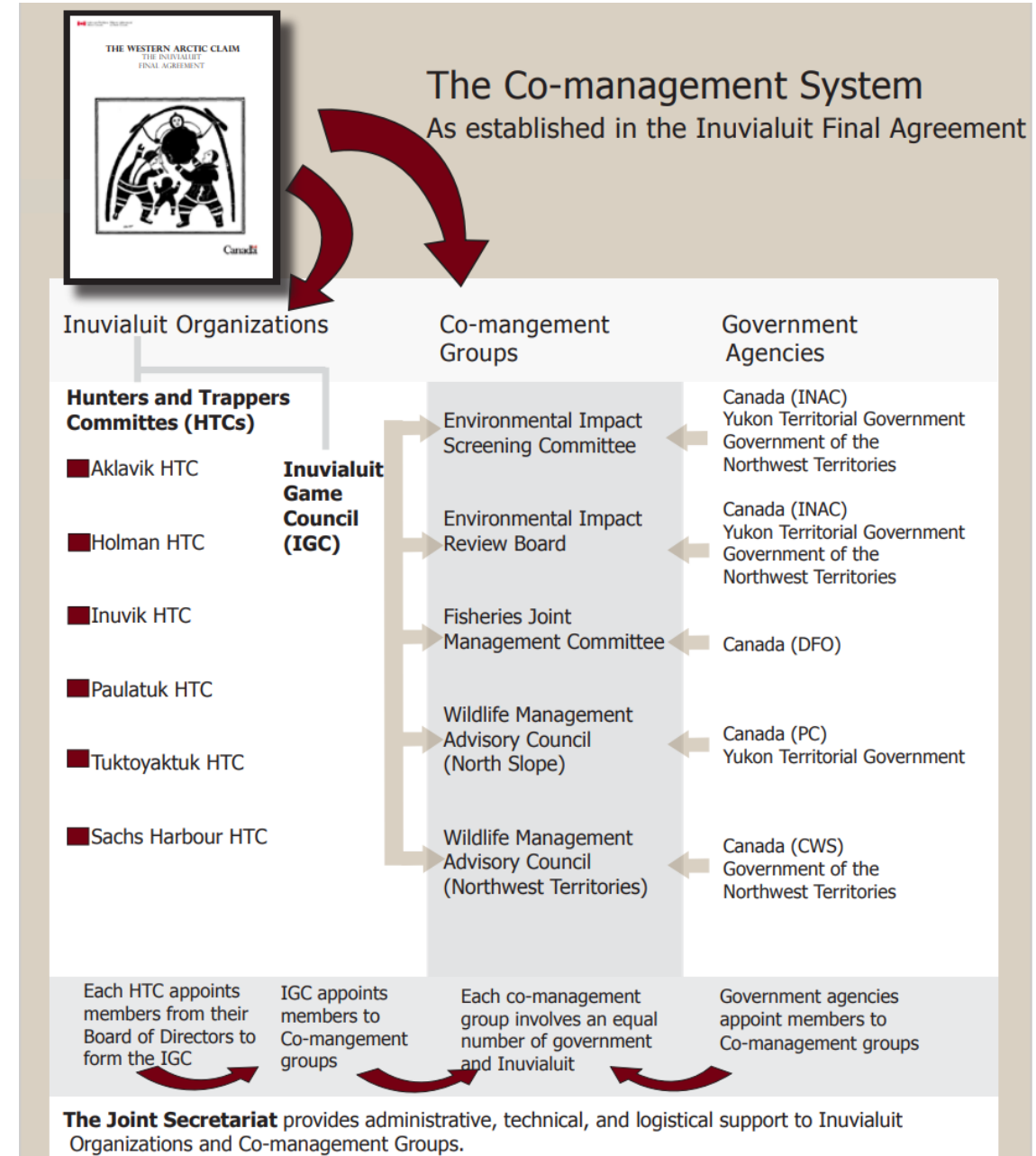


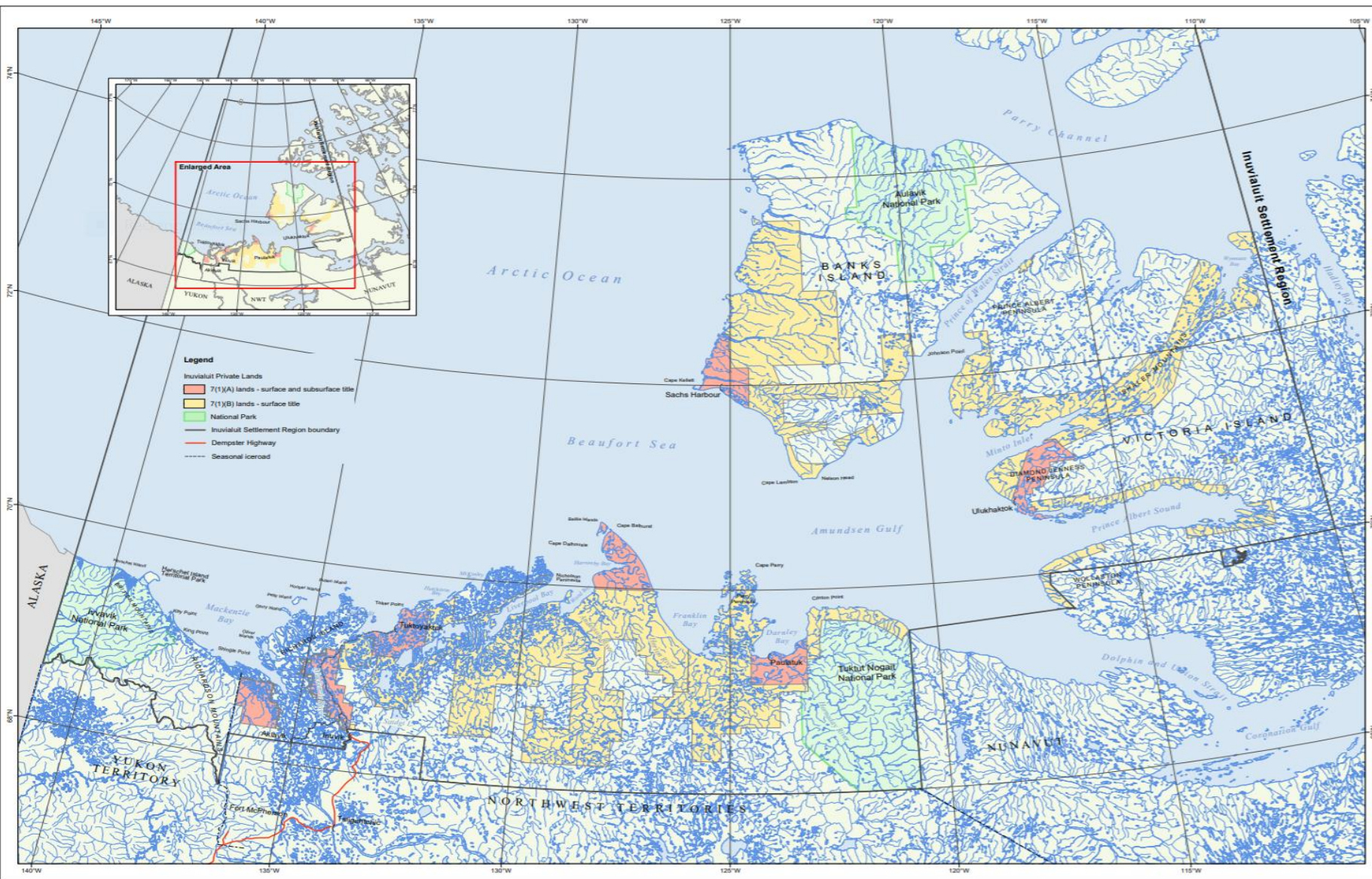
Co-Management

The [Inuvialuit Game Council](#) (IGC) was established in 1983 to represent the collective Inuvialuit interests in all matters relating to wildlife. The council consists of a chair and a 12-member board, containing two representatives from each of the [Hunters and Trappers Committees](#) (HTCs) in the six Inuvialuit communities.

Also from the IFA was a [joint management system](#) was established that brought together Inuvialuit and the territorial and federal levels of government.

This system allows for integrated resource management of certain aspects within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR).





The ISR covers 1,172,749 square kilometers'.

Inuvialuit own approximately 15,000 square kilometers' of subsurface lands - referred to as 7(1)(a)

90,000 square kilometers' of surface lands -referred to as 7(1)(b) lands.

Inuvialuit Land Administration

The Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) is the division of IRC responsible for managing and administering Inuvialuit-owned lands in the ISR.

Based in Tuktoyaktuk, with a sub-office in Inuvik, the ILA looks after the following:

- References the ILA Rules & Procedures provides for the management of Inuvialuit Lands to achieve the goals of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.
- Reviews and approves applications to access and use Inuvialuit lands
- Monitors land use to ensure protection of the land and environment.
- Ensures Inuvialuit benefit from business, employment and training opportunities that flow from development projects.

ILA Staff:

- Director of Lands
- Office Manager
- Environmental Management Coordinator
- Environmental Monitor Coordinator
 - Seasonal ILA Environmental Monitors
- Land Use Application Coordinator

Activity Implementation and Monitoring

Project Start-up Meeting

Project start-up meetings, at the discretion of ILA, shall be held prior to the commencement of development activities.

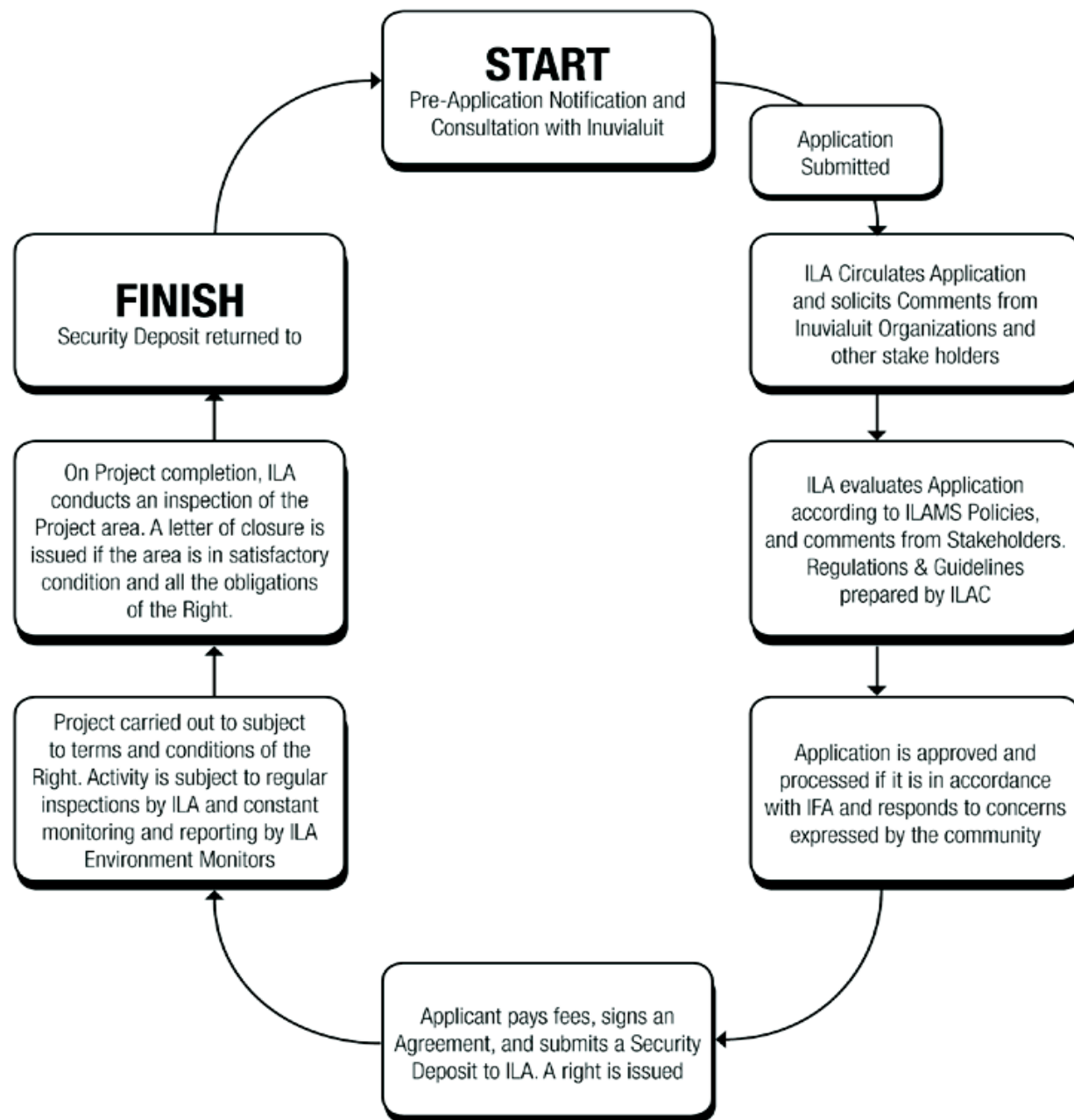
This will ensure that all key personnel involved in the project (both on the operational and regulatory sides) are aware of the Terms and Conditions of the Right

Inspections and Environmental Monitoring

The ILA will conduct periodic field inspections on activities to ensure compliance with the *ILA Rules & Procedures, Policies and Regulations*, and the Terms and Conditions of the Right.

The ILA may require an Environmental Monitor (s) to be on location throughout the duration of the project to report on compliance with Terms and Conditions.

The cost associated with Inspections by ILA and by ILA Environmental Monitor(s) are borne by the proponent.



Inuvialuit Land Administration Commission (ILAC)

The ILAC is a committee appointed by the IRC Board.

The commission is comprised of a six representative community members and they recommend a Chief Commissioner from the six members. The commission meets four times per year.

ILAC is responsible for policy development regarding the use of Inuvialuit private lands (IPL) and is the appeals body for land use and permitting decisions made by the [ILA](#).

When issues arise concerning IPL, members of the commission serve as the liason between members of their community and ILA and an ILA Appeals

ILAC sets the standard of care that Inuvialuit will require of industry and others when carrying out activities on Inuvialuit lands. This is accomplished through the development of appropriate land management policies and regulations for recommendation to the IRC Board.



Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Goal 1 - Revitalize and celebrate Inuvialuit cultural identity and values.

Goal 2 - Exercise stewardship over Inuvialuit lands by effectively managing Inuvialuit land use rights.

Goal 3 - Health and Wellness - Improve and maintain the physical health of Inuvialuit and communities.

Goal 4 - Continue to assert Inuvialuit rights and benefits through implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

Goal 5 - Take an evidence-based, decision-making approach to policy development and advocacy.

Goal 6 - Manage optimally the human, physical and financial resources of the Inuvialuit Corporate Group.

Strategic Plan 2016-2019



Success Means:

- Inuvialuit lands are effectively managed.
- ILA processes are clear and well-respected.
- Inuvialuit benefit from the use and protection of their lands.

Mitigate negative impacts to Inuvialuit lands because of a thorough, transparent and effective land use application process.

- Land Management System:

Develop appropriate land management strategies, programs and policies to assist in the administration of Inuvialuit lands.

- Develop management plans and/or strategies in key areas of mandate:

- Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Management Framework.
- Forest Management Strategy.
- Granular Management Plan.
- Cabin Strategy.
- Well-site Remediation.
- Prepare for potential large scale projects as identified.
- Administration of the Inuvik-Tuktoyaktuk Highway.
- Establish Reindeer Station Dedicated Area.
- Assist IRC in completion of land exchanges.

Participate in review of territorial and federal legislation to ensure that the Inuvialuit Final Agreement provisions and rights are protected.

- Monitor all government legislative initiatives and participate in any engagement or formal consultation process that may change land and water resource management systems (laws of general application).

When land use issues arise in the ISR, to act as a general representative of Inuvialuit.

- Monitor land use conditions on an ongoing basis:
 - Environmental Monitors - Review ILA Environmental Monitor Program and ensure program is efficient and effective.
 - Site Clean-Ups - Oversee new and continued site clean-ups and associated monitoring.
 - **Shoreline Erosion - Shoreline erosion monitoring.**
 - Implement all aspects of existing Cooperation and Benefits Agreements.
 - Seek feedback from Inuvialuit, Inuvialuit community organizations and other Inuvialuit and government natural resource management bodies regarding proposed uses of Inuvialuit lands.

To ensure economic benefits from the use of Inuvialuit lands flow to Inuvialuit.

- Strive to ensure economic benefits from use of Inuvialuit lands flow to Inuvialuit, Inuvialuit companies and Inuvialuit communities.
- Receive direct financial compensation to IRC for the use of Inuvialuit lands through application of clear and reasonable fees.
- Seek opportunities for potential responsible uses of Inuvialuit lands to generate opportunities for Inuvialuit, Inuvialuit companies and Inuvialuit communities.

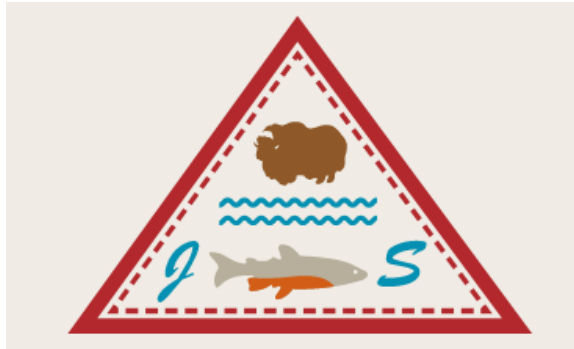
ILA Projects

- **Review of Roles and Responsibilities of ILAC:**
 - Focus and Structure of ILAC.
- **Land Use Application System (LUAS):**
 - Upgrade and Replace LUAS.
- **Inuvialuit Responsible Mineral Development Strategy (IRMDS)**
 - To encourage responsible mineral development in the ISR.
- **Husky Lakes Cabin Management Strategy:**
 - Develop and implement a Husky Lakes Cabin Management Plan
- **ISR Granular Resource Management Plan:**
 - 20 year forecasts to meet public, community and Inuvialuit need,
 - Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk Highway Quarries
 - Beneficiaries Gavel Allocations
- **ILA Staff Evaluation:**
 - Review and evaluate staff responsibilities.
- **Climate Change and Oil & Gas Sumps**
 - Responsibilities impacts of climate change on regional oil & gas sumps.



www.irc.inuvialuit.com

www.IFA101.com



www.jointsecretariat.ca

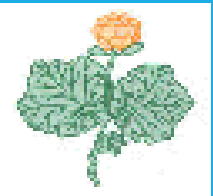
Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Environmental Impact Screening and Review Process

Lenora McLeod
Resource Coordinator
MVRMA Workshop, Inuvik, NT
February 27th, 2019



Inuvialuit Final Agreement

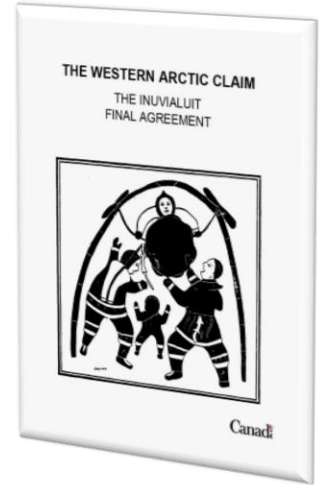


IFA is paramount in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR)

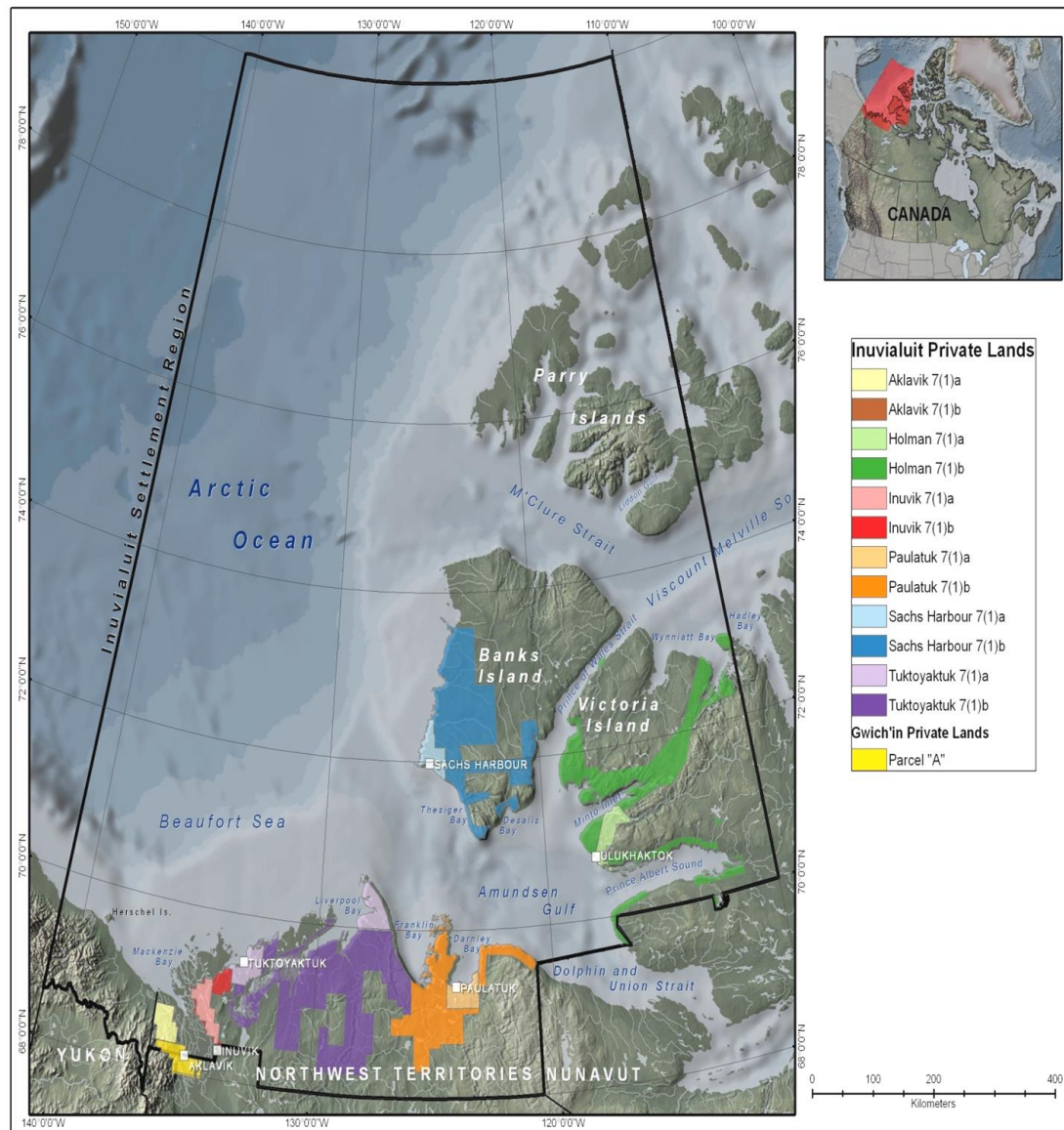
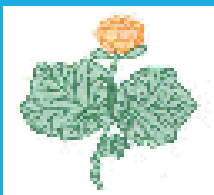
- Signed June 5th, 1984

Three guiding Principles of the IFA:

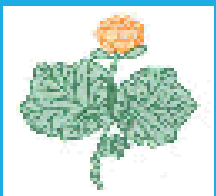
- a) To preserve Inuvialuit cultural identity and value
- b) Enable Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the northern and national economy & society
- c) Protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity



Inuvialuit Settlement Region



Processes under each Jurisdiction



Inuvialuit Final Agreement

Screening

Environmental Impact
Assessment and Review

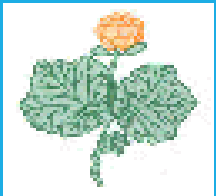
Mackenzie Valley Resource
Management Act

Preliminary
Screening

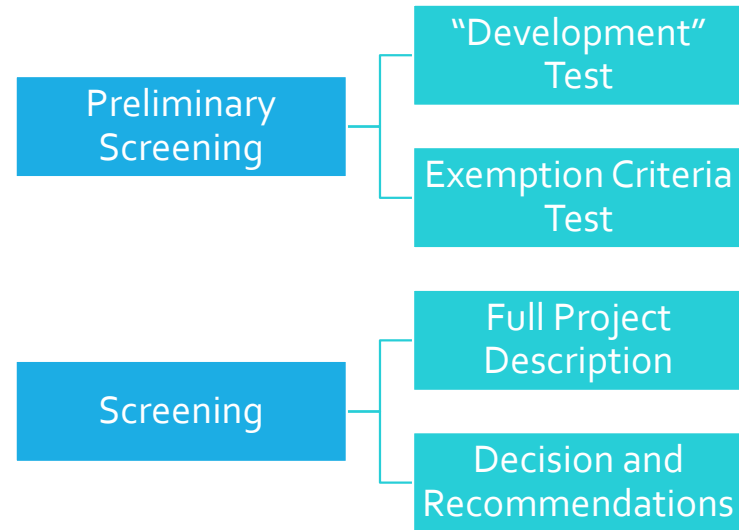
Environmental
Assessment

Environmental
Impact Review

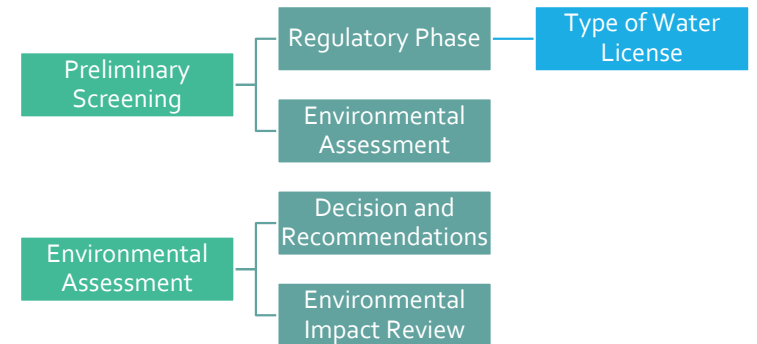
Screening Process



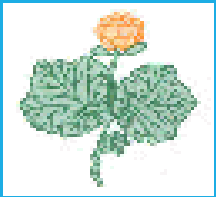
Inuvialuit Final Agreement



Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

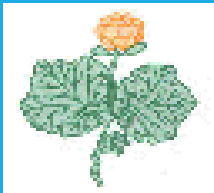


The Screening Decision

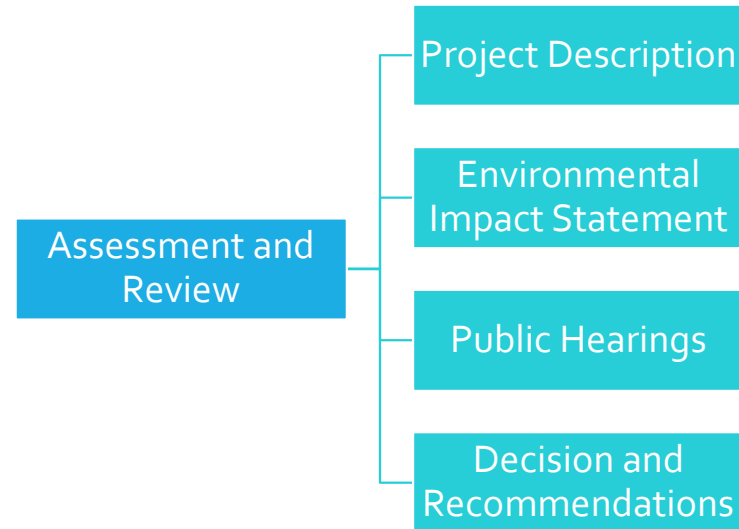


- ☐ 11(17)(a) - the development will have no significant negative impact and may proceed
- ☐ 11(17)(b) - the development, if authorized subject to EISC recommended terms and conditions, will have no significant negative impact and may proceed
- ☐ 11(17)(c) - the development could have significant negative impact and is subject to assessment and review
- ☐ 11(17)(d) – the development proposal has deficiencies of a nature that warrant termination of its consideration

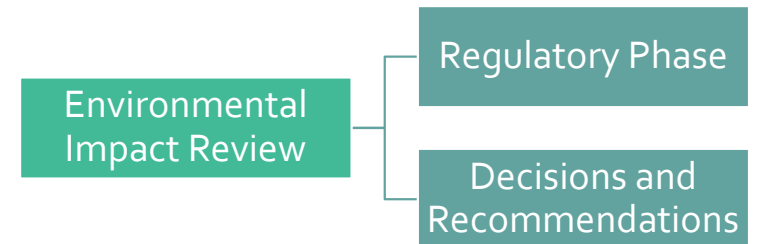
Assessment and Review



Inuvialuit Final Agreement



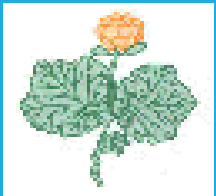
Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act



Quyanainni

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Thank You



Contact Information

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NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (NWT CIMP)

Informing decision-makers

Resource Co-Management Workshop, February 26-28, 2019

Presentation objective and outline

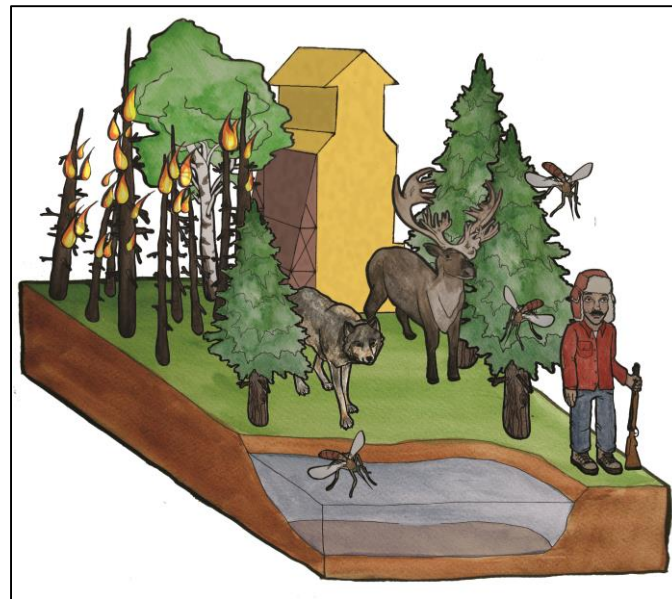
To gain a better understanding of NWT CIMP, its part in the MVRMA co-management system, and how the information it produces is used in environmental decision-making

1. Program information
2. Current Gwich'in monitoring projects
3. How to find results



What is NWT CIMP?

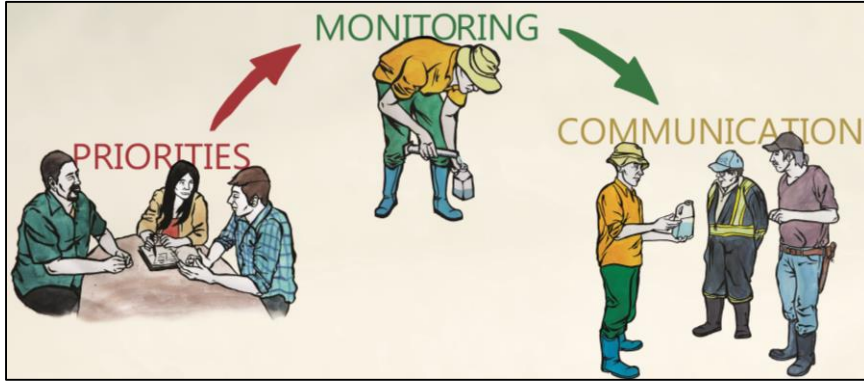
- Monitoring and research program administered by GNWT-ENR
- Purpose: To support environmental decision-making by generating information about **baseline, cumulative impacts and environmental trends**
- Cumulative impacts include human and natural disturbance



Potential cumulative effects on a barren ground caribou



Key Activities & Priority Valued Components



NWT CIMP is part of the MVRMA co-management system

- Focused on generating information that can be used by decision-makers
- Advised by regional Indigenous governments and organizations
- Decision-maker and Indigenous government or organization interests often align



Gwich'in co-management boards



How does NWT CIMP information enter the decision-making process?

- Government
- Indigenous governments and organizations
- Industry/consultants



How is NWT CIMP organized to meet decision-makers' needs?

- Boards, regulators and the Steering Committee provide their input on cumulative effects monitoring priority documents known as Blueprints
- All proposed projects require decision-maker and community engagement
- Board staff and other partners provide advice as observers at Steering Committee meetings
- NWT CIMP staff actively participate in the regulatory system



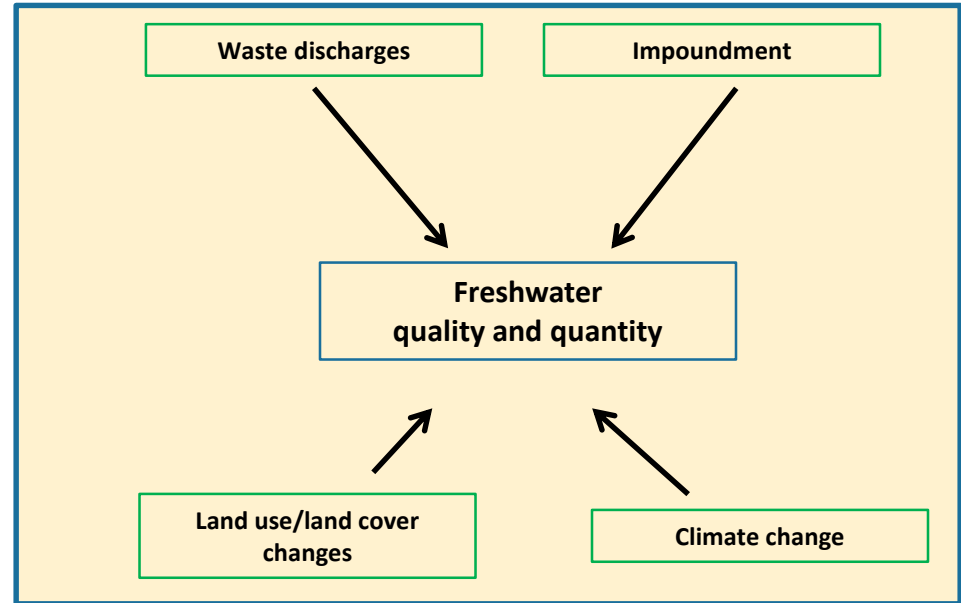
NWT CIMP Steering Committee members



Approach to cumulative impact monitoring for freshwater

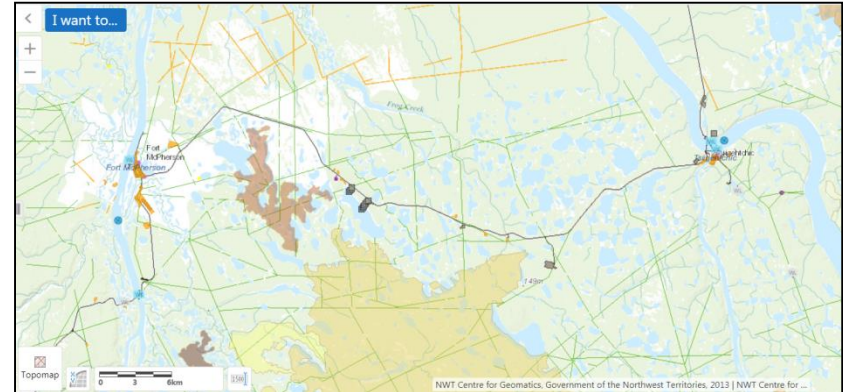
- Using best available knowledge, NWT CIMP has developed a conceptual model of freshwater resource dynamics
- The current focus is to fill key gaps identified in the model via the Water Blueprint
- Proponents and others can conduct cumulative effects assessment using knowledge of both effects and stressors

Conceptual model of freshwater resource dynamics



How to identify and assess stressors and effects

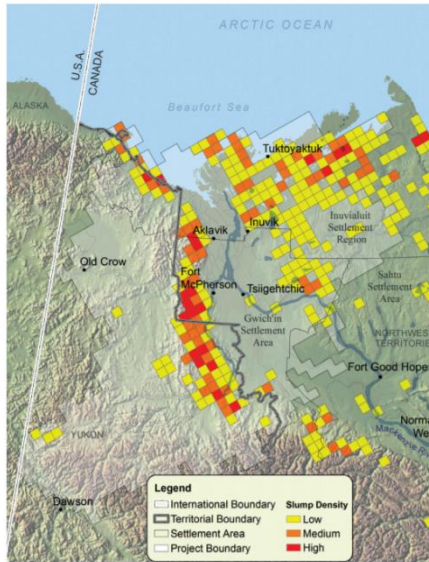
- NWT CIMP has developed the [Inventory of Landscape Change](#).
- A web-viewer that compiles human and natural disturbance data layers
- Regulators, government and community members have received training in its use
- Recent improvements include
 - Current and expired water license locations
 - Contaminated site locations
 - Cumulative water volumes



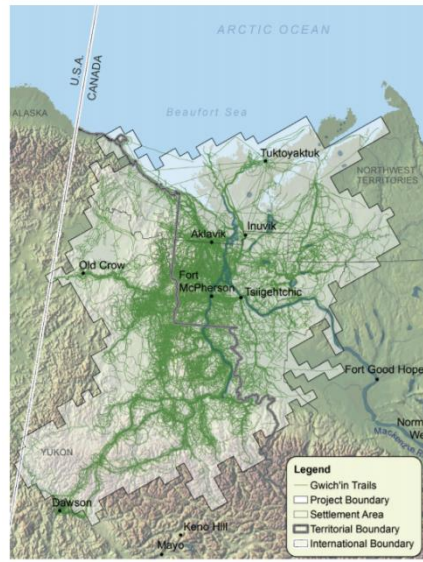
Human development and fire history layers between Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic



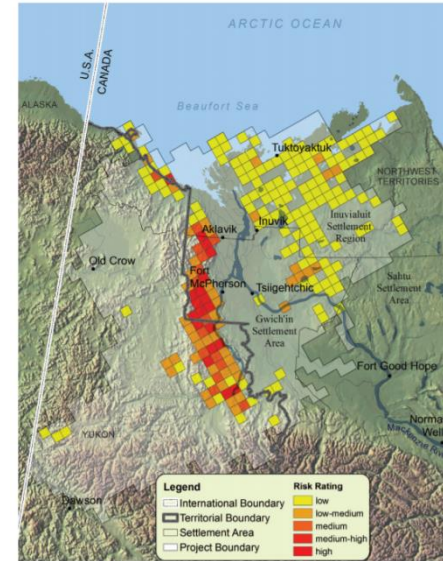
Thaw slumps and traditional trails – GIS-based heritage risk assessment



Thaw slump density



Gwich'in traditional trails



Integrated risk map



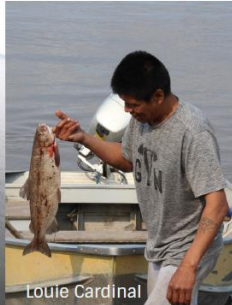
Community-based monitoring of whitefish in the lower Mackenzie Delta



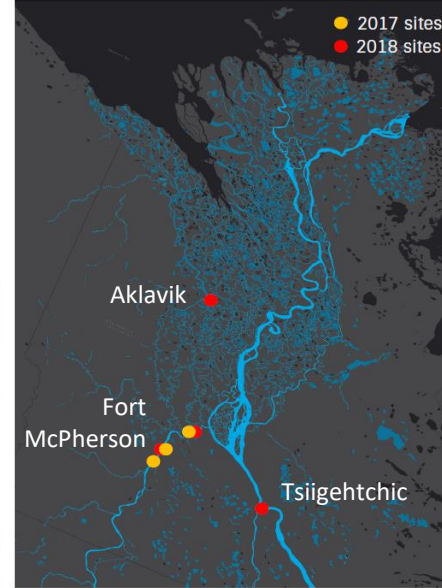
Alice and Ernest Vittrekwa



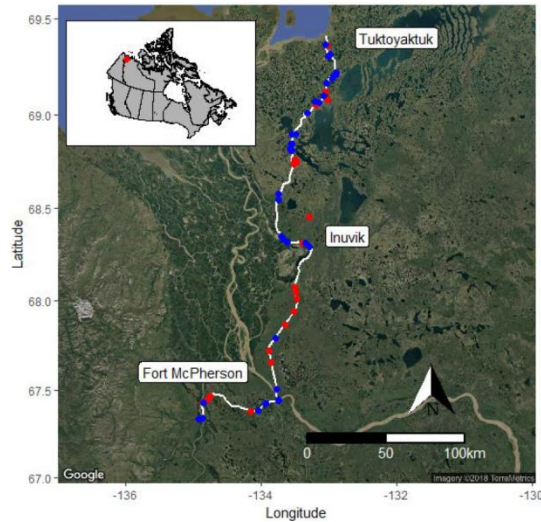
Mary Effie Snowshoe



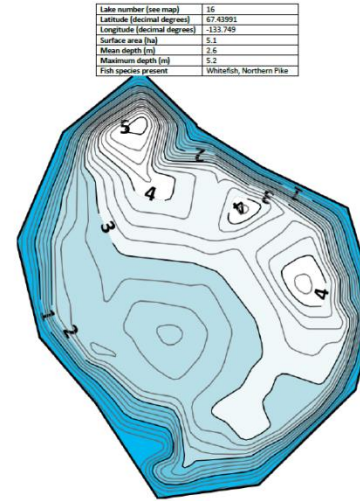
Louie Cardinal



How will fish in Gwich'in and Inuvialuit lakes respond to climate change?



Sampled 59 small lakes



Detailed bathymetry available



Use of traditional knowledge in decision-making

- In 2015 NWT CIMP introduced a specific call for traditional knowledge proposals to increase TK available for decision-making
- Each funded project has a data sharing agreement and is required to summarize information in a public report
 - Indigenous governments and organizations can bring specific information forward to Boards
- Local example:
 - Fisheries Joint Management Council and West Side Working Group developed traditional and local knowledge (TLK) indicators and decision thresholds to be used in co-management

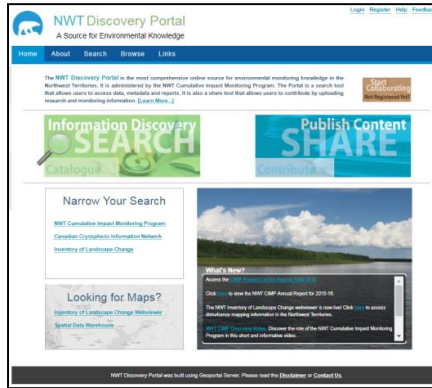
#	Indicator	Sensitivity / Strength	Decision Thresholds			
			Superior or Normal	Fair or Caution	Critical	Unknown
13	Char condition – parasites (external and internal)	TBD	None to very few	Average	Many	

Example of draft TLK indicator and decision thresholds developed by West Side Working Group

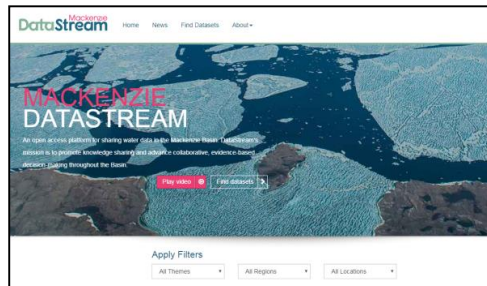


How do I find NWT CIMP data?

Government of
Northwest Territories



NWT Discovery Portal
Over 1,000 records



**Mackenzie
DataStream**
700 data
records



**Annual
Report &
Plain
Language
Bulletins**



**Results
workshops**



Key Messages

- NWT CIMP focus is on filling key knowledge gaps, both science and traditional knowledge, related to caribou, water and fish
- NWT CIMP projects are designed to be used by decision-makers and of relevance to Indigenous governments and organizations
- Results are widely available both in technical and plain language formats



Questions?

More program information [**nwtcimp.ca**](http://nwtcimp.ca)

Contact [**nwtcimp@gov.nt.ca**](mailto:nwtcimp@gov.nt.ca)



Resource Co-Management Workshop, February 26 – 28, 2019

Participant Survey



1. What did you find valuable about the resource co-management workshop?
2. How could this workshop be improved?
3. What would you like to learn about or see at the next resource co-management workshop?
4. Additional comments?